

Gender Country Profile



Cyprus

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General

Total male population under 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 94,437

Total female population under 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 89,174

Total male population over 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 504,273

Total female population over 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 484,574

Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births (2010) (CIA, 2015): 10

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2010) (CIA, 2015): 8.54

Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births (2012) (United Nations Gender Statistics, 2015): 3.5

Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births (2012) (United Nations Gender Statistics, 2015): 2.9

Births attended by a skilled health professional (2011) (WHO, 2014b): 97.4%

Prevalence of HIV among males aged 15–49: NA

Prevalence of HIV among females aged 15–49: NA

Life expectancy for men (2012) (WHO, 2014a): 80

Life expectancy for women (2012) (WHO, 2014a): 84

Education

Male youth literacy rate, ages 15–24 (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 99.80%

Female youth literacy rate, ages 15–24 (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 99.84%

Male adult literacy rate, ages 15+ (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 99.29%

Female adult literacy rate, ages 15+ (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 98.12%

Male adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 98.02%

Female adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 98.35%

Male gross enrolment ratio in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 94.45%

Female gross enrolment ratio in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 96.19%

Male gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 42.17%

Female gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 49.72%

Graduates from tertiary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 60.3%

Students in engineering construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 26.5%

Teachers in primary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 82.8%

Teachers in secondary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 64.7%

Teachers in tertiary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 39.8%

Economic Activity

Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (United Nations Statistical Commission, 2010): 70%

Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (United Nations Statistical Commission, 2010): 54%

Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (World Economic Forum, 2013): 88%

Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (World Economic Forum, 2013): 83%

Decision-Making

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (World Bank, 2014): 11%

Human Rights

Girls married before 15: NA

Females married between 15 and 19: NA

Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime: NA

Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner during their lifetime: NA

Gender Gaps

Health

Abortion may be performed only in limited circumstances: to save the mother's life or health; in the case of rape or incest; or in the event of suspected abnormalities in the foetus (United Nations, 2010).

Education

Women dominate higher education in Cyprus, yet this has not resulted in economic equality; their estimated annual earning income in 2012 was 23,685 USD, compared with 40,000 USD for men (World Economic Forum, 2013).

Economic

Many Cypriot women's careers are interrupted after they become mothers, and they often face challenges in attempting to re-enter the labour force. This impacts them later in life, when they are not entitled to sufficient maintenance from old-age pensions: 52% of elderly Cypriot women experience poverty, which is one of the highest poverty rates in Europe among elderly women (Kinoti, 2010).

Decision-Making

Cyprus has been reluctant to implement affirmative action to encourage women's participation in politics (Kinoti, 2010).

According to a report citing information from Justice and Public Order Minister Ionas Nicolaou in 2014, "[W]omen's representation in parliament is only 11% with only seven women amongst the 56 MPs, while at the European Parliament, of the six Cypriot MEPs, only two are women, or 33%. . . . [T]here is only one woman in the 11-member Cabinet, making that 9.1% and from the five independent officials, only two are women and four out of the five commissioners in the Nicos Anastasiades government are women. In local administration . . . women's participation reaches 18% with 84 out of the 472 municipal councillors, with no woman in the mayor's seat. In the judiciary, 44% of judges are women and at the Supreme Court, three out of the 13 judges are women. In the civil service . . . women hold 33% of senior positions" (*Financial Mirror*, 2014).

Human Rights

It can be difficult to prosecute domestic violence in Cyprus, as by law, spouses cannot be compelled to testify against each other. In cases where a spouse refuses to testify, the case must be dropped. This can make it difficult to pursue justice against the perpetrators of such violence (US Department of State, 2007).

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