

# Women and Graduate Management Education

March 2015

## Women in the Business School Talent Pipeline

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**Note:** The following data were collected from various recent sources, including Graduate Management Admission Test® (GMAT®) testing volumes and GMAC® surveys of prospective students, graduates, and alumni as well as from school admissions offices and employers. They reveal details about women as they progress through the business school talent pipeline. Please use caution when comparing or combining data cited below, as this information is subject to source sampling variability and differences across testing, regional groupings, survey years, or data collection methodology. Additional information can be found online at [gmac.com/research](http://gmac.com/research). Information for women interested in pursuing a graduate business or management program can be found at [mba.com/women](http://mba.com/women).

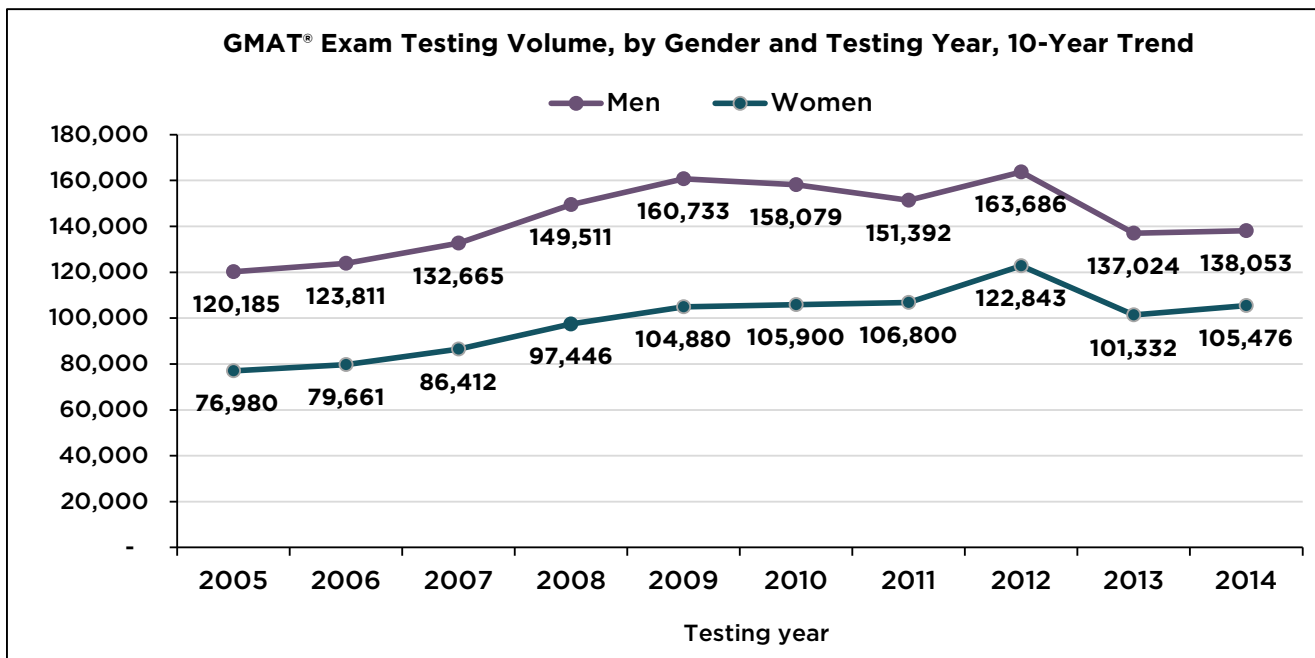
## Women in the Business School Talent Pipeline

### GMAT Examinees

#### 43.3%—A New Record for Women

Of the total 243,529 GMAT exams taken, 105,476 exams were taken by women—representing 43.3 percent of the global business school pipeline in the testing year ending June 30, 2014 (TY 2014). TY 2014 marked the sixth year in a row that women broke the 100,000 mark in the number of GMAT exams taken, and reflects the lowest male-female ratio (1.31) in GMAT history. It also reflects a 3.7 percent average annual growth rate in number of female examinees over the past 10 testing years (TY 2005 to TY 2014), nearly double the growth rate for men.

Source: GMAT testing data, TY 2014



Source: GMAT testing data, TY 2014

### Chinese Women Are Largest Female Pipeline = 37,631 GMAT Exams

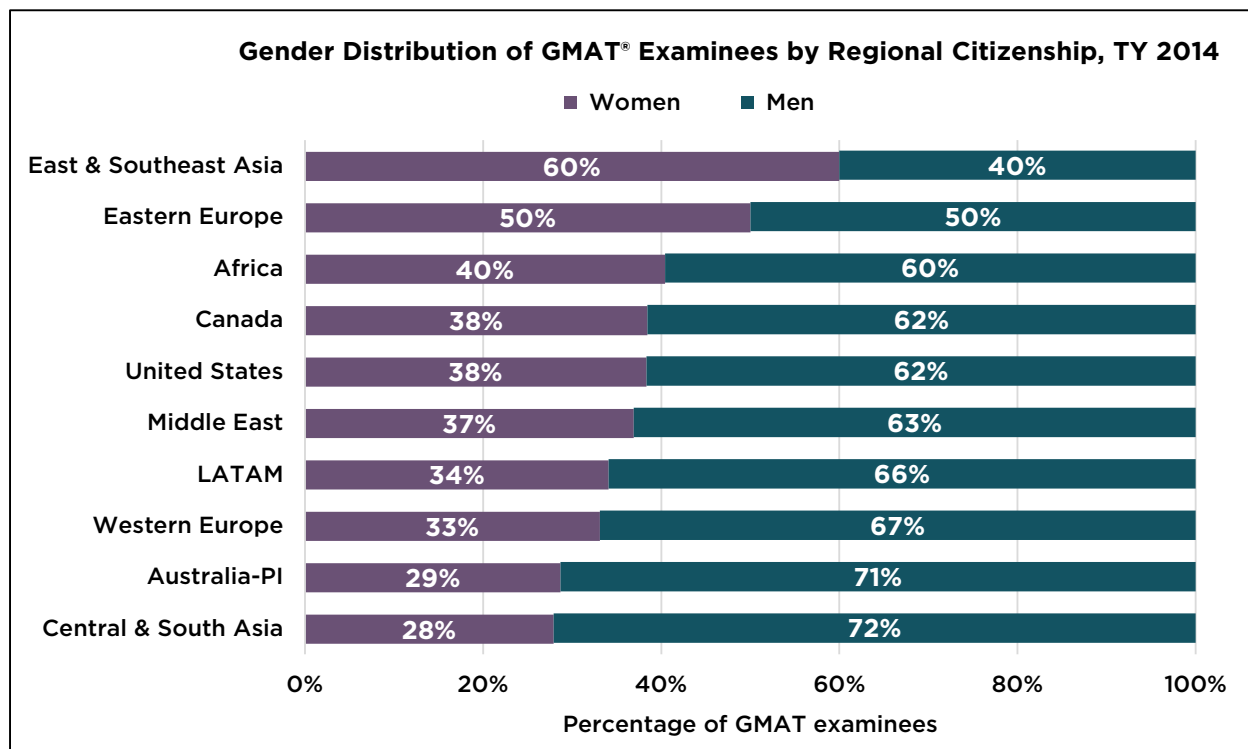
By country, China had the greatest number of exams taken by female citizens—37,631 of the total 57,783 exams taken by Chinese citizens in TY 2014, or 65 percent. Overall, Chinese women represented nearly 36 percent of the global business school pipeline of women. Women in the United States (33,386) and India (7,771) account for the second and third largest sources of global female talent for graduate management education.

Source: GMAT testing data, TY 2014

### Female Majority Greatest Among East Asian Citizens

Among the 10 world GMAT testing regions, the region with the greatest percentage of female examinees in TY 2014 was East and Southeast Asia (60%). This region includes China, which accounts for 37,631 of the region's total 44,718 exams taken by women. Central and South Asia (including India) had the lowest percentage of women examinees (28%), accounting for just 8,548 of the region's total of 30,624 exams.

Source: GMAT testing data, TY 2014



Source: GMAT testing data, TY 2014

### World's Largest Majorities of Female GMAT Examinees (Five of the Top 25)

In some countries, more women than men sit for the GMAT exam. Among the 25 largest citizenship groups sitting for the exam in TY 2014, the following five had a majority of exams taken by women:

- China (second largest GMAT citizenship group overall, 65% of 57,783 exams)
- Taiwan (8th, 57% of 3,404 exams)
- Russia (12th, 53% of 1,952 exams)
- Thailand (14th, 58% of 1,816 exams)
- Vietnam (19th, 59% of 1,455 exams)

Source: GMAT testing data, TY 2014

### GMAT Score-Sending Patterns

Women accounted for 276,093, or 40 percent of the total 687,976 GMAT scores sent in TY 2014. Women from the United States sent 88,161 score reports, or 35.6 percent of all scores sent by women. Worldwide, women sent fewer score reports, on average, than men (2.6 for women vs. 3.0 for men).

Source: GMAT testing data, TY 2014

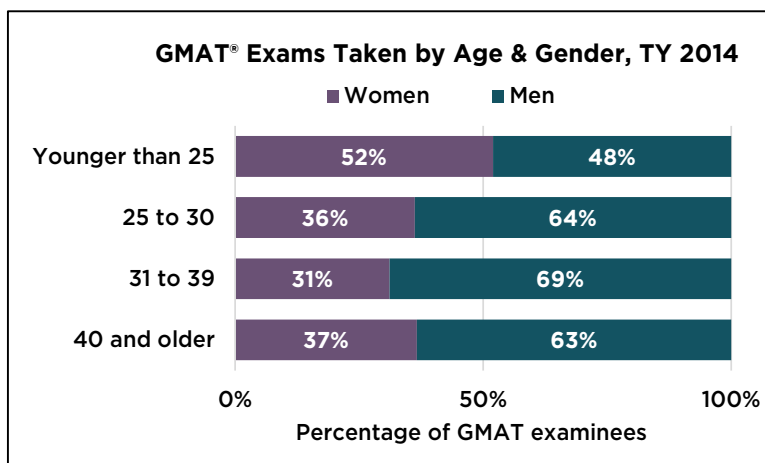
## B-School Demand by Younger Women

### 59% Women Younger Than 25

Of all GMAT exams taken by women in TY 2014, more than half (59%) were taken by women younger than 25 years of age (61,961 of 105,476). Women ages 25 to 30 sat for 32,275 (31%) GMAT exams and women 31 and older sat for 11,240 exams (11%).

By age range, women make up a majority (52%) of the test takers younger than 25, while men constitute a majority in each of the older age ranges of test takers.

Source: GMAT testing data, TY 2014



Source: GMAT testing data, TY 2014

## Average Age of Women Examinees = 25

On average, female GMAT examinees are 24.9 years old, compared with 26.5 years for men—making the average female examinee 1.6 years younger than the average male test-taker.

By region of citizenship, the largest average age gap between male and female examinees exists in East and Southeast Asia, where men are older by an average of 2.1 years. The only region of citizenship in which women are older than men on average is Australia and Pacific Islands, where women are older by an average of just 0.1 years.

Source: GMAT testing data, TY 2014

GMAT Examinee Region of Citizenship	Mean Age by Gender, TY 2014			
	All	Women	Men	Difference (Men-Women)
Global Examinees	25.8	24.9	26.5	1.6
Africa	28.5	27.4	29.2	1.8
East & Southeast Asia	24.2	23.4	25.5	2.1
Australia & Pacific Islands	28.4	28.5	28.4	-0.1
Canada	27.5	27.0	27.9	0.9
Central & South Asia	26.1	25.4	26.4	1.0
Eastern Europe	25.6	25.4	25.8	0.4
Mexico, Caribbean, & Latin America	27.8	27.1	28.1	1.0
Middle East	27.1	26.4	27.5	1.1
United States	26.7	26.3	26.9	0.6
Western Europe	25.3	24.5	25.7	1.2

Source: GMAT testing data, TY 2014

## 3.2 Years = Faster Time Line to Graduate Business School

Female prospective students reported spending less time in three of the four main decision-making stages on route to business school than their male counterparts in calendar year 2014. On average, women spent 38.4 months, or 3.2 years, in the following four stages, compared with the 53.8 months, or 4.48 years, for men:

- **Stage 1 (Pre-Contemplation):** On average, women took 15.7 months from completion of their undergraduate (first university) degree to first consideration of graduate management education (vs. 26.9 months for men).
- **Stage 2 (Contemplation):** Women spent, on average, 16.0 months between their first consideration of graduate management education to registering on mba.com (vs. 19.9 months for men).
- **Stage 3 (Preparation):** The average amount of time between registering on mba.com and sitting for the GMAT exam was 4.2 months for women (vs. 4.6 months for men).
- **Stage 4 (Action):** Women spent an average of 2.5 months between sitting for the GMAT exam and submitting their first application (vs. 2.4 months for men).

Source: GMAC mba.com Prospective Students Survey Report, 2015 (Data collected in 2014)

## Application Expectations

Women (36%) were comparable to men (35%) in plans to enroll in a graduate business program within six months of registration on the mba.com website.

Source: GMAC mba.com Prospective Students Survey Report, 2015 (Data collected in 2014)

### **Women's Top Motivations for Pursuing Graduate Management Education**

Among prospective students, a greater percentage of women than men indicated their motivations for pursuing graduate management education included: increased job opportunities (69% women vs. 63% men), opportunities for more challenging and interesting work (57% women vs. 52% men), personal satisfaction/achievement (54% women vs. 48% men), greater freedom in job or career choice (53% women vs. 50% men), and develop confidence (36% women vs. 30% men).

Source: GMAC mba.com Prospective Students Survey Report, 2015 (Data collected in 2014)

### **Business School Financing Plan**

On average, a larger percentage of women than men plan to finance all or part of their graduate management education through parental support (50% women vs. 43% men) and grants, fellowships, and scholarships (54% women vs. 51% men). A larger percentage of men than women plan on using personal savings (53% men vs. 47% women), loans (53% men vs. 44% women), and employer sponsorships (27% men vs. 25% women).

Source: GMAC mba.com Prospective Students Survey Report, 2015 (Data collected in 2014)

## **Geographic Focus**

### **Preferred Study Locations**

Among prospective business school students, more women than men reported they submitted or would be submitting applications to local business programs (43% women vs. 39% of men). In addition, 47 percent of female prospective students indicated they submitted or would be submitting applications outside their country of residence, compared with 51 percent of men.

Source: GMAC mba.com Prospective Students Survey Report, 2015 (Data collected in 2014)

### **Study Destinations**

Women sent 276,093 score reports to graduate business and management programs around the world in testing year 2014. Top study destinations included the United States (receiving 74% of all scores sent by women), Canada (4%), and the United Kingdom (4%).

Source: GMAT testing data, TY 2014

## **MBA, Master's, & Other Intended Business Degrees**

### **45,248 Women Intended to Pursue MBA in TY 2014**

The number of women GMAT examinees intending to pursue an MBA, or Master of Business Administration, in TY 2014 was 45,248 (54% of all female examinees). Note: When asked to list their intended degree, GMAT examinees could select only one degree type.

Source: GMAT testing data, TY 2014

### **On Average, Women Submit 3.4 Applications to Full-Time Two-Year MBA Programs**

In 2014, female prospective business school students reported submitting an average of 3.4 applications to full-time two-year MBA programs, slightly below the corresponding average submitted by men (3.9).

Source: GMAC mba.com Prospective Students Survey, 2015 (Data collected in 2014)

### **Two-Year MBA & MS Finance Programs = Greatest # of Applications by Women (Average)**

In calendar year 2014, female prospective students submitted or planned to submit an average of 3.6 applications to MA/MS in Finance programs and 3.4 applications to full-time two-year MBA programs. The average number of applications submitted for these programs by women was higher than those submitted to Master of Accounting (3.1), Management (2.4), full-time one-year MBA (2.5), Master in International Management (2.1), executive MBA (2.4), and part-time MBA programs (1.8).

Source: GMAC mba.com Prospective Students Survey Report, 2015 (Data collected in 2014)

### **Special Outreach to Recruit Women**

The following graduate management program types reported special outreach to women in 2014: full-time two-year MBA (57%), full-time one-year MBA (48%), executive MBA (48%), part-time MBA (47%), flexible MBA (13%), online MBA (44%), and specialized master's programs, including Master of Accounting (15%), and Master of Finance (16%).

Source: GMAC Application Trends Survey Participant Report, 2014

## Interest in Quantitative and Specialized Degrees

### ***Demand for Marketing/Communications and Accounting Master's Degrees***

Of all graduate management programs responding to a GMAC application trends survey, the greatest percentage of women in applicant pools were for Master in Marketing/Communications (65% women) and Master of Accounting (62%) programs.

Source: GMAC Application Trends Survey Participant Report, 2014

### ***Women Accounting Undergrads***

Women with undergraduate accounting degrees represented the greatest share of GMAT exams taken by women in TY 2014. Women sat for 16,958 (55%) of the 30,665 GMAT exams taken in TY 2014 by those with undergraduate accounting degrees, which represents a 6 percent increase from TY 2013. There also was notable growth in the number of female examinees with nonbusiness undergraduate degrees in English (19.8% growth), statistics (18.6% growth), and languages (15.9% growth).

Source: GMAT testing data, TY 2014

### ***Women Finance Undergrads***

Women with undergraduate degrees in finance represented the greatest percentage growth in exams taken by women with business backgrounds in TY 2014 from TY 2013, up 8 percent. Women accounted for 12,241, or 41 percent of the 29,852 GMAT exams taken by those with undergraduate finance degrees in TY 2014.

Source: GMAT testing data, TY 2014

## Women in Business

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### Jobs

#### ***Employment Report***

In GMAC's Alumni Perspectives Survey, conducted in October 2014, the vast majority (90%) of alumnae across the globe and across class years 1959 to 2014 said they were employed: 80 percent work for an employer, and 10 percent indicated they are small business owners or self-employed. Among women entrepreneurs, 6 percent are alumnae of online MBA and full-time one-year MBA programs; 7 percent from part-time MBA programs, and 12 percent each from full-time two-year MBA, executive MBA, and Master in Management programs. In comparison, 76 percent of men who responded to the survey were working for an employer, and 13 percent were small business owners or self-employed.)

Source: GMAC Alumni Perspectives Survey, 2015 (Data collected in 2014)

#### ***Aspiring Entrepreneurs***

About 1 in 5 women (22%) expect to be an entrepreneur/self-employed after completing their graduate management education, compared with 32 percent of men worldwide. By region, the greatest percentage of female aspiring entrepreneurs is found among women residing in Africa (44%), Latin America (38%) and Central and South Asia (35%).

Source: GMAC mba.com Prospective Students Survey Report, 2015 (Data collected in 2014)

#### ***Women Find Post-Degree Jobs Quickly***

Overall, 82 percent of women in the class of 2014 received a job offer within three months after graduation; including two percent of newly minted alumnae who were entrepreneurs (self-employed).

Source: GMAC Class of 2014 Alumni Poll, 2014

## Industry Preferences

### Top Industries of Employment for Class of 2014 Alumnae

Top industries of employment for women MBA and management degree-holders from the class of 2014 were products and services (20%), consulting (18%), and finance/accounting (16%). Their top job functions were finance/accounting (26%), marketing/sales (25%), and consulting (16%). See the accompanying table below.

Source: GMAC Class of 2014 Alumni Poll, 2014

Global Women in the Class of 2014, by Industry of Employment and Job Function (%)			
Industry	% of Women Employed	Job Function	% of Women Employed
Products/services	20%	Finance/accounting	26%
Consulting	18%	Marketing/sales	25%
Finance/accounting	16%	Consulting	16%
Health care/pharmaceuticals	13%	General management	14%
Nonprofit/government	10%	Operations/logistics	13%
Information technology	11%	Human resources	4%
Manufacturing	8%	IT/MIS	2%
Energy/utilities	5%	Other	2%

Source: GMAC Class of 2014 Alumni Poll, 2014

### Job Levels

Among alumnae across all graduation years who are currently employed, the majority hold mid-level/senior-level positions. Alumnae of executive MBA programs held the greatest percentage of senior-level (40%) and executive-level (27%), and c-suite jobs (7%). See accompanying table.

Source: GMAC Alumni Perspectives Survey, 2015 (Data collected in 2014)

Job Levels for Alumni Women Currently Employed, by Program Type				
	Full-Time Two-Year MBA	Part-Time/ Flex MBA	Executive MBA	Master in Management
Entry level	6%	6%	1%	11%
Mid-level	47%	43%	25%	44%
Senior level	33%	39%	40%	31%
Executive level	12%	10%	27%	13%
C-suite level	2%	2%	7%	2%

Source: GMAC Alumni Perspectives Survey, 2015 (Data collected in 2014)

### Women Experience 91% Salary Increase as Result of Graduate Business Education

Among all graduates of the class of 2014 who had accepted or received a job offer at graduation, women grads reported increases in salary over their pre-degree salary that exceeded increases reported by men, for a median of 91 percent.

Source: GMAC Global Management Education Graduate Survey, 2014



## Value of Graduate Management Education

### 94% of Women Believe Their Education Is Outstanding, Excellent, or Good Value

94 out of 100 alumnae across all class years surveyed feel their graduate management education was an outstanding, excellent, or good value—on par with men.

Source: GMAC Alumni Perspectives Survey, 2015 (Data collected in 2014)

Alumni Rate Graduate Management Education as Outstanding, Excellent, or Good Value, All Class Years, by Gender		
Region of Citizenship	Women	Men
United States	95%	95%
Canada	NA	95%
Western Europe	97%	94%
Eastern Europe	95%	96%
Middle East	NA	96%
Africa	NA	95%
Latin America	90%	97%
Central & South Asia	90%	94%
East & Southeast Asia	90%	95%
Australia & Pacific Islands	94%	95%
Global	94%	96%

Source: GMAC Alumni Perspectives Survey, 2015 (Data collected in 2014)

### 84% of Women Graduates Saw Improved Job Outlook

The majority of all graduates—men and women—say their business degree provided a competitive advantage and improved their chances of finding a job. In particular, *more than 8 in 10 women* feel their degree provided them with a sense of competitive advantage and improved chances of finding a job that meets their expectations. Most women feel prepared for the job market and introduced to new career opportunities because of their degree.

Class of 2014 Grads & Value of Graduate Management Degree	
Perceived Benefit	% Women in Agreement
Provided competitive advantage	84%
Improved chances of finding a job that meets expectations	84%
Prepared me to meet challenges of today's job market	82%
Empowered me to be in control of employment outcomes	79%
Introduced me to career opportunities	74%

Source: GMAC Global Management Education Graduate Survey, 2014

### Three-Quarters of All Women See Opportunities for Advancement with Current Employer

More than 3 in 4 (77%) alumnae from all graduating classes report their current organizations offer them opportunities for professional growth and 68 percent report their current employers offer opportunities for advancement. Sixty-one percent of all alumnae currently have a supervisory role in their company, and 76 percent describe themselves as decision-makers in their current roles.

Source: GMAC Alumni Perspectives Survey, 2015 (Data collected in 2014)

## Career Progression

### Transferable Skills for Career Progression

Globally, nearly 9 in 10 (86%) women across all graduating classes attribute their graduate management education for offering them opportunities for quicker advancement. The vast majority (86%) of alumnae also credited their graduate management education with doing a good to outstanding job of preparing them for their chosen careers and 9 in 10 credit their graduate business degrees with preparing them for leadership positions.

Source: GMAC Alumni Perspectives Survey, 2015 (Data collected in 2014)

### **Early Careers Starting Strong**

Globally, 88 percent of women age 32 and younger consider themselves to be a success so far in their careers and attribute their success to personal effort and hard work (33% of alumnae 32 and younger), their graduate management education (15%), and connections and networking (15%). Among US alumnae age 32 and younger, 90 percent consider themselves to be a success so far in their career.

Source: GMAC Alumni Perspectives Survey, 2015 (Data collected in 2014)

### **Leadership Role**

Among alumnae across all class years, 72 percent of women describe themselves as having a leadership role in their company. By industry, the health care and pharmacology sector had the greatest percentage of women (80%) reporting they play a leadership role in their company, followed by 73 percent each in the technology and products and services, and 71 percent in consulting.

Source: GMAC Alumni Perspectives Survey, 2015 (Data collected in 2014)

### **Interest in Continuing Education**

Globally, the majority (82%) of women from the classes of 1959 to 2014 say they use the knowledge, skills, and abilities they learned in graduate business school every day in their current jobs. Sixty-nine percent of alumnae have plans to upgrade their skills as they continue to grow in their careers. Women are most likely to attend professional seminars (44%) enroll in a “free” massive open online course (MOOC, etc.; 29%) or enroll in a certification program (20%). Eighteen percent plan to continue their education in order to maintain certifications.

Source: GMAC Alumni Perspectives Survey, 2015 (Data collected in 2014)

### **Flexible MBA, Online MBA, and Part-Time MBA Formats**

Among the MBA programs surveyed, the program types with the largest percentage of women in their applicant pool were flexible (on-campus) MBA (43%), online MBA (38%), and part-time MBA (41%). Women represent a smaller share of the applicants to full-time two-year MBA (37%), full-time one-year MBA (38%), and executive MBA programs (30%).

Source: GMAC Application Trends Survey Participant Report, 2014

## **Spotlight on Europe**

### **More European Women Taking the GMAT Exam**

Half of the 10 largest European citizenship groups sitting for the GMAT exam in 2014 had a higher proportion of women examinees compared with five years ago. In total, European women sat for 8,573 exams and sent 18,305 score reports (of a total of 52,460 scores from European examinees) in TY 2014. Female representation among all European test takers stayed the same at 35 percent compared with five years ago.

Source: GMAT testing data, TY 2014

### **Leading Sources of Female Talent in Europe: Germany, France, Russia**

The European countries with the greatest number of exams taken by female citizens in TY 2014 were Germany (1,438 exams, 34% women), France (1,339 exams, 39% women), and Russia (1,033, 53% women). Combined, these three citizenship groups represented 52 percent of European women in the talent pipeline for business schools.

Source: GMAT testing data, TY 2014

### **European Countries With Greatest Representation of Women in Pipeline**

Regardless of the total number of exams taken, women accounted for the majority of test takers in 13 European countries in TY 2014, notably in Eastern Europe, ranging from Latvia (68% women) to Ukraine (50% women).

Source: GMAT testing data, TY 2014

### **Age Margins Within Europe**

The average age of European GMAT examinees in TY 2014 is shown in the table by gender and citizenship in the table below. Men were typically older than women, but in only three locations (Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Azerbaijan) were they older by two years or more. There were only six locations in Europe (Belarus, Malta, Monaco, Moldova, Macedonia, Estonia), where the average age of a female test taker was two or more years older than the average age of a male test taker.

Source: GMAT testing data, TY 2014



GMAT Exams Taken by European Women, TY 2014							
European Citizens	Mean Age, TY 2014			Exams Taken, TY 2014			
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	% Women
Germany	23.9	24.7	24.4	1,438	2,792	4,230	34%
France	23.5	25.1	24.5	1,339	2,097	3,436	39%
Russia	25.1	26.2	25.6	1,033	919	1,952	53%
Netherlands	23.5	24.0	23.8	682	1,359	2,041	33%
United Kingdom	27.6	28.1	27.9	454	1,200	1,654	27%
Greece	24.6	25.6	25.2	413	633	1,046	39%
Italy	24.3	25.4	25.1	393	1,211	1,604	25%
Spain	26.0	27.2	26.9	307	779	1,086	28%
Sweden	24.3	25.2	24.9	249	347	596	42%
Ukraine	24.8	26.0	25.4	200	199	399	50%
Bulgaria	25.8	25.9	25.8	188	171	359	52%
Finland	26.3	27.0	26.6	181	157	338	54%
Romania	27.3	27.0	27.2	170	120	290	59%
Portugal	27.1	28.2	27.9	148	392	540	27%
Poland	25.5	24.6	25.0	142	192	334	43%
Switzerland	25.3	26.2	26.0	139	393	532	26%
Belgium	23.9	24.7	24.5	100	308	408	25%
Austria	23.7	25.6	25.0	100	208	308	32%
Hungary	24.9	25.5	25.3	98	130	228	43%
Norway	25.2	25.4	25.3	96	188	284	34%
Ireland	31.4	32.2	32.0	71	248	319	22%
Albania	24.8	25.4	25.0	60	37	97	62%
Serbia	25.1	25.5	25.3	53	86	139	38%
Slovakia	25.0	24.9	24.9	52	56	108	48%
Belarus	25.7	27.8	26.6	51	41	92	55%
Georgia	25.3	26.6	26.7	49	57	106	46%
Latvia	26.4	25.2	26.0	44	21	65	68%
Moldova	25.5	28.4	24.6	41	28	69	59%
Azerbaijan	27.6	25.5	24.8	40	83	123	33%
Lithuania	25.5	23.9	24.6	39	42	81	48%
Croatia	25.4	24.5	24.8	31	51	82	38%
Czech Republic	25.8	24.1	24.6	27	63	90	30%
Denmark	28.5	28.2	28.3	21	77	98	21%
Armenia	23.4	24.8	24.3	19	28	47	40%
Estonia	25.2	28.8	26.5	19	12	31	61%
Macedonia	24.5	27.9	25.9	17	11	28	61%
Cyprus	23.6	24.5	24.3	14	30	44	32%
Iceland	29.3	28.5	28.8	13	27	40	33%
Slovenia	25.7	23.8	24.3	11	28	39	28%
Luxembourg	26.0	23.7	24.4	10	21	31	32%
Montenegro	23.3	23.4	23.4	8	9	17	47%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22.4	24.0	23.5	7	14	21	33%
Andorra	21.0	21.0	21.0	2	1	3	67%
Monaco	19.0	21.8	21.3	1	5	6	17%
Liechtenstein	24.0	20.5	21.7	1	2	3	33%
Malta	21.5	23.5	22.7	1	2	3	33%
San Marino	21.0	—	21.0	1	0	1	100%

Source: GMAT testing data, TY 2014

## Spotlight on Asia

### Gender Parity Achieved in GMAT Test Taking in Asia

Led by Chinese citizens with 65 percent of exams taken by women, the Asian region reached gender parity for the first time in TY 2014. Women represented 50 percent of exams taken throughout Asia and made up the majority of the prospective student pipeline among Chinese, Taiwanese, Thai, and Vietnamese citizens.

Source: GMAT testing data, TY 2014

### Asian Women Taking the GMAT Exam Continue Growth Path

Four out of the 10 largest Asian citizenship groups sitting for the GMAT exam in 2014 had a higher proportion of women examinees compared with five years ago. In total, Asian-Pacific women sat for 53,553 exams and sent 145,887 score reports (of Asia's total 319,135) in TY 2014. Female representation among all Asian GMAT test takers increased significantly over the past five testing years, from 43 percent in TY 2010 to 50 percent in TY 2014.

Source: GMAT testing data, TY 2014

### Age Margins Within Asia

The average age of Asian GMAT examinees in TY 2014 is shown in the table by gender and citizenship. Men and women are typically about the same age or only one or two years apart except for Turkmenistan, Cambodia, North Korea, South Korea, where men on average were between two and four years older than female test takers.

Source: GMAT testing data, TY 2014

Exams Taken by Asian Citizens, TY 2014							
Asian Citizens	Mean Age, TY 2014			Tests Taken, TY 2014			
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	% Women
China	22.8	23.8	23.2	37,631	20,152	57,783	65.1%
India	25.3	26.4	26.1	7,771	20,554	28,325	27.4%
Taiwan	24.8	26.0	25.3	1,945	1,459	3,404	57.1%
South Korea	28.6	31.4	30.6	1,317	3,029	4,346	30.3%
Thailand	25.2	25.0	25.1	1,050	766	1,816	57.8%
Vietnam	24.6	24.6	24.6	863	592	1,455	59.3%
Japan	30.3	30.6	30.5	520	2,092	2,612	19.9%
Indonesia	26.3	27.5	27.0	417	592	1,009	41.3%
Singapore	28.5	30.0	29.4	400	559	959	41.7%
Pakistan	25.8	26.9	26.6	230	748	978	23.5%
Malaysia	27.4	27.4	27.4	220	236	456	48.2%
Nepal	24.9	25.7	25.3	202	264	466	43.3%
Philippines	27.3	27.4	27.4	187	214	401	46.6%
Bangladesh	26.6	27.0	26.9	149	278	427	34.9%
Kazakhstan	25.7	27.2	26.3	129	96	225	57.3%
Mongolia	25.2	27.2	25.9	72	39	111	64.9%
Sri Lanka	27.9	27.6	27.7	54	66	120	45.0%
Myanmar	25.5	24.9	25.2	27	18	45	60.0%
Uzbekistan	28.8	27.0	27.5	23	67	90	25.6%
Kyrgyzstan	25.6	26.6	26.2	16	24	40	40.0%
Afghanistan	25.9	26.3	26.2	12	21	33	36.4%
Cambodia	24.0	28.3	25.8	10	7	17	58.8%
Turkmenistan	24.5	28.8	27.2	8	14	22	36.4%
Tajikistan	30.8	32.2	31.6	4	5	9	44.4%
Bhutan	24.3	24.4	24.4	3	5	8	37.5%
Brunei Darussalam	31.0	31.0	31.0	2	1	3	66.7%
Maldives	28.0	28.6	28.5	1	5	6	16.7%
Laos	36.0	24.7	27.5	1	3	4	25.0%
North Korea	22.0	25.0	23.5	1	1	2	50.0%
East Timor	38.0	—	38.0	1	0	1	100.0%

Source: GMAT testing data, TY 2014.

## Related data can be found in the following GMAC resources:

- *GMAT test taker data Graduate Management Admission Test® Candidates, 2010–2014*  
[gmac.com/Profile](http://gmac.com/Profile)
- *mba.com Prospective Students Survey Report, 2015*  
[gmac.com/ProspectiveStudents](http://gmac.com/ProspectiveStudents)
- *Application Trends Survey, 2014*  
[gmac.com/ApplicationTrends](http://gmac.com/ApplicationTrends)
- *Global Management Education Graduate Survey, 2014*  
[gmac.com/GlobalGrads](http://gmac.com/GlobalGrads)
- *Alumni Perspectives Survey, 2015 (Data collected in 2014)*  
[gmac.com/AlumniPerspectives](http://gmac.com/AlumniPerspectives)
- *Corporate Recruiters Survey, 2014*  
[gmac.com/CorporateRecruiters](http://gmac.com/CorporateRecruiters)

## Contact Information

For questions or comments regarding the data, findings, or methodology used in any of the surveys, please send an email to [research@gmac.com](mailto:research@gmac.com).

**This document was prepared in March 2015 to commemorate International Women’s Day (March 8) and Women’s History Month in the United States.**

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