



Women and Graduate Management Education (2013)

Women in the Business School Talent Pipeline

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Note: The following data were collected from various recent sources, including GMAT® exam 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. Information for women interested in pursuing a graduate business or management program can be found at mba.com/women.

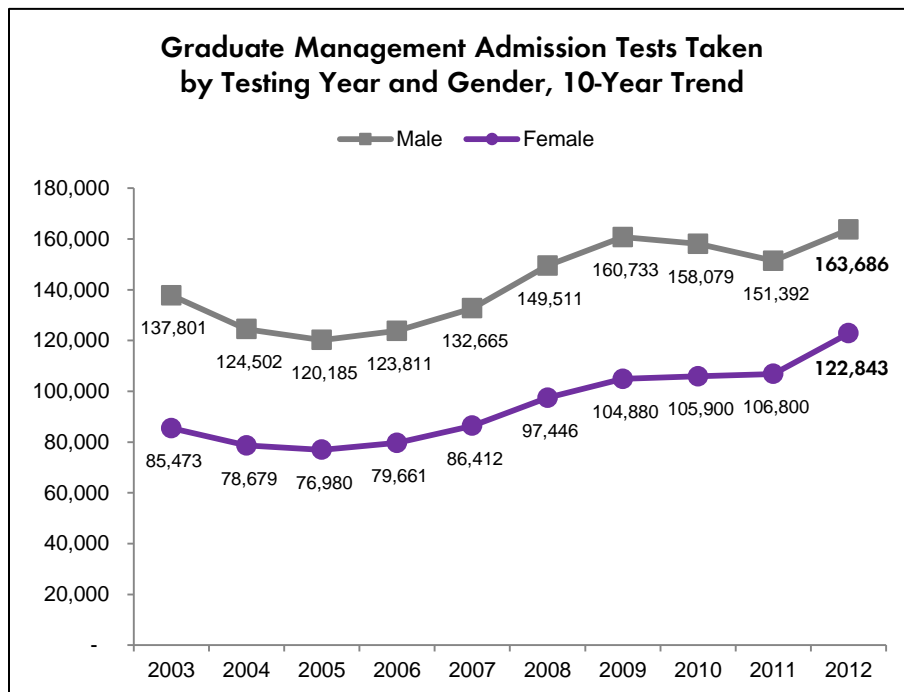
Women in the Business School Talent Pipeline

GMAT Examinees

122,843 – A New Record for Women

Of the total 286,529 GMAT exams taken, a record 122,843 exams were taken by women—representing 43 percent of the global business school pipeline in the testing year ending June 30, 2012 (TY 2012). TY 2012 marked the fourth 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 (1.33) in GMAT history and a 4.3 percent average annual growth rate in number of female examinees over the past 10 testing years (TY 2003 to TY 2012), nearly double the growth rate for men.

Source: GMAC Profile of Graduate Management Admission Test® Candidates, 2008–2012



US Women Are Largest Female Pipeline = 46,167

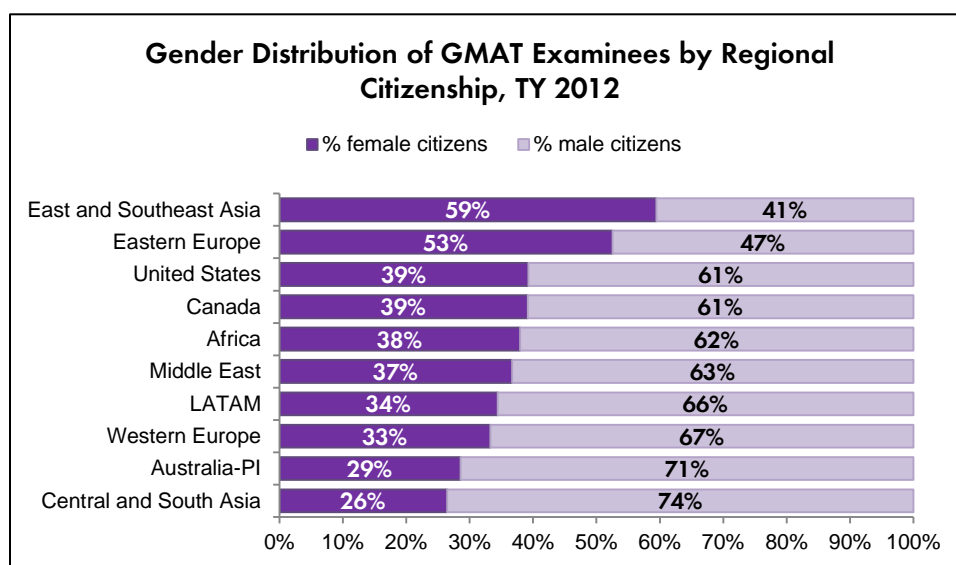
By country, the United States had the greatest number of exams taken by female citizens—46,167 of the total 117,511 exams taken by US citizens in TY 2012, or 39 percent. Overall, US women represented nearly 38 percent of the global business school pipeline of women.

Source: GMAC Profile of Graduate Management Admission Test® Candidates, 2008–2012

Female Majority Greatest Among East Asian Citizens

Among the 10 global GMAT testing regions, the greatest percentage of female examinees in TY 2012 were from East and Southeast Asia (59%), including China, which accounts for 37,710 of the region’s total 77,795 exams. Central and South Asia (including India) had the lowest percentage of women examinees at 8,714, or 26 percent of the region’s total of 32,942 exams.

Source: GMAT examinee data, TY 2012



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

In some countries/regions, more women than men sit for the GMAT exam. Among the 25 largest citizenship groups sitting for the exam in TY 2012, the following five had a majority of exams taken by women:

- China (second largest GMAT citizenship group, 65% of 58,196 exams)
- Taiwan (sixth largest group, 60% of 4,232 exams)
- Russia (12th largest group, 55% of 2,353 exams)
- Thailand (13th largest group, 57% of 2,207 exams)
- Vietnam (21st largest group, 58% of 1,360 exams)

Source: GMAC Profile of Graduate Management Admission Test® Candidates, 2008–2012

GMAT Score-Sending Patterns

Women accounted for 335,843, or 40 percent of the total 831,337 GMAT scores sent in TY 2012. Women from the United States sent 122,654 score reports, or 36.5 percent of all scores sent by women. Worldwide, women sent fewer score reports, on average, than men (2.7 for women vs. 3.0 for men).

Source: GMAT examinee data, TY 2012

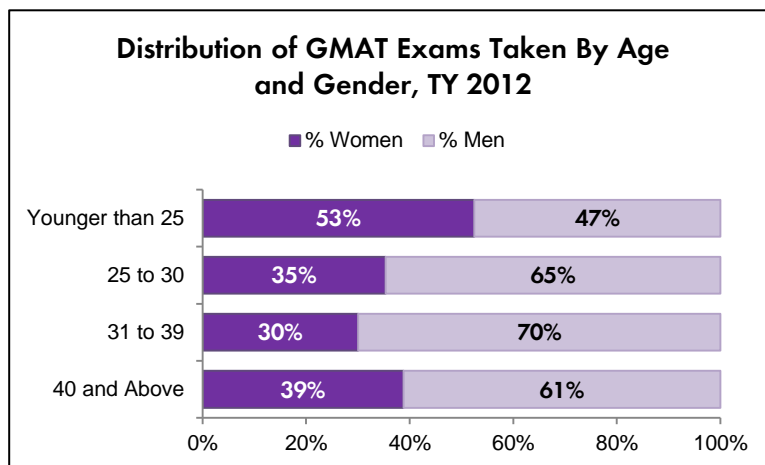
B-School Demand by Younger Women

58% Women Younger Than 25

Of all GMAT exams taken by women in TY 2012, more than half (58%) were taken by women younger than 25 years of age (70,753 of 122,843). Women ages 25 to 30 sat for 38,104 (31%) GMAT exams and women 31 and older sat for 13,986 exams (11%).

By age range, women make up a majority (53%) of the test takers younger than 25, while men constitute a majority in each of the older age ranges of test takers.

Source: GMAT Profile of Graduate Management Admission Test® Candidates, 2008–2012



Average Age of Women Test Takers = 25

On average, female GMAT examinees are 1.7 years younger than men, 25.1 years of age compared with an average age of 26.8 for men. Within Europe, the age difference between men and women GMAT examinees was greatest among Western European citizens, with men on average 1.4 years older than women. This is the third largest age difference after East Asian and African citizens. Among Eastern European citizens, there is an average difference of 0.8 years between men and women.

Source: GMAT examinee data, TY 2012

GMAT Examinee Region of Citizenship	Mean Age by Gender, TY 2012			
	Total	Women	Men	Difference (Men-Women)
Global Examinees (mean age)	26.1	25.1	26.8	1.7
Africa	28.4	27.1	29.1	2.0
East and Southeast Asia	24.1	23.3	25.4	2.2
Australia and Pacific Islands	28.7	27.9	29.0	1.1
Canada	27.6	27.2	28.0	0.8
Central and South Asia	26.4	25.5	26.8	1.3
Eastern Europe	25.7	25.3	26.1	0.8
Mexico, Caribbean, and Latin America	27.9	27.1	28.3	1.2
Middle East	26.9	26.2	27.3	1.1
United States	26.8	26.4	27.1	0.6
Western Europe	25.8	24.8	26.3	1.4

3.4 Years = Faster Timeline on Route to Business School

Female prospective students reported spending less time in each of the main decision-making stages en route to business school than their male counterparts in calendar year 2012. On average, women spent a combined 41 months, or 3.4 years, in the following four stages, compared with the 57 months, or 4.75 years, for men:

- *Stage 1 (Pre-Contemplation)*: On average, women took 19.0 months from completion of their undergraduate (first university) degree to first consideration of graduate management education (vs. 31.0 months for men).
- *Stage 2 (Contemplation)*: 16.3 months on average for women, from consideration to registering on mba.com (vs. 19.6 months for men).
- *Stage 3 (Preparation)*: 3.8 months on average for women, from registering on mba.com to sitting for the GMAT exam (vs. 3.9 months for men).
- *Stage 4 (Action)*: Both men and women spent an average of 2.3 months between sitting for the GMAT exam and submitting their first application.

Source: GMAC mba.com Prospective Students Survey, forthcoming 2013

Application Behavior

Women (37%) were comparable to men (35%) in plans to enroll in a graduate business program within three to nine months of registration on the mba.com website.

Source: GMAC mba.com Prospective Students Survey Report, forthcoming 2013

Women's Top Motivations for Pursuing Graduate Management Education

Among prospective students, a greater percentage of women than men indicated their top motivations for pursuing graduate management education included: increased job opportunities (73% women vs. 64% men), higher salary potential (68% women vs. 66% men), opportunities for more challenging and interesting work (59% women vs. 54% men), and personal satisfaction/achievement (58% women vs. 50% men).

Source: GMAC mba.com Prospective Students Survey Report, forthcoming 2013

Geographic Focus

Preferred Study/Work Locations

Among prospective business school students, more women than men reported submitting applications to local business programs (48% women vs. 41% of men). In addition, only 26 percent of female prospective students indicated an interest in working outside of their country of citizenship after business school, compared with 30 percent of men.

Source: GMAC mba.com Prospective Students Survey Report, forthcoming 2013

Study Destinations

Women sent 335,843 score reports to graduate business and management programs around the world in testing year 2012. Top study destinations included the United States (receiving 78% of all scores sent by women), Canada (4%), and the United Kingdom (4%).

Source: GMAC World Geographic Trend Report, 2008-2012

MBA, Master's & Other Intended Business Degrees

56,554 Women Intended to Pursue MBA in TY 2012

The number of women GMAT examinees intending to pursue an MBA, or Master of Business Administration, in TY 2012 was 56,554 (46% of all female examinees). Note: When asked to list their intended degree, GMAT examinees could select only one degree type.

Source: GMAT examinee data, TY 2012

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

In 2012, 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 (3.7).

Source: GMAC mba.com Prospective Students Survey, forthcoming 2013

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

In calendar year 2012, 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 (2.9), Management (2.5), full-time one-year MBA (2.4), Master in International Management (2.4), executive MBA (2.0), and part-time MBA programs (1.7).

Source: GMAC mba.com Prospective Students Survey Report, forthcoming 2013

Special Outreach to Recruit Women

The following graduate management program types reported special outreach to women in 2012: full-time two-year MBA (54%), full-time one-year MBA (39%), executive MBA (47%), part-time MBA (37%), flexible MBA (28%), online MBA (26%), and specialized master's programs, including Master of Accounting (13%), and Master of Finance (19%).

Source: GMAC Application Trends Survey Participant Report, 2012

Interest in Quantitative and Specialized Degrees

Accounting and Marketing Demand

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 (63% women) and Master of Accounting (56%) programs.

Source: GMAC Application Trends Survey Participant Report, 2012

Women Accounting Undergrads

Women with undergraduate accounting degrees represented the greatest share of GMAT exams taken by women in TY 2012. Women sat for 18,394 (54%) of the 33,987 GMAT exams taken in TY 2012 by those with undergraduate accounting degrees, which represents a 14.9 percent increase from TY 2011. There also was notable growth in the number of female examinees with nonbusiness undergraduate degrees in government (28.9% growth), statistics (27.0% growth), and languages (24.7% growth).

Source: GMAT examinee data, TY 2012

Women Finance Undergrads

Women with undergraduate degrees in finance represented the greatest percentage growth in exams taken by women with business backgrounds in TY 2012, up 26.4 percent over TY 2011. Women accounted for 13,648, or 41 percent of the 33,129 GMAT exams taken by those with undergraduate finance degrees in TY 2012.

Source: GMAT examinee data, TY 2012

Women in Business

Jobs

Employment Report

In a survey conducted in September 2012, the vast majority (94%) of alumnae from the classes of 2000 to 2012 said they were employed; 89 percent worked for an employer. Between five percent (for alumnae of full-time and part-time MBA programs) and 11 percent (for executive MBA alumnae) indicated they were small business owners or self-employed. (In comparison, 89 percent of men were working for an employer, and eight percent were small business owners or self-employed.)

Source: GMAC Alumni Perspectives Survey, 2013

Aspiring Entrepreneurs

About 1 in 5 women (20%) expects to be an entrepreneur/self-employed after completing their graduate management education, compared with 28 percent of men worldwide. By region, the greatest percentage of aspiring entrepreneurs is found among women residing in Africa (38%) and Central Asia (36%).

Source: GMAC mba.com Prospective Students Survey Report, forthcoming 2013

Women With the Job They Want

Overall, 88 percent of women in the class of 2012 were employed at the time of graduation, and about 9 out of 10 (96%) said they got the type of job they wanted.

Source: GMAC Alumni Perspectives Survey, 2013

Industry Preferences

Top Industries of Employment for Class of 2012 Alumnae

The top industries of employment for women MBA and management degree-holders from the class of 2012 were products and services (19%), finance/accounting (18%), and consulting (17%). Their top job functions were marketing/sales (25%), finance/accounting (22%), and consulting (17%). See the accompanying table below.

Source: GMAC Alumni Perspectives Survey, 2013

Global Women in the Class of 2012, by Industry of Employment and Job Function (%)			
Industry	% of Women Employed	Job Function	% of Women Employed
Products/services	19%	Marketing/sales	25%
Finance/accounting	18%	Finance/accounting	22%
Consulting	17%	Consulting	17%
Health care/pharmaceuticals	13%	General management	15%
Nonprofit/government	12%	Operations/logistics	13%
Technology	12%	Human resources	6%
Manufacturing	6%	IT/MIS	2%
Energy/utilities	3%		

Source: GMAC Alumni Perspectives Survey, 2013

Job Level

Among women currently employed (alumnae from the classes of 2000 to 2012), the majority hold mid-level positions, ranging between 39 percent for executive MBAs and 67 percent for full-time MBA grads. Alumnae of executive MBA programs held the greatest percentage of senior-level (45%) and executive-level (13%) jobs. See accompanying table.

Source: GMAC Alumni Perspectives Survey, 2013

Job Levels for Women Currently Employed Classes of 2000–2012, by Program Type				
	Full-Time MBA	Part-Time MBA	Executive MBA	Other Business Master's
Entry level	9%	5%	4%	31%
Mid-level	67%	64%	39%	45%
Senior level	19%	27%	45%	18%
Executive level	5%	4%	13%	5%

70 Percent Increase in Salary for Women a Result of Their Graduate Business Education

Among all graduates of the class of 2012 who had accepted or received a job offer at graduation, women grads reported *increases* in salary over their pre-degree salary that matched increases reported by men, for an average of 70 percent.

Source: GMAC Global Management Education Graduate Survey, 2012

Value of Graduate Management Education

95 Percent of Women Believe Their Education Is Outstanding, Excellent, or Good Value

95 out of 100 women feel their graduate management education is an outstanding, excellent, or good value – on par with men. In 3 of 7 regions examined, a greater percentage of women noted this value, shown in accompanying table.

Source: GMAC Alumni Perspectives Survey, 2013

Attaining Value: Graduate Management Education as Outstanding, Excellent, or Good		
Region of Citizenship	Women	Men
United States	95%	95%
Canada	100%	90%
Europe	96%	93%
Middle East/Africa	92%	96%
Latin America	94%	98%
Central Asia	93%	93%
Asia Pacific	96%	95%
Global	90%	91%

85 Percent Women Gained Competitive Advantage; 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 half of all female graduates* 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 (see accompanying table).

Class of 2012 Grads and Value of Graduate Management Degree	
Perceived Benefit	% Women in Agreement
Provided competitive advantage	85%
Improved chances of finding a job that meets expectations	84%
Prepared me to meet challenges of today's job market	84%
Empowered me to be in control of employment outcomes	80%
Introduced me to career opportunities	75%

Source: GMAC Global Management Education Graduate Survey, 2012

More Than Half of All Women Promoted After Earning Graduate Degree

More than half of all alumnae from the graduating classes of 2000 to 2012 (approximately 51%) had received a promotion with their current employer after earning their degree. The greatest percentage of women who received promotions were those who graduated from either a part-time MBA (58%) or executive MBA (57%) program, followed by 48 percent from full-time MBA programs and other master-level business programs. In general, men and women alike received an average of two promotions since graduating, which varied by program type.

Source: GMAC Alumni Perspectives Survey, 2013

Career Progression

Transferable Skills for Career Progression

Nearly 9 in 10 (86%) women across the graduating classes of 2000 to 2012 attribute their graduate management education for advancing their careers. When comparing their career progression against those of women *without* management degrees, the majority (79%) of alumnae from the graduating classes of 2000 to 2012 either agreed (34%) or strongly agreed (45%) that completing their degree moved them further along in their careers. A similar majority (80%) agreed or strongly agreed that the skills they developed in their graduate management programs also helped advance their careers.

Source: GMAC Alumni Perspectives Survey, 2013

Early Careers Starting Strong

Globally, 67 percent of women age 27 and younger feel they have reached or are ahead of where they thought they would be in their career because of their graduate management degree. For US alumnae age 27 and younger, 69 percent are ahead of or exactly where they thought they would be, relative to their career goals.

Source: GMAC Alumni Perspectives Survey, 2013

Leadership Expertise

Among alumnae from the classes of 2000 to 2012, 91% of women reported they exhibit leadership skills on the job. By industry, Consulting and Technology were the sectors that had the greatest percentage of women (93%) reporting using leadership skills on the job at least some, most, or all of the time.

Source: GMAC Alumni Perspectives Survey, 2013

Study-Work-Life Balance

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 (44%), online MBA (43%), and part-time MBA (41%). Women represented slightly more than one-third of applicants to full-time two-year MBA (39%), full-time one-year MBA (38%), and executive MBA programs (37%).

Source: GMAC Application Trends Survey Participant Report, 2012

Emphasis on Balance Seen in Program Consideration

Among prospective students surveyed in calendar year 2012, more women than men reported interest in program types that offer work/study flexibility such as flexible MBA programs (20% of women vs. 17% of men) and online/distance MBA programs (15% of women vs. 13% of men).

Source: GMAC mba.com Prospective Students Survey Report, forthcoming 2013

More Work Flexibility, Use of Telecommuting

When asked about flexible work schedules, 2 in 5 (40%) alumni—men and women combined—overall agreed they are able to set their own work hours, and 62 percent said they have the opportunity to work a flexible schedule at their job. Two in five alumni (43%) are taking advantage of opportunities to telecommute, which men and women engage in equally for an average of 11 hours a week. Business school alumnae from all class years (2000 to 2012) were working on a flexible work schedule (47% women vs. 45% men).

Source: GMAC Alumni Perspectives Survey, 2013

“Typical Workweek”

For business school alumni, the “40-hour workweek,” standard in many industries and countries, is no longer part of the typical job experience. On average, business school alumni across class years 2000 to 2012 work five days a week, and nine hours a day. By gender, the typical workweek varies with women working an average of 46 hours per week compared with 49 hours for men.

Source: GMAC Alumni Perspectives Survey, 2013

SPOTLIGHT ON EUROPE

More European Women Taking the GMAT Exam

Seven of the 10 largest European citizenship groups sitting for the GMAT exam in 2012 had a higher proportion of women examinees compared with five years ago. In total, European women sat for 9,422 exams and sent 19,268 score reports (of a total of 53,753 scores from European examinees) in TY 2012. Female representation among all European test takers increased marginally over the past five testing years, from 37 percent in TY 2008 to 38 percent in TY 2012.

Source: GMAC European Geographic Trend Report for GMAT® Examinees, 2008–2012

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

The European countries with the greatest number of exams taken by female citizens in TY 2012 were Germany (1,488 exams, 36% women), France (1,446 exams, 38% women), and Russia (1,298, 55% women). Combined, these three citizenship groups represented 45 percent of European women in the talent pipeline for business schools.

Source: GMAT examinee data, TY 2012

European Countries With Greatest Representation of Women in the Pipeline

Regardless of the total number of exams taken, women accounted for the majority of test takers in 13 European countries in TY 2012, notably in Eastern Europe ranging from Latvia (51% women) to Belarus (64% women).

Source: GMAT examinee data, TY 2012

Age Margins Within Europe

The average age of European GMAT examinees in TY 2012 is shown in the table by gender and citizenship in the table below. Men were typically older than women, but in only three locations (Cyprus, Iceland, and Denmark) were they older by three years or more. There were only two locations in Europe, Malta and Lithuania, 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 examinee data, TY 2012

GMAT Exams Taken by European Women in TY 2012

European Citizens	Mean Age in TY 2012			Exams Taken in TY 2012			
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	% Women
Germany	24.3	25.1	24.8	1,488	2,675	4,163	36%
France	23.9	25.4	24.9	1,446	2,322	3,768	38%
Russia	25.2	26.5	25.8	1,298	1,055	2,353	55%
Italy	23.4	25.4	24.7	654	1,376	2,030	32%
Greece	24.0	25.4	24.8	565	763	1,328	43%
United Kingdom	27.5	28.4	28.2	423	1,323	1,746	24%
Spain	26.6	27.6	27.4	304	897	1,201	25%
Bulgaria	25.3	25.7	25.4	294	255	549	54%
Netherlands	25.0	26.2	25.9	268	692	960	28%
Romania	25.4	27.0	26.0	264	166	430	61%
Ukraine	25.5	26.5	26.0	263	241	504	52%
Sweden	25.7	26.1	25.9	204	357	561	36%
Portugal	28.0	28.9	28.6	193	462	655	29%
Poland	26.2	25.7	26.0	186	171	357	52%
Switzerland	26.3	27.5	27.2	139	420	559	25%
Finland	26.9	27.4	27.1	127	128	255	50%
Norway	25.8	25.7	25.7	112	210	322	35%
Austria	25.3	25.4	25.4	107	234	341	31%
Armenia	24.5	25.2	24.8	92	78	170	54%
Belgium	24.4	25.9	25.6	88	266	354	25%
Ireland	31.4	31.2	31.2	86	260	346	25%
Belarus	26.4	27.4	26.8	79	45	124	64%
Hungary	25.8	26.1	26.0	78	129	207	38%
Serbia/Montenegro	24.0	25.1	24.6	70	78	148	47%
Albania	24.6	26.0	25.2	69	51	120	58%
Lithuania	25.8	23.6	24.6	52	56	108	48%
Slovakia	25.0	24.9	24.9	52	52	104	50%
Moldova	25.4	25.1	25.2	49	40	89	55%
Czech Republic	25.6	26.1	25.9	47	58	105	45%
Georgia	26.1	26.2	26.1	40	65	105	38%
Azerbaijan	26.4	25.1	25.4	39	91	130	30%
Estonia	25.6	24.9	25.3	36	29	65	55%
Latvia	23.3	24.4	23.8	36	35	71	51%
Croatia	25.1	26.9	26.3	35	78	113	31%
Macedonia	23.9	26.1	24.9	27	22	49	55%
Cyprus	22.8	25.9	24.6	26	38	64	41%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	27.6	26.1	26.9	21	19	40	53%
Denmark	25.4	29.0	28.4	21	96	117	18%
Slovenia	26.1	26.3	26.2	14	24	38	37%
Iceland	25.3	28.7	27.7	13	32	45	29%
Luxembourg	23.4	23.4	23.4	11	17	28	39%
Malta	29.5	23.7	26.0	4	6	10	40%
Andorra	26.0	24.3	25.0	2	3	5	40%

Source: GMAT examinee data, TY 2012

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 2012. 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 examinee data, TY 2012

Asian Women Taking the GMAT Exam Continue Growth Path

Half of the 10 largest Asian citizenship groups sitting for the GMAT exam in 2012 had a higher proportion of women examinees compared with five years ago. In total, Asian women sat for 54,988 exams and sent 164,423 score reports (of Asia's total 354,996) in TY 2012. Female representation among all Asian GMAT test takers increased significantly over the past five testing years, from 39 percent in TY 2008 to 50 percent in TY 2012.

Source: GMAT examinee data, TY 2012

Age Margins Within Asia

The average age of Asian GMAT examinees in TY 2012 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 Tajikistan, where women on average were four years older than male test takers; and Bhutan and Laos, where men typically were older than female GMAT examinees by six years and three years, respectively.

Source: GMAT examinee data, TY 2012

Exams Taken by Asian Women TY 2012							
Asian Citizens	Mean Age in TY 2012			Tests Taken in TY 2012			
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	% Women
China	22.5	23.5	22.9	37,710	20,486	58,196	64.8%
India	25.4	26.8	26.4	7,812	22,401	30,213	25.9%
Taiwan	24.8	25.9	25.3	2,545	1,687	4,232	60.1%
South Korea	28.7	31.2	30.5	1,519	3,756	5,275	28.8%
Thailand	25.2	25.4	25.3	1,267	940	2,207	57.4%
Vietnam	24.6	24.8	24.6	792	568	1,360	58.2%
Japan	30.0	30.6	30.5	732	2,103	2,835	25.8%
Singapore	27.8	29.9	29.0	599	750	1,349	44.4%
Indonesia	26.6	27.3	26.9	485	590	1,075	45.1%
Nepal	24.6	25.9	25.3	260	338	598	43.5%
Malaysia	27.3	27.8	27.6	246	272	518	47.5%
Pakistan	25.6	27.1	26.8	218	869	1,087	20.1%
Philippines	26.8	27.6	27.2	208	200	408	51.0%
Kazakhstan	26.6	26.0	26.4	172	149	321	53.6%
Bangladesh	26.0	27.2	26.8	160	304	464	34.5%
Mongolia	26.0	26.3	26.1	65	32	97	67.0%
Sri Lanka	27.6	28.2	28.0	59	86	145	40.7%
Kyrgyzstan	26.9	26.8	26.9	34	26	60	56.7%
Uzbekistan	26.9	26.5	26.6	30	92	122	24.6%
Myanmar	28.7	26.7	27.7	26	27	53	49.1%
Cambodia	24.8	25.2	25.0	12	11	23	52.2%
Afghanistan	23.6	26.4	25.6	9	24	33	27.3%
Turkmenistan	24.9	26.9	26.1	7	10	17	41.2%

Exams Taken by Asian Women TY 2012							
Asian Citizens	Mean Age in TY 2012			Tests Taken in TY 2012			
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	% Women
Tajikistan	28.5	25.5	26.5	6	11	17	35.3%
Bhutan	25.0	30.8	27.6	5	4	9	55.6%
Laos	28.0	30.5	28.8	4	2	6	66.7%
Maldives	22.5	25.2	24.0	4	5	9	44.4%
Brunei Darussalam	32.0	33.8	33.6	1	6	7	14.3%
East Timor	35.0	.	35.0	1	0	1	100.0%

Additional data about the topics listed above can be found in several GMAC resources including:

- **Profile of Graduate Management Admission Test® Candidates, 2008–2012**
gmac.com/Profile
- **Geographic Trend Reports for GMAT® Examinees, 2008–2012**
gmac.com/GeographicTrends
- **mba.com Prospective Students Survey Report, forthcoming 2013 (conducted calendar year 2012)**
gmac.com/ProspectiveStudents
- **Alumni Perspectives Survey, 2013 (conducted September 2012)**
gmac.com/AlumniPerspectivesSurvey
- **Application Trends Survey, 2012**
gmac.com/ApplicationTrends
- **Global Management Education Graduate Survey, 2012**
gmac.com/GlobalGrads
- **Corporate Recruiters Survey, 2012**
gmac.com/CorporateRecruiters

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

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