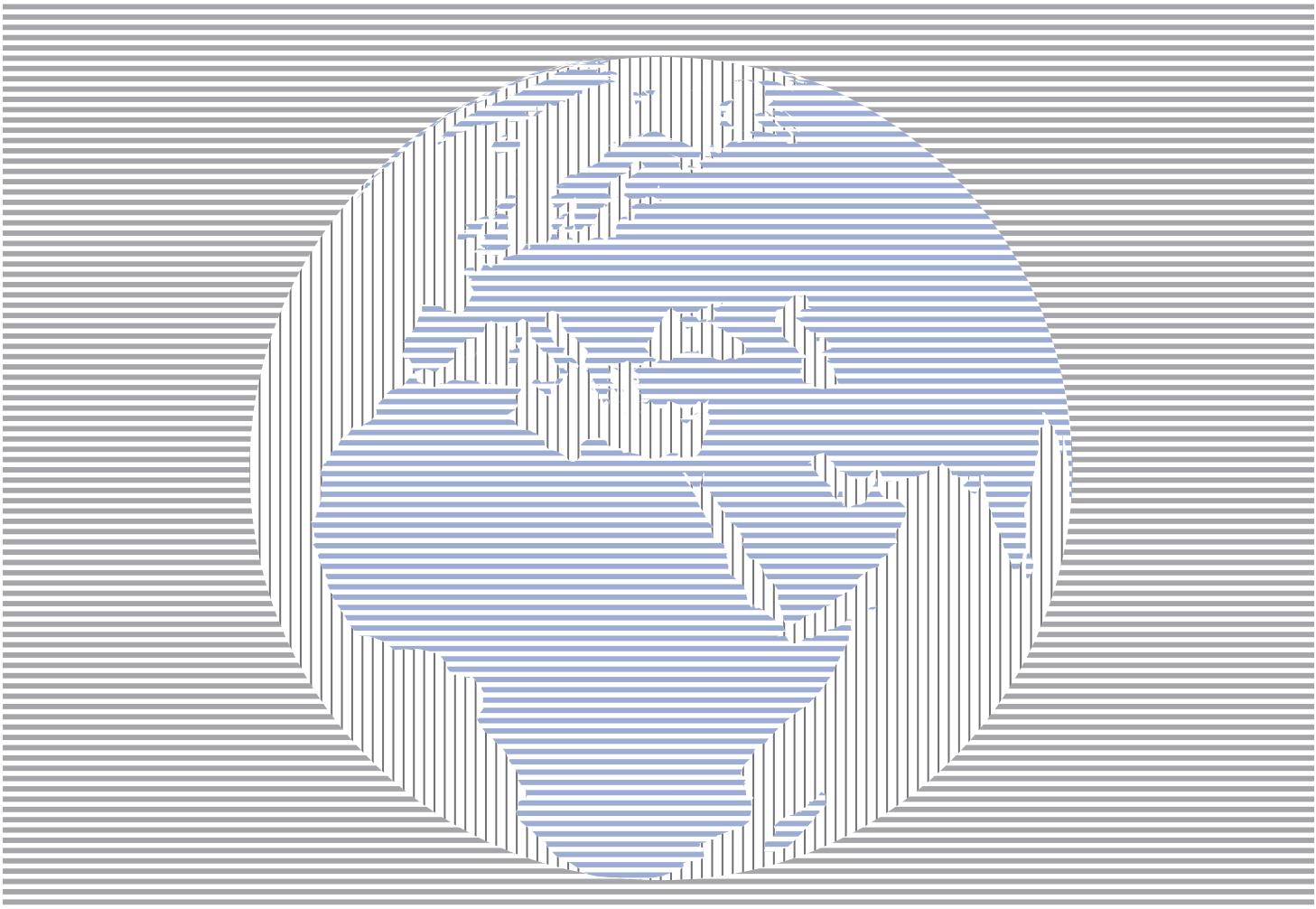


Insight Report

The Global Gender Gap Report 2014





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OF THE WORLD

Insight Report

The Global Gender Gap Report 2014

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ISBN 92-95044-38-X
ISBN 978-92-95044-38-8

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We are very grateful for the support of Valentina Stoevska at the ILO; Amélie Gagnon, Pascale Ratovondrahona and Chiao-Ling Chien at UNESCO; Karen Jabre at the IPU; Ann-Beth Moller, Doris Chou, Retno Wahyu Mahanani and Jessica Chi Ying Ho at the WHO; and Yashaswini Singh at the World Economic Forum.

A special thank you to Michael Fisher for his excellent copyediting work and Neil Weinberg for his superb graphic design and layout.

Thank you to Kamal Kamaoui and the World Economic Forum's Publications team for their invaluable collaboration on the production of this report.

The terms *country* and *nation* as used in this report do not in all cases refer to a territorial entity that is a state as understood by international law and practice. The term covers well-defined, geographically self-contained economic areas that may not be states but for which statistical data are maintained on a separate and independent basis

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Preface

KLAUS SCHWAB

Founder and Executive Chairman, World Economic Forum

People and their talents are two of the core drivers of sustainable, long-term economic growth. If half of these talents are underdeveloped or underutilized, the economy will never grow as it could. Multiple studies have shown that healthy and educated women are more likely to have healthier and more educated children, creating a positive, virtuous cycle for the broader population. Research also shows the benefits of gender equality in politics: when women are more involved in decision-making, they make different decisions—not necessarily better or worse—but decisions that reflect the needs of more members of society.

Some of the most compelling findings regarding the benefits of gender equality are emerging from companies. For example, companies that include more women at the top levels of leadership tend to outperform those that don't. With a growing female talent pool coming out of schools and universities, and with more consumer power in the hands of women, companies who fail to recruit and retain women—and ensure they have a pathway to leadership positions—undermine their long-term competitiveness. And for those that do, the benefits of diversity are evident.

But these benefits go beyond the economic case. There is another simple and powerful reason why more women should be empowered: fairness. Women represent one half of the global population—they deserve equal access to health, education, influence, earning power and political representation. Their views and values are critical for ensuring a more prosperous and inclusive common future. Humanity's collective progress depends on it.

Through the *Global Gender Gap Report*, the World Economic Forum quantifies the magnitude of gender-based disparities and tracks their progress over time. While no single measure can capture the complete situation, the Global Gender Gap Index presented in this *Report* seeks to measure one important aspect of gender equality: the relative gaps between women and men across four key areas: health, education, economy and politics. The *Report* thus identifies those countries that are role models in equitably allocating their resources between women and men, regardless of the overall level of those resources. To complement this, the Country Profiles contain a comprehensive set of supporting information that provides the broader context on laws, social norms and policies within a country. This year's *Report* also provides unique

new insights on the pace of change, and where change is coming from, based on almost a decade of data.

We created the *Global Gender Gap Report* in 2006 to provide a public, globally relevant tool that delivers information on how countries are faring on gender equality. Since then, this *Report*, and the other initiatives of the Gender Parity Programme, have generated significant impact. The Global Gender Parity Group, a multi-stakeholder community of business leaders, has helped build momentum for gender equality as a business imperative, both at and beyond the World Economic Forum. Our online repository of information on company best practices to close economic gender gaps serves as a gateway for those seeking to implement such practices in their own companies. Our collaborations with public and private sector leaders in Japan, Korea, Mexico and Turkey to close economic gender gaps are amongst the models that other countries are seeking to adopt in order to address gender equality. The platform we provide for dialogue has helped bring together stakeholders on issues as diverse as girls' education, the science and technology gender gap and women's entrepreneurship. Finally, this *Report* has been widely used by numerous businesses, governments, universities, NGOs, media organizations, and individuals as a vital tool for their own work.

We would like to express our appreciation to Yasmina Bekhouche, Senior Project Manager, Gender Parity Programme, and Saadia Zahidi, Head, Gender Parity Programme for their leadership and contributions to this *Report*. We would also like to thank Jessica Camus, Pearl Samandari Massoudi and Paulina Padilla Ugarte for their support of this project at the World Economic Forum. We are thankful for the ongoing support of Ricardo Hausmann, Director, Center for International Development, Harvard University, and Laura D. Tyson, S.K. and Angela Chan Professor of Global Management, Haas School of Business, University of California, Berkeley. Finally, we welcome the indefatigable support of the Partners of the Gender Parity Programme and their commitment to closing gender gaps.

As this *Report* shows, good progress has been made over the last years on gender equality, and in some cases, in a relatively short time. Yet we are far from achieving equality of opportunity or equality of outcomes. To accelerate the pace of change, we must be consistent

in measuring progress, rigorous in identifying solutions and collaborative in our actions. While governments have an important role to play in creating policies that provide women and men with equal access to opportunities, companies must also create workplaces where the best talent can flourish. Civil society, educators and media are also critical in empowering women and engaging men in the process.

It is our hope that this latest edition of the *Report* will serve as a call to action to spur change on an issue that is central to our future. Ultimately, it is through each individual adapting his or her beliefs and actions that change can occur. We call upon every reader of this *Report* to join these efforts.

Part 1

The Global Gender Gap and its Implications

The Global Gender Gap Index 2014

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The Global Gender Gap Index was first introduced by the World Economic Forum in 2006 as a framework for capturing the magnitude of gender-based disparities and tracking their progress. This year is the 9th edition of the Index, allowing for time-series analysis on the changing patterns of gender equality around the world and comparisons between and within countries.

The Index benchmarks national gender gaps on economic, political, education and health criteria, and provides country rankings that allow for effective comparisons across regions and income groups. The rankings are designed to create greater awareness among a global audience of the challenges posed by gender gaps and the opportunities created by reducing them. The methodology and quantitative analysis behind the rankings are intended to serve as a basis for designing effective measures for reducing gender gaps.

The first part of this chapter reviews the underlying concepts employed in creating the Global Gender Gap Index and outlines the methods used to calculate it. The second part presents the 2014 rankings, global patterns, regional performance and notable country cases. This year's country analysis includes more detailed information on country performance over time, particularly for those countries that have been included in the Index since 2006. Next, we provide information on the key trends that can be observed through almost a decade of data for the 111 countries that have been covered since the first Index, by analysing data along issue, income and regional lines. The fourth part of this chapter lays out the latest research on the benefits of gender equality, including links between gender gaps and the economic performance of countries. In the fifth and final part, we provide information on the policy and business implications of the gender gap and the best practices currently in use for addressing it.

The Country Profiles contained in Part 2 of this Report give a more detailed picture of the relative strengths and weaknesses of each country's performance compared with that of other nations and relative to its own past performance. The first page of each profile contains key demographic and economic indicators as well as detailed information on the country's performance in 2014, including

a comparison within its income group. The second page of the Country Profiles shows the trends between 2006 and 2014 on the overall Index and four subindexes, as well as over 50 gender-related variables that provide a fuller context for the country's performance. These variables include information on employment & leadership; science, technology and research; health; marriage and childbearing; the childcare ecosystem; and information on rights and norms.

MEASURING THE GLOBAL GENDER GAP

The methodology of the Index has remained stable since its development in 2006, providing robust comparative and intra-country information.

Three underlying concepts

There are three basic concepts underlying the Global Gender Gap Index, forming the basis of the choice of indicators, how the data is treated and the scale used. First, it focuses on measuring gaps rather than levels. Second, it captures gaps in outcome variables rather than gaps in input variables. Third, it ranks countries according to gender equality rather than women's empowerment. These three concepts are briefly outlined below. For a description of how these concepts are captured by the construction techniques used in the creation of the Index, please see the section below, *Construction of the Index*.

Gaps vs. levels

The Index is designed to measure gender-based gaps in access to resources and opportunities in countries rather than the actual levels of the available resources and opportunities in those countries. We do this in order to make the Global Gender Gap Index independent from the countries' levels of development. In other words, the Index is constructed to rank countries on their gender gaps not on their development level. For example, rich countries, generally speaking, are able to offer more education and health opportunities to all members of society, although this is quite independent of the gender-related gaps that may exist within those higher levels of health or education. The Global Gender Gap Index, rewards countries for

The co-authors are deeply grateful to Pearl Samandari Massoudi, Jessica Camus and Paulina Padilla Ugarte for their excellent support in the production of this year's Report.

Table 1: Structure of the Global Gender Gap Index

Subindex	Variable	Source
Economic Participation and Opportunity	Ratio: female labour force participation over male value	International Labour Organisation, <i>Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM)</i> , 2012
	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (converted to female-over-male ratio)	World Economic Forum, <i>Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)</i> , 2014
	Ratio: female estimated earned income over male value	World Economic Forum, calculations based on the United Nations Development Programme methodology (refer to <i>Human Development Report 2009</i>)
	Ratio: female legislators, senior officials and managers over male value	International Labour Organisation, <i>ILOStat</i> online database, 2013 or latest data available
	Ratio: female professional and technical workers over male value	International Labour Organisation, <i>ILOStat</i> online database, 2013 or latest data available
Educational Attainment	Ratio: female literacy rate over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education</i> database, 2013 or latest data available; United Nations Development Programme, <i>Human Development Report 2009</i> , the most recent year available between 1997 and 2007
	Ratio: female net primary enrolment rate over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education</i> database, 2013 or latest data available
	Ratio: female net secondary enrolment rate over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education</i> database, 2013 or latest data available
	Ratio: female gross tertiary enrolment ratio over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education</i> database, 2013 or latest data available
Health and Survival	Sex ratio at birth (converted to female-over-male ratio)	Central Intelligence Agency, <i>The CIA World Factbook 2014</i> , data updated weekly
	Ratio: female healthy life expectancy over male value	World Health Organisation, <i>Global Health Observatory</i> database, data from 2012
Political Empowerment	Ratio: females with seats in parliament over male value	Inter-Parliamentary Union, <i>Women in Politics: 2014</i> , reflecting elections/appointments up to 1 May 2014
	Ratio: females at ministerial level over male value	Inter-Parliamentary Union, <i>Women in Politics: 2014</i> , reflecting appointments up to 1 January 2014, data updated every two years
	Ratio: number of years of a female head of state (last 50 years) over male value	World Economic Forum calculations, 30 June 2014

Note: If there are multiple sources listed, the first source is the primary source, followed by the secondary source if data was not available from the primary source.

smaller gaps in access to these resources, regardless of the overall level of resources. Thus, in the case of education, the Index penalizes or rewards countries based on the size of the gap between male and female enrolment rates, but not for the overall levels of education in the country.

Outcomes vs. inputs

The second basic concept underlying the Global Gender Gap Index is that it evaluates countries based on outcomes rather than inputs or means. Our aim is to provide a snapshot of where men and women stand with regard to some fundamental outcome variables related to basic rights such as health, education, economic participation and political empowerment. Variables related to country-specific policies, rights, culture or customs—factors that we consider “input” or “means” variables—are not included in the Index, but they are displayed in the Country Profiles. For example, the Index includes a variable comparing the

gap between men and women in high-skilled jobs such as legislators, senior officials and managers (an outcome variable) but does not include data on the length of maternity leave (a policy variable).

Gender equality vs. women’s empowerment

The third distinguishing feature of the Global Gender Gap Index is that it ranks countries according to their proximity to gender equality rather than to women’s empowerment. Our aim is to focus on whether the gap between women and men in the chosen variables has declined, rather than whether women are “winning” the “battle of the sexes”. Hence, the Index rewards countries that reach the point where outcomes for women equal those for men, but it neither rewards nor penalizes cases in which women are outperforming men on particular variables in some countries. Thus a country, which has higher enrolment for girls rather than boys in secondary school, will score equal to a country where boys’ and girls’ enrolment is the same.

The four subindexes

The Global Gender Gap Index examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories (subindexes): *Economic Participation and Opportunity*, *Educational Attainment*, *Health and Survival* and *Political Empowerment*. Table 1 displays all four of these subindexes and the 14 different variables that compose them, along with the sources of data used for each.

Economic Participation and Opportunity

This subindex contains three concepts: the participation gap, the remuneration gap and the advancement gap. The participation gap is captured using the difference between women and men in labour force participation rates. The remuneration gap is captured through a hard data indicator (ratio of estimated female-to-male earned income) and a qualitative variable gathered through the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (wage equality for similar work). Finally, the gap between the advancement of women and men is captured through two hard data statistics (the ratio of women to men among legislators, senior officials and managers, and the ratio of women to men among technical and professional workers).

Educational Attainment

In this subindex, the gap between women's and men's current access to education is captured through ratios of women to men in primary-, secondary- and tertiary-level education. A longer-term view of the country's ability to educate women and men in equal numbers is captured through the ratio of the female literacy rate to the male literacy rate.

Health and Survival

This subindex provides an overview of the differences between women's and men's health through the use of two variables. The first variable is the sex ratio at birth, which aims specifically to capture the phenomenon of "missing women" prevalent in many countries with a strong son preference. Second, we use the gap between women's and men's healthy life expectancy. This measure provides an estimate of the number of years that women and men can expect to live in good health by taking into account the years lost to violence, disease, malnutrition or other relevant factors.

Political Empowerment

This subindex measures the gap between men and women at the highest level of political decision-making through the ratio of women to men in minister-level positions and the ratio of women to men in parliamentary positions. In addition, we include the ratio of women to men in terms of years in executive office (prime minister or president) for the last 50 years. A clear drawback in this category is the absence of any variables capturing differences between the participation of women and men at local

levels of government. Should such data become available at a globally comparative level in future years, they will be considered for inclusion in the Index.

Construction of the Index

The overall Global Gender Gap Index is constructed using a four-step process, outlined below. Some of the indicators listed in Table 1 require specific construction or modification in order to be used in the Index. For further information on the indicator-specific calculations, please refer to the How to Read the Country Profiles section in Part 2 of this Report.

Convert to ratios

Initially, all data are converted to female/male ratios. For example, a country with 20% of women in ministerial positions is assigned a ratio of 20 women /80 men, thus a value of 0.25. This is to ensure that the Index is capturing gaps between women and men's attainment levels, rather than the levels themselves.

Truncate data at equality benchmark

As a second step, these ratios are truncated at the "equality benchmark". For all variables, except the two health variables, this equality benchmark is considered to be 1, meaning equal numbers of women and men. In the case of the sex ratio at birth variable, the equality benchmark is set to be 0.944,¹ and the healthy life expectancy benchmark is set to be 1.06.² Truncating the data at the equality benchmarks for each variable assigns the same score to a country that has reached parity between women and men and one where women have surpassed men.

The type of scale chosen determines whether the Index is rewarding women's empowerment or gender equality.³ To capture gender equality, two possible scales were considered. One was a *negative-positive scale* capturing the size and direction of the gender gap. This scale penalizes either men's advantage over women or women's advantage over men, and gives the highest points to absolute equality. The second choice was a *one-sided scale* that measures how close women are to reaching parity with men but does not reward or penalize countries for having a gender gap in the other direction. We find the one-sided scale more appropriate for our purposes, as it does not reward countries for having exceeded the parity benchmark.

Calculate subindex scores

The third step in the process involves calculating the weighted average of the variables within each subindex to create the subindex scores. Averaging the different variables would implicitly give more weight to the measure that exhibits the largest variability or standard deviation. We therefore first normalize the variables by equalizing their standard deviations. For example, within the Educational

Table 2: Calculation of weights within each subindex

Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex	Standard deviation	Standard deviation per 1% point change	Weights
Ratio: female labour force participation over male value	0.160	0.063	0.199
Wage equality between women and men for similar work (converted to female-over-male ratio)	0.103	0.097	0.310
Ratio: female estimated earned income over male value	0.144	0.069	0.221
Ratio: female legislators, senior officials and managers over male value	0.214	0.047	0.149
Ratio: female professional and technical workers over male value	0.262	0.038	0.121
Total.....			1
Educational Attainment Subindex	Standard deviation	Standard deviation per 1% point change	Weights
Ratio: female literacy rate over male value	0.145	0.069	0.191
Ratio: female net primary enrolment rate over male value	0.060	0.167	0.459
Ratio: female net secondary enrolment rate over male value	0.120	0.083	0.230
Ratio: female gross tertiary enrolment ratio over male value	0.228	0.044	0.121
Total.....			1
Health and Survival Subindex	Standard deviation	Standard deviation per 1% point change	Weights
Sex ratio at birth (converted to female-over-male ratio)	0.010	0.998	0.693
Ratio: female healthy life expectancy over male value	0.023	0.441	0.307
Total.....			1
Political Empowerment Subindex	Standard deviation	Standard deviation per 1% point change	Weights
Ratio: females with seats in parliament over male value	0.166	0.060	0.310
Ratio: females at ministerial level over male value	0.208	0.048	0.247
Ratio: number of years of a female head of state (last 50 years) over male value	0.116	0.086	0.443
Total.....			1

Note: Figures are based on the *Global Gender Gap Report 2006*.

Attainment subindex, standard deviations for each of the four variables are calculated. Then we determine what a 1% point change would translate to in terms of standard deviations by dividing 0.01 by the standard deviation for each variable. These four values are then used as weights to calculate the weighted average of the four variables.

This way of weighting variables allows us to make sure that each variable has the same relative impact on the subindex. For example, a variable with a small variability or standard deviation, such as primary enrolment rate, gets a larger weight within the Educational Attainment subindex than a variable with a larger variability, such as tertiary enrolment rate. Therefore, a country with a large gender gap in primary education (a variable where most countries have achieved near-parity between women and men) will be more heavily penalized. Similarly, in the case of the sex ratio variable (within the Health and Survival subindex), where most countries have a very high sex ratio and the spread of the data is small, the larger weight will penalize more heavily those countries that deviate from this value. Table 2 displays the values of the weights used in the Global Gender Gap Index 2006.⁴

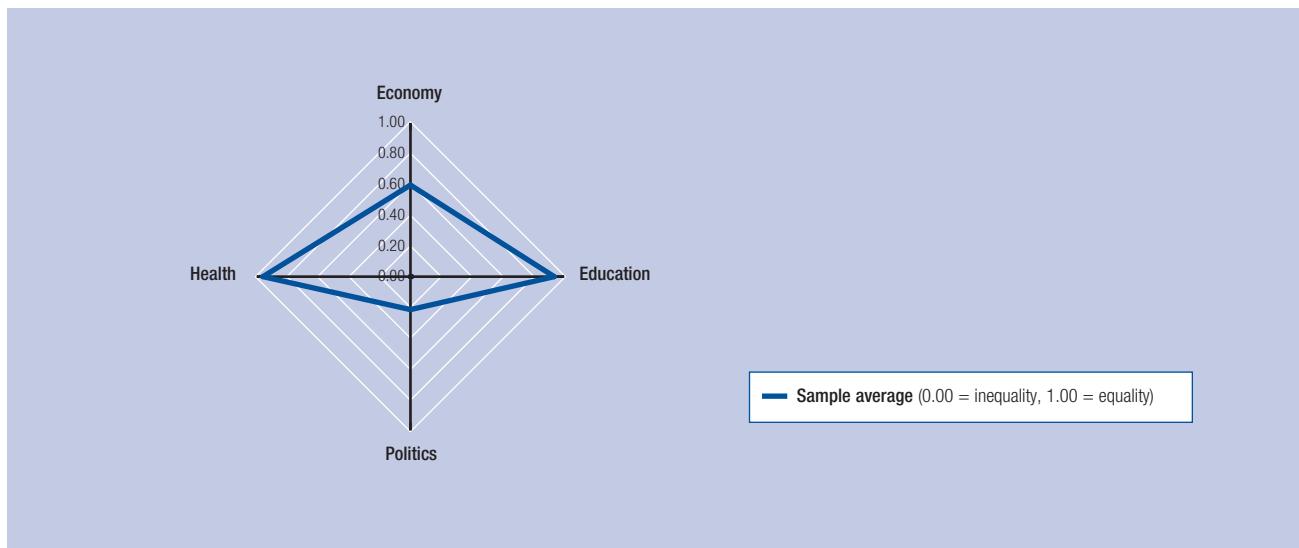
Calculate final scores

In the case of all subindexes, the highest possible score is 1 (equality) and the lowest possible score is 0 (inequality), thus binding the scores between inequality and equality benchmarks.⁵ An un-weighted average of each subindex score is used to calculate the overall Global Gender Gap Index score. As in the case of the subindexes, this final value ranges between 1 (equality) and 0 (inequality), thus allowing for comparisons relative to ideal standards of equality in addition to relative country rankings.⁶ The equality and inequality benchmarks remain fixed across time, allowing the reader to track individual country progress in relation to an ideal standard of equality. Furthermore, the option of roughly interpreting the final Index scores as a percentage value that reveals how a country has reduced its gender gap should help make the Index more intuitively appealing to readers.⁷

THE GLOBAL GENDER GAP INDEX RESULTS IN 2014

Country Coverage 2014

We aim to include a maximum number of countries in the *Report* every year, within the constraints posed by data availability. To be included in the *Report*, a country must have data available for a minimum of 12 indicators out of the 14 that make up the Index. In 2014, we have been able

Figure 1: Global performance, 2014

Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2014; scores are weighted by population.

to include 142 countries in the *Report*. Of these, 111 have been included in the *Report* since the first edition in 2006.

Nearly 200 countries were considered for inclusion this year. Out of the 142 ultimately covered in this *Report*, 38 countries had one data point missing and 22 countries had two data points missing. Missing data is clearly marked on each relevant Country Profile.

Last year we included 136 countries in the Index. Due to lack of updated data, we have removed Benin and Cameroon from the *Report* in 2014. However, we were able to include eight new countries—Belarus, Tunisia and Zimbabwe re-entered the rankings and Guinea, Liberia, Montenegro, Rwanda and Swaziland entered for the first time—resulting in a total of 142 countries.

Global Results

The detailed rankings from this year's Index are shown in Tables 3 through 6. Table 3 displays the 2014 index and subindex rankings, organized from highest to lowest by rank on the overall index. No country in the world has fully closed the gender gap, but all five of the Nordic countries have closed more than 80% of it. Yemen, the lowest ranking country has closed just over 50% of the gender gap. For further analysis of countries, refer to the Country Results section.

Performance by Subindex, 2014

Table 4 displays the rankings by subindex, organized highest to lowest by rank per subindex. In 2014, 25 countries have fully closed the gap in Educational Attainment (same as last year). Angola, Ethiopia, Yemen, Guinea and Chad hold the last five spots on this subindex, with Yemen and Chad having closed less than 70% of

their education gender gap. In total, there are 22 countries where women still have less than 90% of the education outcomes that men have. Twenty-nine countries are below world average (weighted by population) on that subindex. While the index takes into account four key indicators to measure the gender gap on education outcomes, the Country Profiles provide additional information on the gaps between women and men on STEM education and PhD degrees.

Thirty-five countries (two more than last year) have fully closed the gap in Health and Survival. Vietnam, Albania, China, India and Armenia are the lowest-ranking countries and no country currently has a gap bigger than 90% on this subindex. Only 9 countries are below world average (weighted by population) on that subindex. While the index takes into account two key measures of gender gaps, this year we have introduced additional contextual information in the Country Profiles that reveals differences between male and female outcomes from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, respiratory disease, HIV, malaria, tuberculosis and malnutrition. Additionally, the Country Profiles contain detailed information on maternal health and fertility.

While eight countries—Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, France, Guyana, Latvia, Namibia, and the Philippines—have fully closed the gap on both the health and education subindexes, no country has closed either the economic participation gap or the political empowerment gap.

On the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, 14 countries have closed more than 80% of gap, including from Sub-Saharan Africa and five from Europe and Central Asia. Burundi, Norway, Malawi, the United States and the Bahamas occupy the top five spots

Table 3: Global rankings, 2014

Country	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Iceland	1	0.8594	7	0.8169	1	1.0000	128	0.9654	1	0.6554
Finland	2	0.8453	21	0.7859	1	1.0000	52	0.9789	2	0.6162
Norway	3	0.8374	2	0.8357	1	1.0000	98	0.9695	3	0.5444
Sweden	4	0.8165	15	0.7989	43	0.9974	100	0.9694	5	0.5005
Denmark	5	0.8025	12	0.8053	1	1.0000	65	0.9741	7	0.4306
Nicaragua	6	0.7894	95	0.6347	33	0.9996	1	0.9796	4	0.5439
Rwanda*	7	0.7854	25	0.7698	114	0.9289	118	0.9667	6	0.4762
Ireland	8	0.7850	28	0.7543	40	0.9979	67	0.9739	8	0.4140
Philippines	9	0.7814	24	0.7780	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	17	0.3682
Belgium	10	0.7809	27	0.7577	73	0.9921	52	0.9789	13	0.3948
Switzerland	11	0.7798	23	0.7797	72	0.9922	70	0.9737	16	0.3737
Germany	12	0.7780	34	0.7388	34	0.9995	67	0.9739	11	0.3998
New Zealand	13	0.7772	30	0.7517	1	1.0000	96	0.9698	14	0.3872
Netherlands	14	0.7730	51	0.7106	1	1.0000	94	0.9699	9	0.4116
Latvia	15	0.7691	16	0.7931	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	25	0.3038
France	16	0.7588	57	0.7036	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	20	0.3520
Burundi	17	0.7565	1	0.8630	120	0.9013	1	0.9796	30	0.2822
South Africa	18	0.7527	83	0.6473	85	0.9869	1	0.9796	12	0.3969
Canada	19	0.7464	17	0.7928	1	1.0000	100	0.9694	42	0.2233
United States	20	0.7463	4	0.8276	39	0.9980	62	0.9747	54	0.1847
Ecuador	21	0.7455	45	0.7154	52	0.9956	1	0.9796	28	0.2914
Bulgaria	22	0.7444	39	0.7288	66	0.9934	37	0.9791	31	0.2764
Slovenia	23	0.7443	22	0.7827	27	0.9999	74	0.9730	43	0.2214
Australia	24	0.7409	14	0.8010	1	1.0000	70	0.9737	53	0.1887
Moldova	25	0.7405	11	0.8077	56	0.9949	37	0.9791	59	0.1802
United Kingdom	26	0.7383	46	0.7140	32	0.9996	94	0.9699	33	0.2698
Mozambique	27	0.7370	19	0.7892	129	0.8326	104	0.9680	19	0.3581
Luxembourg	28	0.7333	29	0.7529	1	1.0000	106	0.9678	45	0.2123
Spain	29	0.7325	84	0.6470	44	0.9973	87	0.9719	23	0.3139
Cuba	30	0.7317	113	0.5798	26	1.0000	37	0.9791	18	0.3680
Argentina	31	0.7317	96	0.6312	50	0.9962	1	0.9796	21	0.3197
Belarus*	32	0.7300	6	0.8203	35	0.9995	37	0.9791	89	0.1211
Barbados	33	0.7289	20	0.7885	42	0.9976	1	0.9796	73	0.1501
Malawi	34	0.7281	3	0.8298	121	0.8903	110	0.9673	41	0.2250
Bahamas	35	0.7269	5	0.8223	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	101	0.1059
Austria	36	0.7266	68	0.6704	1	1.0000	52	0.9789	36	0.2573
Kenya	37	0.7258	9	0.8104	115	0.9229	80	0.9730	48	0.1969
Lesotho	38	0.7255	32	0.7449	1	1.0000	60	0.9758	57	0.1813
Portugal	39	0.7243	44	0.7192	68	0.9933	85	0.9724	44	0.2124
Namibia	40	0.7219	38	0.7326	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	62	0.1755
Madagascar	41	0.7214	37	0.7335	95	0.9738	82	0.9725	47	0.2056
Mongolia	42	0.7212	10	0.8082	69	0.9932	1	0.9796	103	0.1037
Kazakhstan	43	0.7210	33	0.7414	48	0.9966	1	0.9796	66	0.1662
Lithuania	44	0.7208	35	0.7384	61	0.9942	37	0.9791	65	0.1714
Peru	45	0.7198	98	0.6271	84	0.9875	93	0.9705	27	0.2941
Panama	46	0.7195	48	0.7123	60	0.9942	1	0.9796	52	0.1920
Tanzania	47	0.7182	53	0.7077	125	0.8746	73	0.9732	22	0.3173
Costa Rica	48	0.7165	105	0.6155	1	1.0000	62	0.9747	32	0.2758
Trinidad and Tobago	49	0.7154	54	0.7072	57	0.9944	1	0.9796	58	0.1805
Cape Verde	50	0.7133	107	0.6077	102	0.9648	1	0.9796	26	0.3013
Botswana	51	0.7129	8	0.8166	1	1.0000	112	0.9671	124	0.0679
Jamaica	52	0.7128	40	0.7284	37	0.9984	1	0.9796	75	0.1447
Colombia	53	0.7122	50	0.7107	51	0.9961	37	0.9791	67	0.1628
Serbia	54	0.7086	67	0.6704	54	0.9954	74	0.9730	51	0.1957
Croatia	55	0.7075	65	0.6753	65	0.9938	37	0.9791	56	0.1817
Ukraine	56	0.7056	31	0.7483	29	0.9998	74	0.9730	105	0.1012
Poland	57	0.7051	61	0.6808	36	0.9995	37	0.9791	68	0.1609
Bolivia	58	0.7049	92	0.6379	99	0.9697	56	0.9770	40	0.2350
Singapore	59	0.7046	18	0.7899	110	0.9413	114	0.9671	90	0.1201
Lao PDR	60	0.7044	13	0.8016	118	0.9084	86	0.9721	81	0.1355
Thailand	61	0.7027	26	0.7677	64	0.9938	1	0.9796	121	0.0700
Estonia	62	0.7017	56	0.7055	1	1.0000	37	0.9791	88	0.1221
Zimbabwe*	63	0.7013	47	0.7130	112	0.9396	1	0.9796	64	0.1732
Guyana	64	0.7010	117	0.5652	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	34	0.2591
Israel	65	0.7005	90	0.6392	49	0.9964	96	0.9698	49	0.1965
Chile	66	0.6975	119	0.5523	30	0.9997	36	0.9792	35	0.2589
Kyrgyz Republic	67	0.6974	62	0.6801	87	0.9860	74	0.9730	71	0.1506
Bangladesh	68	0.6973	127	0.4774	111	0.9402	122	0.9663	10	0.4055
Italy	69	0.6973	114	0.5738	62	0.9939	70	0.9737	37	0.2479
Macedonia, FYR	70	0.6943	80	0.6511	77	0.9891	131	0.9628	63	0.1740
Brazil	71	0.6941	81	0.6491	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	74	0.1476

Table 3: Global rankings, 2014 (cont'd.)

Country	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Romania	72	0.6936	60	0.6825	63	0.9939	37	0.9791	91	0.1190
Honduras	73	0.6935	91	0.6391	38	0.9981	59	0.9760	69	0.1606
Montenegro*	74	0.6934	49	0.7109	55	0.9952	129	0.9641	104	0.1033
Russian Federation	75	0.6927	42	0.7257	28	0.9998	37	0.9791	125	0.0662
Vietnam	76	0.6915	41	0.7260	97	0.9719	137	0.9441	87	0.1241
Senegal	77	0.6912	71	0.6624	131	0.8222	82	0.9725	24	0.3077
Dominican Republic	78	0.6906	63	0.6794	91	0.9842	91	0.9706	84	0.1283
Sri Lanka	79	0.6903	109	0.5908	59	0.9942	1	0.9796	50	0.1965
Mexico	80	0.6900	120	0.5519	75	0.9906	1	0.9796	39	0.2380
Paraguay	81	0.6890	85	0.6461	67	0.9933	1	0.9796	79	0.1371
Uruguay	82	0.6871	59	0.6841	46	0.9968	1	0.9796	112	0.0880
Albania	83	0.6869	78	0.6534	98	0.9700	139	0.9409	55	0.1834
El Salvador	84	0.6863	89	0.6415	82	0.9884	1	0.9796	80	0.1358
Georgia	85	0.6855	66	0.6751	80	0.9887	115	0.9670	94	0.1111
Venezuela	86	0.6851	73	0.6617	81	0.9885	1	0.9796	95	0.1108
China	87	0.6830	76	0.6555	89	0.9855	140	0.9404	72	0.1506
Uganda	88	0.6821	97	0.6311	128	0.8463	107	0.9674	29	0.2837
Guatemala	89	0.6821	72	0.6622	108	0.9492	1	0.9796	78	0.1374
Slovak Republic	90	0.6806	88	0.6431	1	1.0000	74	0.9730	100	0.1061
Greece	91	0.6784	87	0.6434	53	0.9954	55	0.9785	108	0.0961
Swaziland*	92	0.6772	99	0.6239	47	0.9967	1	0.9796	99	0.1086
Hungary	93	0.6759	69	0.6683	71	0.9924	37	0.9791	128	0.0636
Azerbaijan	94	0.6753	52	0.7087	92	0.9840	137	0.9441	127	0.0642
Cyprus	95	0.6741	75	0.6560	41	0.9978	69	0.9738	122	0.0690
Czech Republic	96	0.6737	100	0.6216	1	1.0000	37	0.9791	109	0.0940
Indonesia	97	0.6725	108	0.5984	78	0.9890	58	0.9762	86	0.1262
Brunei Darussalam	98	0.6719	36	0.7360	88	0.9858	126	0.9657	142	0.0000
Malta	99	0.6707	116	0.5686	1	1.0000	98	0.9695	76	0.1447
Belize	100	0.6701	79	0.6530	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	133	0.0480
Ghana	101	0.6661	64	0.6772	117	0.9104	116	0.9669	97	0.1097
Tajikistan	102	0.6654	58	0.7007	119	0.9050	121	0.9664	111	0.0893
Armenia	103	0.6622	82	0.6478	31	0.9996	142	0.9332	123	0.0680
Japan	104	0.6584	102	0.6182	93	0.9781	37	0.9791	129	0.0583
Maldives	105	0.6557	110	0.5904	58	0.9943	125	0.9658	120	0.0723
Mauritius	106	0.6541	121	0.5507	79	0.9888	1	0.9796	107	0.0971
Malaysia	107	0.6520	104	0.6174	100	0.9693	102	0.9692	132	0.0523
Cambodia	108	0.6520	77	0.6540	124	0.8833	1	0.9796	110	0.0911
Suriname	109	0.6504	115	0.5688	45	0.9973	1	0.9796	131	0.0558
Burkina Faso	110	0.6500	43	0.7220	133	0.7988	110	0.9673	92	0.1117
Liberia*	111	0.6461	94	0.6366	135	0.7744	112	0.9671	46	0.2062
Nepal	112	0.6458	122	0.5470	122	0.8889	88	0.9717	61	0.1756
Kuwait	113	0.6457	106	0.6083	76	0.9905	134	0.9567	137	0.0275
India	114	0.6455	134	0.4096	126	0.8503	141	0.9366	15	0.3855
United Arab Emirates	115	0.6436	123	0.5152	83	0.9875	132	0.9612	96	0.1106
Qatar	116	0.6403	101	0.6197	94	0.9764	136	0.9522	140	0.0130
Korea, Rep.	117	0.6403	124	0.5116	103	0.9648	74	0.9730	93	0.1117
Nigeria	118	0.6391	55	0.7064	134	0.7779	109	0.9674	102	0.1045
Zambia	119	0.6364	86	0.6444	127	0.8463	66	0.9739	114	0.0810
Bhutan	120	0.6364	93	0.6368	123	0.8860	120	0.9665	130	0.0563
Angola	121	0.6311	111	0.5878	138	0.7211	61	0.9754	38	0.2402
Fiji	122	0.6286	125	0.5065	70	0.9925	1	0.9796	136	0.0358
Tunisia*	123	0.6272	130	0.4634	107	0.9506	129	0.9641	82	0.1306
Bahrain	124	0.6261	126	0.4803	90	0.9855	132	0.9612	116	0.0774
Turkey	125	0.6183	132	0.4532	105	0.9527	1	0.9796	113	0.0877
Algeria	126	0.6182	136	0.3930	113	0.9363	124	0.9661	60	0.1772
Ethiopia	127	0.6144	103	0.6177	139	0.7113	82	0.9725	70	0.1563
Oman	128	0.6091	128	0.4707	96	0.9736	91	0.9706	139	0.0214
Egypt	129	0.6064	131	0.4609	109	0.9467	57	0.9765	134	0.0413
Saudi Arabia	130	0.6059	137	0.3893	86	0.9868	90	0.9707	117	0.0768
Mauritania	131	0.6029	129	0.4661	130	0.8313	80	0.9730	77	0.1413
Guinea*	132	0.6005	74	0.6561	141	0.6489	107	0.9674	83	0.1296
Morocco	133	0.5988	135	0.4000	116	0.9194	122	0.9663	98	0.1096
Jordan	134	0.5968	140	0.3580	74	0.9906	127	0.9655	119	0.0731
Lebanon	135	0.5923	133	0.4321	106	0.9523	62	0.9747	141	0.0100
Côte d'Ivoire	136	0.5874	112	0.5817	137	0.7217	104	0.9680	115	0.0781
Iran, Islamic Rep.	137	0.5811	139	0.3589	104	0.9574	89	0.9709	135	0.0374
Mali	138	0.5779	118	0.5547	136	0.7264	135	0.9549	118	0.0755
Syria	139	0.5775	142	0.2975	101	0.9670	37	0.9791	126	0.0662
Chad	140	0.5764	70	0.6645	142	0.5743	103	0.9683	106	0.0983
Pakistan	141	0.5522	141	0.3094	132	0.8054	119	0.9666	85	0.1273
Yemen	142	0.5145	138	0.3596	140	0.7068	117	0.9668	138	0.0250

* New countries 2014

Table 4: Rankings by subindex, 2014

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY			EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Burundi	0.8630	1	Guatemala	0.6622	72
Norway	0.8357	2	Venezuela	0.6617	73
Malawi	0.8298	3	Guinea*	0.6561	74
United States	0.8276	4	Cyprus	0.6560	75
Bahamas	0.8223	5	China	0.6555	76
Belarus*	0.8203	6	Cambodia	0.6540	77
Iceland	0.8169	7	Albania	0.6534	78
Botswana	0.8166	8	Belize	0.6530	79
Kenya	0.8104	9	Macedonia, FYR	0.6511	80
Mongolia	0.8082	10	Brazil	0.6491	81
Moldova	0.8077	11	Armenia	0.6478	82
Denmark	0.8053	12	South Africa	0.6473	83
Lao PDR	0.8016	13	Spain	0.6470	84
Australia	0.8010	14	Paraguay	0.6461	85
Sweden	0.7989	15	Zambia	0.6444	86
Latvia	0.7931	16	Greece	0.6434	87
Canada	0.7928	17	Slovak Republic	0.6431	88
Singapore	0.7899	18	El Salvador	0.6415	89
Mozambique	0.7892	19	Israel	0.6392	90
Barbados	0.7885	20	Honduras	0.6391	91
Finland	0.7859	21	Bolivia	0.6379	92
Slovenia	0.7827	22	Bhutan	0.6368	93
Switzerland	0.7797	23	Liberia*	0.6366	94
Philippines	0.7780	24	Nicaragua	0.6347	95
Rwanda*	0.7698	25	Argentina	0.6312	96
Thailand	0.7677	26	Uganda	0.6311	97
Belgium	0.7577	27	Peru	0.6271	98
Ireland	0.7543	28	Swaziland*	0.6239	99
Luxembourg	0.7529	29	Czech Republic	0.6216	100
New Zealand	0.7517	30	Qatar	0.6197	101
Ukraine	0.7483	31	Japan	0.6182	102
Lesotho	0.7449	32	Ethiopia	0.6177	103
Kazakhstan	0.7414	33	Malaysia	0.6174	104
Germany	0.7388	34	Costa Rica	0.6155	105
Lithuania	0.7384	35	Kuwait	0.6083	106
Brunei Darussalam	0.7360	36	Cape Verde	0.6077	107
Madagascar	0.7335	37	Indonesia	0.5984	108
Namibia	0.7326	38	Sri Lanka	0.5908	109
Bulgaria	0.7288	39	Maldives	0.5904	110
Jamaica	0.7284	40	Angola	0.5878	111
Vietnam	0.7260	41	Côte d'Ivoire	0.5817	112
Russian Federation	0.7257	42	Cuba	0.5798	113
Burkina Faso	0.7220	43	Italy	0.5738	114
Portugal	0.7192	44	Suriname	0.5688	115
Ecuador	0.7154	45	Malta	0.5686	116
United Kingdom	0.7140	46	Guyana	0.5652	117
Zimbabwe*	0.7130	47	Mali	0.5547	118
Panama	0.7123	48	Chile	0.5523	119
Montenegro*	0.7109	49	Mexico	0.5519	120
Colombia	0.7107	50	Mauritius	0.5507	121
Netherlands	0.7106	51	Nepal	0.5470	122
Azerbaijan	0.7087	52	United Arab Emirates	0.5152	123
Tanzania	0.7077	53	Korea, Rep.	0.5116	124
Trinidad and Tobago	0.7072	54	Fiji	0.5065	125
Nigeria	0.7064	55	Bahrain	0.4803	126
Estonia	0.7055	56	Bangladesh	0.4774	127
France	0.7036	57	Oman	0.4707	128
Tajikistan	0.7007	58	Mauritania	0.4661	129
Uruguay	0.6841	59	Tunisia*	0.4634	130
Romania	0.6825	60	Egypt	0.4609	131
Poland	0.6808	61	Turkey	0.4532	132
Kyrgyz Republic	0.6801	62	Lebanon	0.4321	133
Dominican Republic	0.6794	63	India	0.4096	134
Ghana	0.6772	64	Morocco	0.4000	135
Croatia	0.6753	65	Algeria	0.3930	136
Georgia	0.6751	66	Saudi Arabia	0.3893	137
Serbia	0.6704	67	Yemen	0.3596	138
Austria	0.6704	68	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.3589	139
Hungary	0.6683	69	Jordan	0.3580	140
Chad	0.6645	70	Pakistan	0.3094	141
Senegal	0.6624	71	Syria	0.2975	142

Table 4: Rankings by subindex, 2014 (cont'd.)

HEALTH AND SURVIVAL			POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT		
Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Argentina	0.9796	1	Switzerland	0.9737	70
Bahamas	0.9796	1	Tanzania	0.9732	73
Barbados	0.9796	1	Korea, Rep.	0.9730	74
Belize	0.9796	1	Kyrgyz Republic	0.9730	74
Brazil	0.9796	1	Serbia	0.9730	74
Burundi	0.9796	1	Slovak Republic	0.9730	74
Cambodia	0.9796	1	Slovenia	0.9730	74
Cape Verde	0.9796	1	Ukraine	0.9730	74
Ecuador	0.9796	1	Kenya	0.9730	80
El Salvador	0.9796	1	Mauritania	0.9730	80
Fiji	0.9796	1	Ethiopia	0.9725	82
France	0.9796	1	Madagascar	0.9725	82
Guatemala	0.9796	1	Senegal	0.9725	82
Guyana	0.9796	1	Portugal	0.9724	85
Jamaica	0.9796	1	Lao PDR	0.9721	86
Kazakhstan	0.9796	1	Spain	0.9719	87
Latvia	0.9796	1	Nepal	0.9717	88
Mauritius	0.9796	1	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.9709	89
Mexico	0.9796	1	Saudi Arabia	0.9707	90
Mongolia	0.9796	1	Dominican Republic	0.9706	91
Namibia	0.9796	1	Oman	0.9706	91
Nicaragua	0.9796	1	Peru	0.9705	93
Panama	0.9796	1	Netherlands	0.9699	94
Paraguay	0.9796	1	United Kingdom	0.9699	94
Philippines	0.9796	1	Israel	0.9698	96
South Africa	0.9796	1	New Zealand	0.9698	96
Sri Lanka	0.9796	1	Malta	0.9695	98
Suriname	0.9796	1	Norway	0.9695	98
Swaziland*	0.9796	1	Canada	0.9694	100
Thailand	0.9796	1	Sweden	0.9694	100
Trinidad and Tobago	0.9796	1	Malaysia	0.9692	102
Turkey	0.9796	1	Chad	0.9683	103
Uruguay	0.9796	1	Côte d'Ivoire	0.9680	104
Venezuela	0.9796	1	Mozambique	0.9680	104
Zimbabwe*	0.9796	1	Luxembourg	0.9678	106
Chile	0.9792	36	Guinea*	0.9674	107
Belarus*	0.9791	37	Uganda	0.9674	107
Bulgaria	0.9791	37	Nigeria	0.9674	109
Colombia	0.9791	37	Burkina Faso	0.9673	110
Croatia	0.9791	37	Malawi	0.9673	110
Cuba	0.9791	37	Botswana	0.9671	112
Czech Republic	0.9791	37	Liberia*	0.9671	112
Estonia	0.9791	37	Singapore	0.9671	114
Hungary	0.9791	37	Georgia	0.9670	115
Japan	0.9791	37	Ghana	0.9669	116
Lithuania	0.9791	37	Yemen	0.9668	117
Moldova	0.9791	37	Rwanda*	0.9667	118
Poland	0.9791	37	Pakistan	0.9666	119
Romania	0.9791	37	Bhutan	0.9665	120
Russian Federation	0.9791	37	Tajikistan	0.9664	121
Syria	0.9791	37	Bangladesh	0.9663	122
Austria	0.9789	52	Morocco	0.9663	122
Belgium	0.9789	52	Algeria	0.9661	124
Finland	0.9789	52	Maldives	0.9658	125
Greece	0.9785	55	Brunei Darussalam	0.9657	126
Bolivia	0.9770	56	Jordan	0.9655	127
Egypt	0.9765	57	Iceland	0.9654	128
Indonesia	0.9762	58	Montenegro*	0.9641	129
Honduras	0.9760	59	Tunisia*	0.9641	129
Lesotho	0.9758	60	Macedonia, FYR	0.9628	131
Angola	0.9754	61	Bahrain	0.9612	132
Costa Rica	0.9747	62	United Arab Emirates	0.9612	132
Lebanon	0.9747	62	Kuwait	0.9567	134
United States	0.9747	62	Mali	0.9549	135
Denmark	0.9741	65	Qatar	0.9522	136
Zambia	0.9739	66	Azerbaijan	0.9441	137
Germany	0.9739	67	Vietnam	0.9441	137
Ireland	0.9739	67	Albania	0.9409	139
Cyprus	0.9738	69	China	0.9404	140
Australia	0.9737	70	India	0.9366	141
Italy	0.9737	70	Armenia	0.9332	142

* New countries 2014

Table 5: Rankings by region, 2014

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC			LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN			MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Country	Overall score	Overall rank	Country	Overall score	Overall rank	Country	Overall score	Overall rank
Philippines	0.7814	9	Nicaragua	0.7894	6	Israel	0.7005	65
New Zealand	0.7772	13	Ecuador	0.7455	21	Kuwait	0.6457	113
Australia	0.7409	24	Cuba	0.7317	30	United Arab Emirates	0.6436	115
Mongolia	0.7212	42	Argentina	0.7317	31	Qatar	0.6403	116
Singapore	0.7046	59	Barbados	0.7289	33	Tunisia*	0.6272	123
Lao PDR	0.7044	60	Bahamas	0.7269	35	Bahrain	0.6261	124
Thailand	0.7027	61	Peru	0.7198	45	Algeria	0.6182	126
Bangladesh	0.6973	68	Panama	0.7195	46	Oman	0.6091	128
Vietnam	0.6915	76	Costa Rica	0.7165	48	Egypt	0.6064	129
Sri Lanka	0.6903	79	Trinidad and Tobago	0.7154	49	Saudi Arabia	0.6059	130
China	0.6830	87	Jamaica	0.7128	52	Mauritania	0.6029	131
Indonesia	0.6725	97	Colombia	0.7122	53	Morocco	0.5988	133
Brunei Darussalam	0.6719	98	Bolivia	0.7049	58	Jordan	0.5968	134
Japan	0.6584	104	Guyana	0.7010	64	Lebanon	0.5923	135
Maldives	0.6557	105	Chile	0.6975	66	Syria	0.5775	139
Malaysia	0.6520	107	Brazil	0.6941	71	Yemen	0.5145	142
Cambodia	0.6520	108	Honduras	0.6935	73			
Nepal	0.6458	112	Dominican Republic	0.6906	78			
India	0.6455	114	Mexico	0.6900	80			
Korea, Rep.	0.6403	117	Paraguay	0.6890	81			
Bhutan	0.6364	120	Uruguay	0.6871	82			
Fiji	0.6286	122	El Salvador	0.6863	84			
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.5811	137	Venezuela	0.6851	86			
Pakistan	0.5522	141	Guatemala	0.6821	89			
			Belize	0.6701	100			
			Suriname	0.6504	109			

(Cont'd.)

on this subindex. Seventeen countries have closed less than 50% of the economic participation and opportunity gap, including 11 from the Middle East and North Africa region. Yemen, Iran, Jordan, Pakistan and Syria hold the last five spots on this subindex. Thirty-four countries are below world average (weighted by population) on that subindex. The Country Profiles include further data on employment and leadership.

On political empowerment, only Iceland and Finland have closed more than 60% of the gender gap. Thirty-seven countries have closed less than 10% of the political empowerment gender gap, including 10 from the Middle East and North Africa region, nine from Asia and the Pacific and four from Sub-Saharan Africa. Yemen, Oman, Qatar, Lebanon and Brunei Darussalam have the lowest rankings on this subindex, having closed less than 3% of the political gender gap. Ninety-eight countries are below world average (weighted by population) on that subindex, including Brunei Darussalam, which has a score of zero. The Country Profiles present detailed information on Parliamentary quota type and voluntary political party quotas.

Figure 1 shows a global snapshot of the gender gap in the four subindexes. It shows that the 142 countries covered in the Report have closed almost 96% of the gap in health outcomes between women and men and almost 94% of the gap in Educational Attainment. However, the gap between women and men on economic participation

and political empowerment remains wide: only 60% of the economic outcomes gap and only 21% of the political outcomes gap has been closed.

Performance by Region, 2014

Table 5 displays the rankings by regional classification, organized by rank within each regional group. In 2014, 7 out of the 24 countries from Asia and the Pacific have closed over 70% of the gap, with the Philippines, New Zealand and Australia in the lead. At the bottom end of the rankings two countries from the region—Iran and Pakistan—have closed less than 60% of the gender gap. In Latin America and the Caribbean, 14 of the 26 countries in the region have closed over 70% of the gender gap. Nicaragua, Ecuador and Cuba occupy the top three spots. The lowest ranking country in the region—Suriname—has closed a little over 65% of its gender gap. In the Middle East and North Africa region, only Israel has closed over 70% of the gender gap, while five countries have closed less than 60% of the gender gap. Canada and the United States have both closed nearly 75% of the gender gap. In Sub-Saharan Africa, out of 28 countries covered, 13 have closed over 70% of the gender gap, with Rwanda, Burundi and South Africa in the lead, while three countries have closed less than 60% of the gap. In Europe and Central Asia, out of 46 countries, five countries have closed over 80% of the gap, while 18 countries have closed less than 70%.

Table 5: Rankings by region, 2014 (cont'd.)

NORTH AMERICA			SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA			EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA		
Country	Overall score	Overall rank	Country	Overall score	Overall rank	Country	Overall score	Overall rank
Canada	0.7464	19	Rwanda*	0.7854	7	Iceland	0.8594	1
United States	0.7463	20	Burundi	0.7565	17	Finland	0.8453	2
			South Africa	0.7527	18	Norway	0.8374	3
			Mozambique	0.7370	27	Sweden	0.8165	4
			Malawi	0.7281	34	Denmark	0.8025	5
			Kenya	0.7258	37	Ireland	0.7850	8
			Lesotho	0.7255	38	Belgium	0.7809	10
			Namibia	0.7219	40	Switzerland	0.7798	11
			Madagascar	0.7214	41	Germany	0.7780	12
			Tanzania	0.7182	47	Netherlands	0.7730	14
			Cape Verde	0.7133	50	Latvia	0.7691	15
			Botswana	0.7129	51	France	0.7588	16
			Zimbabwe*	0.7013	63	Bulgaria	0.7444	22
			Senegal	0.6912	77	Slovenia	0.7443	23
			Uganda	0.6821	88	Moldova	0.7405	25
			Swaziland*	0.6772	92	United Kingdom	0.7383	26
			Ghana	0.6661	101	Luxembourg	0.7333	28
			Mauritius	0.6541	106	Spain	0.7325	29
			Burkina Faso	0.6500	110	Belarus*	0.7300	32
			Liberia*	0.6461	111	Austria	0.7266	36
			Nigeria	0.6391	118	Portugal	0.7243	39
			Zambia	0.6364	119	Kazakhstan	0.7210	43
			Angola	0.6311	121	Lithuania	0.7208	44
			Ethiopia	0.6144	127	Serbia	0.7086	54
			Guinea*	0.6005	132	Croatia	0.7075	55
			Côte d'Ivoire	0.5874	136	Ukraine	0.7056	56
			Mali	0.5779	138	Poland	0.7051	57
			Chad	0.5764	140	Estonia	0.7017	62
						Kyrgyz Republic	0.6974	67
						Italy	0.6973	69
						Macedonia, FYR	0.6943	70
						Romania	0.6936	72
						Montenegro*	0.6934	74
						Russian Federation	0.6927	75
						Albania	0.6869	83
						Georgia	0.6855	85
						Slovak Republic	0.6806	90
						Greece	0.6784	91
						Hungary	0.6759	93
						Azerbaijan	0.6753	94
						Cyprus	0.6741	95
						Czech Republic	0.6737	96
						Malta	0.6707	99
						Tajikistan	0.6654	102
						Armenia	0.6622	103
						Turkey	0.6183	125

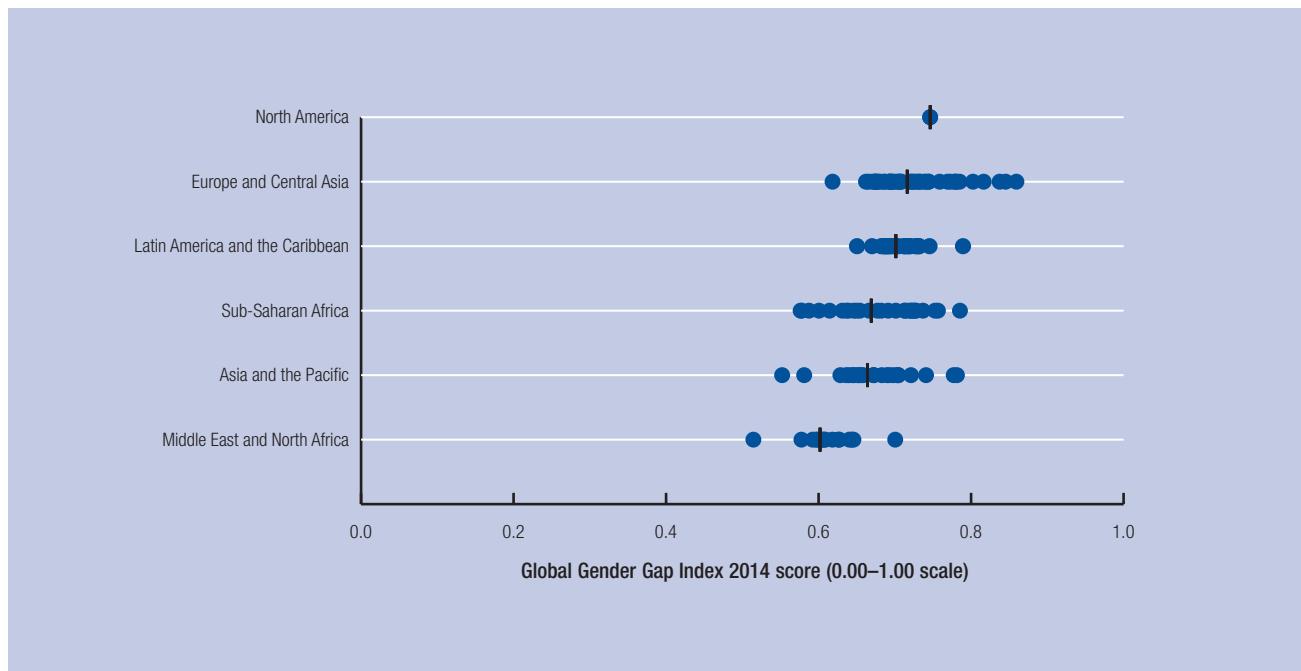
* New countries 2014

Figures 2 through 6 show the spread of scores for the overall Index as well as the four subindexes by region. In addition population-weighted group averages are provided in each figure. Readers should note that the figures for the Global Index, Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and Political Empowerment subindex display the full scale of 0.00 to 1.00 while the figures for the Health and Survival and Educational Attainment subindexes display the scale only from 0.50 to 1.00 for improving visual clarity. This particular distinction in scales for the four subindexes is used in all relevant figures in this chapter.

Figure 2 shows the spread of country scores within each region as well as regional averages on the overall

Global Gender Gap Index. North America holds the top spot, with the United States and Canada at almost the same score. Europe and Central Asia is next with a wide spread among the 46 countries covered. The Latin America and the Caribbean region follows, with a regional group average of just over 70% of the gap being closed. Next is Sub-Saharan Africa, followed by Asia and the Pacific. Last in order of average scores is Middle East and North Africa, with its highest-scoring country placing below the regional averages for all the other five regions.

Figure 3 displays the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex results by region. North America has the highest average (82% of its economic gender

Figure 2: Global Index 2014, by region

Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2014; details of regional classifications are in Appendix A.

Notes: Scores are weighted by population; population data from the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, accessed July 2014. Vertical black bars correspond to regional averages weighted by population; regions are sorted by average score weighted by population.

gap is closed), followed by Sub-Saharan Africa, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific and Middle East and North Africa (42% of its economic gender gap is closed). There are significant variations within regions, with clear laggards and leaders.

Figure 4 displays the Educational Attainment subindex results by region. North America is again in the lead, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean and Europe and Central Asia. Each of these regions has closed over 99% of the gender gap. Middle East and North Africa and Asia and the Pacific follow next, each having closed approximately 93% of the education gender gap. The lowest average comes from Sub-Saharan Africa at 82%.

Figure 5 displays the Health and Survival subindex results by region. While all regions are close to parity, differences in averages are driven primarily by a few underperforming countries in some regions, particularly in Asia and the Pacific, Sub-Saharan Africa and Europe and Central Asia.

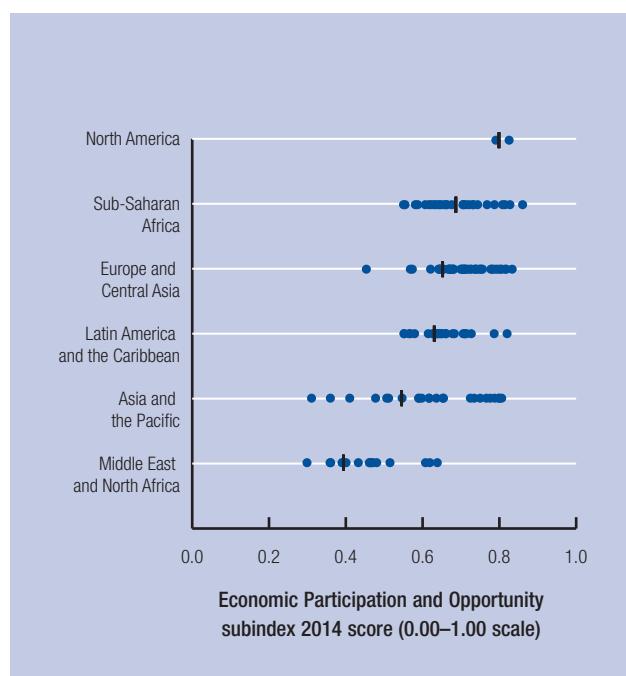
Figure 6 displays the Political Empowerment subindex results by region. In terms of averages, the highest-ranking region is Asia and the Pacific (23% of its political empowerment gap is closed), followed by Europe and Central Asia (21%), although the highest scoring countries are in Europe and Central Asia. In order of regional averages, Latin America (21%) and the Caribbean, Sub-Saharan Africa (20%), North America (19%) and Middle East and North Africa (8%) follow next.

Performance by Income Group, 2014

Table 6 displays the rankings by income group, organized by rank, within low income, lower-middle income, upper-middle income and high-income groups. (Table A2 in Appendix A displays the income group categories used). In 2014, among the 49 countries in the high-income group, the Nordic countries lead the way while Qatar, Korea, Bahrain, Oman and Saudi Arabia are the lowest performing countries in this category. Among the 40 countries in the upper-middle income group, South Africa, Ecuador, Bulgaria, Cuba and Argentina lead the way, while the last spots are occupied by Turkey, Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon and Iran. In the lower-middle income group, out of 34 countries, Nicaragua, Philippines, Moldova, Lesotho and Mongolia take the top 5 places, whereas Morocco, Cote d'Ivoire, Syria, Pakistan and Yemen occupy the last five spots. In the low-income group, out of 19 countries, Rwanda, Burundi, Mozambique, Malawi and Kenya come out on top and Nepal, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mali and Chad hold the last spots.

Figures 7 through 11 show the spread of scores for the overall Index as well as the four subindexes by income group. In addition population-weighted group averages are provided. Figure 7 shows the spread of country scores within each income group as well as income-group averages on the overall Global Gender Gap Index. High-income countries have the highest average score (nearly 72%), followed by upper middle-income countries (68.2%)

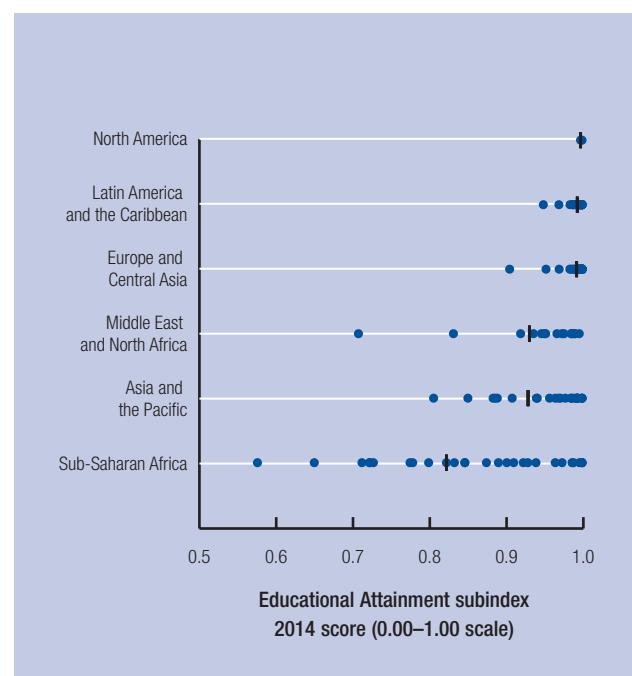
Figure 3: Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex 2014, by region



Source: The Global Gender Gap Index 2014.

Note: Regions are sorted by average score weighted by population.

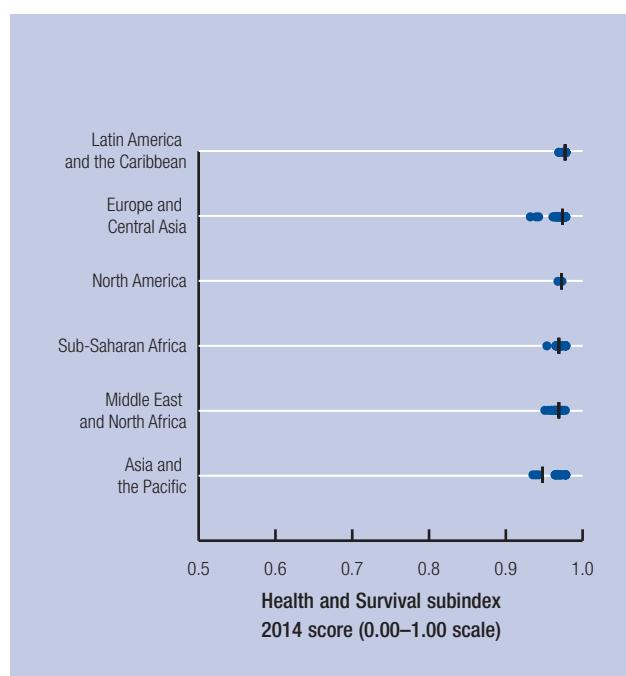
Figure 4: Educational Attainment subindex 2014, by region



Source: The Global Gender Gap Index 2014.

Note: Regions are sorted by average score weighted by population. The X axis has been truncated to enhance readability.

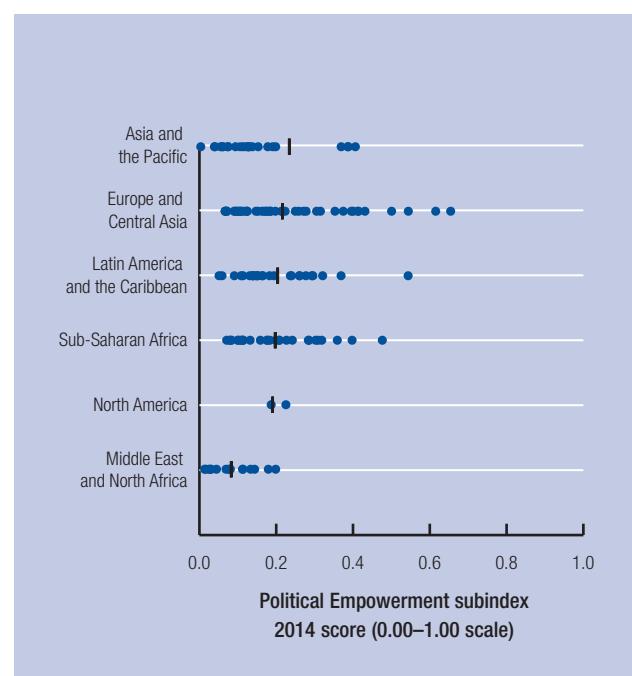
Figure 5: Health and Survival subindex 2014, by region



Source: The Global Gender Gap Index 2014.

Note: Regions are sorted by average score weighted by population. The X axis has been truncated to enhance readability.

Figure 6: Political Empowerment subindex 2014, by region



Source: The Global Gender Gap Index 2014.

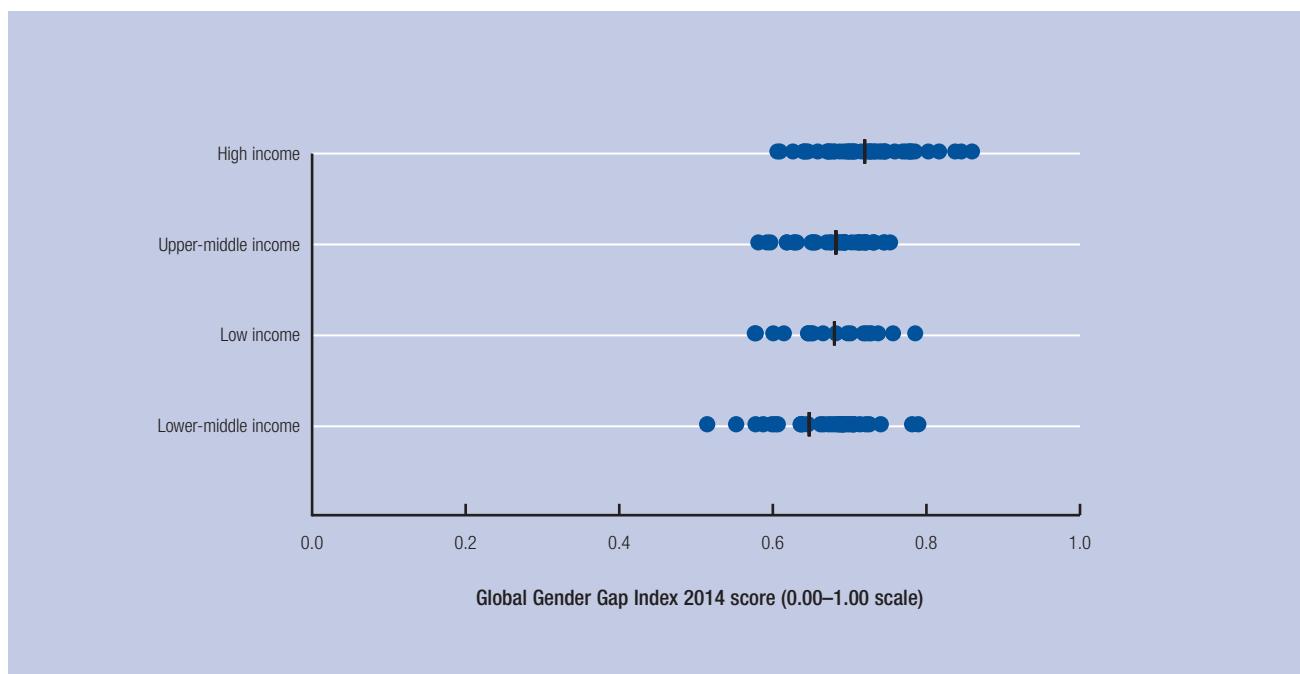
Note: Regions are sorted by average score weighted by population.

Table 6: Rankings by income group, 2014

LOW INCOME			LOWER-MIDDLE INCOME			UPPER-MIDDLE INCOME			HIGH INCOME		
Country	Overall score	Overall rank	Country	Overall score	Overall rank	Country	Overall score	Overall rank	Country	Overall score	Overall rank
Rwanda*	0.7854	7	Nicaragua	0.7894	6	South Africa	0.7527	18	Iceland	0.8594	1
Burundi	0.7565	17	Philippines	0.7814	9	Ecuador	0.7455	21	Finland	0.8453	2
Mozambique	0.7370	27	Moldova	0.7405	25	Bulgaria	0.7444	22	Norway	0.8374	3
Malawi	0.7281	34	Lesotho	0.7255	38	Cuba	0.7317	30	Sweden	0.8165	4
Kenya	0.7258	37	Mongolia	0.7212	42	Argentina	0.7317	31	Denmark	0.8025	5
Madagascar	0.7214	41	Cape Verde	0.7133	50	Belarus*	0.7300	32	Ireland	0.7850	8
Tanzania	0.7182	47	Ukraine	0.7056	56	Namibia	0.7219	40	Belgium	0.7809	10
Zimbabwe*	0.7013	63	Bolivia	0.7049	58	Kazakhstan	0.7210	43	Switzerland	0.7798	11
Bangladesh	0.6973	68	Lao PDR	0.7044	60	Peru	0.7198	45	Germany	0.7780	12
Uganda	0.6821	88	Guyana	0.7010	64	Panama	0.7195	46	New Zealand	0.7772	13
Tajikistan	0.6654	102	Kyrgyz Republic	0.6974	67	Costa Rica	0.7165	48	Netherlands	0.7730	14
Cambodia	0.6520	108	Honduras	0.6935	73	Botswana	0.7129	51	Latvia	0.7691	15
Burkina Faso	0.6500	110	Vietnam	0.6915	76	Jamaica	0.7128	52	France	0.7588	16
Liberia*	0.6461	111	Senegal	0.6912	77	Colombia	0.7122	53	Canada	0.7464	19
Nepal	0.6458	112	Sri Lanka	0.6903	79	Serbia	0.7086	54	United States	0.7463	20
Ethiopia	0.6144	127	Paraguay	0.6890	81	Thailand	0.7027	61	Slovenia	0.7443	23
Guinea*	0.6005	132	El Salvador	0.6863	84	Macedonia, FYR	0.6943	70	Australia	0.7409	24
Mali	0.5779	138	Georgia	0.6855	85	Brazil	0.6941	71	United Kingdom	0.7383	26
Chad	0.5764	140	Guatemala	0.6821	89	Romania	0.6936	72	Luxembourg	0.7333	28
			Swaziland*	0.6772	92	Montenegro*	0.6934	74	Spain	0.7325	29
			Indonesia	0.6725	97	Dominican Republic	0.6906	78	Barbados	0.7289	33
			Ghana	0.6661	101	Mexico	0.6900	80	Bahamas	0.7269	35
			Armenia	0.6622	103	Albania	0.6869	83	Austria	0.7266	36
			India	0.6455	114	Venezuela	0.6851	86	Portugal	0.7243	39
			Nigeria	0.6391	118	China	0.6830	87	Lithuania	0.7208	44
			Zambia	0.6364	119	Hungary	0.6759	93	Trinidad and Tobago	0.7154	49
			Bhutan	0.6364	120	Azerbaijan	0.6753	94	Croatia	0.7075	55
			Egypt	0.6064	129	Belize	0.6701	100	Poland	0.7051	57
			Mauritania	0.6029	131	Maldives	0.6557	105	Singapore	0.7046	59
			Morocco	0.5988	133	Mauritius	0.6541	106	Estonia	0.7017	62
			Côte d'Ivoire	0.5874	136	Malaysia	0.6520	107	Israel	0.7005	65
			Syria	0.5775	139	Suriname	0.6504	109	Chile	0.6975	66
			Pakistan	0.5522	141	Angola	0.6311	121	Italy	0.6973	69
			Yemen	0.5145	142	Fiji	0.6286	122	Russian Federation	0.6927	75
						Tunisia*	0.6272	123	Uruguay	0.6871	82
						Turkey	0.6183	125	Slovak Republic	0.6806	90
						Algeria	0.6182	126	Greece	0.6784	91
						Jordan	0.5968	134	Cyprus	0.6741	95
						Lebanon	0.5923	135	Czech Republic	0.6737	96
						Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.5811	137	Brunei Darussalam	0.6719	98
									Malta	0.6707	99
									Japan	0.6584	104
									Kuwait	0.6457	113
									United Arab Emirates	0.6436	115
									Qatar	0.6403	116
									Korea, Rep.	0.6403	117
									Bahrain	0.6261	124
									Oman	0.6091	128
									Saudi Arabia	0.6059	130

Note: Income classifications are taken from the World Bank, which classifies economies into four income categories based on GNI per capita: high income, upper-middle income, lower-middle income and low income.

* New countries 2014

Figure 7: Global Index 2014, by income group

Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2014.

Note: Income groups are sorted by average score weighted by population.

and low-income countries (68%) then lower middle-income countries (nearly 65%).

Figure 8 displays the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex results by income group. High-income countries (71%) are again in the lead, followed by low-income countries (63.3%), which also have the highest overall performer within this category. Next are upper middle-income countries (63.2%) and in the last place are lower middle-income countries (49%).

Figure 9 displays the Educational Attainment subindex results by income group. High-income countries have nearly closed the gap in education (99.4%) while upper middle-income countries are close behind (98.2%). Lower middle-income countries, however, have more mixed performance, with countries that have fully closed the gap as well as countries that have closed just a little over 70% of it and a mean of 87.8%. Low-income countries are farthest behind at 85.7%.

Figure 10 displays the Health and Survival Subindex results by income group. All regions have closed over 95% of the health gap, with high income countries in the lead followed by low income, upper middle income and lower middle income countries. Because the averages are weighted by population size, and in an otherwise fairly homogenous subindex, India and China's poor performance in the upper-middle and lower-middle income categories drives the income group order by average.

Figure 11 displays the Political Empowerment subindex results by income group. Lower-middle income (26.5%) and low-income (26.1%) countries trump high-income (20%) and upper-middle income (15.8%) countries in political empowerment averages by income group. Nonetheless, the highest scoring country on this subindex belongs to the high-income group.

Appendix D provides the spread in 2014 of the data for male and female values for all 14 indicators used in the Index in a single visualization. Appendix E contains detailed data tables, in rank order, for all 14 indicators included in the Index for all countries where data was available in 2014.

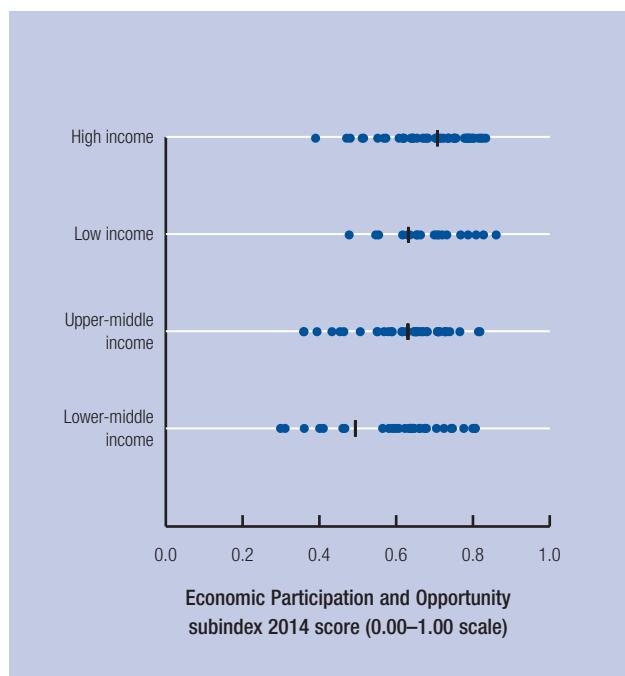
Country Results

Country results are organized by region in this section.

Europe and Central Asia

As of 2014, the Europe and Central Asia region has closed 72% of its overall gender gap and still ranks at the second place globally, showing a small absolute increase of 1.2% over 2013. Nearly two-thirds of the countries in the region have improved their overall score, while a third decreased their overall score and two countries have stayed in the same as last year. The region's scores on all four subindexes have improved compared to 2013 (with the biggest improvement on the Political Empowerment subindex). With 68% of the economic gender gap being closed, the region ranks third on that subindex, just after

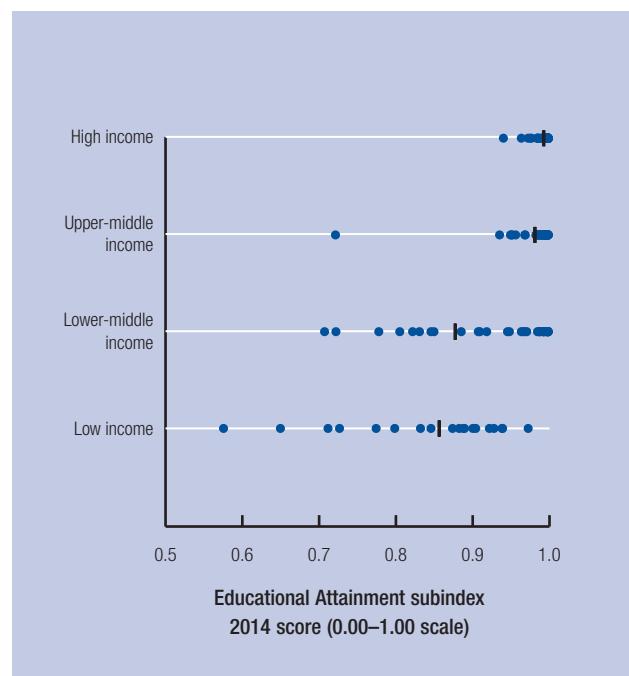
Figure 8: Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex 2014, by income group



Source: The Global Gender Gap Index 2014.

Note: Regions are sorted by average score weighted by population.

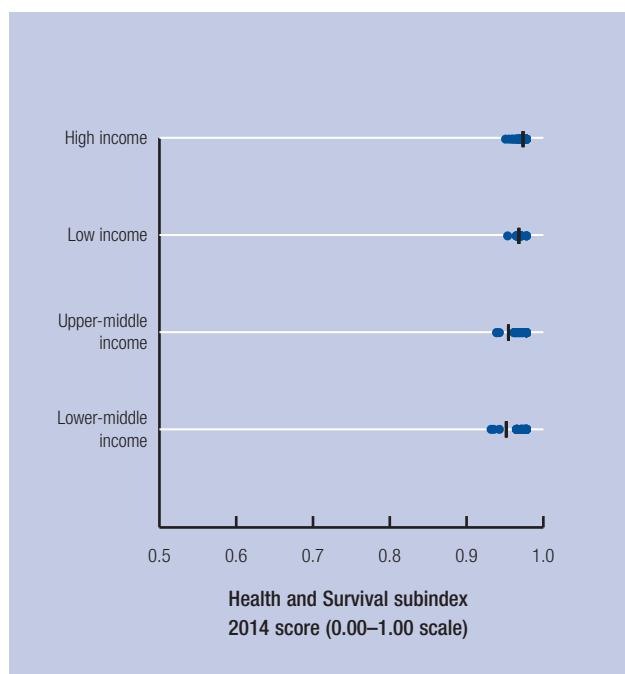
Figure 9: Educational Attainment subindex 2014, by income group



Source: The Global Gender Gap Index 2014.

Note: Regions are sorted by average score weighted by population. The X axis has been truncated to enhance readability.

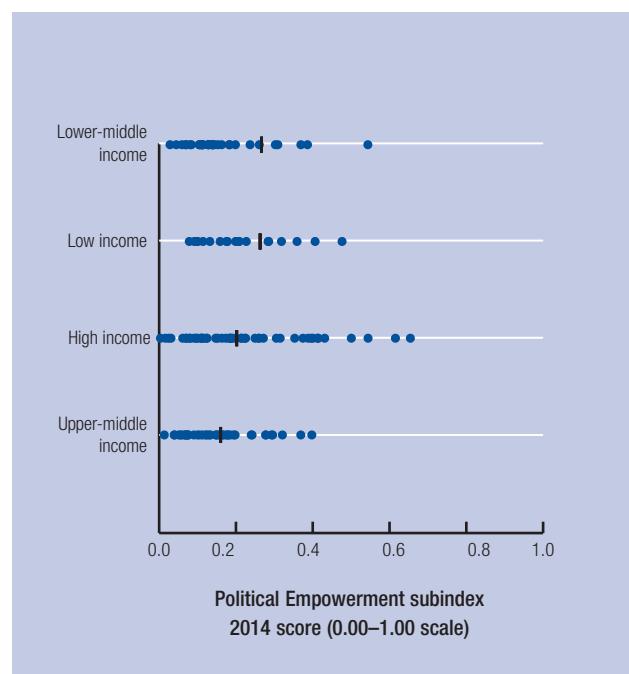
Figure 10: Health and Survival subindex 2014, by income group



Source: The Global Gender Gap Index 2014.

Note: Regions are sorted by average score weighted by population. The X axis has been truncated to enhance readability.

Figure 11: Political Empowerment subindex 2014, by income group



Source: The Global Gender Gap Index 2014.

Note: Regions are sorted by average score weighted by population.

North America and Sub-Saharan Africa. The region has closed 99% of its educational gender gap and ranks third, after North America and Latin America and the Caribbean. It also ranks second on the Health and Survival (98% of gender gap closed) and the Political Empowerment subindexes (21% of gender gap closed).

Compared to 2006, the region's 40 countries have experienced the smallest score increase relative to other regions, moving up from 0.687 to 0.717, which corresponds to a 4.5% relative increase. The region went up by 9.4% on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and by 0.8% on the Educational Attainment subindex, went slightly down by 0.0004% on the Health and Survival subindex and finally improved by 35% on the Political Empowerment subindex, from 16% of the gap being closed to 22%. On that last subindex, Europe experienced the lowest increase compared to the other regions.

In 2014, on the overall Index, the top five ranks are occupied by countries from the region, while seven countries from the region rank among the top 10 and 12 countries rank among the top 20 (one less than last year). France, Kazakhstan and Latvia are the three countries from the region that have fully closed both their Educational Attainment and Health and Survival gender gaps. Out of the 25 countries that have fully closed their Educational Attainment gender gaps, 13 countries are from the Europe and Central Asia region.

On the Health and Survival subindex, unlike the otherwise strong performance, three countries from the region—Azerbaijan, Albania and Armenia—are among the bottom ranking countries on this subindex. Seven out of the top 20 performing countries on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex are from the region. On the Political Empowerment subindex, 11 out of the top 20 performing countries—including the top three: Iceland, Finland and Norway—are from the region, which is one more than last year. The region continues to perform well on the Professional and technical workers indicator, with 14 countries in the top 20. However, five out of the 10 lowest performing countries on the Wage equality for similar work indicator are from the region. Fourteen out of the twenty lowest ranking countries on the Sex ratio indicator are from the region, including the lowest-ranked country, Armenia. Seven out of the top 10 best-performing countries on the Healthy life expectancy and Women in ministerial positions indicators are from the region.

Iceland (1) started in 2006 at the fourth position and climbed over the next years to occupy the top spot for the last six consecutive years. The country experienced a steady increase of its overall score except this year. This year, Iceland ranks 7th on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, has fully closed the educational gender gap and ranks first on the Political Empowerment subindex, with 20 out of the past 50 years with a Female head of state. These scores offset the fact that Iceland ranks 128th on the Health and Survival subindex, where

Iceland's low score is due to its performance on the Healthy life expectancy indicator. Iceland is among the top ten countries to have seen its Legislators, senior officials and managers female-to-male ratio increase over the past nine years. It is also the country that has seen the fourth biggest increase of the Years with female head of state female-over-male ratio since the creation of this Index.

Iceland is also a strong performer on the contextual indicators provided in the report but not included in the Index. Iceland is among the top ten on the Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership, highlighting the success of the country in maximizing the return from its investment in female education. It also has one of the highest shares (52%) of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment). Iceland is also one of the countries with the lowest difference in the numbers of male and female graduates in STEM studies and is the country with the highest percentage of female and male Internet users. Iceland also has the longest paternity coverage (90 calendar days), one amongst many policies in the country (and in other Nordic countries) to provide policies to help combine work and family. Finally, Iceland is among the countries that have put in place voluntary political party quotas, providing an incentive for women to enter politics.

Finland (2) continues to hold the second position for the third consecutive year and has improved its score by 6.2% compared to 2006. Finland is the highest-ranking country from the European Union. Finland ranks 21st this year on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and has fully closed its Educational gender gap. The country ranks 52nd on the Health and Survival subindex and second on the Political Empowerment subindex. Finland is the second best country from the region on the Labour force participation indicator and Wage equality for similar work indicator. Over forty-two percent of parliamentarians and 50% of ministers in the country are women. Finland also performs very well on the Years with female head of state indicator, ranking 7th out of 142 countries. On that indicator, Finland presents one of the biggest increases (6th biggest) over the past nine years.

Like Iceland, Finland is among the top ten countries with the highest share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) as well as on the Ability to rise to positions of leadership indicator. Together with Sweden and Norway, Finland is one of the countries with the lowest female Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work indicator—and the highest share of women on boards of listed companies (14% for Finland, 17% for Sweden and 37% for Norway). Finland is also the third—highest ranking country when it comes to length of paternity coverage. Finally, Finland was the second country to introduce the right to vote for women in 1906, underlying a long culture of female inclusion in politics.

Norway (3) ranks third for the third consecutive time and has increased its score by 4.7% since 2006. It is the second best country on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, with the sixth largest climb over the nine past years on the Wage equality for similar work indicator. The country has fully closed its Educational Attainment gender gap but ranks 98th on the Health and Survival subindex. It is the third highest performing country on the Political Empowerment subindex. Norway is also the strongest performing country from the region on the Wage for equal work indicator. The country is also among the top 15 performers on all three Political Empowerment indicators. It is also the best country overall when it comes to the Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership and is the second best country after Iceland in terms of the percentage of female and male Internet users. Finally, Norway is also the country with the highest rate of contraceptive prevalence (married women or in union) and has the smallest difference—57 minutes—between the average minutes spent per day on unpaid work by men and women.

This year, **Sweden** (4) ranks fourth for the sixth consecutive time. The country ranks 15th on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, and 5th on the Political Empowerment subindex. Sweden performs in the top twenty on the Labour force indicator as well as on the Estimated earned income indicator. Sweden is among the best performers in Europe and Central Asia on two Political Empowerment indicators, ranking third on the Women in parliament indicator and second on the Women in ministerial positions indicator (57% of its ministers are women). **Denmark** (5) ranks seventh on the Political Empowerment subindex and is among the 25 countries that have closed their Educational Gender gap. It also ranks 12th on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. Denmark is the best performing country on the Estimated earned income indicator and is the only country where, on average, women earn more than men, with a female-to-male ratio of 1.02. It is also the county with the highest average minutes spent per day by men on unpaid work. Denmark is followed by **Ireland** (8) and **Belgium** (10). It is the first time this year that Belgium enters the top ten.

Switzerland (11) loses one place compared to last year, although its overall score has improved compared to last year. Switzerland ranks 23rd on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and 16th on the Political Empowerment subindex. This year, Switzerland is among the top ten performers on the Women in ministerial position indicator. Compared to 2006, Switzerland has a worse score on the Health and Survival subindex due to a decrease in the Healthy life expectancy female-to-male ratio. However, it has improved on the other three subindexes. Switzerland is the fourth highest country on the percentage of female part-time employment compared to the total female employment (45.6%), after the Netherlands, Georgia and Albania. Out of the 37 countries

that are covered on this indicator, Switzerland is among the five countries with the highest mean age of women at the birth of the first child (30 years old).

Next is **Germany** (12) which, compared to its starting point 9 years ago, has seen an improvement in all subindexes except Health and Survival. Germany's strength lies on its overall good performance on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Educational Attainment as well as the Political Empowerment subindex, where it ranks 11th overall. In 2014, Germany is among the top twenty countries on the three Political Empowerment indicators. Germany is fifth in terms of improvement of the Years with female head of state (female-over-male ratio) over the past nine years. However, this year, this improvement was partially offset by a decrease in the Women in ministerial position indicator. Out of the 35 countries that have provided data on the percentage share of women on boards of listed companies, Germany has the lowest percentage (2.8%). Finally, the country is among the five countries with the highest mean age of women at the birth of the first child (30 years old).

Netherlands is ranked 14th, while **Latvia** ranks 15th. Latvia is among the three countries from the region that have closed both the Educational Attainment and Health and Survival gender gaps. The Netherlands has the highest percentage of female part-time employment compared to the total female employment (77%) but is also third in terms of percentage of male part-time employment compared to the total male employment with 26%. **France** follows next, ranking in the 16th position. It is the first time that France enters the top twenty. It is the third country overall in terms of the percentage change relative to its score in 2006 (16%) and in 2013 (7%). This important rise from 70th position is mostly due to its improvement on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindexes. France has had the most improvement on the Legislators, senior officials and manager indicator over the past nine years and is ranked 6th in terms of the Professional and technical workers indicator over the same period of time. It is also among the top twenty countries that have made the biggest improvement on the Women in parliament indicator compared to 2006, and is the second best when it comes to improvements since 2006 on the Women in ministerial positions indicator. In this year's ranking, France is one of the two countries from the region that have closed both the Educational Attainment and Health and Survival gender gaps. The country continues to rank low on Wage equality for similar work, but it is no longer the lowest country from the region. France is also the fourth country overall on the Women in ministerial positions indicator. Out of the 35 countries for which we have data regarding the share of women on boards of listed companies, France is second best, after Norway.

Bulgaria ranks 22nd, followed by **Slovenia** (23) and **Moldova** (25). Bulgaria has had the biggest increase over the past nine years on the Professional and technical

indicator's score. It is also the third best performing country this year of all countries in the Upper-middle income group. Finally, Bulgaria has the longest maternity leave with 410 calendar days. Moldova has the highest share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment). In the **United Kingdom** (26), the score has decreased compared to last year but has slightly improved compared to 2006. The UK is the third highest-ranking country in terms of length of maternity leave (273 calendar days), and is also among the five countries with the highest mean age of women at the birth of the first child (30 years old).

Luxembourg (28) follows next, with the biggest improvement in the region on the female-to-male ratio of estimated earned income compared to 2006. **Spain** holds the 29th position on this year's overall ranking, with a slight improvement compared to last year's overall score. Spain experienced a peak in its overall score in 2010 and 2011, mainly due to a peak on the Political Empowerment subindex during the same period. Spain has had the most significant drop in the region compared to 2006 on the Political Empowerment subindex, due to a drop in the female-to-male ratio of women in ministerial positions (from 1.00 to 0.44). Despite the overall important drop on the Political Empowerment subindex, Spain improved its female-to-male ratio of women in parliament compared to last year and enters the top ten best countries on this variable. Spain has also had one of the biggest improvements in the labour force participation female-to-male ratio over the past nine years. Finally, Spain is among the five countries with the highest mean age of women at the birth of the first child (30 years old).

Belarus (32) re-enters the ranking after a gap of four years due to newly available data. It is the best performing country overall this year on the Professional and technical workers indicator. It is also the best performing country from the region in 2014 on the Legislators, senior officials and managers indicator, ranking 7th. Following next are **Austria** (36), **Portugal** (39) and **Kazakhstan** (43). **Lithuania** ranks 44th, **Serbia** 54th and **Croatia** 55th. Next are **Ukraine** (56), **Poland** (57), **Estonia** (62) and **Kyrgyz Republic** (67).

Italy (69) has experienced an overall increase in its overall score in the last nine years, regressing slightly in 2010 and 2012. Compared to 2006, Italy has had increasing score on all subindexes except Educational Attainment, due to a decrease in the score of Enrolment in primary education. Italy has seen the region's second-largest absolute increase on the female-to-male ratio of women in parliament over the past nine years. It is also among the top twenty countries that have experienced an increase of the women in ministerial position female-to-male ratio since 2006. Compared to last year, Italy has seen a decrease on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, consolidating Italy's place among the three countries from the region (with Malta and Turkey)

that are below average on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. It is the last-place country from the region on the Wage equality for similar work indicator, taking over from France. Finally, Italy is among the five countries with the highest mean age of women at the birth of the first child (30 years old).

Next are **Macedonia**, **FYR** (70), **Romania** (72) and **Montenegro** (74), which enters the ranking for the first time this year. Macedonia has the highest numbers percentage of female R&D personnel (FTE) compared to men (55% for women and 45% for men). The **Russian Federation** (75) improved its overall score compared to 2006, having peaked in 2010-2011. The Russian Federation is among the top ten countries that have improved their female-to-male ratio on the Wage equality for similar work indicator over the past nine years. Compared to 2013, the Economic Participation and Opportunity and the Educational Attainment subindexes improved, whereas the Health and Survival subindex remained the same. The Political Empowerment subindex decreased due to a decline in the percentage of women in ministerial positions (from 16% to 7%). This year, the Russian Federation ranks 42nd on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and 125th on the Political Empowerment subindex. In fact, the country is among the three lowest-ranking countries in the region on this subindex. The Russian Federation ranks 8th overall on the Professional and technical workers indicator, following Armenia and Kyrgyz Republic, and ranks second on the Healthy life expectancy indicator, with a female-to-male ratio of 1.16.

Albania (83) follows, with **Georgia** (85) and the **Slovak Republic** (90) next. Albania is among the nine countries that are below average on the Health and Survival subindex this year. It is the lowest performing country from the region on the Enrolment in primary education indicator. Albania is the second-highest ranked country on the female-male gap of graduates in STEM studies (55% women, 45% men). Albania is the third-highest ranked country on female part-time employment (as % of total female employment), but is also the country with the highest male part-time employment (as % of total male employment). Albania also has the second-longest maternity leave (365 calendar days). Georgia has shown the highest absolute increase over the past nine years on the Sex ratio at birth indicator.

Greece (91) ranks 87th on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and 108th on the Political Empowerment subindex this year. Next are **Hungary** (93), **Azerbaijan** (94) and **Cyprus** (95). Hungary is the lowest performing country from the region on the Political Empowerment subindex. Azerbaijan is among the nine countries below average on the Health and Survival subindex. Cyprus has had the most improvement in the region on the Wage equality for similar work indicator compared to 2006. The **Czech Republic** ranks 96th and **Malta** (99). Malta is the second-lowest performing country

from the region, ahead only of Turkey, on the Estimated earned income indicator.

The final positions in the region are occupied by **Tajikistan** (102), **Armenia** (103) and **Turkey** (125). Tajikistan is the lowest performing country in the region on the secondary and tertiary education indicators. Compared to last year, Armenia's overall score went down, mainly due to a decrease on the Health and Survival subindex score. Armenia is the lowest performing country overall on this subindex. Last year, it ranked 131st. This year, Armenia has the lowest female-to-male sex ratio at birth score in the world, placing below India, China and Vietnam. However, Armenia is the second best country overall on the Enrolment in primary education indicator. It is among the first five countries to have provided women with the right to vote, and did so in 1918. Turkey has experienced a steady improvement of its overall score since 2011. Compared to 2006, all of its subindex scores have improved. Yet Turkey is still the lowest performing country from the OECD on the overall Index; and it is the lowest performing country from the region on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, ranking 132nd. The country ranks 128th overall on the Labour force participation indicator and is part of the twenty lowest-ranked countries on the Legislators, senior officials and managers indicator.

Latin America and the Caribbean

The Latin America and Caribbean region has closed 70% of its overall gender gap, with a steady improvement over the years. It places behind North America and Europe and Central Asia, which have closed 75% and 72% of their gender gap, respectively, but ahead of the other regions. The area for which the region has the narrowest gap is in the Health and Survival subindex (already 98% closed), followed closely by Europe and Central Asia. In terms of Educational Attainment, the region is almost on par with North America and Europe and Central Asia, having closed over 99% of the gap. On the Political Empowerment subindex, the region fares similar to last year, with around 20% of the gap closed. The region is also home to the most improved country on the overall index compared to last year: Guatemala. Compared to 2006, every country in the region has succeeded in narrowing their overall gender gap.

Nicaragua (6) is the best performer in the region and the only country from Latin America and the Caribbean to make it into the top 10, having achieved this for the third consecutive year. Since 2006, the country has recorded the highest improvement to date (20%) having now closed 79% of the gender gap. While Nicaragua still has a long way to go to close the economic participation gap, it has had one of the biggest improvements recorded since 2006 and the third-highest improvement in the region, after Guatemala and Ecuador, based on one of the largest improvements in labour force participation in the region since 2006. Its key strengths are on the Educational

Attainment subindex, where it has closed 99.96% of the gender gap, and Health and Survival, where it closed the gender gap fully. It has also closed 54% of the gender gap on Political Empowerment, which, given low global standards, places it in 4th position out of 142 countries this year, the best for the region, and supported by above regional average improvements since 2006 in getting more women in to parliamentary and ministerial positions.

Ecuador (21) is the second best performer of the region. Compared to 2006, it has considerably improved its position (affording it a place in the top five best absolute climbers from 2006–2014 for the overall index) This is mainly due to a 43% improvement relative to its own score on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex in the last 9 years (largest improvement in the region), boosted by more gender parity in terms of estimated earned income, as well as more female legislators, senior officials and managers and Professional and technical workers. In the region, it has also made the most progress on getting women into parliamentary roles (42% this year). Next comes **Cuba** (30), which has slipped from last year. Overall, it has closed 73% of the gender gap, and has almost closed the Educational Attainment and Health and Survival gender gaps. The country is below average on Economic Participation due to low labour force participation and persistent gaps in estimated earned income and professional and technical workers. Finally, Cuba ranks 18th on the Political Empowerment subindex.

Coming in 3rd in the region and in 31st position overall this year, **Argentina** has closed 73% of its gender gap, up from 72% last year. More female legislators, senior officials and managers have led to improved scores on Economic Participation and Opportunity. While the country has been fluctuating over the years, it still shows a 7% improvement since 2006. It also has the greatest improvement in the region since 2006 on the Years with female head of state indicator, as eight of the last 50 years have been led by a female head of state. **Barbados** (33) falls slightly compared to last year due mainly to a small decrease in Wage equality for similar work and Enrolment in primary education. At 35th place, **Bahamas** has closed 73% of its overall gender gap, around two percentage points more than last year, due to improvements on Women in ministerial positions.

Peru (45) has closed 72% of its overall gender gap, improving almost 9% from its score in 2006, with some fluctuation between 2009 and 2012. It also shows great improvement in the overall index since last year, with a 6% improvement in its overall score compared to 2013, owing mainly to a narrowing gap in Political Empowerment where it is among the top five climbers on absolute score difference (106% relative change since 2013), as there are now more than double the number of females in ministerial positions at 44%. This is second best improvement in the region since 2006 for this indicator after Nicaragua. Peru has also managed to slightly improve the gap in

literacy rate since last year. **Panama** (46), **Costa Rica** (48), **Trinidad and Tobago** (49), which clocks the best absolute improvement on the Health and Survival subindex since last year 2013, and **Jamaica** (52) come next in the region.

Colombia (53) has slightly decreased compared to last year and performs similar to 2006. It has closed 71% of its overall gender gap. **Bolivia** (58) also loses a few places in this year's ranking. This is due mainly to declining estimated earned income and a lower number of women in ministerial positions, from 45 to 33. However, it has still managed to improve by 11% overall in relative terms since 2006 and, on the Educational Attainment subindex, is the country with the greatest improvement in the region for enrolment in both secondary and tertiary education during the 2006-2014 period. **Guyana** follows in 64th place. **Chile** (66) has closed 70% of its overall gender gap, a slight improvement since last year. While much remains similar to last year, there are now twice the number of women in ministerial positions (from 18% to 39%). With Michelle Bachelet back in office, the country is likely to improve in terms of women's political empowerment over the coming year. Looking farther back to 2006, the country has now closed a further 8% of its gender gap in absolute terms. After Nicaragua, it has improved the most in terms of women's labour force participation but also worsened the most in the world in terms of the number of women in professional and technical positions.

By far the most populous country of Latin America and with the largest GDP, **Brazil** comes in at 71st, having closed just below 70% of its gender gap. A slight decline in the wage equality for similar work and estimated earned income is offset by an increase in the years with a female head of state since Dilma Rousseff is now in her fourth year of her presidency. Brazil is 6% closer to closure of the gender gap overall since 2006. In the 2006-2014 period, it recorded the greatest improvement in the region in terms of primary education enrolment. **Honduras**, at 73rd is in a better position since last year with better wage equality for similar work and more women in parliament. It also has the highest improvement since 2006 in the region on three indicators of the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, and largest improvement in the world on the wage Equality for similar work indicator. It is followed by the **Dominican Republic** at 78th whose overall score has improved since last year.

Mexico is at 80th place, with a slight decrease since last year. With Educational Attainment and Health and Survival remaining similar, the country has improved its Economic Participation Opportunity boosted by a reduced labour force participation gender gap, estimated earned income and the number of legislators, senior officials and managers. However, the overall decline comes from the number of women in ministerial positions, falling from 21% to 18%. Compared to 2006 it overall score has improved by 7%, with 69% of its overall gender gap closed today. In the region, it takes 3rd place after Ecuador and Nicaragua

in terms of closing the gap for women in parliaments since 2006. **Paraguay** (81) has gained a few points with a notable improvement in the number of female professional and technical workers and more equitable healthy life expectancy. Its neighbouring country, **Uruguay**, occupies the next position at 82nd, also performing slightly better than last year, followed by **El Salvador** (84) and **Venezuela** (86) which slips a few positions, mainly due to fewer women in ministerial positions (from 39% down to 16%).

Guatemala has risen to 89th place and is among the top five climbers in the overall index (compared to 2013), but also on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex since last year, ahead of all other countries in the region. Since 2006, it has also shown the most improvement in the region for economic participation of women (a 50% absolute increase compared to 2006). Finally, **Belize** (100) and **Suriname** (109) both improved by seven positions and one position, respectively.

North America

North America has closed almost 75% of its gender gap, a slight improvement from last year. The biggest change is observed in the Political Empowerment subindex, boosted mainly by a higher number of women in ministerial or equivalent positions in both countries. The region is the best performer in the overall index, as well as the Educational Attainment subindex (100% of the gender gap is closed) and Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex (82% closed), despite a slip this year in the latter. Regarding Political Empowerment, North America remains at the fifth position just ahead of Middle East and North Africa. However, it has now closed 19% of the gender gap, up from 16% last year and 10% back in 2006. Compared to 2006, the region experienced the second highest percentage change compared to its own score in 2006, just after Latin America and the Caribbean. On the Health and Survival subindex, the region shows the highest relative decrease.

Canada moves up one spot to 19th place, having closed 75% of its overall gender gap, up from 74% in 2013. The country performs similar to last year on other subindexes, with a slight decrease on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Health and Survival subindexes and an improvement in Political Empowerment, led mainly by more women in ministerial positions (32%, up from 27%). Looking further back to 2006, Canada has closed 4% more of the gender gap than it had in 2006.

After a slip to 23rd position last year, the **United States** (20) makes it back into the top 20, having closed nearly 75% of its gender gap. On the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, the country ranks 4th out of 142 countries. This year, parity has been surpassed for professional and technical workers, where 55% are now women. The country is also among the twenty best countries on the Legislators, senior officials and managers indicator, although out of the 131 countries

which present data on the Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership, the United States ranks 50th. In addition, the country has closed 86% of its labour force participation gap. On the Educational Attainment subindex, the United States had closed its gender gap but ranks now at the 39th position due to a minor decrease in primary education. On the Health and Survival subindex, the country has slightly decreased compared to last year. The greatest change however comes from the Political Empowerment subindex, with an increase in women in ministerial level positions (32% compared to 27% last year). Over the 2006-2014 period, the country improved by almost 6% in the overall index.

The Middle East and North Africa

The Middle East and North Africa region closed 60% of its overall gender gap this year. Despite experiencing the biggest absolute improvement compared to 2013, the region remains in the sixth position. It continues to rank last on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, with only 42% of the economic gender gap closed. On the Educational Attainment subindex, the region surpassed Asia and the Pacific, ranking in fourth place with 93% of the educational gender gap closed. The Middle East and North Africa region ranks fifth on the Health and Survival subindex, with 97% of the health gender gap being closed, slightly ahead of the Sub-Saharan Africa region. It ranked in the fourth position last year on that subindex. Finally, on the Political Empowerment subindex, the region continues to rank sixth, with only 8% of the political gender gap closed. Compared to 2006, the region saw the third-largest improvement on the overall Index score, just behind North America and Latin America and the Caribbean. The region has also shown the third largest relative change compared to its own 2006 overall Index score.

By 2014, no country from the region has closed its Educational Attainment gender gap or its Health and Survival gender gap. On the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, three countries from the region are above average: Israel, Qatar and Kuwait. On the Political Empowerment subindex, all countries' scores are below average. On that subindex, Israel and Algeria are the two best performing countries. Out of the 16 countries from the region, 13 are part of the twenty lowest performing countries on the Labour force participation and Legislators, senior officials and managers indicators. The highest-ranking economies of the region have made vast investments in increasing women's education levels in the last decade. In Qatar, Kuwait, Bahrain, Tunisia, Algeria, Oman, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Iran, Islamic Rep. the tertiary enrolment rates for women are higher than those of men. However, most countries from the region have had varying degrees of success at integrating women into the economy and in decision-making in order to reap the benefits of this investment.

Israel (65) continues to hold the top spot in the Middle East and North Africa region, despite a decline in its overall score due to a decrease on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex score. Israel is the best-performing country from the region on the Labour force participation and Legislators, senior officials and managers indicators. It is also the second lowest performing country in the overall Index on the Wage equality for similar work indicator.

Kuwait (113) has become this year the top-performing country among the Arab countries due to an increase in the estimated earned income ratio. This increase, due to revised data on GDP per capita, is the highest increase overall on that indicator compared to 2006. Kuwait is among the three countries from the region that are above average on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. It is, however, among the ten lowest performing countries on the Health and Survival and Political Empowerment subindexes. On the Educational Attainment subindex, Kuwait ranks 76th globally.

Kuwait is closely followed by the **United Arab Emirates** (115), which improved relative to its own past performance. The country is below average on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindexes, but above average on the Educational Attainment and Health and Survival subindexes. The UAE ranks seventh on Wage equality for similar work and is the second best country from the region after Israel on the Estimated earned income indicator. It is also the best country from the region on the Literacy rate indicator. United Arab Emirates is the country with the highest percentage change relative to its own 2006 score on the Political Empowerment subindex. Overall, in the last 9 years, the country closed just over 5% of the gender gap.

Next are **Qatar** (116), **Tunisia** (123) and **Bahrain** (124). Qatar is among the three countries from the region that are above average on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, but is also among the two countries from the region that are below average on the Health and Survival subindex. Qatar is also the third-lowest performing country overall on the Political Empowerment subindex with no Women in parliament. It is also the country with the highest score overall on the Enrolment in tertiary education indicator. Bahrain is followed by **Algeria** (126) and **Oman** (128). Algeria is the second-best country from the region on the Political Empowerment subindex due to its high score on the Women in parliament indicator (32% of parliamentarians are women). It is, however, part of the ten lowest-performing countries overall on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, with low performances on the Labour force participation, the Estimated earned income and Legislators, senior officials and managers indicator.

Egypt holds the 129th position this year. The country's overall score improved steadily from 2006 to 2014 with

a slight decrease in 2013. This year, the country ranks at the 131st position on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and performs above average on both the Educational Attainment and Health and Survival subindexes. It is, however, among the ten lowest performing countries overall on the Political Empowerment subindex. Egypt is among the five countries overall with a higher percentage of female students enrolled in STEM studies compared to men.

Egypt is followed by **Saudi Arabia** (130). Saudi Arabia continues to be the lowest-performing country among high-income countries, but is among the five countries with the highest percentage change relative to their own 2006 score. This important rise is due to improvements in performance on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, and especially the Professional and technical workers indicator over the past nine years. The country loses three places compared to last year but its overall score improved. Saudi Arabia is among the ten lowest-performing countries on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and among the four countries overall with no female ministers. Finally, it is the second-lowest performing country on the Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership indicator, just ahead of Angola.

Next are **Mauritania** (131), **Morocco** (133) and **Jordan** (134). Mauritania is the lowest-performing country from the region on the Enrolment in tertiary education indicator. Morocco is among five countries with the highest absolute and relative decrease on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex over the past nine years. This year, Morocco continues to be part of the twenty lowest performing countries on the Literacy rate indicator. Jordan is part of the five countries with the highest absolute decrease in its overall score. Jordan is followed by **Lebanon** (135). Lebanon is the second-lowest performing country of the upper-middle income group. It is among the ten lowest-performing countries on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, but is also second-to-last overall on the Political Empowerment subindex, with only 3% of female parliamentarians and no female minister.

Syria (139) and **Yemen** (142) occupy the last places in the regional ranking. Syria is the lowest-performing country overall on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, with the lowest score overall on the Labour force participation indicator. While it is the top-performing country overall on the Healthy life expectancy indicator, this particular indicator reflects the situation in 2012. Yemen, while ranked low since the start of the Index, presents a steadily improving score as of 2011 and is among the five countries with the highest absolute improvement in Educational Attainment scores compared to 2006. This year, Yemen is the lowest performing country of the lower-middle income group and continues to occupy the last place in the region and overall despite the fact that it is

the ninth top climber of the 111 countries that have been included in the *Report* since 2006.

Asia and the Pacific

As of 2014, the Asia and the Pacific region has closed 66% of its overall gender gap, moving down from the third to the second lowest position compared to last year. Of the 18 countries in the region, 11 have improved their overall score, six have seen their overall score decrease and one has stayed the same compared to last year. The region continues to rank second from last on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex (with 55% of its gender gap closed), and its score on that subindex decreased compared to 2013. On the Educational Attainment (93% of gender gap closed) and Health and Survival (95% of gender gap closed) subindexes, the region improved slightly compare to last year. Conversely, on the Political Empowerment subindex, the gender gap increased slightly (from 24% gender gap closed to 23% gender gap closed).

Compared to 2006, the region has experienced an increase of 5.1% of its overall score. On the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, the Asia and the Pacific region has seen the smallest increase (4.4%) from 2006 compared to the other five regions. It improved 3.7% on the Educational Attainment subindex, went down by 0.5% on the Health and Survival subindex and improved by 49% on the Political Empowerment subindex relative to its starting point in 2006. This is the second-lowest improvement on that subindex compared to the other five regions.

In 2014, two countries from the region are among the top twenty best countries on the overall index: the Philippines and New Zealand. The Philippines is also the only country from the region that has closed both its Educational Attainment and Health and Survival gender gaps. On the Health and Survival subindex, out of the nine countries with scores below average, three are from this region. On both the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindexes, four countries of the top twenty are from the region. Six countries from the region rank in the top twenty countries on the Wage equality for similar work indicator. Yet five countries from the region are among the twenty countries that have performed the lowest on the Estimated earned income indicator. Seven countries from the region are among the twenty lowest-performing countries on the Professional and technical workers indicator. On both the Sex ratio at birth and Health life expectancy indicators, five countries from the region are among the twenty lowest-performing countries. Two countries from the region, Brunei Darussalam and Pakistan, have no female minister and no country from the region is part of the top twenty best-performing countries on that indicator. Five countries from the region are part of the top ten best-performing countries on the Head of state indicator, with India being

the country overall with the highest numbers of years with a female head of state (over the past 50 years).

Philippines (9) is for the first time the only country from the region that is in the top ten best performing countries on the overall Index. The country is also the second best performing country of the lower-middle income group. It ranks 24th on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and 17th on the Political Empowerment subindex. It is the only country from the region that has closed both the Educational Attainment and Health and Survival gender gaps. The country is part of the top ten on the Wage equality for similar work and Legislators, senior officials and managers indicators. The country was led by a female head of state for 16 of the last 50 years. Since 2008, it has seen an improvement in its overall score—except in 2014, which was due to a decrease in the Health and Survival and Political Empowerment subindex scores). The Philippines has experienced a 4% change relative to its 2006 overall score. This is mainly due to improvements on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindexes (the latter improved by 37% since 2006). The Philippines is the second best country (just after Norway) on the Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership indicator, and the country with the highest percentage of firms with female participation in ownership (69%).

2014 is the first time that **New Zealand** (13) is not part of the top ten best performing countries on the overall Index. The country has closed its Educational Attainment gender gap and is part of the top 15 best-performing countries on the Political Empowerment subindex. New Zealand is the first country where women received the right to vote, in 1893. **Australia** (24) has seen an improvement of its score compared to 2006. This is mainly due to improvements on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindexes. These improvements were slightly offset by a decrease of the Health and Survival subindex. While its Educational Attainment gender gap has closed, the country ranks 14th on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. Compared to last year, the Political Empowerment subindex has worsened, while its performance on the Health and Survival subindex remains the same. Australia is the second best country overall on the Estimated earned income indicator.

Next are **Mongolia** (42), **Singapore** (59), **Lao PDR** (60) and **Thailand** (61). Mongolia ranks 10th on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and has closed its Health and Survival gender gap. Mongolia is the second-best country overall on the Wage equality for similar work indicator and is the best country from the region on the Professional and technical workers and Healthy life expectancy indicators. Singapore ranks 18th on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. It is also the country with the lowest total fertility rate. Lao PDR

ranks 13th on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and fifth on the Labour force participation indicator. Thailand has closed its Health and Survival gender gap and ranks fourth on the Wage equality for similar work indicator. It is also among the countries that have had the largest decrease of their score on the Political Empowerment subindexes compared to last year.

Bangladesh (68) follows next and has achieved its highest ever overall score. Compared to 2006, Bangladesh has experienced important improvements on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and the Educational Attainment and Health and Survival subindexes.

Bangladesh ranks 127th on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, with a score well below the subindex average. The country is among the ten lowest-performing countries on the Legislators, senior officials and manager and Professional and technical workers indicators. It ranks 111th on the Educational Attainment subindex and is the best performing country from the region on the Enrolment in primary education indicator and among the top 10 countries on the Enrolment in secondary education indicator. Bangladesh ranks 122nd on the Health and Survival subindex and is part of the twenty lowest-performing countries on the Healthy life expectancy indicator. Its strength lies in Political Empowerment, where the country ranks 10th, due to a very high score on the Years with female head of state indicator (it has had 21 years with a female head of state out of the past 50 years). After Mali, Bangladesh is the second-ranked country with the highest percentage of women (15-19 years old) in early marriage. The female singulate mean age at marriage is one of the lowest, at 18.6 years. Bangladesh is also one of the countries with the lowest percentage of firms with female top managers and with female participation in ownership.

Vietnam (76) and **Sri Lanka** (79) follow next. Vietnam is among the three countries from the region with below-average scores on the Health and Survival subindex. Vietnam is the second-lowest country overall on the Sex ratio at birth indicator. This score is partially offset by its high score on the Healthy life expectancy indicator. Sri Lanka's gender gap on Health and Survival remains closed. Its high performance on the Wage equality for similar work indicator is offset by a low score on the Estimated earned income indicator. The country ranks 13th on the Enrolment in tertiary education indicator. Very low scores on the Women in parliament and Women in ministerial positions indicators are offset by a high score on the Years with a female head of state indicator, with 21 years with a female head of state out of the last 50.

China (87) saw its overall score improve compared to 2006 due to advances on all four subindexes. Relative to 2013, China has however experienced a slight decrease of its score due to a drop in the scores of the Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment and Political Empowerment subindexes. This year, China

ranks 76th on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and 89th on the Educational Attainment subindex. China is among the nine countries that are below average on the Health and Survival subindex. China is also among the five lowest-performing countries on the Sex ratio at birth indicator. China ranks 72nd on the Political Empowerment subindex, 56th on the Labour force participation indicator, 48th on the Professional and technical workers indicator (with a higher percentage of women than men), but 101st on the Legislators, senior officials and managers indicator. On the other hand, China is the country with the second highest percentage of firms with female participation in ownership.

Indonesia (97) improved compared to 2006 due to improvements on all three of the four subindexes; there was a slight decrease on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. Compared to 2013, the country experienced an improvement, mostly due to an important increase in the Educational Attainment subindex with one of the highest percentage changes relative to 2013 on that subindex. Indonesia ranks 108th on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, 78th on the Educational Attainment subindex, 58th on the Health and Survival subindex and 86th on the Political Attainment subindex. After Norway and France, Indonesia has the third-highest percentage of women on boards of listed companies.

Brunei Darussalam (98) ranks 36th on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and 88th on the Educational Attainment subindex. The country is among the top performing countries on the Enrolment in tertiary education indicator. In Brunei Darussalam, 51% of student enrolled in STEM studies are female and 49% are male. It also has one of the highest percentage of graduates in STEM studies well as PhD graduates compared to men. However, Brunei Darussalam ranks 126th on the Health and Survival subindex. This is mostly due to a very low score on the Healthy life expectancy indicator. Finally, Brunei Darussalam is the lowest-performing country overall on the Political Empowerment subindex. It has no women in the parliamentary equivalent and is among four countries with no female minister.

Japan (104) demonstrated an overall increase from 2006 to 2014 with two score decreases in 2011 and 2013. Japan experienced a 2% increase of its overall score relative to its 2006 score due to an improvement on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. Japan's score also improved compared to last year due to improvements on all subindexes except Political Empowerment. This year, Japan ranks 102nd on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, 93rd on the Educational Attainment subindex, 37th on the Health and Survival subindex and 129th on the Political Empowerment subindex. Japan has the lowest percentage of women on boards of listed companies and is among the countries with the highest difference between female

and male average minutes spent per day on unpaid work. Japan is among the countries with the biggest differences between the percentage of female and male students enrolled and graduating in STEM studies. There is a similar situation for the percentage of PhD graduates. Finally, the mean age of women at the birth of the first child is one of the highest, at 29 years old.

Next are **Maldives** (105), **Malaysia** (107) and **Cambodia** (108). Maldives has the lowest performance in the region on the Healthy life expectancy indicator and ranks 129th on the Women in parliament indicator. Compared to 2006, Malaysia is among the five countries with the highest negative percentage change on the Educational Attainment subindex. Yet the country is also one of the top five performing countries on the Wage equality for similar work indicator. Cambodia continues to maintain a closed Health and Survival gender gap, whereas its score on the Educational Attainment subindex is below average. Though it is among the top twenty best-performing countries on the Labour force participation indicator, it ranks 108th on the Professional and technical workers indicator. Cambodia has the region's highest difference between women and men in percentage of student enrolled and graduates in STEM studies.

Nepal (112) experienced the second highest percentage change (18%) relative to its score in 2006. This is due to important improvements in the Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Political Empowerment subindexes. In 2014, Nepal ranks 122nd on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and its score is below average on the Educational Attainment subindex. It ranks 88th on the Health and Survival subindex and 61st on the Political Empowerment subindex. Nepal ranks 16th on the Labour force participation indicator, but this high score is offset by a low score on the Legislators, senior officials and managers and Professional and technical workers indicators. The country is also among the lowest-performing countries on the Literacy rate and Enrolment in tertiary education indicators.

India (114) has experienced a steady improvement of its overall score since 2010, with a slight decrease in 2014 due to a drop in scores on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Educational Attainment subindexes. Since 2006, India has experienced the largest decrease (in absolute and relative value) on its Health and Survival subindex score because of an important drop in its Sex ratio at birth score. In 2014, India is below average on three subindexes: Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment and Health and Survival. In fact, it is the second-lowest performing country on Health and Survival, just ahead of Armenia. On the other hand, India is among the top twenty best-performing countries on the Political Empowerment subindex. India is part of the twenty worst-performing countries on the Labour force participation, Estimated earned income, Literacy rate and Sex ratio at birth indicators. India is the highest-ranked

country on the Years with female head of state (over the past 50 years) indicator. India has the highest difference between women and men on the average minutes spent per day on unpaid work—a difference of 300 minutes. It is also among the countries with the highest difference in the female and male percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE). India has one of the lowest percentages of firms with female participation in ownership.

Korea Rep. (117) improved over 2013. Its overall rank, however, has decreased due to the introduction of Liberia in the ranking and due to bigger improvements mostly from Nepal and Qatar. Korea Rep. ranks below average (124th) on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and 103rd on the Educational Attainment subindex. On Health and Survival, Korea Rep. ranks 74th; on Political Empowerment, it ranks 93rd. Korea Rep. is one of the ten lowest-performing countries on the Wage equality for similar work indicator (which is a slight decrease compared to last year). This decrease is offset by improvements on the scores of the Estimated earned income and Legislators, senior officials and managers indicators. Korea Rep. is one of the countries with the biggest difference between female and male percentage of total R&D personnel. Finally, Korea Rep. is the country with the second-lowest total fertility rate per women (1.3), just ahead of Singapore.

Bhutan (120) ranks lower this year mainly due to a decrease on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Health and Survival subindexes. Bhutan is one of the six countries in the region with scores below average on the Educational Attainment subindex. **Fiji** (122) has closed its Health and Survival gender gap, but is one of the ten lowest-performing countries on the Political Empowerment subindex.

Iran, Islamic Rep. (137) is the lowest-performing country in the upper-middle income group. Its score has improved slightly since 2006, but actually decreased compared to 2013. The country's scores are below average on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex (139th) and the Political Empowerment subindex (135th). Iran, Islamic Rep. is part of the five lowest performing countries on the Labour force participation indicator but it is also among the countries with a higher percentage of women in tertiary education compared to men. This highlights the vast investment in increasing women's education and that there is a real potential at integrating women into the economy in order to reap the benefits of this investment.

Pakistan (141) occupies the last place in the regional ranking. The country's score has fluctuated over the past nine years, ending with a slight improvement compared to 2006. On the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, Pakistan has experienced one of the highest negative percentage changes relative to its 2006 score. Yet it has achieved one of the highest percentage changes relative to its own 2006 score on the Educational Attainment subindex—even the score still falls below the

2014 world average on that subindex. Pakistan ranks 141st on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex this year. It is one of the ten lowest-performing countries on all indicators of this subindex with the exception of Wage equality for similar work. Pakistan is one of the three countries with the lowest percentage of firms with female participation in ownership. Finally, the country ranks 119th on the Health and Survival subindex and 85th on the Political Empowerment subindex.

Sub-Saharan Africa

As of 2014, the Sub-Saharan Africa region has closed 67% of its overall gender gap, showing a slight increase compared to 2013. The region has closed 69% of its Economic Participation and Opportunity gender gap and 20% on the Political Empowerment gap. Sub-Saharan Africa closed 82% of its Educational Attainment gender gap and 97% of its Health and Survival gap. Since 2006, the region (19 countries were included from 2006 to 2014) has experienced an increase of its overall score of 4.8%, moving from 0.64 to 0.67. This is the third-smallest increase compared to other regions. Only Europe and Central Asia has seen a lower increase.

Regional performance improved by 8.8% on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex compared to 2006, and over the same period the region significantly improved its Political Empowerment by 71%. It is the only region with a decrease on the Educational Attainment subindex, and it experienced the fourth-smallest decrease in its Health and Survival subindex.

In 2014, regarding the overall Index, Rwanda, Burundi and South Africa rank among the top 20 countries, with Rwanda included in the rankings for the first time. Among the top 20 performing countries on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex are Malawi, Botswana, Kenya, Mozambique and Burundi. Botswana, Lesotho and Namibia are among the 25 countries that have fully closed their Educational Attainment gender gaps. On the Health and Survival subindex, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe are among the 35 countries that have closed their gender gap. Mali ranks among the 10 lowest-performing countries on that subindex. On the Political Empowerment subindex, Rwanda, South Africa and Mozambique are three of the top 20 performing countries from the region.

Nine countries from Sub-Saharan Africa are in the top 20 on the Labour force participation indicator, with Malawi topping the ranking. Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda and Burundi all have a higher representation of women in the labour force than men. Burundi tops the ranking of the equality survey indicator and is, along with Zambia, the two countries from the region in the top 10. Lesotho tops the Literacy rate ranking and, together with Namibia and Botswana, has a higher literacy rate among females than males. Eight of the ten lowest-ranked countries on this indicator are from the region. Mali is one of the 10

lowest-ranked countries on the Healthy life expectancy indicator. Rwanda, South Africa and Senegal are among the top 10 ranking countries on the Women in parliament indicator, with Rwanda ranking first and the only country that has more women in parliament than men.

Compared to 2006, Angola and Zimbabwe are among the five best climbers on the Health and Survival subindex from 2006, while Ethiopia, Nigeria and Angola are among the five countries that have experienced the lowest increase since 2006 score on Educational Attainment. Mali is among the countries with the lowest increase relative to 2006 scores on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Health and Survival subindexes.

Rwanda (7) is the strongest performer from the region, ranking among the top 10 countries in the overall ranking. The overall high ranking can be explained by Rwanda's strong performance on the Political Empowerment subindex and good performance on Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. However, this performance is slightly offset by lower scores and wider gender gaps in Health and Survival and Education. Rwanda closed its gender gap on Labour force participation, Enrolment in primary education, Sex ratio at birth and Women in parliament.

Burundi (17) is among the top five performing countries from the region and top 20 overall. Burundi performs highest on the Economic Participation subindex and has closed its Health and Survival gender gap. It improved on its overall 2013 score of 0.740 to 0.757 in 2014. **South Africa** (18) has been among the top 20 performing countries in the overall Index since 2006. This year, it ranks in the top three countries from the region. The country ranks 83th on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, having increased its score from 0.556 to 0.647 since 2006. South Africa slightly decreased its performance on Educational Attainment, moving from a score of 0.993 in 2006 to a score of 0.987 in 2014. On the Health and Survival subindex, the country ranks first, having closed 98% of its gender gap. On the Political Empowerment subindex, South Africa has consistently improved its performance, with a 2014 score of 0.397 compared to a score of 0.326 in 2006, and is performing relatively well as compared to other countries, ranking 12th on the subindex in 2014.

Mozambique (27) improved its overall score from 0.735 in 2013 to 0.737 in 2014. The country ranks in the top 20 on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindexes, but performs below average overall on Educational Attainment and low in Health and Survival. Mozambique ranks among the top five countries on the Labour force participation indicator. The country is among the lowest-performing countries globally on Literacy rate, Enrolment in primary and Enrolment in secondary education. However, Mozambique is among the highest-performing countries in the region on Estimated

earned income, Women in parliament and Years with female head of state.

Since 2006, **Malawi** (34) has increased its performance on the overall Index, and between 2013 and 2014 it increased its score from 0.714 to 0.728. The country ranks in the top five on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, tops the ranking on Labour force participation and is a top regional performer on Enrolment in primary education and Sex ratio at birth. Malawi remains low on the Literacy rate indicator. The country is among the best climbers compared to 2006 on the overall index. **Kenya** (37) is among the best climbers on the overall Index compared to 2013, with a percentage change of 7% relative to its 2013 score. The country is ranked among the top 10 countries on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. It has achieved a lower score on Educational Attainment (below overall average) mainly due to its low performance on the Enrolment in tertiary education indicator. Kenya is one of the highest-performing countries in the region on the Estimated earned income indicator. **Lesotho** (38) has seen a significant drop in overall score and ranking compared to 2013. Though the country has closed its Educational Attainment gap, it has reduced scores on the three other subindexes.

Namibia (40) is one of the countries from the region that has managed to close its Educational Attainment gap. For the first time it has also closed the gap on Health and Survival, due to significant improvements in the Healthy life expectancy. The country is the second-highest ranked country from the region on Legislators, senior officials and managers and one of the best performing countries on Literacy rate. **Madagascar** (41) has consistently improved its overall score and ranking since 2006 with two slight decreases in 2009 and 2010. The country is among the top 10 on Labour force participation and closed its gender gap on Enrolment in primary education and secondary education; yet it ranks low on Literacy rate and Enrolment in tertiary education. **Tanzania** (47) improved its overall score since 2013. The drivers for this trend are improvements on the Economic Participation, Health and Survival and Political Empowerment subindexes. The country ranks among the region's highest-performing countries on Labour force participation and Estimated earned income. The country has seen low performance on Educational Attainment since 2006 and decreased in performance on this indicator in 2014. **Cape Verde** (50) is one of the countries that has closed its gender gap on the Health and Survival subindex. It has the highest number of Women in ministerial positions in the region, placing among the top five countries globally.

Botswana (51) has increased its 2013 score of 0.675 to 0.713 this year. The country closed its Educational Attainment gap and jumped forty positions on the Economic Participation subindex. The country increased its score on the Estimated earned income and Legislators, senior officials and managers indicators. In fact, it is one of

the region's top performers on Estimated earned income, and has also closed the gender gap on Professional and technical workers. Botswana is among the best climbers Health and Survival subindex compared to 2013. **Zimbabwe** (63) is one of the three countries from the region that has closed its gender gap on Health and Survival. However, it ranks low on Educational Attainment due to its literacy rate, enrolment in secondary education and enrolment in tertiary education. Zimbabwe has closed its gender gap in enrolment in primary education.

Senegal (77) has declined in score on all subindexes except Economic Participation. Similar to Zimbabwe, it ranks low on Literacy rate, Enrolment in secondary education and Enrolment in tertiary education and has closed its gender gap in Enrolment in primary education. **Uganda** (88) significantly dropped in rank and score due to a steep decline on Economic Participation and Health and Survival indicators. Among Economic Participation indicators, it ranks particularly low on Estimated earned income. On the Health and Survival indicators it ranks low on Healthy life expectancy. Uganda is among the top 10 performers on the Labour force participation indicator. **Swaziland** (92) is included for the first time in this year's *Global Gender Gap Report*. The country has closed its gender gap on the Health and Survival subindex as well as on the Enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education indicators; but it still has a low performance on Literacy rate. **Ghana** (101) has dropped its overall score, due to a steep decline on Economic Participation and Opportunity indicators; in particular, the Professional and technical workers. However, it is among the top 10 countries on the Labour force participation indicator.

Mauritius (106) saw its score decrease over 2013, but since 2006 it has improved its overall ranking. Mauritius is one of the countries from the region that has closed its Health and Survival gender gap and the gap in Enrolment in secondary and tertiary education. **Burkina Faso** (110) slightly decreased its overall score, performing above average on Economic Participation and Opportunity and Health and Survival scores and below average on both Political Empowerment and Educational Attainment. **Liberia** (111) entered the rankings for the first time this year. It ranks above average on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Health and Survival subindexes and below average on Educational Attainment and Political Empowerment. Liberia is the second-lowest ranked country with regard to literacy. It also ranks near the bottom of the low-income bracket, just ahead of Nepal, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mali and Chad.

Nigeria (118) has decreased in overall ranking from 2013 to 2014. Though Nigeria performs above average on Economic Participation and Opportunity and Health and Survival indicators, it remains below average on Educational Attainment and Political Empowerment scores. Nigeria is one of the ten lowest-ranked countries in terms of primary and secondary education. **Zambia** (119) ranks

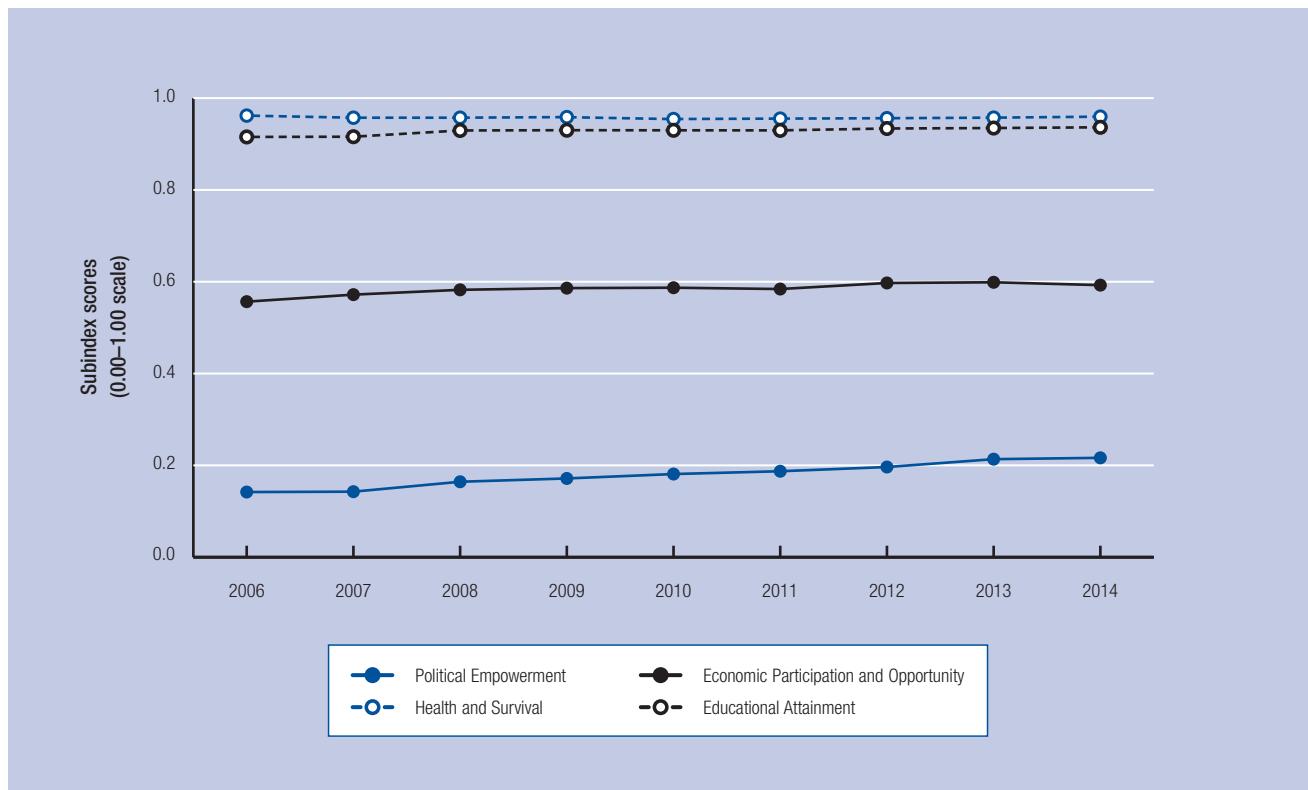
among the top 10 countries on the equality survey and 10 lowest performing countries regarding professionals and technical workers. **Angola** (121) saw its overall score fall since 2013, but improve since 2006. Angola worsened in terms of Healthy life expectancy compared to last year, where the gender gap had been closed. Angola is also the lowest-ranked country on Wage equality for similar work and Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership. The five lowest-ranked countries from the region are Ethiopia, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Chad. All five countries are also among the lowest-ranked countries on Literacy rate and Enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education (with the exception of Côte d'Ivoire for tertiary education).

Ethiopia (127) saw its overall score fall, with specific decreases on the Educational Attainment and Health and Survival subindexes. Ethiopia is one of the lowest performing countries from the region when it comes to professional and technical workers. It is also the country with the lowest result on Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) and Births attended by skilled health personnel (%). This year, **Guinea** (132) entered the rankings for the first time. The country is the second-lowest ranked country on Educational Attainment. **Côte d'Ivoire** (136) improved its overall score slightly, while the country observed a significantly decreased performance on the Health and Survival subindex compared to last year.

Mali (138) decreased on all subindexes, in particular on the Health and Survival Index, where it ranks second lowest on the Healthy life expectancy indicator. Mali is also the country with the highest total fertility rate—at 6.9 children per women—as well as the highest adolescent fertility rate (defined as births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19). **Chad** (140) is the lowest-performing country in the region. This is attributed mainly to the country's performance on the Educational Attainment subindex, where it ranks last. Chad is one of the ten lowest-ranked countries on Literacy rate and Enrolment in primary education, and the lowest-ranked country on Enrolment in secondary and Enrolment in tertiary education. Finally, Chad is the country with the lowest percentage of contraceptive prevalence, married women or in-union (% any method). Nevertheless, Chad improved its overall score relative to 2013 and 2006.

TRACKING THE GENDER GAP OVER TIME

The Global Gender Gap Index was first published in 2006 with a view to creating a comprehensive gender parity index that is able to track gaps over time relative to an equality benchmark, thus providing information on a country's progress relative to itself as well as to other countries. One hundred eleven countries have been included during that time. This year's *Report* seeks to provide this information by country in the country analysis section above, particularly in the case of countries with notable progress or decline. Additionally, nearly a decade of data allows us to extract aggregate information about

Figure 12: Global Index Evolution 2006-2014, by subindex

Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2014.

global progress. The main findings of this analysis are presented in this section.

Subindex evolution 2006-2014

In 2006, 14% of the global Political Empowerment gap had been closed; in 2014, 21% of this gap has been closed. In 2006, 56% of the Economic Participation and Opportunity gap had been closed; in 2014, 60% of this gap has been closed. In 2006, almost 92% of the Educational Attainment gap had been closed; in 2014, 94% of this gap has been closed. On Health and Survival, however, there has been a small deterioration since 2006, from 97% to 96%. Figure 12 displays change by subindex between 2006 and 2014.

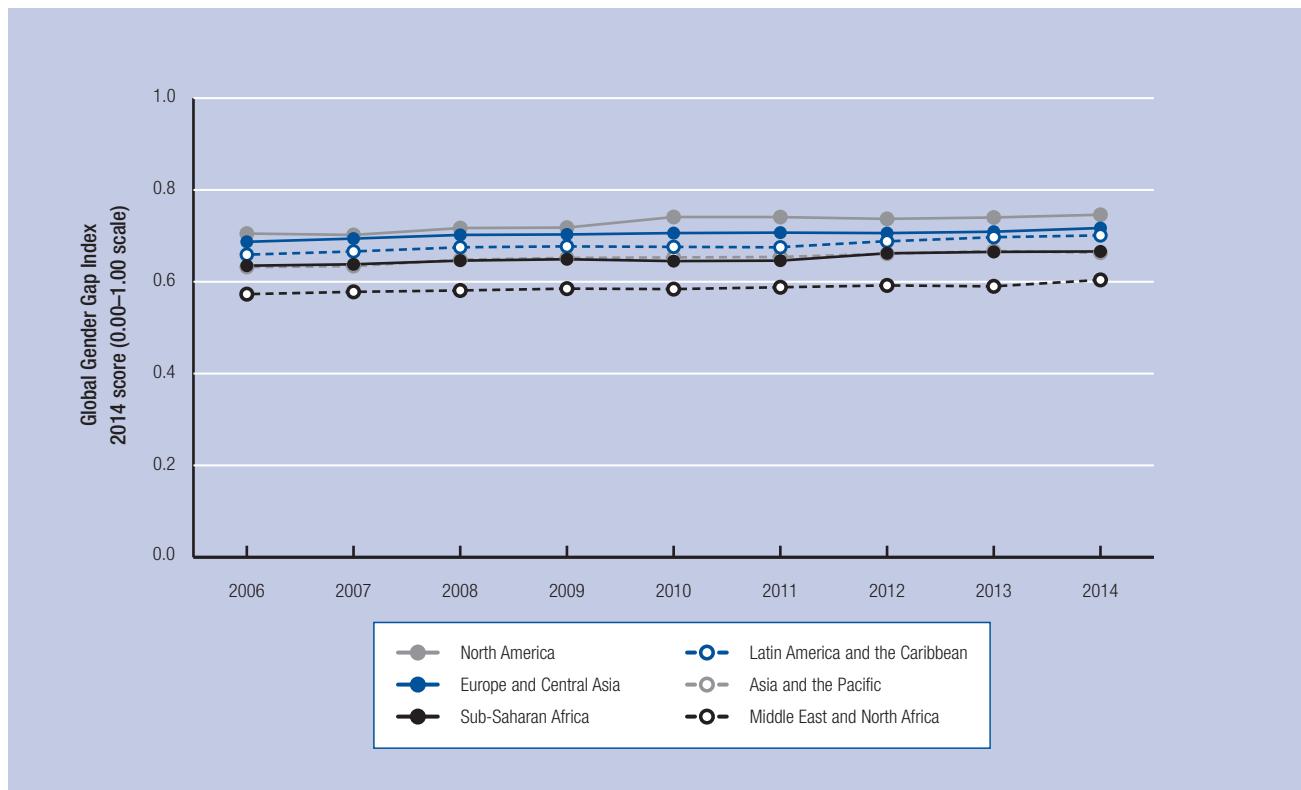
Regional evolution 2006-2014

On the Global Gender Gap Index, the region with the largest absolute change is Latin America (with 4.18% of the gender gap closed), followed by North America (with 4.06% of the gender gap closed), Middle East and North Africa (with 3.08% of the gender gap closed), Sub-Saharan Africa (with 3.06% of the gender gap closed) and Europe and Central Asia (with 3.06% of the gender gap closed). Asia and the Pacific is the only region that shows a negative absolute change (with 3.15% of the gender gap widened). When compared to their own starting points nearly a decade ago, the order of relative change is exactly the same. Figure 13 displays change by region between 2006 and 2014.

On the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, the largest absolute increase has come from Latin America and the Caribbean (with 7.2% of the gender gap closed), followed by North America (with 6.9% of the gender gap closed), Europe and Central Asia (with 5.9% of the gender gap closed), Sub-Saharan Africa (with 5.6% of the gender gap closed), Middle East and North Africa (with 2.8% of the gender gap closed) and Asia and the Pacific (with 2.0% of the gender gap closed). Relative to the starting point in 2006, the order by magnitude of relative change is slightly different, with Europe surpassing North America. Figure 14 displays change on Economic Participation and Opportunity by region between 2006 and 2014.

On Educational Attainment, the largest positive absolute change has come from the Middle East and North Africa, with 4.6% of its education gender gap being closed in the last decade. Next is Asia and the Pacific (with 3.1% of the gender gap closed), North America (with 1.5% of the gender gap closed), Latin America and the Caribbean (with 1.3% of the gender gap closed), and Europe and Central Asia (with 0.8% of the gender gap closed). In Sub-Saharan Africa, there has been an overall decline, by 2.8%, of gender gap closed. The order in terms of relative change is the same as the order in terms of absolute change. Figure 15 displays change on Educational Attainment by region between 2006 and 2014.

Figure 13: Global Index Evolution 2006-2014, by region



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2014; details of regional classification are in Appendix A.

On Health and Survival, all regions experienced an absolute and relative decrease compared to their starting point in 2006. It is the only subindex that is worsening for all regions compared to a decade ago. The smallest absolute decrease came from Latin America (with 0.01% of gender gap widened), followed by Europe and Central Asia (with 0.04% of gender gap widened). Middle East is next (with 0.40% of gender gap widened), followed by Asia and the Pacific (with 0.45% of gender gap widened) and North America (0.53% of gender gap widened). Sub-Saharan Africa (with 2.05% of gender gap widened) is the region with the largest widening of its gender gap. When compared to their own starting points in 2006, the order of relative change is different with Europe and Central Asia with the smallest decrease, followed by Latin America, Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and North America.

On the Political Empowerment subindex, the largest absolute increase has come from North America (with 8.6% of gender gap closed), followed by Latin America (with 8.3% of gender gap closed), Asia and the Pacific (with 7.9% of gender gap closed), Sub-Saharan Africa (with 7.3% of gender gap closed) and Europe and Central Asia (with 5.6% of gender gap closed). The Middle East region, while lowest by absolute change (5.6% of gender gap closed), is highest in terms of relative change, given the very low starting point nine years ago. In 2006 only 3.6% of the region's political gender gap had been closed; today 8.8% of this gap has been closed. In relative terms,

North America comes next, then Latin America, Africa, Asia and Europe. Figure 17 displays change on political empowerment by region between 2006 and 2014.

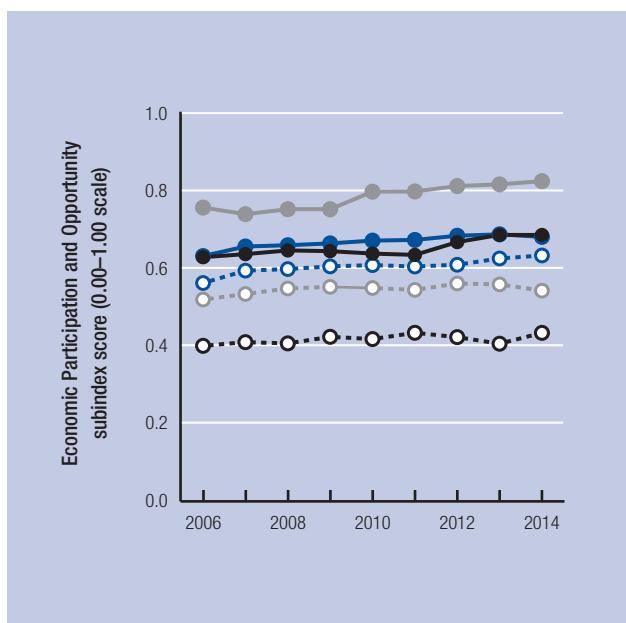
Income group evolution 2006-2014

On the Global Gender Gap Index, while low-income countries start out at having closed only 62.61% of the overall gap, they make gains of nearly 5%. Lower-middle income countries, while starting out lowest, make the second largest gains (3.4%). Next are high-income countries at 3.3% and, finally, upper-middle income countries at 2.2%. Figure 18 displays change on the overall index by income group between 2006 and 2014.

On the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, high-income countries, already in the lead, also show the largest absolute gains (almost 7%). They are followed by low-income countries (5.1%), upper-middle income countries (3.3%) and lower-middle income countries (1.8%). Figure 19 displays change on this subindex by income group between 2006 and 2014.

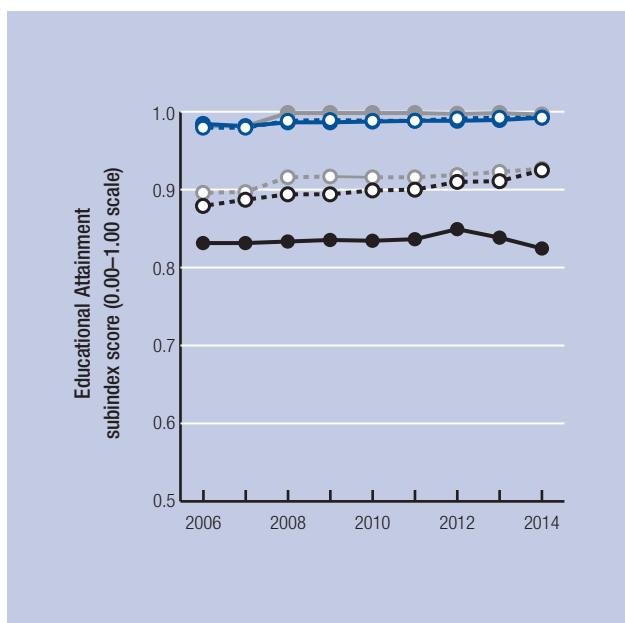
On Educational Attainment, the largest change comes from the lowest ranked region, as low-income countries improved by nearly 4%. Next are lower middle-income countries, upper-middle income countries and high-income countries, which are near parity already. Figure 20 displays changes on Educational Attainment by income group between 2006 and 2014.

Figure 14: Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex evolution 2006-2014, by region



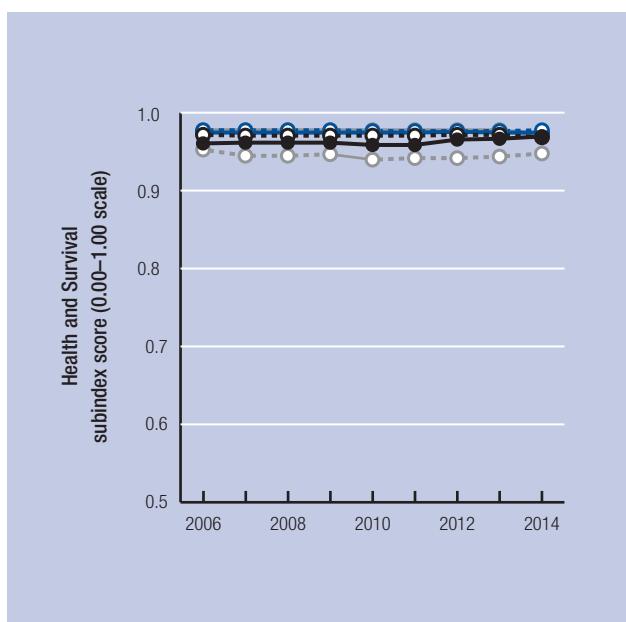
Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2014; details of regional classification are in Appendix A.
Note: See Figure 13 for key.

Figure 15: Educational Attainment subindex evolution 2006-2014, by region



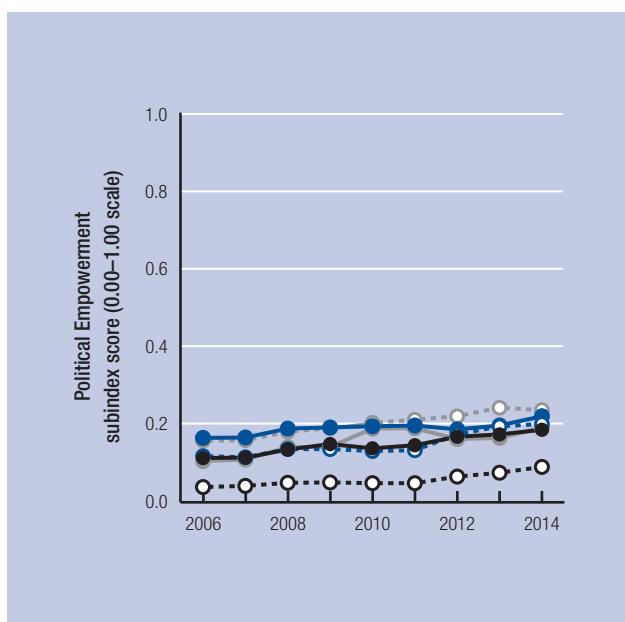
Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2014; details of regional classification are in Appendix A.
Note: The Educational Attainment subindex axis has been truncated to enhance readability. See Figure 13 for key.

Figure 16: Health and Survival subindex evolution 2006-2014, by region

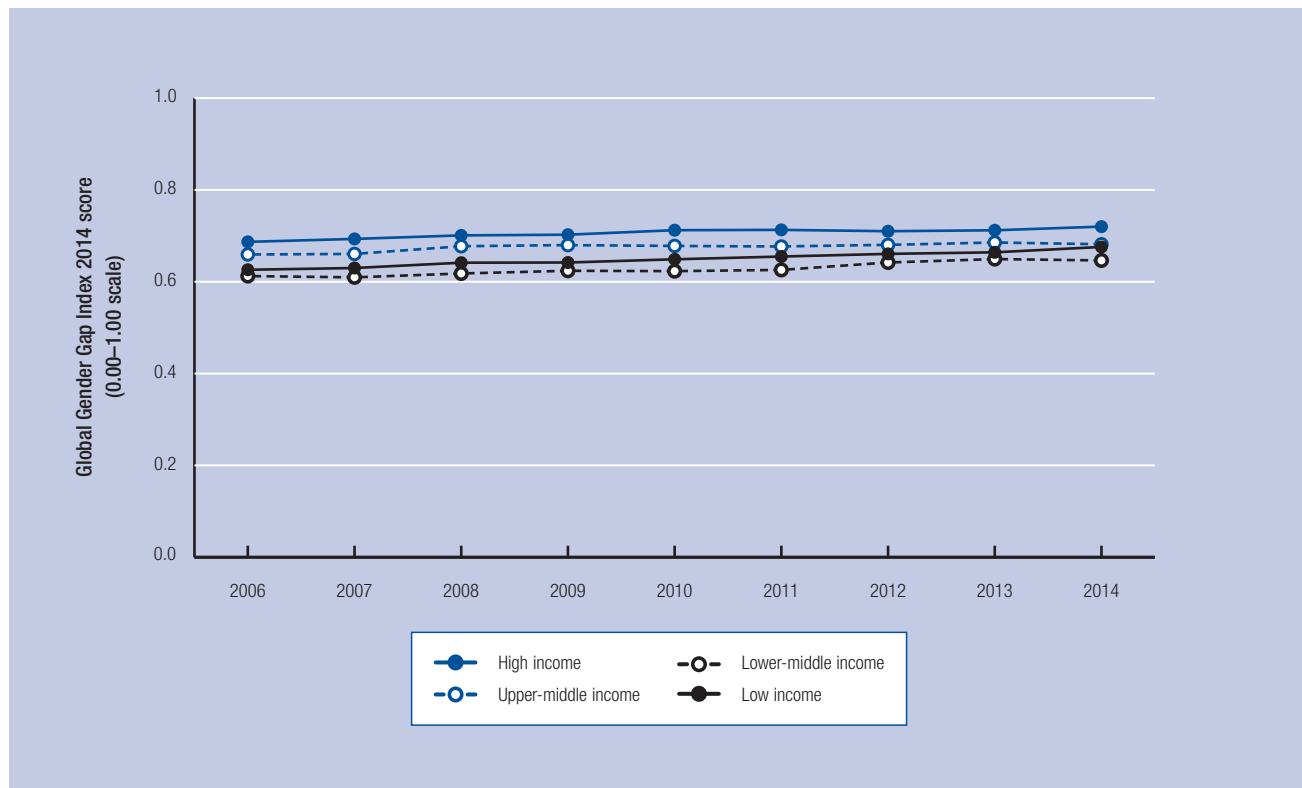


Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2014; details of regional classification are in Appendix A.
Note: The Health and Survival subindex axis has been truncated to enhance readability. See Figure 13 for key.

Figure 17: Political Empowerment subindex evolution 2006-2014, by region



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2014; details of regional classification are in Appendix A.
Note: See Figure 13 for key.

Figure 18: Global Index Evolution 2006-2014, by income group

Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2014; details of income classification are in Appendix A.

On the Health and Survival subindex, the low-income countries that started out having closed 96.2% of the gender gap have now closed 96.9% of the gap. Each of the other three income groups displays widening gender gaps. Figure 21 displays change on Health and Survival by income group between 2006 and 2014.

On Political Empowerment, low-income countries demonstrate the largest absolute increase (10%). Next, lower-middle income countries closed the gap from 17.5% in 2006 to 27.5%—an absolute improvement of almost 10%. High-income and upper-middle income countries have also improved, but by a lower margin. Figure 22 displays change on the Political Empowerment subindex by income group between 2006 and 2014.

Figure 23 summarizes the spread of Global Gender Gap Index results within income groups in 2006 and 2014. For low-, lower-middle and high-income countries, the spread narrowed, whereas for upper-middle income countries it widened. The average income group score increased for all four regions. Figure B2 in Appendix B visualizes the country score change on the x-axis and income levels (GDP per capita) on the y-axis and highlights selected countries—both low-income countries that have made little progress or significant progress, as well as high-income countries that have made little progress or significant progress.

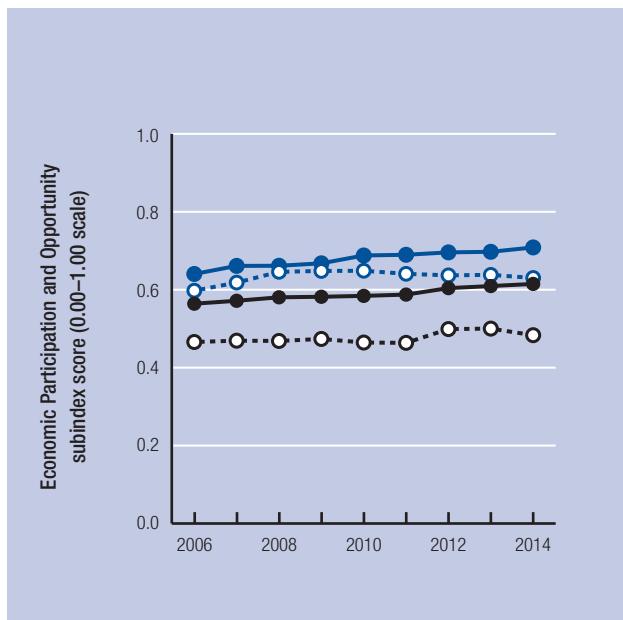
Country evolution 2006-2014

In all, 111 countries have been part of the *Report* since its inception, of which one (Tunisia) dropped out of the Index for one year before re-entering. The direction of change within countries has been largely positive, but not universally so. Between 2006 and 2014, 105 countries (95%) have made progress overall, while six countries (5%) have regressed relative to their starting point. These six countries are spread across regions: in Asia, it is Sri Lanka; in Africa, Mali; in Europe, Croatia and Macedonia; and in the Middle East, Jordan and Tunisia. In the Americas, no country has widening gender gaps. Table 7 summarizes gains and losses over the last nine years.

Among those that have improved, the pace of change is varied across countries. Only three countries have improved by 10% or more: Ecuador, France and Nicaragua, all three primarily driven by changes on political indicators. Twenty-five countries have improved between 5 and 10%. Sixty-two countries have improved between 1 and 5% and 15 between 0 and 1%. Table 8 provides further details of the 2006 score, 2014 score and the absolute and relative changes in each country.

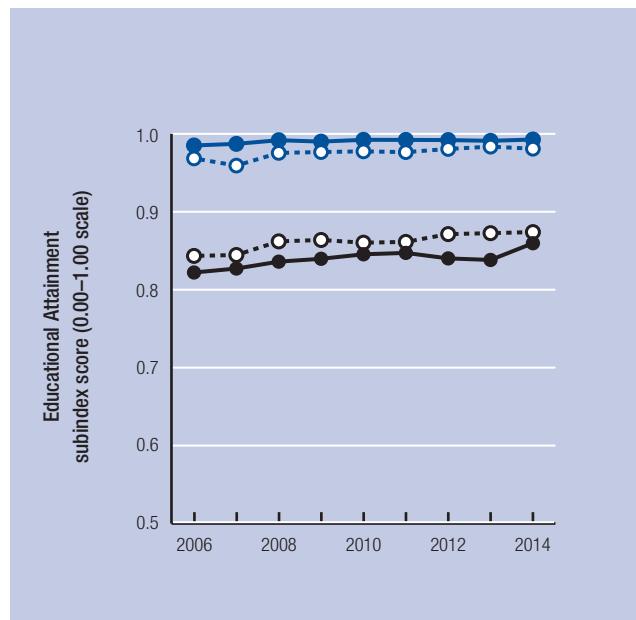
Figure 24 visualizes change over the last nine years in a scatter plot. Countries in the top right quadrant are those that were performing above the median score in 2006 and have shown relative progress between 2006 and 2014. Countries like Switzerland, Iceland and Denmark fall within this category. Countries in the bottom right quadrant

Figure 19: Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex evolution 2006-2014, by income group



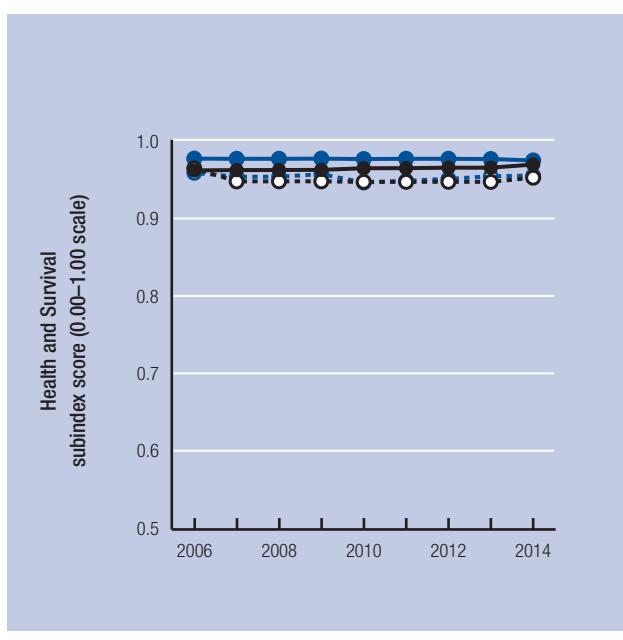
Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2014; details of income classification are in Appendix A.
Note: See Figure 18 for key.

Figure 20: Educational Attainment subindex evolution 2006-2014, by income group



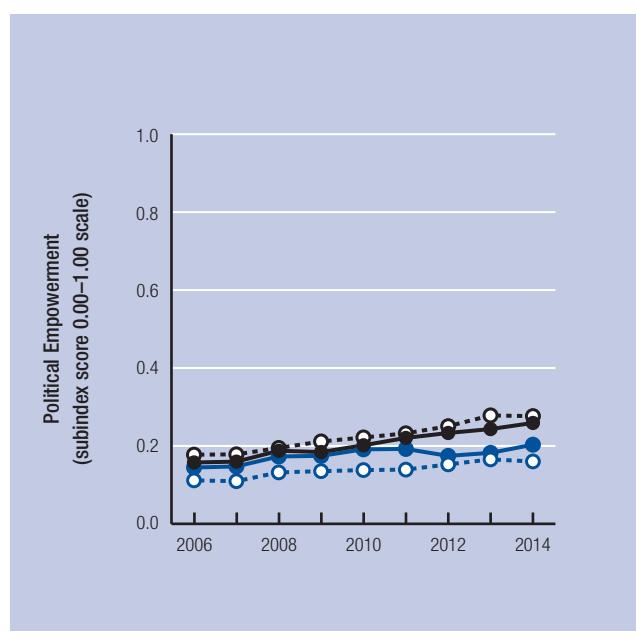
Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2014; details of income classification are in Appendix A.
Note: Educational Attainment subindex axis has been truncated to enhance readability. See Figure 18 for key.

Figure 21: Health and Survival subindex evolution 2006-2014, by income group



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2014; details of income classification are in Appendix A.
Note: Health and Survival subindex axis has been truncated to enhance readability. See Figure 18 for key.

Figure 22: Political Empowerment subindex evolution 2006-2014, by income group



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2014; details of income classification are in Appendix A.
Note: See Figure 18 for key.

Figure 23: Spread of Global Index scores 2006, 2014, by income group

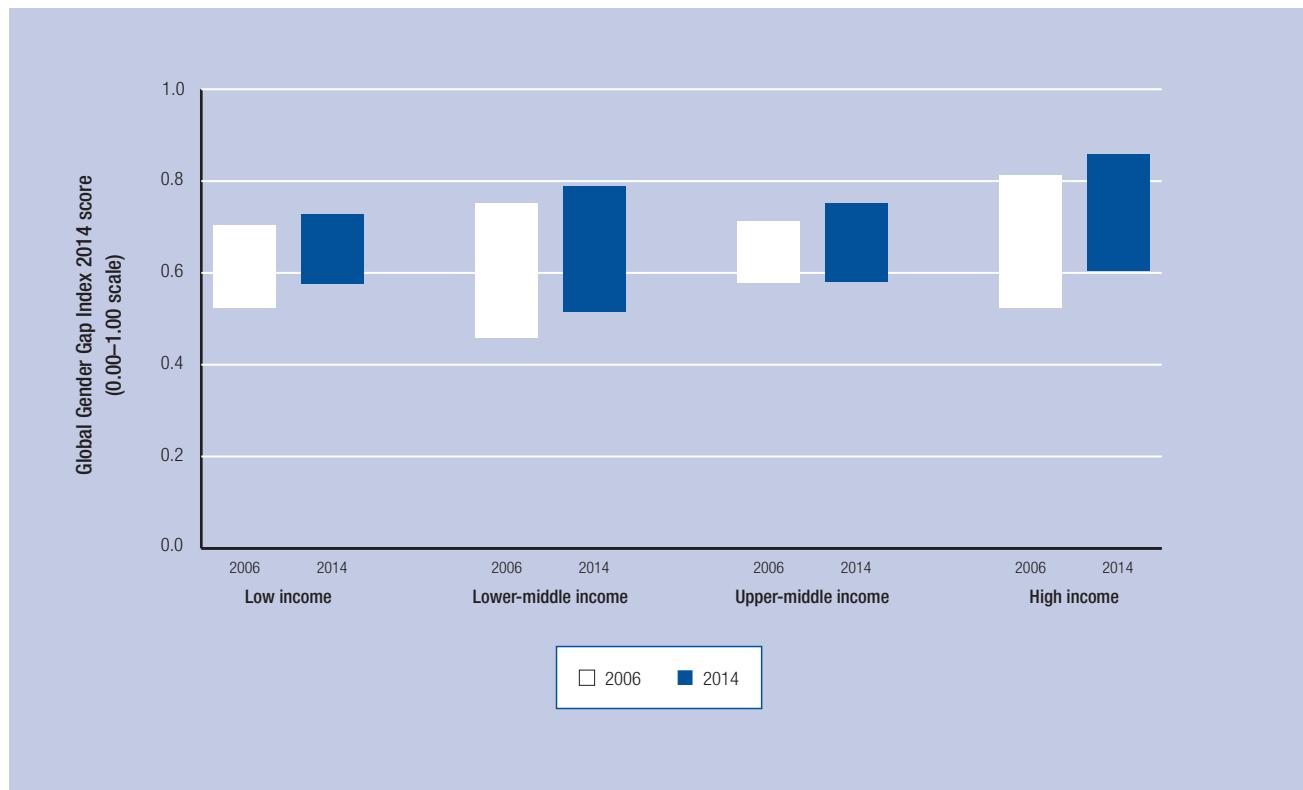
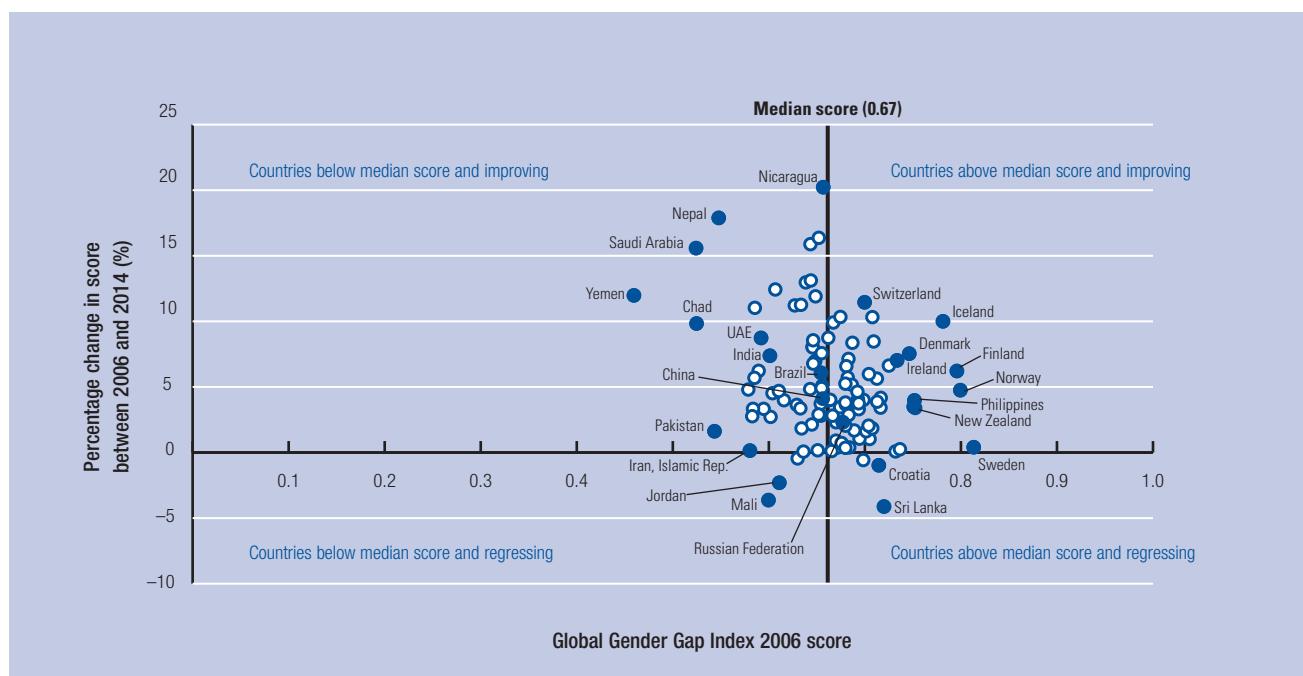


Figure 24: Country performance relative to starting point



Source: Global Gender Gap Indexes 2006 and 2014.

Table 7: Global Index Evolution 2006–2014, summary

Number of countries	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013	2013–2014	2006–2014
Widening gaps	22	39	43	54	58	50	46	49	6
Narrowing gaps	89	85	83	74	73	79	85	85	105
Improving (%)	80	69	66	58	56	61	65	63	95
Deteriorating (%)	20	31	34	42	44	39	35	37	5
TOTAL*	111	124	126	128	131	129	131	134	111

* Total represents the sum of countries with widening gaps and narrowing gaps.

are those that were performing above the median score in 2006 but have regressed between 2006 and 2014. Countries like Croatia and Sri Lanka fall into this category. In the top left quadrant are those that were performing below the median score in 2006 but have shown relative progress between 2006 and 2014. Countries like Nepal, Saudi Arabia and Yemen fall within this category. In the bottom left are those that were performing below the median score in 2006 and have regressed between 2006 and 2014. Countries like Iran, Mali and Jordan fall within this category.

Table B1 in Appendix B provides detailed information on ranks and scores for the previous nine years for each of the 111 countries covered. In the Country Profiles section, readers can explore trends over the last nine years on the overall Index scores and ranks, as well as on the four subindex scores and ranks. It is important to note that there are gaps in international databases and not all countries have information available for all variables across all eight years, nor are all data updated on an annual basis for each country by the international organizations that serve as our primary sources of data.

Progress has not been even across the four subindexes of economy, politics, health and education within countries. On Economic Participation and Opportunity, eighteen countries have regressed over the last 9 years, while 93 countries have improved. In Ecuador and Guatemala these gains are larger than 20%, while in another 25 countries these gains are between 10% and 20%.

On both the Educational Attainment and Health and Survival subindexes, although many countries have already reached parity, the gains made have reversed in some parts of the world. In fact, nearly 30 countries covered have wider education gaps than they did nine years ago, while 75 have shown gains. Of those that improved, five had gains of more than 10%, having started out with a low base: Nepal, Burkina Faso, Yemen, Saudi Arabia and Chad. Six countries have stayed the same but these had already closed their gender gaps on education.

On Health and Survival gaps, 51 countries are worse off than they were nine years ago and 27 have stayed the same, while 33 have had gains. Of those that stayed the same, most have already closed the gender gap on health.

On Political Empowerment, 17 countries are worse off than nine years ago but 94 are performing better than before. In the case of 28 countries the gains are larger than 10%, of which five countries—Nicaragua, France, Switzerland, Iceland and Ecuador—have had gains of 20% or larger.

While the Nordic nations continue to act as role models in terms of their ability to achieve gender parity, some of the biggest absolute and relative improvements of the past nine years have come from countries that are low in the rankings. For example, the most improved country relative to its starting point nine years ago for Economic Participation and Opportunity is Saudi Arabia; Burkina Faso for Educational Attainment; Angola for Health and Survival; and the United Arab Emirates for Political Empowerment. In absolute terms, the most improved countries include Guatemala for Economic Participation and Opportunity; Nepal for Educational Attainment; Angola for Health and Survival; and Nicaragua for Political Empowerment.

The countries with the most losses relative to past performance are: Jordan on Economic Participation; Angola on Educational Attainment; India on Health and Survival; and Botswana on Political Empowerment. The least-improved countries in absolute terms are: Mali for Economic Participation; Angola for Educational Attainment; India for Health and Survival; and Sri Lanka for Political Empowerment.

Changes within subindexes are also varied. For example, within economic participation, Nepal, Botswana and Nigeria have had the most absolute gain in terms of increased rates of female labour force participation. Kuwait, Luxembourg and Singapore have seen the largest absolute gains on women's income. The largest gains on women in senior roles—legislator, senior official and manager positions—have come from France, Madagascar and Honduras, while on high-skilled roles in general—professional and technical workers—Bulgaria, Honduras and Ecuador have the lead.

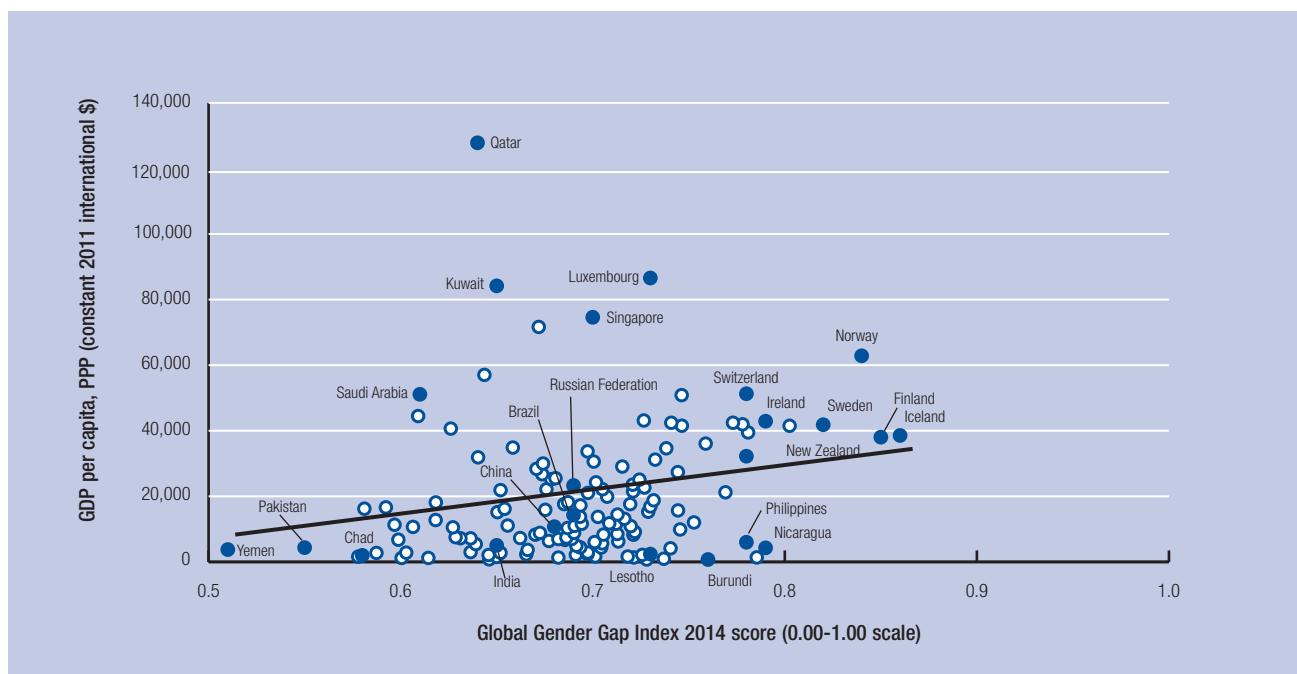
Finally, we were able to calculate the Global Gender Gap Index backwards to the year 2000 for a limited set of countries in order to take a longer-term look at trends. Table B2 in Appendix B displays the Global Gender Gap Index 2000–2013 for 39 countries where the relevant data were available. In all countries there was a net improvement in scores across the 14 years, with the exception of the

Table 8: Change in score, 2006-2014

Country	2006 score	2014 score	Absolute change in score (2006–2014)	Percentage change relative to 2006 score	Country	2006 score	2014 score	Absolute change in score (2006–2014)	Percentage change relative to 2006 score
Albania	0.6607	0.6869	0.0262	4.0	Lesotho	0.6807	0.7255	0.0448	6.6
Algeria	0.6018	0.6182	0.0164	2.7	Lithuania	0.7077	0.7208	0.0131	1.8
Angola	0.6039	0.6311	0.0272	4.5	Luxembourg	0.6671	0.7333	0.0661	9.9
Argentina	0.6829	0.7317	0.0487	7.1	Macedonia, FYR	0.6983	0.6943	-0.0040	-0.6
Australia	0.7163	0.7409	0.0245	3.4	Madagascar	0.6385	0.7214	0.0828	13.0
Austria	0.6986	0.7266	0.0280	4.0	Malawi	0.6437	0.7281	0.0845	13.1
Bahrain	0.5894	0.6261	0.0367	6.2	Malaysia	0.6509	0.6520	0.0011	0.2
Bangladesh	0.6270	0.6973	0.0703	11.2	Mali	0.5996	0.5779	-0.0217	-3.6
Belgium	0.7078	0.7809	0.0731	10.3	Malta	0.6518	0.6707	0.0189	2.9
Bolivia	0.6335	0.7049	0.0714	11.3	Mauritania	0.5835	0.6029	0.0194	3.3
Botswana	0.6897	0.7129	0.0232	3.4	Mauritius	0.6328	0.6541	0.0213	3.4
Brazil	0.6543	0.6941	0.0398	6.1	Mexico	0.6462	0.6900	0.0438	6.8
Bulgaria	0.6870	0.7444	0.0575	8.4	Moldova	0.7128	0.7405	0.0276	3.9
Burkina Faso	0.5854	0.6500	0.0646	11.0	Mongolia	0.6821	0.7212	0.0390	5.7
Cambodia	0.6291	0.6520	0.0229	3.6	Morocco	0.5827	0.5988	0.0161	2.8
Canada	0.7165	0.7464	0.0299	4.2	Namibia	0.6864	0.7219	0.0355	5.2
Chad	0.5247	0.5764	0.0516	9.8	Nepal	0.5478	0.6458	0.0980	17.9
Chile	0.6455	0.6975	0.0521	8.1	Netherlands	0.7250	0.7730	0.0481	6.6
China	0.6561	0.6830	0.0270	4.1	New Zealand	0.7509	0.7772	0.0263	3.5
Colombia	0.7049	0.7122	0.0073	1.0	Nicaragua	0.6566	0.7894	0.1328	20.2
Costa Rica	0.6936	0.7165	0.0229	3.3	Nigeria	0.6104	0.6391	0.0286	4.7
Croatia	0.7145	0.7075	-0.0070	-1.0	Norway	0.7994	0.8374	0.0380	4.8
Cyprus	0.6430	0.6741	0.0311	4.8	Pakistan	0.5434	0.5522	0.0088	1.6
Czech Republic	0.6712	0.6737	0.0025	0.4	Panama	0.6935	0.7195	0.0260	3.8
Denmark	0.7462	0.8025	0.0563	7.5	Paraguay	0.6556	0.6890	0.0334	5.1
Dominican Republic	0.6639	0.6906	0.0267	4.0	Peru	0.6619	0.7198	0.0579	8.7
Ecuador	0.6433	0.7455	0.1022	15.9	Philippines	0.7516	0.7814	0.0299	4.0
Egypt	0.5786	0.6064	0.0278	4.8	Poland	0.6802	0.7051	0.0249	3.7
El Salvador	0.6837	0.6863	0.0027	0.4	Portugal	0.6922	0.7243	0.0321	4.6
Estonia	0.6944	0.7017	0.0073	1.1	Romania	0.6797	0.6936	0.0139	2.0
Ethiopia	0.5946	0.6144	0.0198	3.3	Russian Federation	0.6770	0.6927	0.0157	2.3
Finland	0.7958	0.8453	0.0495	6.2	Saudi Arabia	0.5242	0.6059	0.0817	15.6
France	0.6520	0.7588	0.1067	16.4	Singapore	0.6550	0.7046	0.0496	7.6
Georgia	0.6700	0.6855	0.0155	2.3	Slovak Republic	0.6757	0.6806	0.0049	0.7
Germany	0.7524	0.7780	0.0256	3.4	Slovenia	0.6745	0.7443	0.0697	10.3
Ghana	0.6653	0.6661	0.0008	0.1	South Africa	0.7125	0.7527	0.0402	5.6
Greece	0.6540	0.6784	0.0243	3.7	Spain	0.7319	0.7325	0.0006	0.1
Guatemala	0.6067	0.6821	0.0754	12.4	Sri Lanka	0.7199	0.6903	-0.0297	-4.1
Honduras	0.6483	0.6935	0.0452	7.0	Sweden	0.8133	0.8165	0.0033	0.4
Hungary	0.6698	0.6759	0.0061	0.9	Switzerland	0.6997	0.7798	0.0801	11.5
Iceland	0.7813	0.8594	0.0782	10.0	Tanzania	0.7038	0.7182	0.0144	2.0
India	0.6011	0.6455	0.0444	7.4	Thailand	0.6831	0.7027	0.0196	2.9
Indonesia	0.6541	0.6725	0.0184	2.8	Trinidad and Tobago	0.6797	0.7154	0.0357	5.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.5803	0.5811	0.0008	0.1	Tunisia	0.6288	0.6272	-0.0016	-0.3
Ireland	0.7335	0.7850	0.0515	7.0	Turkey	0.5850	0.6183	0.0333	5.7
Israel	0.6889	0.7005	0.0116	1.7	Uganda	0.6797	0.6821	0.0024	0.4
Italy	0.6456	0.6973	0.0518	8.0	Ukraine	0.6797	0.7056	0.0259	3.8
Jamaica	0.7014	0.7128	0.0114	1.6	United Arab Emirates	0.5919	0.6436	0.0517	8.7
Japan	0.6447	0.6584	0.0138	2.1	United Kingdom	0.7365	0.7383	0.0018	0.3
Jordan	0.6109	0.5968	-0.0141	-2.3	United States	0.7042	0.7463	0.0421	6.0
Kazakhstan	0.6928	0.7210	0.0281	4.1	Uruguay	0.6549	0.6871	0.0322	4.9
Kenya	0.6486	0.7258	0.0772	11.9	Venezuela	0.6664	0.6851	0.0187	2.8
Korea, Rep.	0.6157	0.6403	0.0246	4.0	Yemen	0.4595	0.5145	0.0551	12.0
Kuwait	0.6341	0.6457	0.0117	1.8	Zambia	0.6360	0.6364	0.0005	0.1
Kyrgyz Republic	0.6742	0.6974	0.0233	3.5	Zimbabwe	0.6461	0.7013	0.0553	8.6
Latvia	0.7091	0.7691	0.0600	8.5					

Note: This table contains only those 111 countries that were covered consistently between 2006 and 2014.

Figure 25: GDP per capita vs Global Gender Gap Index 2014



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2014 and the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, accessed July 2014.
Note: The Global Gender Gap Index axis has been truncated to enhance readability.

Slovak Republic. In six countries there were gains of more than 10%: Bangladesh, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Ireland and Switzerland. Figure B1 displays these changes visually for seven selected economies: Switzerland, Ireland, Mexico, Korea, Rep., United Kingdom, Japan and Slovak Republic.

THE CASE FOR GENDER EQUALITY

The most important determinant of a country's competitiveness is its human talent—the skills and productivity of its workforce. Similarly, an organization's performance is determined by the human capital that it possesses and its ability to use this resource efficiently. Ensuring the healthy development and appropriate use of half of the world's available talent pool thus has a vast bearing on how competitive a country may become or how efficient a company may be. There is clearly also a values-based case for gender equality: women are one half of the world's population and deserve equal access to health, education, economic participation and earning potential and political decision-making power. Ultimately, gender equality is fundamental to whether and how societies thrive.

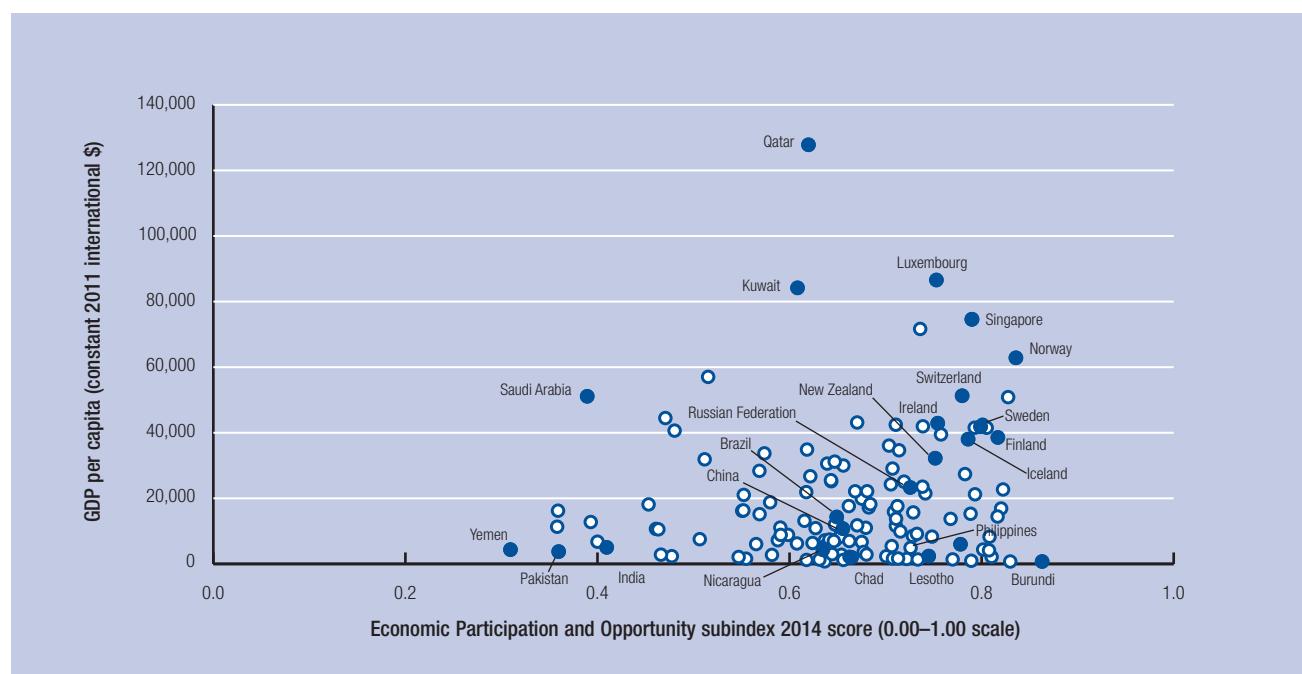
Figure 25 demonstrates the relationship between GDP per capita and the Global Gender Gap Index 2014. Figure C3 in Appendix C shows the links between the Human Development Index 2013 and Global Gender Gap Index 2014 and Figure C4 shows the links between

the Global Competitiveness Index 2014-2015 and Global Gender Gap Index 2014. The graphs confirm a correlation between gender equality and GDP per capita, the level of competitiveness and human development. The correlation is evident despite the fact that the Global Gender Gap Index (unlike other gender indexes) explicitly eliminates any direct impact of the absolute levels of any of the variables used in the Index (e.g. life expectancy, Educational Attainment, labour force participation), as these may be impacted by the relative wealth of a country. While correlation does not prove causality, it is consistent with the theory and mounting evidence that empowering women means a more efficient use of a nation's human capital endowment and that reducing gender inequality enhances productivity and economic growth.

The Global Gender Gap Index takes into account four critical areas when measuring the gaps between women and men's access to resources and opportunities. For each of these areas, there are economic or societal gains from increased gender parity. This section summarizes some of the key research findings on the broader economic and societal case for gender equality. Figures 26 through 29 display the relationship between GDP per capita and the four subindexes.

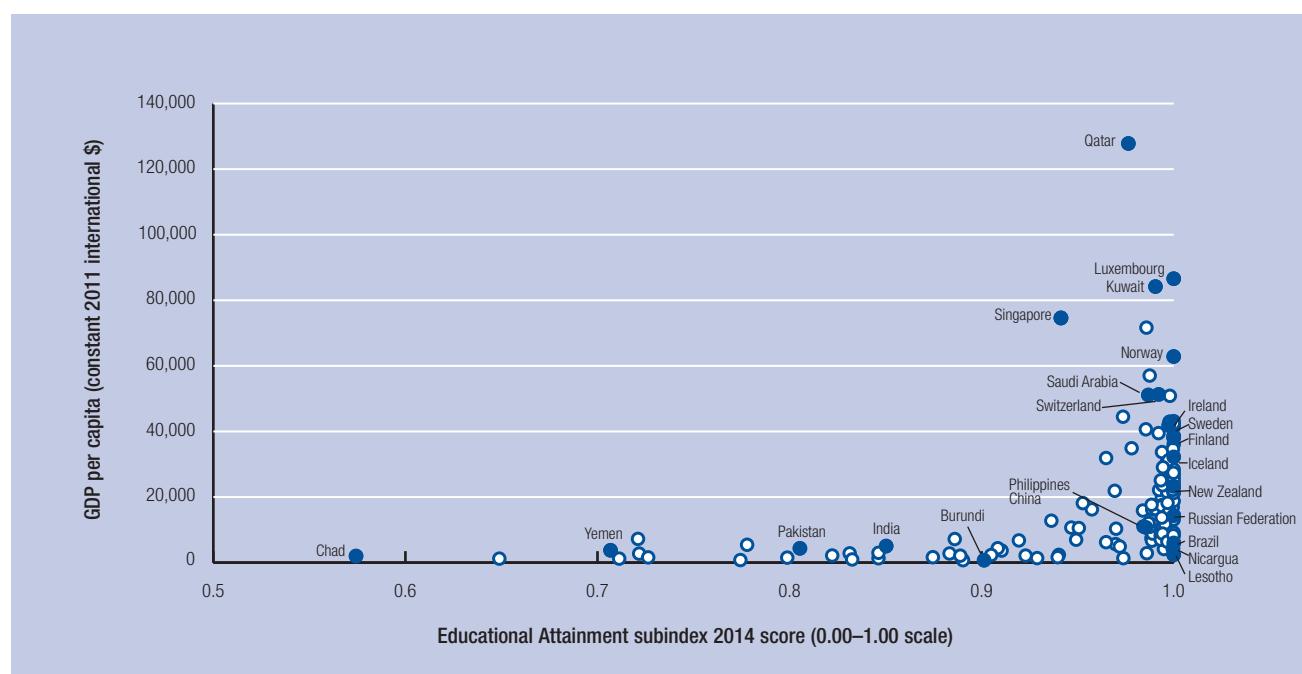
The multiplier effect of education on several aspects of development as well as its impact on economic growth is now commonly accepted: education reduces high fertility rates, lowers infant and child mortality rates,

Figure 26: GDP per capita vs Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex 2014



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2014 and the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, accessed July 2014.

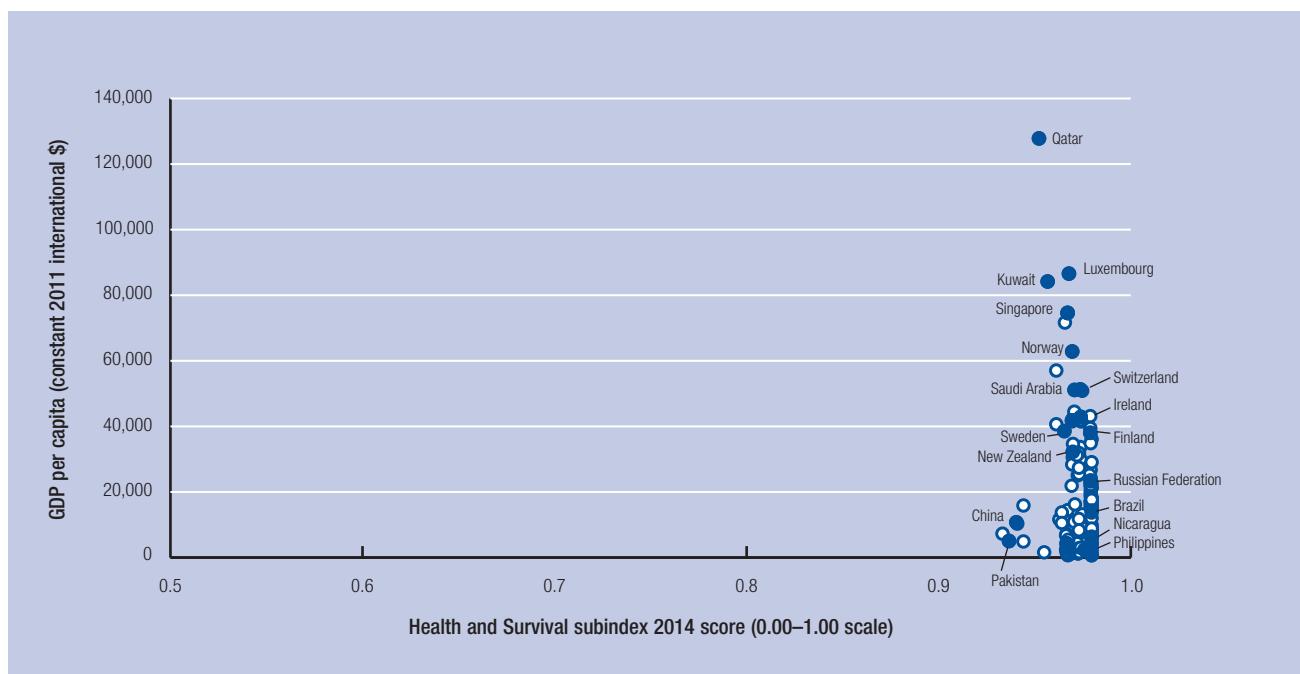
Figure 27: GDP per capita vs Educational Attainment subindex 2014



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2014 and the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, accessed July 2014.

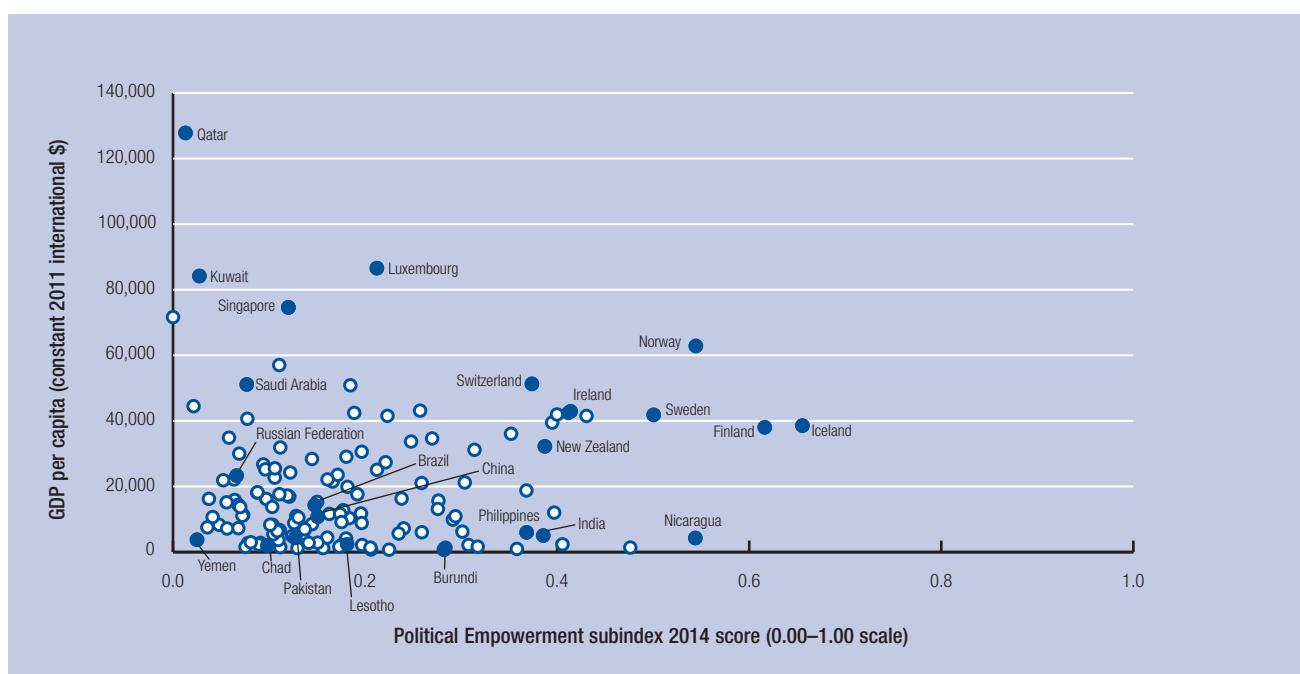
Note: The Global Gender Gap Index axis has been truncated to enhance readability.

Figure 28: GDP per capita vs Health and Survival subindex 2014



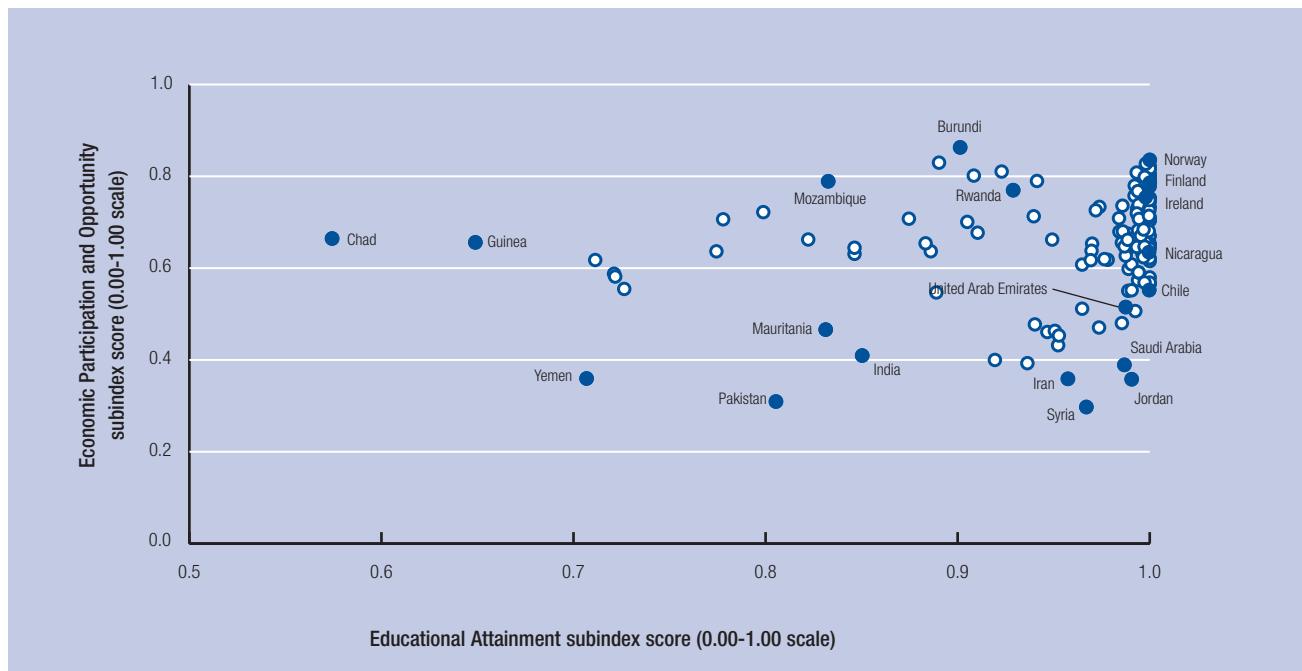
Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2014 and the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, accessed July 2014.

Figure 29: GDP per capita vs Political Empowerment subindex 2014



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2014 and the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, accessed July 2014.

Figure 30: Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex vs Educational Attainment subindex



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2014.

Note: Economic Participation and Opportunity and Educational Attainment subindex scores have been truncated to enhance readability.

lowers maternal mortality rates, increases labour force participation rates and earnings and fosters further educational investment in children.⁸ Therefore, the cost of girls' exclusion from education considerably hinders the productive potential of an economy and its overall development. In the Asia and the Pacific region specifically, it has been estimated that between US\$16 billion to US\$30 billion is lost annually as a result of gender gaps in education.⁹ Investing in advancing girls' education would in fact lead to lifetime earnings of today's cohort of girls of up to 68% of annual GDP. Similarly, closing the inactivity rate between girls and boys would also increase GDP by up to 5.4% by some measures.¹⁰

The impact of health on economic growth is also well documented. Studies have shown that a one-year increase in health expectancy could raise GDP by up to 4%.¹¹ More spending on health significantly improves health outcomes, which in turn contribute to reducing poverty and improving overall growth. Similar to education, investing in health and specifically in maternal, newborn and child health has a multiplier effect.¹²

Having more women in the workforce contributes to economic performance through several pathways. According to one study, greater female participation in the U.S. workforce since 1970 accounts for a quarter of current GDP).¹³ Another study indicates that the reduction in the male-female employment gap has been an important driver of European economic growth in the last decade. Closing

this gap would have massive economic implications for developed economies, boosting US GDP by as much as 9% and euro zone GDP by as much as 13%.¹⁴ Conversely, limiting women's access to labour markets is costly. For example, Asia and the Pacific reportedly loses US\$42 billion to US\$47 billion annually as a region because of women's limited access to employment opportunities.¹⁵ Research by the World Bank demonstrates that similar restrictions have also imposed massive costs throughout the Middle East, where decades of substantial investment have dramatically reduced the gender gap in education but where the gender gap in economic opportunity remains the widest in the world.¹⁶

Demographic changes are added drivers for women's economic participation. For example, in ageing economies, as labour forces shrink and talent shortages emerge, women's integration into the economy is key to promoting dynamism. In countries where it is relatively easy for women to combine work with having children, female employment and female fertility both tend to be higher. Policies that allow women to combine work and family may thus play a role in addressing the future problems posed by ageing populations.¹⁷ A study has shown that closing the gap between male and female employment would boost Japanese GDP by as much as 16%. Figure C1 in Appendix C shows the old-age dependency ratio (as a percentage of the working age population) plotted against the economic gender gap.

The “consumer case”, “talent case” and the “diversity case” are all reflected in the findings around a growing business case for gender diversity. As women become more economically independent, they also become more significant consumers of goods and services, including for the majority of purchasing decisions of the household. Research has also shown that women are more likely than men to invest a larger proportion of their household income to the education and health of their children. The combined impact of growing gender equality, the emerging middle class and women’s spending priorities is expected to lead to rising household savings rates and shifting spending patterns, affecting sectors such as food, healthcare, education, childcare, apparel, consumer durables and financial services.¹⁸ In many countries women now account for more than half of the college and university graduates. As they begin to take up half of entry-level positions in several industries, for example in several OECD countries, it is a loss for companies if these highly skilled women are forced to choose between work and family at later stages of their career.¹⁹ Additionally, in a highly interconnected and rapidly changing world, organizations and countries must adapt strategies and innovate in order to remain relevant and competitive, augmenting the need for the creativity fostered by diversity.²⁰ Diversity is also critical to informed decision-making.

When it comes to the value of women in leadership positions, companies with top quartile representation of women in executive committees in general perform better than companies with no women at the top, by some estimates with a 47% average return on equity.²¹ Links exists between having more women directors and corporate sustainability, as well as with economic growth. More diverse leadership teams can cater to a broader array of stakeholder needs and concerns.²² They are enriched by diverse leadership skills and capacities, are better positioned to reflect the consumer and are more risk averse.²³

Finally, there is a strong case for broadening women’s representation in politics. Research has found that inequality is lower in countries where more women have been engaged in public life. The breadth of issues women tend to advocate and prioritize investments on, have broader societal implications relating to family life, health and education, thereby fostering greater credibility in institutions and producing more democratic outcomes.²⁴ There is also some evidence from India to suggest that women in local government roles make decisions with better outcomes for communities than men do when charged with budget decisions.²⁵ They also appear to be more competent representatives than men, obtaining more resources for their constituencies despite having significantly lower education and relevant labor market experience.²⁶ More equal female representation in political bodies also affects the participation of women in the workforce, suggesting that greater participation of women

in politics could serve as a policy tool to positively impact labour force participation by increasing supply and demand of employment opportunities for women.²⁷

BUSINESS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

As detailed in the last section, a nation’s competitiveness depends, among other things, on whether and how it educates and utilizes its female talent. As this awareness grows, coupled with better measurement, there is a growing demand from the public and private sectors for learning from existing practices to facilitate women’s integration into the workforce. Given the widespread benefits of increased gender parity, the short term costs and trade-offs associated with such practices may be viewed instead as a long-term investment.

The Global Gender Gap Index indicates that, among the 142 countries covered, almost 93% of the gap in Educational Attainment has been closed. This means that countries are ideally poised to maximize opportunities for women’s participation in the labour market but many have failed to reap the returns from this investment. In Figure 30, we plot the Educational Attainment subindex against the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. The data reveals four broad groups of countries: (1) countries that are generally closing education gaps and show high levels of women’s economic participation, (2) countries that are generally closing education gaps but show low levels of women’s economic participation, (3) countries that have large education gaps as well as large gaps in women’s economic participation and (4) countries that have large education gaps but display small gaps in women’s economic participation.

In the first broad group are countries that have made investments in women’s health and education and generally see the returns on this investment in terms of women’s economic and political participation. These countries include the Nordic countries, the United States, the Philippines, Canada, New Zealand and Australia. These countries have not, however, fully closed economic and participation gaps—in particular, the gaps in senior positions, wages and leadership levels still persist.

In the second broad group are countries that have made the key investments in women’s education but have generally not removed barriers to women’s participation in the workforce and are thus not seeing returns on their investments in the development of one half of their human capital. This group includes Japan, United Arab Emirates, Chile and Brazil. These countries have an untapped but educated talent pool and would have much to gain through women’s greater participation in the workforce.

In the third and fourth groups, the most basic investments in girls’ and women’s education still need to be made, and fundamental rights—including legal frameworks around inheritance, reproductive rights and violence—are often inadequate. The third group contains countries such

as Yemen, Pakistan, India, and Mauritania that have large education as well as economic gender gaps.

The fourth group contains countries such as Guinea, Chad, Mozambique and Burundi, which have large education gender gaps but small economic ones primarily due to high levels of participation by women in low-skilled work. Compared with the third group, women in these countries have greater access to income and decision-making. However, a substantial body of literature has shown that investing in girls' education is one of the highest-return investments a developing economy can make and, for these countries, closing education gaps will remain an important factor over time.

Policy levers

Government policy is critical for shaping the type of ecosystem that facilitates women's economic participation, and many governments now institute policies that encourage women to work and make it easier for them to do so. Such policies can range from non-discrimination in hiring to maternity and paternity leave regimes to quotas encouraging women's participation in economic life. For example personal income tax liability can affect workers' decisions about how much or whether to work. Women, particularly those who are married, are more negatively affected by income tax rules. In contrast, childcare subsidies such as tax credits increase women's participation in the labour force.²⁸ As policy outcomes are better investigated, governments have a growing portfolio of tools available to address gender equality in the labour force.

From 2011–2013, the World Economic Forum conducted a survey of national policy frameworks relating to parental leave, childcare assistance, type of taxation and workplace equality.²⁹ While these measures relate directly to promoting women's employment, they are not exhaustive. In this section, we summarize some of the main findings of the survey on the levers currently used by governments around the world to integrate more women into the workforce. In addition, the Country Profiles contain detailed supplementary information on policy and legal frameworks.

Family Leave. Maternity, paternity and parental leave—or any other type of additional shared leave—are closely associated with women's economic participation in many parts of the world and are thus an important element of policies aimed at more efficient use of the country's human capital pool. Parental benefits enabling mothers, fathers or both to take paid or unpaid time off to care for a child following birth can increase women's participation in the workforce and foster a more equitable division of childrearing.³⁰ For further details on the findings of the survey, including duration and provider of maternity, paternity and share leaves by region and income group please refer to Appendix F.

More women participate in the labour force in economies with longer fully paid maternity and parental leave available for mothers. However, these benefits, above a certain threshold, can undermine women's labour force participation. For example, in economies where the cumulative duration of paid maternity and parental leave available for mothers exceeds two years, female labour force participation is lower.³¹

Childcare assistance. Childcare is an important factor in allowing women to reconcile professional and family obligations because women tend to bear the majority of the caregiving responsibilities in most countries. For example, a well-established daycare system can be a long-term investment that supports women in the employment, thereby improving the efficiency of labour markets. In some parts of the developed world, research has shown that daycare assistance may even impact fertility rates.

Among the 87 countries surveyed by the World Economic Forum, childcare assistance varies between economies and includes public daycare, private daycare and homecare, for which there may or may not be government assistance.³² Globally, public daycare with allowance represents 25% as compared to 11% of public daycare without allowance. Of the respondents, 21% say that the country offers private daycare with allowance as compared to 20% without allowance and homecare with allowance is offered by 10% of the respondents as compared to 13% without allowance. A majority of economies have public daycare assistance with government allowance or subvention (66.7%) while there are fewer countries that have government allowance for private daycare (55.2%). With homecare, it is more likely that there is no allowance offered. For further details about childcare assistance by region, please refer to the Appendix F.

Taxation systems. Tax legislation may contain potentially discriminatory provisions that treat men and women differently. For example, some forms of taxation might alter the disposable income available to men and women in a family and may thus have implications for the economic and social decision-making at the household level. The different forms of taxation on which questions were asked include individual taxation, income splitting³³ and joint filing. Across regions, individual taxation tends to be most favourable for women; joint taxation tends to be least favourable. For further details about taxation system by region and income group, please refer to the Appendix F.

Equality at work and quotas. Legislative structures may help prevent gender-biased discrimination in society and create an ecosystem of support for women through, among other policies, obligatory and voluntary quotas in public and private entities, targeted subsidies to female businesses and supervisory bodies monitoring the implementation of national policies. Out of the responding countries, 92% have legislation in place prohibiting

gender-based discriminations, 88% have legislation imposing gender-neutral practices in the workplace, 12% have legislation for mandatory percentage of both genders on corporate boards³⁴ and 35% have legislation for mandatory percentage of both genders in political assemblies. Seventy-six percent of countries report having a monitoring authority in place, 38% have gender equal labels and 36% have allowances/subventions to female entrepreneurs.

Business Best Practices

For companies to put in place and leverage the benefits of gender diversity, their leaders need to take a holistic approach that often leads to fundamental reforms on how to recruit and retain employees; how to mentor and sponsor high-potential women; how to sensitize managers to different leadership styles; how to manage work-life balance policies so that they don't disadvantage women; how to empower women across supply chains; and how to manage efficient corporate responsibility initiatives so that they support women and girls. The World Economic Forum's Repository of Successful Practices for Gender Parity³⁵ pools information on the practices that have been successfully used in leading companies worldwide to close gender gaps at the corporate level, as well as along the companies' supply chain and in the communities where companies are embedded. The repository suggests six dimensions around which to focus an organization's gender parity efforts:

Leadership and company commitment. Visible leadership by the chief executive and top management on supporting women in management has proven to be one of the most important levers for progress in achieving gender diversity in a corporate context. This includes concrete and symbolic actions by top management and, in many cases, establishment of a position or department to lead diversity efforts.³⁶ Regular communications by senior management on gender equality have been found to be critical.

Measurement and target setting. Achievable, relevant recruitment and retention targets at all levels, with an embedded accountability mechanism, are critical. Developing a disaggregated database can help to evaluate the causes of gender imbalances and track progress. Transparent salary bands to track and address male and female salary gaps are additional useful tools to understand the status quo in organizations.

Awareness and accountability. The focus of many companies on building awareness indicates that the case for change still needs to be built to make progress. Accountability of the senior management and transparency of career paths and opportunities have proven to be effective practices. Ensuring that management policies, processes, systems and tools do not harbour gender-biased discrimination and enhancing the understanding of unconscious biases can also make inclusive leadership more tangible.

Work environment and work-life balance. Women are often the primary caregiver for both children and the elderly in most countries. Ensuring smooth on- and off-ramping; appropriate childcare options; developing guidelines on implementation of work-life balance policies and mentoring for women going through a transition are important levers to ensure a sustained career progression towards management. For those companies that already offer parental leave, flexible working hours and other work-life balance programmes, the next steps lie in accelerating their use and acceptance of their female and male employees.

Mentorship and training. Companies have benefitted from programmes that promote guidelines on the value of diversity as an underlying culture of the organization; impart knowledge on how to manage a more diverse workforce; and how to attract, retain and promote female talent. These training programmes, for both men and women, can be relevant for shaping an environment within the broader employee base for women to successfully lead. In addition, many companies have formal mentoring schemes for women seeking leadership positions, although they also find that high-potential women lack the sponsorship and tailored training needed to move into the executive ranks. A repositioning of the human resources directors beyond a focus on systems and administration to talent development and training can help address specific roadblocks for women, in addition to better overall talent management.

Responsibility beyond the office. Many companies have leveraged the opportunity to exercise external influence along the value chain including diversity training for suppliers, distributors and partners and training to support women-owned businesses in the organization's value chain. External influence can also be exercised by ensuring gender neutrality in advertising, engaging girls and young women to display possible career paths and developing partnerships with gender parity-focused civil society and public sector initiatives.

It is important to emphasize that these interventions do not work as a checklist of actions that will each independently produce results.³⁷ The right leadership context is critical, and it must be accompanied by a holistic set of priorities, long-term commitment and with a deep understanding of the corporate, industry, and cultural context, organizational culture and the local policy environment.

While some of the transformations in corporate practices and public policies will entail adaptation in the short term by families, companies and the public sector, in the long term, the subsequent expanding opportunities for women have the potential to transform the economies, society and demography of countries.³⁸

CONCLUSION

The Global Gender Gap Report 2014 provides a comprehensive overview of current performance and

progress over the last nine years. On average, in 2014, over 96% of the gap in health outcomes, 94% of the gap in Educational Attainment, 60% of the gap in economic participation and 21% of the gap in political empowerment has been closed. No country in the world has achieved gender equality. The highest ranked countries—Iceland, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark—have closed over 80% of their gender gaps, while the lowest ranked country—Yemen—has closed a little over half of its gender gap.

The Index points to potential role models by revealing those countries that—with their region or their income group—are leaders in having divided resources more equitably between women and men than other countries have, regardless of the overall level of resources available. The detailed Country Profiles allow users to understand not only how close each country lies relative to the equality benchmark in each of the four critical areas, but also provides a snapshot of the legal and social framework within which these outcomes are produced.

The Global Gender Gap Index was developed in 2006 partially to address the need for a consistent and comprehensive measure for gender equality that can track a country's progress over time. This edition of the *Global Gender Gap Report* reveals the trends observed in the data over the past nine years and seeks to call attention to the need for more rapid progress in closing gender gaps. Out of the 111 countries covered in the past near-decade, 105 have improved their performance, while 6 have widening gaps. In some countries, progress is occurring in a relatively short time, regardless of whether they are starting out near the top or the bottom of the rankings, and independent of their income. Yet in other countries, change is much slower or negligible. The Index points to potential learnings from those that have been able to close gender gaps at faster rates.

The *Report* continues to highlight the strong correlation between a country's gender gap and its economic performance and also summarizes some of the latest research on the economic and societal case for gender equality. Because women account for one-half of a country's potential talent base, a nation's competitiveness in the long term depends significantly on whether and how it educates and utilizes its women. The *Report* highlights the message to policy-makers that, in order to maximize competitiveness and development potential, each country should strive for gender equality—that is, should give women the same rights, responsibilities and opportunities as men. Four broad groups of countries are evident in the Index: (1) countries that are generally closing education gaps and show high levels of women's economic participation, (2) countries that are generally closing education gaps but show low levels of women's economic participation, (3) countries that have large education gaps as well as large gaps in women's economic participation

and (4) countries that have large education gaps but display small gaps in women's economic participation.

The magnitude and particulars of gender gaps in countries around the world are the combined result of various socioeconomic and cultural variables. The closure or continuation of these gaps is intrinsically connected to the framework of national policies in place. The Index does not seek to set priorities for countries but rather to provide a comprehensive set of data and a clear method for tracking gaps on critical indicators so that countries may set priorities within their own economic, political and cultural contexts. We provide information in the *Report* on the policy levers and business practices currently in use around the world to address the economic gender gap.

New research is required to understand which policies are most effective in closing gender gaps and whether these are transferrable to other replicable and scalable. We hope that the information contained in the *Global Gender Gap Report* series will serve as a basis for further research on measuring gender gaps and policies that are successful and those that are not.

NOTES

- 1 This ratio is based on what is considered to be a "normal" sex ratio at birth: 1.06 males for every female born. See Klasen and Wink, "Missing Women: Revisiting the Debate".
- 2 This ratio is based on the standards used in the UN's Gender-Related Development Index, which uses 87.5 years as the maximum age for women and 82.5 years as the maximum age for men.
- 3 A first attempt to calculate the gender gap was made by the World Economic Forum in 2005; see Lopez-Claros and Zahidi, *Women's Empowerment: Measuring the Global Gender Gap*. The 2005 Index, which was attempting to capture women's empowerment, used a "feminist" scale that rewarded women's supremacy over men (highest score is assigned to the country with the biggest gap in favour of women).
- 4 The weights derived for the 2006 Index were used again this year and will be used in future years to allow for comparisons over time.
- 5 This is not strictly accurate in the case of the Health and Survival subindex, where the highest possible value a country can achieve is 0.9796. However, for purposes of simplicity we will refer to this value as 1 throughout the chapter and in all tables, figures and Country Profiles.
- 6 Because of the special equality benchmark value of 0.9796 for the Health and Survival subindex, it is not strictly accurate that the equality benchmark for the overall index score is 1. This value is in fact $(1 + 1 + 1 + 0.9796) / 4 = 0.9949$. However, for purposes of simplicity, we will refer to the overall equality benchmark as 1 throughout this chapter.
- 7 Since the variables in the subindexes are weighted by the standard deviations, the final scores for the subindexes and the overall Index are not a pure measure of the gap vis-à-vis the equality benchmark and therefore cannot be strictly interpreted as percentage values measuring the closure of the gender gap. However, for ease of interpretation and intuitive appeal, we will be using the percentage concept as a rough interpretation of the final scores.
- 8 See the *Global Gender Gap Report 2013*.
- 9 ILO and ADV. "Women and labour markets in Asia – Rebalancing for Gender Equality", 2011.
- 10 Jad Chaaban and Wendy Cunningham, "Measuring the Economic Gain of Investing in Girls: The Girl Effect Dividend", World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, World Bank, August 2011. <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/book/10.1596/1813-9450-5753>.

- 11 David E Bloom, David Canning and Jaypee Sevilla, "The Effect of Health on Economic Growth: A Production Function Approach", *World Development*, Vol. 32, No. 1, pp. 1–13, 2004. (<http://www.ppgc.ufrgs.br/giacomo/arquivos/eco02072/bloom-canning-sevilla-2004.pdf>).
- 12 Karl Wilhelmson and Ulf-G Gerdtham, "Impact on Economic Growth of investing in maternal and newborn health", World Health Organization, 2006.
- 13 McKinsey, "Unlocking the full potential of women in the U.S. economy 2011".
- 14 See Daly, "Gender Inequality, Growth and Global Ageing".
- 15 ILO and ADV. "Women and labour markets in Asia – Rebalancing for Gender Equality", 2011.
- 16 See World Bank, "Gender and Development in the Middle East and North Africa".
- 17 Daly, "Gender Inequality, Growth and Global Ageing".
- 18 Goldman Sachs Global Markets Institute. "The Power of the Purse".
- 19 See Ibarra and Zahidi, *The Corporate Gender Gap Report 2010*.
- 20 Lauren Leader-Chivee, "New Study: Diversity Drives Serial Innovation", October 2013 and Deloitte, "Waiter, is that inclusion in my soup? A new recipe to improve business performance", 2012 (http://www.deloitte.com/assets/Dcom-Australia/Local%20Assets/Documents/Services/Consulting/Deloitte_Diversity_Inclusion_Report_V4_Nov_2012.pdf).
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- 22 Jeremy Galbreath, Are there Gender-Related Influences on Corporate Sustainability? A study of women on Boards, *Journal of Management & Organization*, Vol 17, No 1 (2011). (http://espace.library.curtin.edu.au/R/?func=dbin-jump-full&object_id=158930&local_base=GEN01-ERA02).
- 23 Credit Suisse Research Institute. "Gender diversity and corporate performance", 2012.
- 24 OECD. "Women, Government and Policy Making in OECD Countries - Fostering Diversity for Inclusive Growth", 2014.
- 25 See Beaman et al., "Powerful Women".
- 26 Munshi and Rosensweig, "The Efficacy of Parochial Politics".
- 27 Ejaz Ghani, Anandi Mani and Stephen D. O'Connell, "Can Political Empowerment Help Economic Empowerment? Women Leaders and Female Labor Force Participation in India", *World Bank, Policy Research Working Paper* 6675, Oct 2013.
- 28 *Women, Business and the Law 2014*.
- 29 World Economic Forum. *Global Gender Gap Report*, Appendix E, 2006–2013.
- 30 *Women, Business and the Law 2014*.
- 31 *Women, Business and the Law 2014*.
- 32 Homecare assistance is when one parent stays home and the other goes to work.
- 33 A form of family taxation where income can be transferred to family members with more favourable tax brackets (with limits defined by attribution rules).
- 34 "Six economies have established quotas for women on boards of publicly listed companies. These quotas vary. Rwanda's constitution sets a minimum of 30% for women and men on boards of publicly listed companies. In 2010 Iceland set a 40% quota for women's representation on corporate boards, and in 2011 Belgium and Italy established 33% quotas. France's law 2011-103, enacted in January 2011, established a 20% quota, to be progressively raised to 40%. Norway, which led the way on this issue in 2002, introduced voluntary quotas in 2005 with the goal of reaching 40%. In 2005, the average had only increased to 25%, so parliament amended the Public Companies Act—making quotas mandatory with a new deadline of 2008. The quotas were to be enforced by fines, then deregistration from the Oslo Stock Exchange and, finally dissolution. By 2008 more than 80% of listed firms had complied." *Women, Business and the Law 2014*..
- 35 The complete "Repository of Successful Practices for Gender Parity" is available at: <http://www.weforum.org/gender-parity/closing-gender-gap>.
- 36 World Economic Forum. "Toolkit for Corporate Practices for closing gender gaps", 2013.
- 37 World Economic Forum. "Closing the Gender Gap in Japan", 2014.
- 38 World Economic Forum. "Closing the Gender Gap in Japan", 2014.

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Appendix A: Regional and Income Group Classification, 2014

The following regional and income classifications were used for creating the performance tables and figures in Part 1.

Table A1: Regional classifications, 2014

Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Middle East and North Africa	North America	Sub-Saharan Africa	Europe and Central Asia
Australia	Argentina	Algeria	Canada	Angola	Albania
Bangladesh	Bahamas	Bahrain	United States	Botswana	Armenia
Brunei Darussalam	Barbados	Egypt		Burkina Faso	Austria
Bhutan	Belize	Israel		Burundi	Azerbaijan
Cambodia	Bolivia	Jordan		Cape Verde	Belgium
China	Brazil	Kuwait		Chad	Belarus*
Fiji	Chile	Lebanon		Côte d'Ivoire	Bulgaria
India	Colombia	Mauritania		Ethiopia	Croatia
Indonesia	Costa Rica	Morocco		Ghana	Cyprus
Iran, Islamic Rep.	Cuba	Oman		Guinea*	Czech Republic
Japan	Dominican Republic	Qatar		Kenya	Denmark
Korea, Rep.	Ecuador	Saudi Arabia		Lesotho	Estonia
Lao PDR	El Salvador	Syria		Liberia*	Finland
Malaysia	Guatemala	Tunisia*		Madagascar	France
Maldives	Guyana	United Arab Emirates		Malawi	Georgia
Mongolia	Honduras			Mali	Germany
Nepal	Jamaica			Mauritius	Greece
New Zealand	Mexico			Mozambique	Hungary
Pakistan	Nicaragua			Namibia	Iceland
Philippines	Panama			Nigeria	Ireland
Singapore	Paraguay			Rwanda*	Italy
Sri Lanka	Peru			Senegal	Kazakhstan
Thailand	Suriname			South Africa	Kyrgyz Republic
Vietnam	Trinidad and Tobago			Swaziland*	Latvia
	Uruguay			Tanzania	Lithuania
	Venezuela			Uganda	Luxembourg
				Zambia	Macedonia, FYR
				Zimbabwe*	Malta
					Moldova
					Montenegro*
					Netherlands
					Norway
					Poland
					Portugal
					Romania
					Russian Federation
					Serbia
					Slovak Republic
					Slovenia
					Spain
					Sweden
					Switzerland
					Tajikistan
					Turkey
					Ukraine
					United Kingdom

* New countries 2014

Appendix A: Regional and Income Group Classification, 2014 (cont'd.)

Table A2: Income classifications, 2014

Low Income (US\$1,035 or Less)	Lower-Middle Income (US\$1,036–4,085)	Upper-Middle Income (US\$4,086–12,615)	High Income (US\$12,616 or more)
Bangladesh	Armenia	Albania	Australia
Burkina Faso	Bhutan	Algeria	Austria
Burundi	Bolivia	Angola	Bahamas
Cambodia	Cape Verde	Argentina	Bahrain
Chad	Côte d'Ivoire	Azerbaijan	Barbados
Ethiopia	Egypt	Belarus*	Belgium
Guinea*	El Salvador	Belize	Brunei Darussalam
Kenya	Georgia	Botswana	Canada
Liberia*	Ghana	Brazil	Chile
Madagascar	Guatemala	Bulgaria	Croatia
Malawi	Guyana	China	Cyprus
Mali	Honduras	Colombia	Czech Republic
Mozambique	India	Costa Rica	Denmark
Nepal	Indonesia	Cuba	Estonia
Rwanda*	Kyrgyz Republic	Dominican Republic	Finland
Tajikistan	Lao PDR	Ecuador	France
Tanzania	Lesotho	Fiji	Germany
Uganda	Mauritania	Hungary	Greece
Zimbabwe*	Moldova	Iran, Islamic Rep.	Iceland
	Mongolia	Jamaica	Ireland
	Morocco	Jordan	Israel
	Nicaragua	Kazakhstan	Italy
	Nigeria	Lebanon	Japan
	Pakistan	Macedonia, FYR	Korea, Rep.
	Paraguay	Malaysia	Kuwait
	Philippines	Maldives	Latvia
	Senegal	Mauritius	Lithuania
	Sri Lanka	Mexico	Luxembourg
	Swaziland*	Montenegro*	Malta
	Syria	Namibia	Netherlands
	Ukraine	Panama	New Zealand
	Vietnam	Peru	Norway
	Yemen	Romania	Oman
	Zambia	Serbia	Poland
		South Africa	Portugal
		Suriname	Qatar
		Thailand	Russian Federation
		Tunisia*	Saudi Arabia
		Turkey	Singapore
		Venezuela	Slovakia
			Slovenia
			Spain
			Sweden
			Switzerland
			Trinidad and Tobago
			United Arab Emirates
			United Kingdom
			United States
			Uruguay

Note: Income classifications are taken from the World Bank, which classifies economies into four income categories: high income, upper-middle income, lower-middle income and low income.

* New countries 2014

Appendix B: Tracking the Gender Gap Over Time

Table B1 shows selected countries scores for which it has been possible to calculate the Global Gender Gap Index back to the year 2000. Table B2 presents the 142 countries

included in the Report this year with their respective score and rank for the past nine years. The table is sorted alphabetically.

Table B1: Selected countries' scores, 2000-2014

Country	GGG Index 2000	GGG Index 2001	GGG Index 2002	GGG Index 2003	GGG Index 2004	GGG Index 2005	GGG Index 2006	GGG Index 2007	GGG Index 2008	GGG Index 2009	GGG Index 2010	GGG Index 2011	GGG Index 2012	GGG Index 2013	GGG Index 2014	Difference (2014 score- 2000 score)
Australia	0.6737	0.6823	0.6942	0.7078	0.7137	0.7125	0.7163	0.7204	0.7241	0.7282	0.7271	0.7291	0.7294	0.7390	0.7409	0.0672
Bangladesh	0.5963	0.6082	0.6133	0.6096	0.6203	0.6183	0.6270	0.6314	0.6531	0.6526	0.6702	0.6812	0.6684	0.6848	0.6973	0.1010
Belgium	0.6414	0.6432	0.6646	0.6719	0.6838	0.6862	0.7078	0.7198	0.7163	0.7165	0.7509	0.7531	0.7652	0.7684	0.7809	0.1395
Canada	0.6882	0.6887	0.7070	0.7062	0.7112	0.7128	0.7165	0.7198	0.7136	0.7196	0.7372	0.7407	0.7381	0.7425	0.7464	0.0582
Chile	0.6180	0.6233	0.6451	0.6443	0.6452	0.6448	0.6455	0.6482	0.6818	0.6884	0.7013	0.7030	0.6676	0.6670	0.6975	0.0795
Colombia	0.6656	0.6700	0.7215	0.7236	0.7184	0.7181	0.7049	0.7090	0.6944	0.6939	0.6927	0.6714	0.6901	0.7171	0.7122	0.0466
Costa Rica	0.6246	0.6282	0.6589	0.6497	0.6705	0.6868	0.6936	0.7014	0.7111	0.7180	0.7194	0.7266	0.7225	0.7241	0.7165	0.0919
Croatia	0.6660	0.6666	0.6724	0.6884	0.6980	0.6882	0.7145	0.7210	0.6967	0.6944	0.6939	0.7006	0.7053	0.7069	0.7075	0.0415
Czech Republic	0.6670	0.6663	0.6670	0.7037	0.6586	0.6649	0.6712	0.6718	0.6770	0.6789	0.6850	0.6789	0.6767	0.6770	0.6737	0.0067
Denmark	0.7007	0.7114	0.7609	0.7616	0.7666	0.7709	0.7462	0.7519	0.7538	0.7628	0.7719	0.7778	0.7777	0.7779	0.8025	0.1018
El Salvador	0.6336	0.6341	0.6382	0.6315	0.6409	0.6387	0.6837	0.6853	0.6875	0.6939	0.6596	0.6567	0.6630	0.6609	0.6863	0.0527
Finland	0.7240	0.7246	0.7672	0.7699	0.7731	0.7754	0.7958	0.8044	0.8195	0.8252	0.8260	0.8383	0.8451	0.8421	0.8453	0.1213
Greece	0.6212	0.6234	0.6274	0.6315	0.6400	0.6449	0.6540	0.6648	0.6727	0.6662	0.6908	0.6916	0.6716	0.6782	0.6784	0.0572
Hungary	0.6697	0.6644	0.6982	0.6993	0.6878	0.6869	0.6698	0.6731	0.6867	0.6879	0.6720	0.6642	0.6718	0.6742	0.6759	0.0062
Iceland	0.7632	0.7633	0.7871	0.7890	0.7870	0.7903	0.7813	0.7836	0.7999	0.8276	0.8496	0.8530	0.8640	0.8731	0.8594	0.0962
Ireland	0.6798	0.6850	0.6918	0.6888	0.7031	0.7105	0.7335	0.7457	0.7518	0.7597	0.7773	0.7830	0.7839	0.7823	0.7850	0.1052
Israel	0.6657	0.6668	0.6708	0.6715	0.6758	0.6713	0.6889	0.6965	0.6900	0.7019	0.6957	0.6926	0.6989	0.7032	0.7005	0.0348
Italy	0.6147	0.6160	0.6262	0.6279	0.6398	0.6391	0.6456	0.6498	0.6788	0.6798	0.6765	0.6796	0.6729	0.6885	0.6973	0.0826
Japan	0.6005	0.6007	0.6047	0.6097	0.6224	0.6280	0.6447	0.6455	0.6434	0.6447	0.6524	0.6514	0.6530	0.6498	0.6584	0.0579
Korea, Rep.	0.5645	0.5637	0.5773	0.6019	0.5916	0.5898	0.6157	0.6409	0.6154	0.6146	0.6342	0.6281	0.6356	0.6351	0.6403	0.0758
Latvia	0.6853	0.6976	0.6983	0.6984	0.6996	0.6986	0.7091	0.7333	0.7397	0.7416	0.7429	0.7399	0.7572	0.7610	0.7691	0.0838
Lithuania	0.6984	0.7018	0.7131	0.7111	0.6927	0.6973	0.7077	0.7234	0.7222	0.7175	0.7132	0.7131	0.7191	0.7308	0.7208	0.0224
Malaysia	0.6184	0.6171	0.6219	0.6252	0.6131	0.6401	0.6509	0.6444	0.6442	0.6467	0.6479	0.6525	0.6539	0.6518	0.6520	0.0336
Mexico	0.6123	0.6172	0.6235	0.6212	0.6310	0.6309	0.6462	0.6441	0.6441	0.6503	0.6577	0.6604	0.6712	0.6917	0.6900	0.0777
Netherlands	0.6737	0.6862	0.7045	0.7074	0.7093	0.7167	0.7250	0.7383	0.7399	0.7490	0.7444	0.7470	0.7659	0.7608	0.7730	0.0993
New Zealand	0.7213	0.7246	0.7651	0.7890	0.7614	0.7715	0.7509	0.7649	0.7859	0.7880	0.7808	0.7810	0.7805	0.7799	0.7772	0.0559
Norway	0.7581	0.7596	0.7728	0.7763	0.7859	0.7842	0.7994	0.8059	0.8239	0.8227	0.8404	0.8404	0.8403	0.8417	0.8374	0.0793
Panama	0.6402	0.6412	0.6570	0.6636	0.6784	0.6793	0.6935	0.6954	0.7095	0.7024	0.7072	0.7042	0.7122	0.7164	0.7195	0.0793
Poland	0.6784	0.6778	0.6870	0.6883	0.6841	0.6787	0.6802	0.6756	0.6951	0.6998	0.7037	0.7038	0.7015	0.7031	0.7051	0.0267
Portugal	0.6609	0.6619	0.6721	0.6659	0.6726	0.6763	0.6922	0.6959	0.7051	0.7013	0.7171	0.7144	0.7071	0.7056	0.7243	0.0634
Romania	0.6616	0.6617	0.6751	0.6833	0.6818	0.6821	0.6797	0.6859	0.6763	0.6805	0.6826	0.6812	0.6859	0.6908	0.6936	0.0320
Slovak Republic	0.6845	0.6822	0.6850	0.6860	0.6791	0.6855	0.6757	0.6797	0.6824	0.6845	0.6778	0.6797	0.6824	0.6857	0.6806	-0.0039
Slovenia	0.6701	0.6751	0.6799	0.6783	0.6796	0.6771	0.6745	0.6842	0.6937	0.6982	0.7047	0.7041	0.7132	0.7155	0.7443	0.0742
Spain	0.6518	0.6544	0.6575	0.6672	0.6734	0.6727	0.7319	0.7444	0.7281	0.7345	0.7554	0.7580	0.7266	0.7266	0.7325	0.0807
Sweden	0.7424	0.7505	0.7933	0.7982	0.7891	0.8031	0.8133	0.8209	0.8139	0.8139	0.8024	0.8044	0.8159	0.8129	0.8165	0.0741
Switzerland	0.6356	0.6398	0.6647	0.6717	0.6785	0.7016	0.6997	0.6924	0.7360	0.7426	0.7562	0.7627	0.7672	0.7736	0.7798	0.1442
Trinidad and Tobago	0.6600	0.6598	0.6644	0.6633	0.6726	0.6740	0.6797	0.6859	0.7245	0.7298	0.7353	0.7372	0.7116	0.7166	0.7154	0.0554
Turkey	0.5350	0.5456	0.5472	0.5447	0.5808	0.5711	0.5850	0.5768	0.5853	0.5828	0.5876	0.5954	0.6015	0.6081	0.6183	0.0833
United Kingdom	0.7222	0.7224	0.7371	0.7614	0.7362	0.7402	0.7365	0.7441	0.7366	0.7402	0.7460	0.7462	0.7433	0.7440	0.7383	0.0161

Note: Countries are ordered alphabetically. GGG Index = Global Gender Gap Index.

Appendix B: Tracking the Gender Gap Over Time (*cont'd.*)

Table B2: The Global Gender Gap Index 2006–2014: detailed scores and ranks

Country	2014 rank	2014 score	2013 rank	2013 score	2012 rank	2012 score	2011 rank	2011 score	2010 rank	2010 score
Albania	83	0.6869	108	0.6412	91	0.6655	78	0.6748	78	0.6726
Algeria	126	0.6182	124	0.5966	120	0.6112	121	0.5991	119	0.6052
Angola	121	0.6311	92	0.6659	—	—	87	0.6624	106	0.6353
Argentina	31	0.7317	34	0.7195	32	0.7212	28	0.7236	29	0.7187
Armenia	103	0.6622	94	0.6634	92	0.6636	84	0.6654	84	0.6669
Australia	24	0.7409	24	0.7390	25	0.7294	23	0.7291	23	0.7271
Austria	36	0.7266	19	0.7437	20	0.7391	34	0.7165	37	0.7091
Azerbaijan	94	0.6753	99	0.6582	99	0.6546	91	0.6577	100	0.6446
Bahamas	35	0.7269	40	0.7128	37	0.7156	22	0.7340	36	0.7128
Bahrain	124	0.6261	112	0.6334	111	0.6298	110	0.6232	110	0.6217
Bangladesh	68	0.6973	75	0.6848	86	0.6684	69	0.6812	82	0.6702
Barbados	33	0.7289	29	0.7301	27	0.7232	33	0.7170	31	0.7176
Belarus*	32	0.7300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	10	0.7809	11	0.7684	12	0.7652	13	0.7531	14	0.7509
Belize	100	0.6701	107	0.6449	102	0.6465	100	0.6489	93	0.6536
Bhutan	120	0.6364	93	0.6651	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolivia	58	0.7049	27	0.7340	30	0.7222	62	0.6862	76	0.6751
Botswana	51	0.7129	85	0.6752	77	0.6744	66	0.6832	62	0.6876
Brazil	71	0.6941	62	0.6949	62	0.6909	82	0.6679	85	0.6655
Brunei Darussalam	98	0.6719	88	0.6730	75	0.6750	76	0.6787	77	0.6748
Bulgaria	22	0.7444	43	0.7097	52	0.7021	51	0.6987	50	0.6983
Burkina Faso	110	0.6500	103	0.6513	104	0.6455	115	0.6153	111	0.6162
Burundi	17	0.7565	22	0.7397	24	0.7338	24	0.7270	—	—
Cambodia	108	0.6520	104	0.6509	103	0.6457	102	0.6464	97	0.6482
Canada	19	0.7464	20	0.7425	21	0.7381	18	0.7407	20	0.7372
Cape Verde	50	0.7133	41	0.7122	35	0.7180	—	—	—	—
Chad	140	0.5764	134	0.5588	133	0.5594	134	0.5334	133	0.5330
Chile	66	0.6975	91	0.6670	87	0.6676	46	0.7030	48	0.7013
China	87	0.6830	69	0.6908	69	0.6853	61	0.6866	61	0.6881
Colombia	53	0.7122	35	0.7171	63	0.6901	80	0.6714	55	0.6927
Costa Rica	48	0.7165	31	0.7241	29	0.7225	25	0.7266	28	0.7194
Côte d'Ivoire	136	0.5874	131	0.5814	130	0.5785	130	0.5773	130	0.5691
Croatia	55	0.7075	49	0.7069	49	0.7053	50	0.7006	53	0.6939
Cuba	30	0.7317	15	0.7540	19	0.7417	20	0.7394	24	0.7253
Cyprus	95	0.6741	79	0.6801	79	0.6732	93	0.6567	86	0.6642
Czech Republic	96	0.6737	83	0.6770	73	0.6767	75	0.6789	65	0.6850
Denmark	5	0.8025	8	0.7779	7	0.7777	7	0.7778	7	0.7719
Dominican Republic	78	0.6906	72	0.6867	89	0.6659	81	0.6682	73	0.6774
Ecuador	21	0.7455	25	0.7389	33	0.7206	45	0.7035	40	0.7072
Egypt	129	0.6064	125	0.5935	126	0.5975	123	0.5933	125	0.5899
El Salvador	84	0.6863	96	0.6609	94	0.6630	94	0.6567	90	0.6596
Estonia	62	0.7017	59	0.6997	60	0.6977	52	0.6983	47	0.7018
Ethiopia	127	0.6144	118	0.6198	118	0.6200	116	0.6136	121	0.6019
Fiji	122	0.6286	117	0.6286	113	0.6285	109	0.6255	108	0.6256
Finland	2	0.8453	2	0.8421	2	0.8451	3	0.8383	3	0.8260
France	16	0.7588	45	0.7089	57	0.6984	48	0.7018	46	0.7025
Georgia	85	0.6855	86	0.6750	85	0.6691	86	0.6624	88	0.6598
Germany	12	0.7780	14	0.7583	13	0.7629	11	0.7590	13	0.7530
Ghana	101	0.6661	76	0.6811	71	0.6778	70	0.6811	70	0.6782
Greece	91	0.6784	81	0.6782	82	0.6716	56	0.6916	58	0.6908
Guatemala	89	0.6821	114	0.6304	116	0.6260	112	0.6229	109	0.6238
Guinea*	132	0.6005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guyana	64	0.7010	48	0.7085	42	0.7119	38	0.7084	38	0.7090
Honduras	73	0.6935	82	0.6773	74	0.6763	54	0.6945	54	0.6927
Hungary	93	0.6759	87	0.6742	81	0.6718	85	0.6642	79	0.6720
Iceland	1	0.8594	1	0.8731	1	0.8640	1	0.8530	1	0.8496
India	114	0.6455	101	0.6551	105	0.6442	113	0.6190	112	0.6155
Indonesia	97	0.6725	95	0.6613	97	0.6591	90	0.6594	87	0.6615
Iran, Islamic Rep.	137	0.5811	130	0.5842	127	0.5927	125	0.5894	123	0.5933
Ireland	8	0.7850	6	0.7823	5	0.7839	5	0.7830	6	0.7773
Israel	65	0.7005	53	0.7032	56	0.6989	55	0.6926	52	0.6957
Italy	69	0.6973	71	0.6885	80	0.6729	74	0.6796	74	0.6765
Jamaica	52	0.7128	47	0.7085	51	0.7035	47	0.7028	44	0.7037
Japan	104	0.6584	105	0.6498	101	0.6530	98	0.6514	94	0.6524
Jordan	134	0.5968	119	0.6093	121	0.6103	117	0.6117	120	0.6048
Kazakhstan	43	0.7210	32	0.7218	31	0.7213	49	0.7010	41	0.7055
Kenya	37	0.7258	78	0.6803	72	0.6768	99	0.6493	96	0.6499
Korea, Rep.	117	0.6403	111	0.6351	108	0.6356	107	0.6281	104	0.6342
Kuwait	113	0.6457	116	0.6292	109	0.6320	105	0.6322	105	0.6318
Kyrgyz Republic	67	0.6974	63	0.6948	54	0.7013	44	0.7036	51	0.6973
Lao PDR	60	0.7044	60	0.6993	—	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix B: Tracking the Gender Gap Over Time (*cont'd.*)

Country	2009 rank	2009 score	2008 rank	2008 score	2007 rank	2007 score	2006 rank	2006 score
Albania	91	0.6601	87	0.6591	66	0.6685	61	0.6607
Algeria	117	0.6119	111	0.6111	108	0.6068	97	0.6018
Angola	106	0.6353	114	0.6032	110	0.6034	96	0.6038
Argentina	24	0.7211	24	0.7209	33	0.6982	41	0.6829
Armenia	90	0.6619	78	0.6677	71	0.6651	—	—
Australia	20	0.7282	21	0.7241	17	0.7204	15	0.7163
Austria	42	0.7031	29	0.7153	27	0.7060	27	0.6986
Azerbaijan	89	0.6626	61	0.6856	59	0.6781	—	—
Bahamas	28	0.7179	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bahrain	116	0.6136	121	0.5927	115	0.5931	102	0.5894
Bangladesh	93	0.6526	90	0.6531	100	0.6314	91	0.6270
Barbados	21	0.7236	26	0.7188	—	—	—	—
Belarus*	34	0.7141	33	0.7099	23	0.7113	—	—
Belgium	33	0.7165	28	0.7163	19	0.7198	20	0.7078
Belize	87	0.6636	86	0.6610	94	0.6426	—	—
Bhutan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolivia	82	0.6693	80	0.6667	80	0.6574	87	0.6335
Botswana	39	0.7071	63	0.6839	53	0.6797	34	0.6897
Brazil	81	0.6695	73	0.6737	74	0.6637	67	0.6543
Brunei Darussalam	94	0.6524	99	0.6392	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	38	0.7072	36	0.7077	25	0.7085	37	0.6870
Burkina Faso	120	0.6081	115	0.6029	117	0.5912	104	0.5854
Burundi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodia	104	0.6410	94	0.6469	98	0.6353	89	0.6291
Canada	25	0.7196	31	0.7136	18	0.7198	14	0.7165
Cape Verde	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chad	133	0.5417	129	0.5290	127	0.5381	113	0.5247
Chile	64	0.6884	65	0.6818	86	0.6482	78	0.6455
China	60	0.6907	57	0.6878	73	0.6643	63	0.6561
Colombia	56	0.6939	50	0.6944	24	0.7090	22	0.7049
Costa Rica	27	0.7180	32	0.7111	28	0.7014	30	0.6936
Côte d'Ivoire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croatia	54	0.6944	46	0.6967	16	0.7210	16	0.7145
Cuba	29	0.7176	25	0.7195	22	0.7169	—	—
Cyprus	79	0.6706	76	0.6694	82	0.6522	83	0.6430
Czech Republic	74	0.6789	69	0.6770	64	0.6718	53	0.6712
Denmark	7	0.7628	7	0.7538	8	0.7519	8	0.7462
Dominican Republic	67	0.6859	72	0.6744	65	0.6705	59	0.6639
Ecuador	23	0.7220	35	0.7091	44	0.6881	82	0.6433
Egypt	126	0.5862	124	0.5832	120	0.5809	109	0.5786
El Salvador	55	0.6939	58	0.6875	48	0.6853	39	0.6837
Estonia	37	0.7094	37	0.7076	30	0.7008	29	0.6944
Ethiopia	122	0.5948	122	0.5867	113	0.5991	100	0.5946
Fiji	103	0.6414	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	2	0.8252	2	0.8195	3	0.8044	3	0.7958
France	18	0.7331	15	0.7341	51	0.6824	70	0.6520
Georgia	83	0.6680	82	0.6654	67	0.6665	54	0.6700
Germany	12	0.7449	11	0.7394	7	0.7618	5	0.7524
Ghana	80	0.6704	77	0.6679	63	0.6725	58	0.6653
Greece	85	0.6662	75	0.6727	72	0.6648	69	0.6540
Guatemala	111	0.6209	112	0.6072	106	0.6144	95	0.6067
Guinea*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guyana	35	0.7108	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduras	62	0.6893	47	0.6960	68	0.6661	74	0.6483
Hungary	65	0.6879	60	0.6867	61	0.6731	55	0.6698
Iceland	1	0.8276	4	0.7999	4	0.7836	4	0.7813
India	114	0.6151	113	0.6060	114	0.5936	98	0.6011
Indonesia	92	0.6580	93	0.6473	81	0.6550	68	0.6541
Iran, Islamic Rep.	128	0.5839	116	0.6021	118	0.5903	108	0.5803
Ireland	8	0.7597	8	0.7518	9	0.7457	10	0.7335
Israel	45	0.7019	56	0.6900	36	0.6965	35	0.6889
Italy	72	0.6798	67	0.6788	84	0.6498	77	0.6456
Jamaica	48	0.7013	44	0.6980	39	0.6925	25	0.7014
Japan	101	0.6447	98	0.6434	91	0.6455	80	0.6447
Jordan	113	0.6182	104	0.6275	104	0.6203	93	0.6109
Kazakhstan	47	0.7013	45	0.6976	32	0.6983	32	0.6928
Kenya	97	0.6512	88	0.6547	83	0.6508	73	0.6486
Korea, Rep.	115	0.6146	108	0.6154	97	0.6409	92	0.6157
Kuwait	105	0.6356	101	0.6358	96	0.6409	86	0.6341
Kyrgyz Republic	41	0.7058	41	0.7045	70	0.6653	52	0.6742
Lao PDR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix B: Tracking the Gender Gap Over Time (*cont'd.*)

Table B2: The Global Gender Gap Index 2006–2014: detailed scores and ranks (*cont'd.*)

Country	2014 rank	2014 score	2013 rank	2013 score	2012 rank	2012 score	2011 rank	2011 score	2010 rank	2010 score
Latvia	15	0.7691	12	0.7610	15	0.7572	19	0.7399	18	0.7429
Lebanon	135	0.5923	123	0.6028	122	0.6030	118	0.6083	116	0.6084
Lesotho	38	0.7255	16	0.7530	14	0.7608	9	0.7666	8	0.7678
Liberia*	111	0.6461	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuania	44	0.7208	28	0.7308	34	0.7191	37	0.7131	35	0.7132
Luxembourg	28	0.7333	21	0.7410	17	0.7439	30	0.7216	26	0.7231
Macedonia, FYR	70	0.6943	57	0.7013	61	0.6968	53	0.6966	49	0.6996
Madagascar	41	0.7214	56	0.7016	58	0.6982	71	0.6797	80	0.6713
Malawi	34	0.7281	39	0.7139	36	0.7166	65	0.6850	68	0.6824
Malaysia	107	0.6520	102	0.6518	100	0.6539	97	0.6525	98	0.6479
Maldives	105	0.6557	97	0.6604	95	0.6616	101	0.6480	99	0.6452
Mali	138	0.5779	128	0.5872	128	0.5842	132	0.5752	131	0.5680
Malta	99	0.6707	84	0.6761	88	0.6666	83	0.6658	83	0.6695
Mauritania	131	0.6029	132	0.5810	119	0.6129	114	0.6164	113	0.6152
Mauritius	106	0.6541	98	0.6599	98	0.6547	95	0.6529	95	0.6520
Mexico	80	0.6900	68	0.6917	84	0.6712	89	0.6604	91	0.6577
Moldova	25	0.7405	52	0.7037	45	0.7101	39	0.7083	34	0.7160
Mongolia	42	0.7212	33	0.7204	44	0.7111	36	0.7140	27	0.7194
Montenegro*	74	0.6934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morocco	133	0.5988	129	0.5845	129	0.5833	129	0.5804	127	0.5767
Mozambique	27	0.7370	26	0.7349	23	0.7350	26	0.7251	22	0.7329
Namibia	40	0.7219	44	0.7094	41	0.7121	32	0.7177	25	0.7238
Nepal	112	0.6458	121	0.6053	123	0.6026	126	0.5888	115	0.6084
Netherlands	14	0.7730	13	0.7608	11	0.7659	15	0.7470	17	0.7444
New Zealand	13	0.7772	7	0.7799	6	0.7805	6	0.7810	5	0.7808
Nicaragua	6	0.7894	10	0.7715	9	0.7697	27	0.7245	30	0.7176
Nigeria	118	0.6391	106	0.6469	110	0.6315	120	0.6011	118	0.6055
Norway	3	0.8374	3	0.8417	3	0.8403	2	0.8404	2	0.8404
Oman	128	0.6091	122	0.6053	125	0.5986	127	0.5873	122	0.5950
Pakistan	141	0.5522	135	0.5459	134	0.5478	133	0.5583	132	0.5465
Panama	46	0.7195	37	0.7164	40	0.7122	40	0.7042	39	0.7072
Paraguay	81	0.6890	89	0.6724	83	0.6714	67	0.6818	69	0.6804
Peru	45	0.7198	80	0.6787	78	0.6742	73	0.6796	60	0.6895
Philippines	9	0.7814	5	0.7832	8	0.7757	8	0.7685	9	0.7654
Poland	57	0.7051	54	0.7031	53	0.7015	42	0.7038	43	0.7037
Portugal	39	0.7243	51	0.7056	47	0.7071	35	0.7144	32	0.7171
Qatar	116	0.6403	115	0.6299	115	0.6264	111	0.6230	117	0.6059
Romania	72	0.6936	70	0.6908	67	0.6859	68	0.6812	67	0.6826
Russian Federation	75	0.6927	61	0.6983	59	0.6980	43	0.7037	45	0.7036
Rwanda*	7	0.7854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	130	0.6059	127	0.5879	131	0.5731	131	0.5753	129	0.5713
Senegal	77	0.6912	67	0.6923	90	0.6657	92	0.6573	101	0.6414
Serbia	54	0.7086	42	0.7116	50	0.7037	—	—	—	—
Singapore	59	0.7046	58	0.7000	55	0.6989	57	0.6914	56	0.6914
Slovak Republic	90	0.6806	74	0.6857	70	0.6824	72	0.6797	71	0.6778
Slovenia	23	0.7443	38	0.7155	38	0.7132	41	0.7041	42	0.7047
South Africa	18	0.7527	17	0.7510	16	0.7496	14	0.7478	12	0.7535
Spain	29	0.7325	30	0.7266	26	0.7266	12	0.7580	11	0.7554
Sri Lanka	79	0.6903	55	0.7019	39	0.7122	31	0.7212	16	0.7458
Suriname	109	0.6504	110	0.6369	106	0.6409	104	0.6395	102	0.6407
Swaziland*	92	0.6772	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	4	0.8165	4	0.8129	4	0.8159	4	0.8044	4	0.8024
Switzerland	11	0.7798	9	0.7736	10	0.7672	10	0.7627	10	0.7562
Syria	139	0.5775	133	0.5661	132	0.5626	124	0.5896	124	0.5926
Tajikistan	102	0.6654	90	0.6682	96	0.6608	96	0.6526	89	0.6598
Tanzania	47	0.7182	66	0.6928	46	0.7091	59	0.6904	66	0.6829
Thailand	61	0.7027	65	0.6928	65	0.6893	60	0.6892	57	0.6910
Trinidad and Tobago	49	0.7154	36	0.7166	43	0.7116	21	0.7372	21	0.7353
Tunisia*	123	0.6272	—	—	—	—	108	0.6255	107	0.6266
Turkey	125	0.6183	120	0.6081	124	0.6015	122	0.5954	126	0.5876
Uganda	88	0.6821	46	0.7086	28	0.7228	29	0.7220	33	0.7169
Ukraine	56	0.7056	64	0.6935	64	0.6894	64	0.6861	63	0.6869
United Arab Emirates	115	0.6436	109	0.6372	107	0.6392	103	0.6454	103	0.6397
United Kingdom	26	0.7383	18	0.7440	18	0.7433	16	0.7462	15	0.7460
United States	20	0.7463	23	0.7392	22	0.7373	17	0.7412	19	0.7411
Uruguay	82	0.6871	77	0.6803	76	0.6745	58	0.6907	59	0.6897
Venezuela	86	0.6851	50	0.7060	48	0.7060	63	0.6861	64	0.6863
Vietnam	76	0.6915	73	0.6863	66	0.6867	79	0.6732	72	0.6776
Yemen	142	0.5145	136	0.5128	135	0.5054	135	0.4873	134	0.4603
Zambia	119	0.6364	113	0.6312	114	0.6279	106	0.6300	106	0.6293
Zimbabwe*	63	0.7013	—	—	—	—	88	0.6607	92	0.6574

Appendix B: Tracking the Gender Gap Over Time (*cont'd.*)

Country	2009 rank	2009 score	2008 rank	2008 score	2007 rank	2007 score	2006 rank	2006 score
Latvia	14	0.7416	10	0.7397	13	0.7333	19	0.7091
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lesotho	10	0.7495	16	0.7320	26	0.7078	43	0.6807
Liberia*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuania	30	0.7175	23	0.7222	14	0.7234	21	0.7077
Luxembourg	63	0.6889	66	0.6802	58	0.6786	56	0.6671
Macedonia, FYR	53	0.6950	53	0.6914	35	0.6967	28	0.6983
Madagascar	77	0.6732	74	0.6736	89	0.6461	84	0.6385
Malawi	76	0.6738	81	0.6664	87	0.6480	81	0.6437
Malaysia	100	0.6467	96	0.6442	92	0.6444	72	0.6509
Maldives	99	0.6482	91	0.6501	99	0.6350	—	—
Mali	127	0.5860	109	0.6117	112	0.6019	99	0.5996
Malta	88	0.6635	83	0.6634	76	0.6615	71	0.6518
Mauritania	119	0.6103	110	0.6117	111	0.6022	106	0.5835
Mauritius	96	0.6513	95	0.6466	85	0.6487	88	0.6328
Mexico	98	0.6503	97	0.6441	93	0.6441	75	0.6462
Moldova	36	0.7104	20	0.7244	21	0.7172	17	0.7128
Mongolia	22	0.7221	40	0.7049	62	0.6731	42	0.6821
Montenegro*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morocco	124	0.5926	125	0.5757	122	0.5676	107	0.5827
Mozambique	26	0.7195	18	0.7266	43	0.6883	—	—
Namibia	32	0.7167	30	0.7141	29	0.7012	38	0.6864
Nepal	110	0.6213	120	0.5942	125	0.5575	111	0.5478
Netherlands	11	0.7490	9	0.7399	12	0.7383	12	0.7250
New Zealand	5	0.7880	5	0.7859	5	0.7649	7	0.7509
Nicaragua	49	0.7002	71	0.6747	90	0.6458	62	0.6566
Nigeria	108	0.6280	102	0.6339	107	0.6122	94	0.6104
Norway	3	0.8227	1	0.8239	2	0.8059	2	0.7994
Oman	123	0.5938	118	0.5960	119	0.5903	—	—
Pakistan	132	0.5458	127	0.5549	126	0.5509	112	0.5434
Panama	43	0.7024	34	0.7095	38	0.6954	31	0.6935
Paraguay	66	0.6868	100	0.6379	69	0.6659	64	0.6556
Peru	44	0.7024	48	0.6959	75	0.6624	60	0.6619
Philippines	9	0.7579	6	0.7568	6	0.7629	6	0.7516
Poland	50	0.6998	49	0.6951	60	0.6756	44	0.6802
Portugal	46	0.7013	39	0.7051	37	0.6959	33	0.6922
Qatar	125	0.5907	119	0.5948	109	0.6041	—	—
Romania	70	0.6805	70	0.6763	47	0.6859	46	0.6797
Russian Federation	51	0.6987	42	0.6994	45	0.6866	49	0.6770
Rwanda*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	130	0.5651	128	0.5537	124	0.5647	114	0.5242
Senegal	102	0.6427	—	—	—	—	—	—
Serbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Singapore	84	0.6664	84	0.6625	77	0.6609	65	0.6550
Slovak Republic	68	0.6845	64	0.6824	54	0.6797	50	0.6757
Slovenia	52	0.6982	51	0.6937	49	0.6842	51	0.6745
South Africa	6	0.7709	22	0.7232	20	0.7194	18	0.7125
Spain	17	0.7345	17	0.7281	10	0.7444	11	0.7319
Sri Lanka	16	0.7402	12	0.7371	15	0.7230	13	0.7199
Suriname	78	0.6726	79	0.6674	56	0.6794	—	—
Swaziland*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	4	0.8139	3	0.8139	1	0.8146	1	0.8133
Switzerland	13	0.7426	14	0.7360	40	0.6924	26	0.6997
Syria	121	0.6072	107	0.6181	103	0.6216	—	—
Tajikistan	86	0.6661	89	0.6541	79	0.6578	—	—
Tanzania	73	0.6797	38	0.7068	34	0.6969	24	0.7038
Thailand	59	0.6907	52	0.6917	52	0.6815	40	0.6831
Trinidad and Tobago	19	0.7298	19	0.7245	46	0.6859	45	0.6797
Tunisia*	109	0.6233	103	0.6295	102	0.6283	90	0.6288
Turkey	129	0.5828	123	0.5853	121	0.5768	105	0.5850
Uganda	40	0.7067	43	0.6981	50	0.6833	47	0.6797
Ukraine	61	0.6896	62	0.6856	57	0.6790	48	0.6797
United Arab Emirates	112	0.6198	105	0.6220	105	0.6184	101	0.5919
United Kingdom	15	0.7402	13	0.7366	11	0.7441	9	0.7365
United States	31	0.7173	27	0.7179	31	0.7002	23	0.7042
Uruguay	57	0.6936	54	0.6907	78	0.6608	66	0.6549
Venezuela	69	0.6839	59	0.6875	55	0.6797	57	0.6664
Vietnam	71	0.6802	68	0.6778	42	0.6889	—	—
Yemen	134	0.4609	130	0.4664	128	0.4510	115	0.4595
Zambia	107	0.6310	106	0.6205	101	0.6288	85	0.6360
Zimbabwe*	95	0.6518	92	0.6485	88	0.6464	76	0.6461

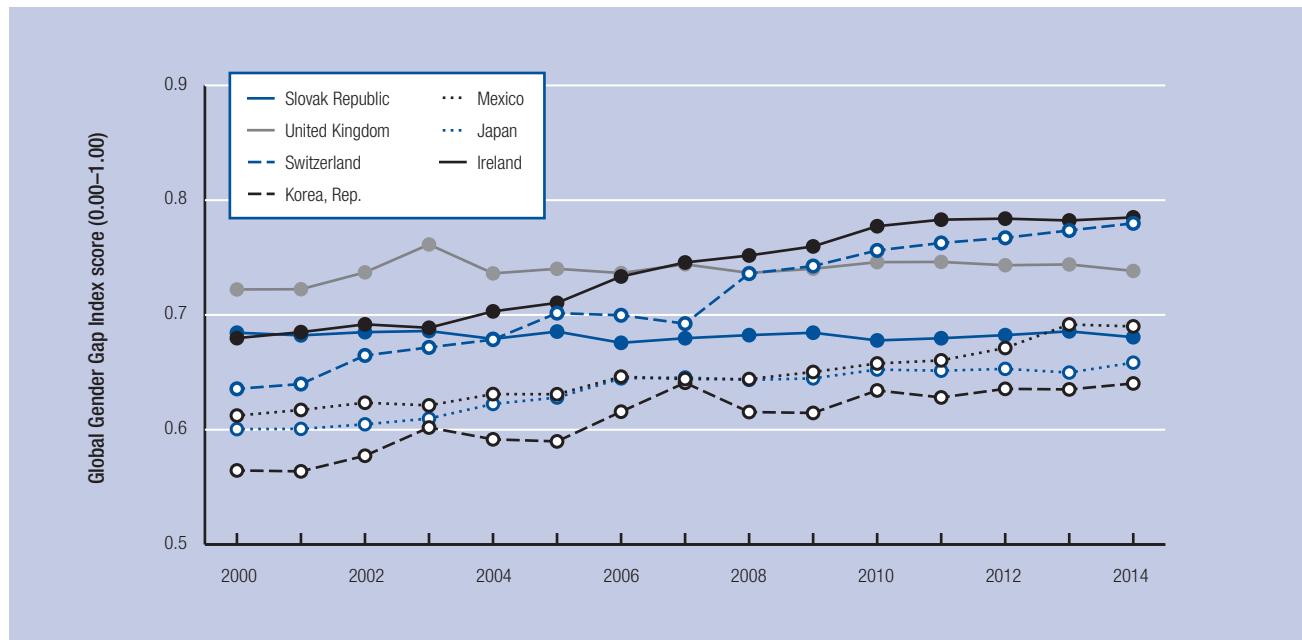
* New countries

Appendix B: Tracking the Gender Gap Over Time (*cont'd.*)

Figure B1 presents the evolution between 2000 and 2014 of seven selected countries. Switzerland is the country with the highest improvement compared to 2000, whereas Slovak Republic is the only country in the Figure B1 with a score that is decreasing between 2000 and 2014.

Figure B2 plots countries' GDP per capita (in constant 2011 international dollars) relative to their Global Gender Gap Index absolute change between 2006 and 2014.

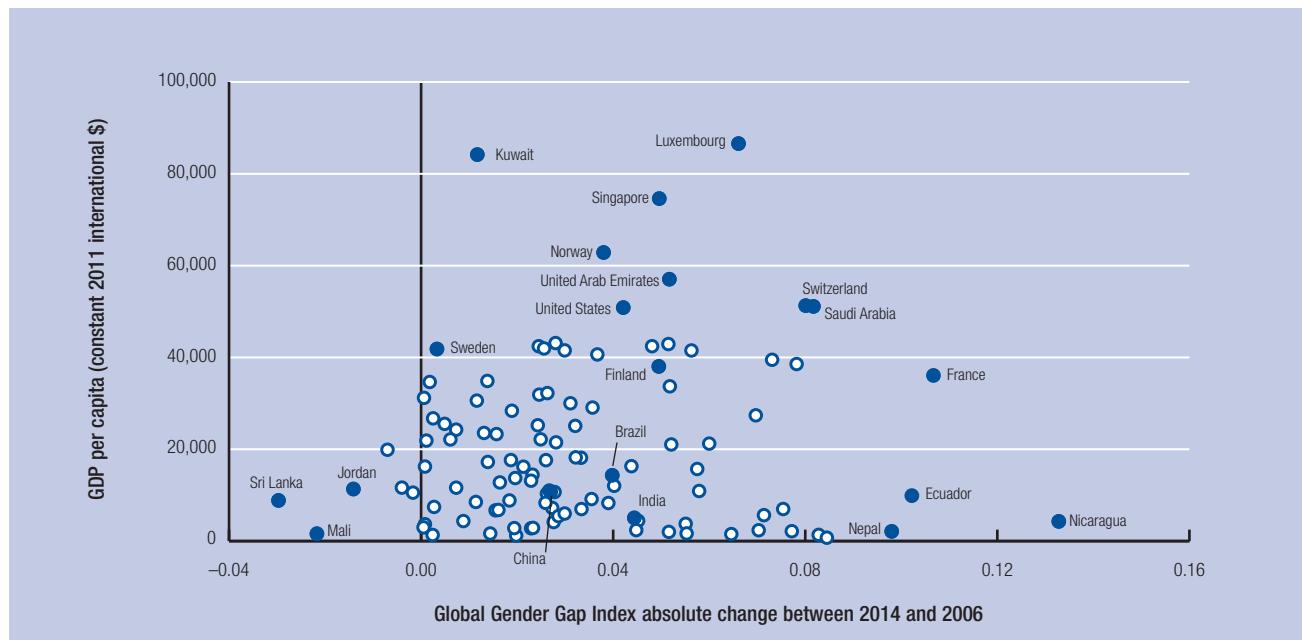
Figure B1: Selected countries performance 2000-2014



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2014.

Note: The Global Gender Gap Index scale has been truncated to enhance readability.

Figure B2: GDP per capita vs absolute change in Global Gender Gap Index 2006-2014



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2014 and 2006, the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, accessed July 2014.

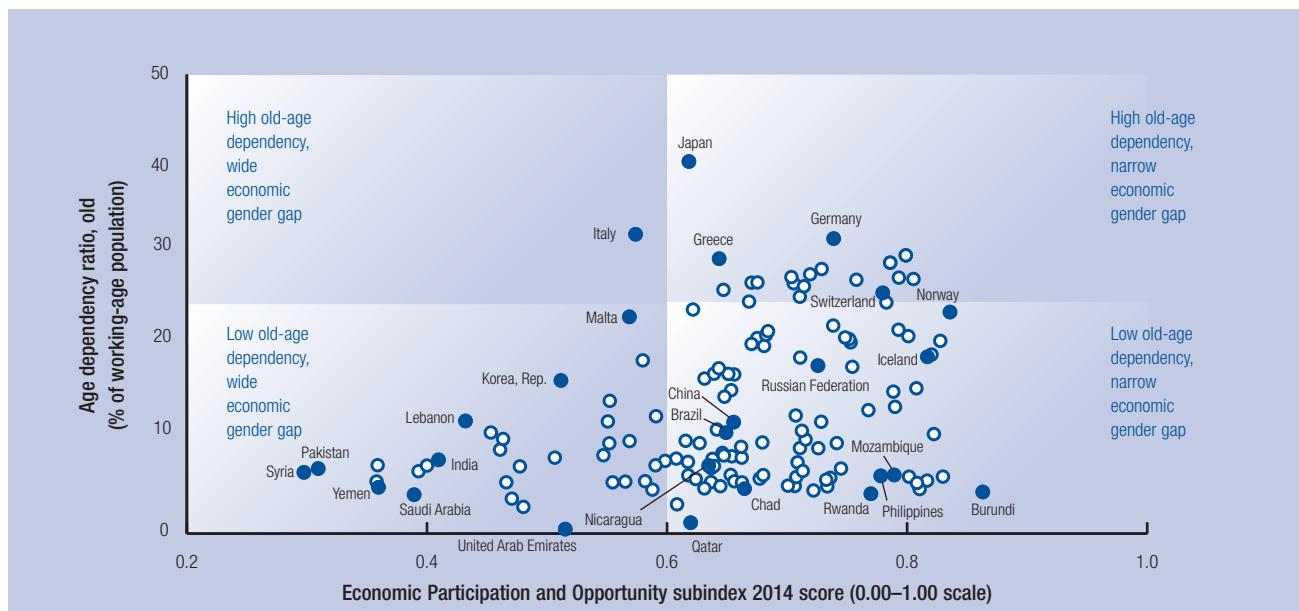
Note: The Global Gender Gap Index scale has been truncated to enhance readability.

Appendix C: The Case for Gender Equality

Figure C1 plots the Age dependency ratio, old (above 65 as a percentage of working-age population) indicator relative to the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex 2014. Figure C2 plots the Age dependency ratio, young (below 15 as a percentage of working age-population) indicator relative to the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex 2014.

The information can be viewed as corresponding to four categories of countries: high old-age/child dependency with wide economic gender gap; low old-age/child dependency with wide economic gender gap; high old-age/child dependency with narrow economic gender gap and low old-age/child dependency with narrow economic gender gap.

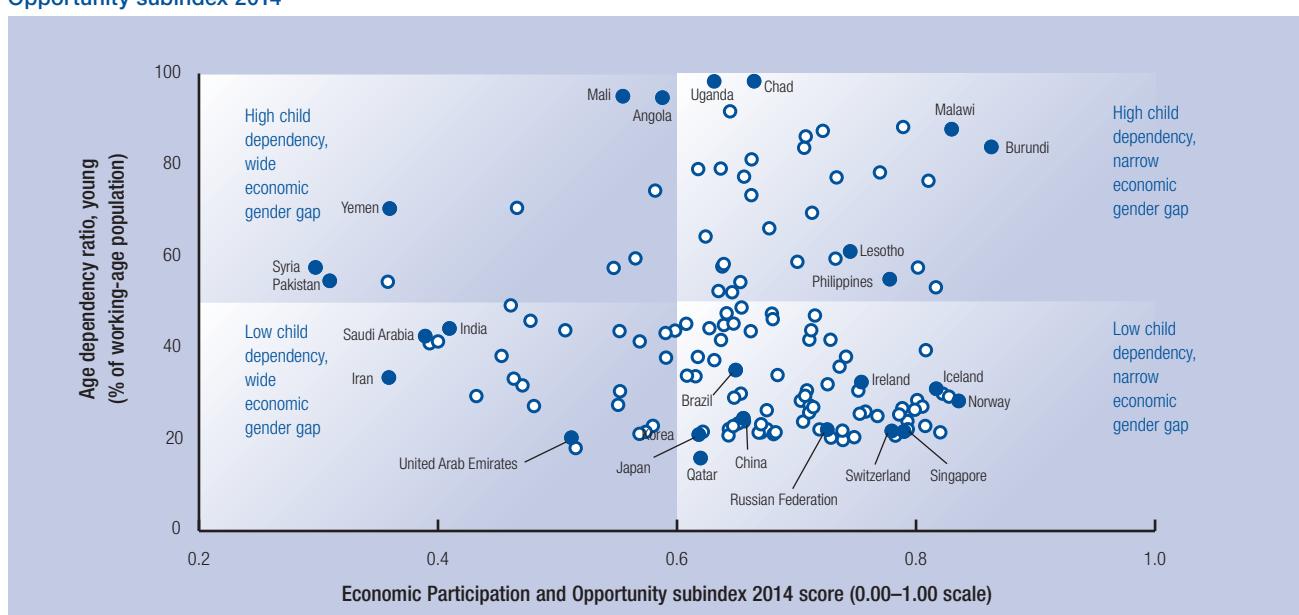
Figure C1: Age dependency ratio, old (above 65 as a percentage of working-age population) vs Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex 2014



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2014 and World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, accessed on October 2014.

Note: Age dependency ratio, old, is the ratio of older dependents—people older than 64—to the working-age population—those ages 15–64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population. The X axis has been truncated to enhance readability.

Figure C2: Age dependency ratio, young (below 15 as a percentage of working-age population) vs Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex 2014



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2014 and World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, accessed October 2014.

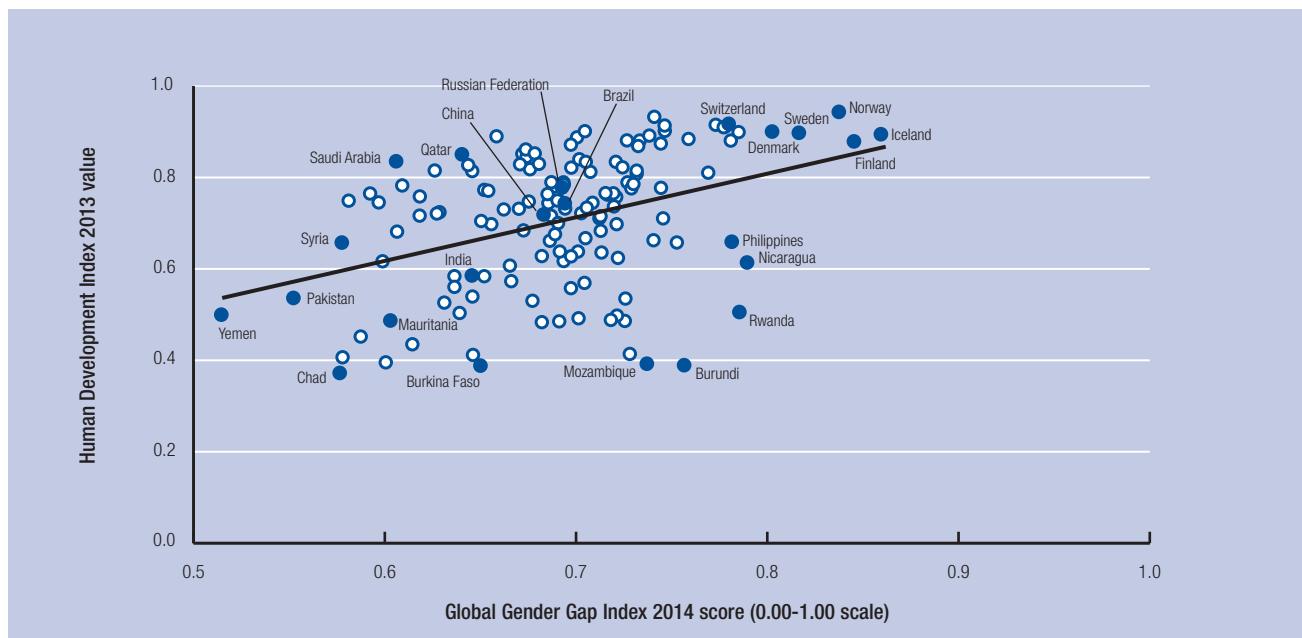
Note: Age dependency ratio, young, is the ratio of younger dependents—people younger than 15—to the working-age population—those ages 15–64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.

Appendix C: The Case for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

Figure C3 plots the Human Development Index 2013 relative to the Global Gender Gap Index 2014. The graph shows a correlation between the two indices.

Figure C4 plots the Global Competitiveness Index 2014–2015 relative to the Global Gender Gap Index 2014. The graph shows a correlation between the two indices.

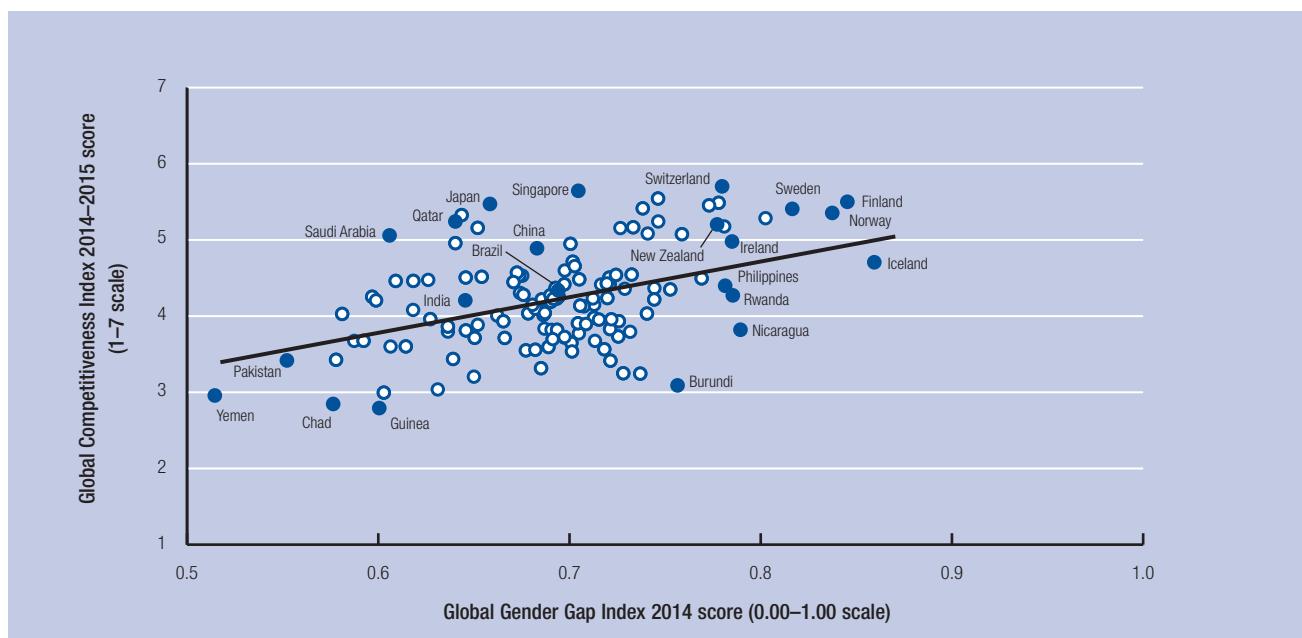
Figure C3: Human Development Index 2013 vs Global Gender Gap Index 2014



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2014 and UNDP, *International Human Development Indicators* online database, 2013 (accessed July 2014).

Note: Global Gender Gap Index and Human Development Index scales have been truncated to enhance readability.

Figure C4: Global Competitiveness Index 2014–2015 vs Global Gender Gap Index 2014



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2014 and Global Competitiveness Index 2014–2015.

Note: Global Gender Gap Index and Global Competitiveness Index scales have been truncated to enhance readability.

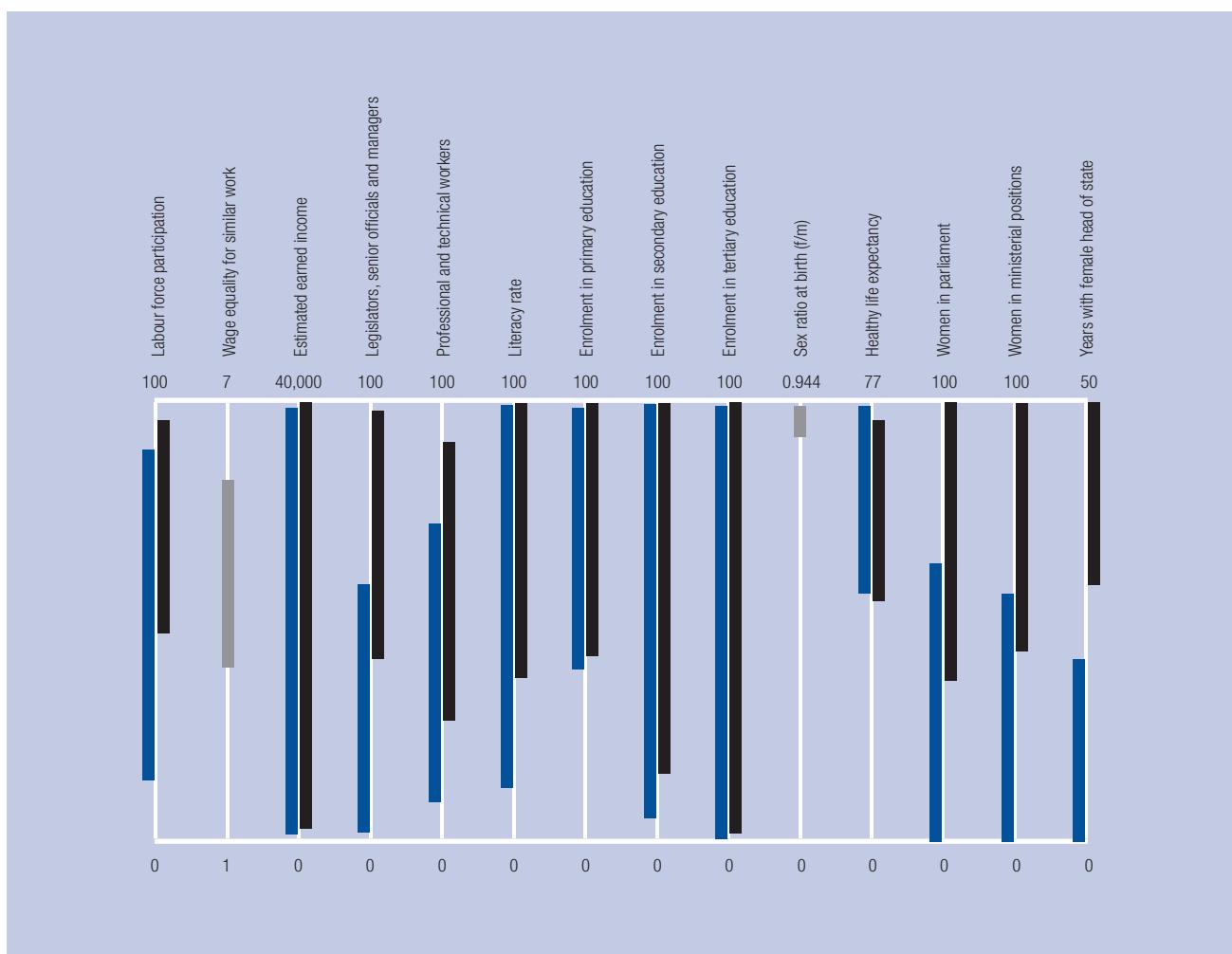
Appendix D: Spread of Minimum and Maximum Values by Indicator, 2014

The chart below shows the spread of the minimum and maximum values for each of the 14 indicators of the Global Gender Gap Index. Each indicator is presented with its own scale of the minimum possible female and male minimum and maximum possible values. For Wage equality for similar work, this is a scale of 1 (worst value for women) to 7 (best value for women). For Estimated earned income the maximum value is 40,000 US dollars; this is the benchmark used in the calculation of the Index. For Sex ratio at birth (female / male) the maximum value is a ratio of 0.944; this is the benchmark used in the calculation of the Index. For Healthy life expectancy, the maximum value

listed is that of the countries with the best performance on this indicator (Japan and Singapore at 77 years). For Years as head of state the minimum value is 0 years and the maximum value is 50 years. All other indicators are expressed as percentages with a minimum value of 0% and a maximum value of 100%.

Male values are represented with black bars. In the case of indicators with a value that represents a combined measure of the male and female situations (Wage equality for similar work and Sex ratio at birth), a grey bar is used.

Figure D1: Female and male ranges of indicators, 2014



Appendix E: Rankings by Indicator, 2014

Tables E1 to E14 display the rankings of the 142 countries on each of the 14 indicators included in the Index. Female-to-male ratios are not truncated at the equality benchmark in this Appendix, whereas they are for the calculation of the Global Gender Gap Index, as noted in Part 1. This allows the reader to see non-truncated values and reverse gender gaps where they exist.

On the Labour force participation indicator, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda and Burundi have reverse gender gaps, with a ratio higher than 1.00 (equality). Algeria and Syria are the two countries with the lowest score on this indicator. On the Perceived wage equality for similar work indicator, the two highest countries are Burundi, Mongolia, whereas the two lowest-performing countries are Israel and Angola. No country has reached parity on that indicator. Denmark, Australia, Tanzania and Kenya rank at the top on the Estimated earned income indicator, while Jordan, Iran, Islamic Rep. and Algeria rank at the bottom. Jamaica, Colombia, Lesotho and Fiji display a ratio higher than 1.00 on the Legislators, senior officials and managers indicator, while Algeria, Pakistan and Yemen have the lowest ranks on that indicator. Sixty-one out of the 142 countries that provided data for the Professional and technical workers indicator have a female-to-male ratio higher than 1.00. Yemen and Fiji are the two lowest countries on that indicator.

On the Literacy rate indicator, twenty-one countries, including Lesotho and Jamaica have ratios higher than 1.00. Liberia and Guinea are the two lowest countries on that indicator. Sixty countries shows ratios higher than 1.00 on the Enrolment in primary education indicator, whereas Angola and Chad, the two lowest-performing countries on that indicator, have ratios of 0.77. On the Enrolment in secondary education indicator, 79 countries (out of the 125 countries that have provided data on that indicator) have ratios higher than 1.00, with Lesotho holding the first place. Chad is the lowest-performing country on that indicator with a ratio of 0.33. Seventy-one percent of the countries with data on Enrolment in tertiary education have ratios higher than 1.00. Chad is also the lowest-performing country on that indicator with a ratio of 0.24.

Kazakhstan ranks first on the Sex ratio at birth (female-over-male value) indicator and is the only country with a sex ratio higher than 1.00. China, Azerbaijan, India, Vietnam and Armenia are the lowest-ranking countries on that indicator. On the Healthy life expectancy indicator, 82 countries show ratios lower than 1.06, the equality benchmark. The two lowest-performing countries on that indicator are Mali and Qatar.

Rwanda is the only country in the world with a ratio higher than 1.00 on the Women in parliament indicator. Cuba and Sweden are next. Yemen and Qatar rank the

lowest with no women in parliament. On the Women in ministerial positions indicator, Nicaragua and Sweden present ratios higher than 1.00 (1.33 and 1.30 respectively). Brunei Darussalam, Lebanon, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are the lowest-performing countries on that indicator with no women in ministerial positions. Finally, no country has reached parity on the Years with female head of state indicator. The highest performing countries are India, Ireland and Bangladesh, whereas 56% of countries with data on that indicator have never had a female head of state over the past 50 years.

Appendix E: Rankings by Indicator, 2014 (cont'd.)

Table E1: Labour force participation

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
Malawi	85	81	1.05	1	Singapore	65	82	0.79	72
Mozambique	86	83	1.04	2	Montenegro*	52	66	0.79	73
Rwanda*	88	86	1.02	3	Uruguay	67	86	0.78	74
Burundi	84	83	1.02	4	Romania	57	72	0.78	75
Lao PDR	80	81	0.99	5	Tajikistan	62	80	0.77	76
Tanzania	90	91	0.99	6	Serbia	53	69	0.77	77
Madagascar	88	91	0.97	7	Georgia	60	78	0.77	78
Uganda	77	80	0.96	8	South Africa	49	63	0.77	79
Ghana	69	72	0.96	9	Nigeria	48	64	0.76	80
Iceland	82	86	0.95	10	Brazil	65	85	0.76	81
Finland	73	77	0.95	11	Greece	59	77	0.76	82
Lithuania	71	75	0.95	12	Japan	64	84	0.75	83
Sweden	78	82	0.94	13	Senegal	67	90	0.75	84
Norway	76	81	0.94	14	Maldives	58	79	0.73	85
Zimbabwe*	85	91	0.93	15	Korea, Rep.	55	76	0.72	86
Nepal	83	89	0.93	16	Trinidad and Tobago	59	82	0.72	87
Cambodia	82	88	0.93	17	Italy	53	74	0.72	88
Azerbaijan	68	73	0.93	18	Kyrgyz Republic	59	82	0.72	89
Latvia	72	77	0.93	19	Colombia	59	82	0.72	90
Denmark	76	81	0.93	20	Armenia	56	77	0.72	91
Vietnam	79	85	0.92	21	Brunei Darussalam	56	79	0.71	92
Liberia*	59	65	0.92	22	Albania	52	74	0.70	93
Estonia	72	79	0.91	23	Bangladesh	60	87	0.70	94
Kazakhstan	75	82	0.91	24	Chile	55	79	0.69	95
Canada	74	82	0.91	25	Ecuador	58	85	0.67	96
Moldova	43	47	0.91	26	Argentina	55	82	0.67	97
Bahamas	76	84	0.91	27	Dominican Republic	56	83	0.67	98
Botswana	75	83	0.91	28	Paraguay	58	88	0.66	99
Slovenia	67	74	0.90	29	Macedonia, FYR	51	77	0.66	100
Barbados	77	85	0.90	30	Venezuela	55	83	0.66	101
Portugal	70	78	0.90	31	Philippines	53	81	0.65	102
Ethiopia	81	90	0.90	32	Cuba	52	80	0.65	103
Bulgaria	63	71	0.89	33	Côte d'Ivoire	53	82	0.65	104
Belarus*	62	70	0.89	34	Cape Verde	55	86	0.64	105
France	66	75	0.88	35	Mali	52	82	0.63	106
Israel	67	76	0.88	36	Swaziland*	45	73	0.62	107
Netherlands	74	84	0.88	37	El Salvador	51	82	0.62	108
Burkina Faso	80	91	0.88	38	Indonesia	53	86	0.62	109
Russian Federation	68	78	0.87	39	Panama	53	86	0.62	110
New Zealand	73	83	0.87	40	Belize	52	85	0.61	111
Switzerland	77	89	0.87	41	Suriname	45	74	0.61	112
Bhutan	69	79	0.87	42	Mauritius	49	80	0.61	113
Germany	72	83	0.87	43	Malta	47	78	0.61	114
Namibia	56	64	0.87	44	Costa Rica	51	84	0.60	115
Austria	71	82	0.87	45	Nicaragua	49	82	0.60	116
Kenya	63	73	0.86	46	Malaysia	47	79	0.59	117
United States	67	78	0.86	47	Mexico	48	83	0.58	118
United Kingdom	70	82	0.85	48	Guatemala	51	90	0.57	119
Ukraine	63	73	0.85	49	Qatar	52	96	0.54	120
Zambia	73	86	0.85	50	Guyana	44	83	0.54	121
Australia	70	83	0.85	51	Kuwait	45	85	0.53	122
Belgium	61	72	0.85	52	Fiji	39	74	0.53	123
Spain	68	81	0.85	53	Honduras	44	85	0.52	124
Guinea*	67	80	0.84	54	United Arab Emirates	47	91	0.51	125
Croatia	58	69	0.84	55	Sri Lanka	39	81	0.48	126
China	70	84	0.84	56	Bahrain	41	89	0.46	127
Cyprus	66	79	0.83	57	Turkey	32	76	0.43	128
Mongolia	59	71	0.83	58	Mauritania	29	80	0.37	129
Hungary	58	70	0.83	59	India	30	84	0.36	130
Jamaica	62	74	0.83	60	Tunisia*	27	75	0.36	131
Luxembourg	62	75	0.83	61	Oman	30	84	0.36	132
Angola	64	78	0.83	62	Yemen	26	74	0.35	133
Thailand	71	86	0.83	63	Morocco	27	79	0.34	134
Chad	65	79	0.82	64	Lebanon	26	76	0.34	135
Poland	60	74	0.82	65	Egypt	26	79	0.32	136
Ireland	62	77	0.81	66	Pakistan	25	86	0.30	137
Lesotho	60	75	0.81	67	Saudi Arabia	19	77	0.25	138
Bolivia	66	82	0.80	68	Jordan	16	69	0.23	139
Slovak Republic	62	77	0.80	69	Iran, Islamic Rep.	17	76	0.23	140
Czech Republic	63	79	0.80	70	Algeria	16	76	0.21	141
Peru	69	87	0.80	71	Syria	14	76	0.19	142

Note: Female-to-male ratios are not truncated at the equality benchmark in this Appendix, whereas they are for the calculation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

* New countries 2014

Appendix E: Rankings by Indicator, 2014 (cont'd.)

Table E2: Wage equality survey

Country	Survey data†	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Survey data†	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
Burundi	5.81	0.83	1	Sweden	4.50	0.64	71
Mongolia	5.73	0.82	2	Guatemala	4.46	0.64	73
Qatar	5.67	0.81	3	Jordan	4.44	0.63	74
Thailand	5.67	0.81	4	Dominican Republic	4.43	0.63	75
Malaysia	5.67	0.81	5	Venezuela	4.42	0.63	76
Zambia	5.54	0.79	6	China	4.42	0.63	77
United Arab Emirates	5.51	0.79	7	Kuwait	4.41	0.63	78
Norway	5.51	0.79	8	Vietnam	4.41	0.63	79
Philippines	5.50	0.79	9	Germany	4.39	0.63	80
Singapore	5.50	0.79	10	Jamaica	4.37	0.62	81
Sri Lanka	5.49	0.78	11	Bulgaria	4.37	0.62	82
Egypt	5.46	0.78	12	South Africa	4.36	0.62	83
Algeria	5.43	0.78	13	Namibia	4.35	0.62	84
Nigeria	5.34	0.76	14	Nepal	4.34	0.62	85
Botswana	5.33	0.76	15	Lithuania	4.34	0.62	86
Finland	5.33	0.76	16	Turkey	4.31	0.62	87
Malawi	5.29	0.76	17	Costa Rica	4.31	0.62	88
Albania	5.22	0.75	18	Serbia	4.27	0.61	89
Iceland	5.20	0.74	19	Côte d'Ivoire	4.27	0.61	90
Barbados	5.19	0.74	20	Mali	4.26	0.61	91
Oman	5.18	0.74	21	Madagascar	4.25	0.61	92
Luxembourg	5.18	0.74	22	Nicaragua	4.24	0.61	93
Lao PDR	5.16	0.74	23	Guyana	4.24	0.61	94
Zimbabwe*	5.15	0.74	24	Estonia	4.23	0.60	95
Azerbaijan	5.15	0.74	25	Chad	4.20	0.60	96
Uganda	5.09	0.73	26	Portugal	4.15	0.59	97
Canada	5.06	0.72	27	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.14	0.59	98
Belgium	5.06	0.72	28	Ghana	4.12	0.59	99
Georgia	5.06	0.72	29	Guinea*	4.11	0.59	100
Kyrgyz Republic	5.05	0.72	30	Romania	4.08	0.58	101
Ireland	5.04	0.72	31	Morocco	4.07	0.58	102
Honduras	5.03	0.72	32	Lesotho	4.06	0.58	103
New Zealand	5.02	0.72	33	Lebanon	4.03	0.58	104
Macedonia, FYR	5.00	0.71	34	Bangladesh	3.97	0.57	105
Montenegro*	4.98	0.71	35	Colombia	3.93	0.56	106
Tajikistan	4.95	0.71	36	Croatia	3.93	0.56	107
Tunisia*	4.95	0.71	37	Saudi Arabia	3.92	0.56	108
Denmark	4.94	0.71	38	India	3.90	0.56	109
Kazakhstan	4.94	0.71	39	Paraguay	3.88	0.55	110
Bahrain	4.94	0.71	40	Pakistan	3.87	0.55	111
Moldova	4.91	0.70	41	Argentina	3.84	0.55	112
Cyprus	4.90	0.70	42	El Salvador	3.83	0.55	113
Kenya	4.90	0.70	43	Suriname	3.79	0.54	114
Cambodia	4.88	0.70	44	Peru	3.79	0.54	115
Malta	4.86	0.69	45	Mexico	3.77	0.54	116
Ukraine	4.85	0.69	46	Spain	3.77	0.54	117
Ethiopia	4.84	0.69	47	Uruguay	3.72	0.53	118
United Kingdom	4.83	0.69	48	Czech Republic	3.71	0.53	119
Bhutan	4.82	0.69	49	Poland	3.68	0.53	120
Swaziland*	4.80	0.69	50	Bolivia	3.66	0.52	121
Indonesia	4.80	0.69	51	Austria	3.66	0.52	122
Russian Federation	4.78	0.68	52	Slovak Republic	3.60	0.51	123
Japan	4.77	0.68	53	Brazil	3.57	0.51	124
Cape Verde	4.77	0.68	54	Korea, Rep.	3.56	0.51	125
Latvia	4.73	0.68	55	France	3.51	0.50	126
Netherlands	4.72	0.67	56	Hungary	3.48	0.50	127
Senegal	4.72	0.67	57	Chile	3.48	0.50	128
Slovenia	4.67	0.67	58	Italy	3.38	0.48	129
Switzerland	4.66	0.67	59	Israel	3.30	0.47	130
Mauritania	4.65	0.66	60	Angola	2.83	0.40	131
Armenia	4.64	0.66	61	Bahamas	—	—	—
Burkina Faso	4.64	0.66	62	Belarus*	—	—	—
Australia	4.62	0.66	63	Belize	—	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	4.61	0.66	64	Brunei Darussalam	—	—	—
United States	4.60	0.66	65	Cuba	—	—	—
Yemen	4.60	0.66	66	Ecuador	—	—	—
Tanzania	4.58	0.65	67	Fiji	—	—	—
Greece	4.58	0.65	68	Liberia*	—	—	—
Panama	4.52	0.65	69	Maldives	—	—	—
Mauritius	4.52	0.65	70	Rwanda*	—	—	—
Mozambique	4.50	0.64	71	Syria	—	—	—

* New countries 2014

† 1 = Not at all – significantly below those of men; 7 = Fully – equal to those of men

Appendix E: Rankings by Indicator, 2014 (cont'd.)

Table E3: Estimated earned income

Country	Female	Male	Female (with 40,000 cut-off)	Male (with 40,000 cut-off)	Female-to- male ratio	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female (with 40,000 cut-off)	Male (with 40,000 cut-off)	Female-to- male ratio	Rank
Denmark	43,316	42,226	40,000	40,000	1.03	1	El Salvador	5,666	9,691	5,666	9,691	0.58	72
Australia	43,023	44,621	40,000	40,000	0.96	2	Guatemala	5,246	9,072	5,246	9,072	0.58	73
Tanzania	1,618	1,748	1,618	1,748	0.93	3	Kazakhstan	16,175	28,020	16,175	28,020	0.58	74
Kenya	2,054	2,238	2,054	2,238	0.92	4	Nigeria	4,029	6,989	4,029	6,989	0.58	75
Botswana	13,382	15,998	13,382	15,998	0.84	5	Paraguay	5,357	9,293	5,357	9,293	0.58	76
Vietnam	4,510	5,498	4,510	5,498	0.82	6	Ireland	32,050	55,801	32,050	40,000	0.57	77
Slovenia	25,544	31,443	25,544	31,443	0.81	7	Israel	22,918	39,955	22,918	39,955	0.57	78
Mozambique	883	1,098	883	1,098	0.80	8	Uruguay	13,407	23,497	13,407	23,497	0.57	79
Sweden	37,788	47,978	37,788	40,000	0.79	9	Senegal	1,608	2,839	1,608	2,839	0.57	80
Burundi	661	841	661	841	0.79	10	Costa Rica	9,592	16,933	9,592	16,933	0.57	81
Norway	58,109	74,157	40,000	40,000	0.78	11	Trinidad and Tobago	21,455	37,911	21,455	37,911	0.57	82
Thailand	12,157	15,559	12,157	15,559	0.78	12	Brunei Darussalam	51,805	92,299	40,000	40,000	0.56	83
Malawi	659	844	659	844	0.78	13	Russian Federation	17,295	30,933	17,295	30,933	0.56	84
Moldova	3,701	4,794	3,701	4,794	0.77	14	Colombia	8,538	15,356	8,538	15,356	0.56	85
Rwanda	1,217	1,598	1,217	1,598	0.76	15	Kyrgyz Republic	2,050	3,766	2,050	3,766	0.54	86
Mongolia	7,107	9,783	7,107	9,783	0.73	16	Greece	18,339	33,950	18,339	33,950	0.54	87
Lao PDR	3,753	5,184	3,753	5,184	0.72	17	Swaziland*	4,225	7,859	4,225	7,859	0.54	88
Croatia	17,484	24,690	17,484	24,690	0.71	18	Albania	6,562	12,226	6,562	12,226	0.54	89
Ecuador	8,347	11,799	8,347	11,799	0.71	19	Maldives	7,935	14,946	7,935	14,946	0.53	90
Romania	15,023	21,263	15,023	21,263	0.71	20	United Kingdom	24,820	46,958	24,820	40,000	0.53	91
Portugal	21,605	30,593	21,605	30,593	0.71	21	South Africa	8,464	16,163	8,464	16,163	0.52	92
Madagascar	1,159	1,647	1,159	1,647	0.70	22	Nepal	1,503	2,873	1,503	2,873	0.52	93
Zimbabwe	1,123	1,605	1,123	1,605	0.70	23	Bangladesh	1,645	3,146	1,645	3,146	0.52	94
Cambodia	2,344	3,357	2,344	3,357	0.70	24	Malaysia	15,280	29,711	15,280	29,711	0.51	95
Iceland	31,992	46,110	31,992	40,000	0.69	25	Ethiopia	837	1,641	837	1,641	0.51	96
Latvia	18,056	26,271	18,056	26,271	0.69	26	Austria	29,746	59,212	29,746	40,000	0.50	97
Bulgaria	13,130	19,115	13,130	19,115	0.69	27	Luxembourg	59,917	119,401	40,000	40,000	0.50	98
Finland	32,028	46,628	32,028	40,000	0.69	28	Japan	23,949	47,924	23,949	40,000	0.50	99
Liberia*	644	946	644	946	0.68	29	Indonesia	5,975	12,009	5,975	12,009	0.50	100
France	29,992	44,028	29,992	40,000	0.68	30	Chile	14,245	28,849	14,245	28,849	0.49	101
Philippines	4,925	7,290	4,925	7,290	0.68	31	Cote d'Ivoire	1,813	3,738	1,813	3,738	0.49	102
Bahamas, The	18,627	27,776	18,627	27,776	0.67	32	Italy	22,848	47,723	22,848	40,000	0.48	103
Burkina Faso	1,246	1,867	1,246	1,867	0.67	33	Netherlands	28,107	58,846	28,107	40,000	0.48	104
Ghana	2,956	4,463	2,956	4,463	0.66	34	Cuba	12,102	25,419	12,102	25,419	0.48	105
Serbia	9,435	14,276	9,435	14,276	0.66	35	Korea, Rep.	19,395	40,740	19,395	40,000	0.48	106
Canada	32,916	49,809	32,916	40,000	0.66	36	Cape Verde	4,130	8,737	4,130	8,737	0.47	107
Peru	9,367	14,233	9,367	14,233	0.66	37	Nicaragua	2,758	5,933	2,758	5,933	0.46	108
Barbados	12,279	18,868	12,279	18,868	0.65	38	Belize	5,441	11,734	5,441	11,734	0.46	109
Poland	18,094	27,805	18,094	27,805	0.65	39	Mexico	10,468	22,769	10,468	22,769	0.46	110
Ukraine	6,783	10,460	6,783	10,460	0.65	40	Suriname	9,704	21,147	9,704	21,147	0.46	111
Estonia	19,515	30,156	19,515	30,156	0.65	41	Georgia	4,348	9,567	4,348	9,567	0.45	112
United States	40,799	63,057	40,000	40,000	0.65	42	Guyana	3,757	8,485	3,757	8,485	0.44	113
Germany	33,583	52,170	33,583	40,000	0.64	43	Azerbaijan	9,874	22,544	9,874	22,544	0.44	114
Lithuania	19,394	30,166	19,394	30,166	0.64	44	Mauritius	9,934	23,182	9,934	23,182	0.43	115
China	8,499	13,247	8,499	13,247	0.64	45	Malta	17,047	40,861	17,047	40,000	0.42	116
Dominican Republic	8,741	13,671	8,741	13,671	0.64	46	Mali	949	2,310	949	2,310	0.41	117
Bhutan	5,847	9,151	5,847	9,151	0.64	47	Uganda	780	1,932	780	1,932	0.40	118
Singapore	56,836	89,040	40,000	40,000	0.64	48	Honduras	2,585	6,413	2,585	6,413	0.40	119
Switzerland	41,570	65,147	40,000	40,000	0.64	49	Turkey	10,501	26,893	10,501	26,893	0.39	120
Zambia	2,365	3,722	2,365	3,722	0.64	50	Sri Lanka	5,030	13,180	5,030	13,180	0.38	121
Belarus*	13,524	21,360	13,524	21,360	0.63	51	Fiji	4,181	11,052	4,181	11,052	0.38	122
Angola	5,797	9,181	5,797	9,181	0.63	52	Qatar	59,979	161,527	40,000	40,000	0.37	123
Venezuela, RB	13,836	22,040	13,836	22,040	0.63	53	Kuwait	40,942	115,738	40,000	40,000	0.35	124
Tajikistan	1,818	2,899	1,818	2,899	0.63	54	Egypt, Arab Rep.	5,138	16,556	5,138	16,556	0.31	125
Belgium	31,383	50,100	31,383	40,000	0.63	55	United Arab Emirates	21,565	73,414	21,565	40,000	0.29	126
Guinea*	952	1,522	952	1,522	0.63	56	Morocco	3,123	10,988	3,123	10,988	0.28	127
Chad	1,556	2,519	1,556	2,519	0.62	57	Bahrain	15,987	56,703	15,987	40,000	0.28	128
Bolivia	4,372	7,130	4,372	7,130	0.61	58	Mauritania	1,299	4,656	1,299	4,656	0.28	129
Namibia	7,093	11,633	7,093	11,633	0.61	59	Oman	17,359	62,341	17,359	40,000	0.28	130
Panama	12,775	21,035	12,775	21,035	0.61	60	Yemen, Rep.	1,751	6,343	1,751	6,343	0.28	131
Lesotho	1,827	3,009	1,827	3,009	0.61	61	Tunisia*	4,690	17,003	4,690	17,003	0.28	132
Hungary	17,299	28,530	17,299	28,530	0.61	62	Lebanon	7,106	26,157	7,106	26,157	0.27	133
Jamaica	6,468	10,735	6,468	10,735	0.60	63	Saudi Arabia	19,763	75,667	19,763	40,000	0.26	134
Macedonia, FYR	8,847	14,809	8,847	14,809	0.60	64	India	1,980	8,087	1,980	8,087	0.24	135
Spain	24,107	40,356	24,107	40,000	0.60	65	Pakistan	1,342	7,367	1,342	7,367	0.18	136
Cyprus	22,755	38,442	22,755	38,442	0.59	66	Jordan	3,442	19,300	3,442	19,300	0.18	137
Czech Republic	20,547	34,727	20,547	34,727	0.59	67	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4,656	26,644	4,656	26,644	0.17	138
Armenia	5,469	9,250	5,469	9,250	0.59	68	Algeria	3,669	22,127	3,669	22,127	0.17	139
Brazil	10,821	18,402	10,821	18,402	0.59	69	Argentina	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	24,478	41,678	24,478	40,000	0.59	70	Montenegro*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slovak Republic	19,251	32,804	19,251	32,804	0.59	71	Syrian Arab Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—

* New countries 2014

Appendix E: Rankings by Indicator, 2014 (cont'd.)

Table E4: Legislators, senior officials and managers

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
Jamaica	59	41	1.46	1	Denmark	28	72	0.40	72
Colombia	53	47	1.13	2	Sri Lanka	28	72	0.40	72
Lesotho	52	48	1.07	3	Thailand	28	72	0.39	74
Fiji	51	49	1.04	4	Suriname	28	72	0.39	75
Philippines	48	52	0.91	5	Croatia	28	72	0.38	76
Panama	47	53	0.90	6	Bhutan	27	73	0.37	77
Belarus*	46	54	0.86	7	Montenegro*	27	73	0.37	77
Latvia	46	54	0.84	8	Malta	27	73	0.37	79
Guatemala	45	55	0.81	9	Ethiopia	27	74	0.36	80
Bahamas	44	56	0.79	10	Czech Republic	26	74	0.36	81
Moldova	44	56	0.79	10	Italy	26	74	0.35	82
Uruguay	44	56	0.78	12	Guyana	26	74	0.35	83
El Salvador	44	57	0.77	13	Brunei Darussalam	26	75	0.34	84
Barbados	43	57	0.77	14	Greece	25	75	0.34	85
Trinidad and Tobago	43	57	0.76	15	Armenia	24	76	0.31	86
Namibia	43	57	0.75	16	Guinea*	24	76	0.31	87
United States	43	57	0.75	16	Chile	24	76	0.31	88
Mongolia	42	58	0.72	18	Mauritius	23	77	0.31	89
Belize	41	59	0.71	19	Macedonia, FYR	23	77	0.30	90
Nicaragua	41	59	0.69	20	Vietnam	23	77	0.30	91
Honduras	41	59	0.68	21	Albania	23	78	0.29	92
Iceland	40	60	0.67	22	Malaysia	22	79	0.27	93
New Zealand	40	60	0.67	22	Liberia*	21	79	0.27	94
Ukraine	40	60	0.66	24	Indonesia	21	79	0.27	95
France	39	61	0.65	25	Zimbabwe*	21	79	0.26	96
Russian Federation	39	61	0.64	26	Uganda	20	80	0.25	97
Ghana	39	61	0.64	27	Luxembourg	19	82	0.23	98
Slovenia	39	61	0.64	27	Zambia	19	82	0.23	98
Lithuania	39	61	0.63	29	Cambodia	18	82	0.22	100
Botswana	39	61	0.63	30	China	17	83	0.20	101
Hungary	39	61	0.63	31	Tanzania	16	84	0.20	102
Paraguay	39	61	0.63	31	Cyprus	16	84	0.19	103
Kazakhstan	38	62	0.62	33	Tunisia*	15	85	0.17	104
Cuba	38	62	0.62	34	Iran, Islamic Rep.	15	85	0.17	105
Poland	38	62	0.61	35	Kuwait	14	86	0.16	106
Brazil	37	63	0.59	36	Nepal	14	86	0.16	107
Dominican Republic	37	63	0.59	37	Maldives	13	87	0.15	108
Madagascar	37	63	0.58	38	Morocco	13	87	0.15	109
Bulgaria	36	64	0.57	39	Bahrain	13	88	0.14	110
Australia	36	64	0.57	40	Turkey	12	88	0.14	111
Canada	36	64	0.57	40	Japan	11	89	0.12	112
Costa Rica	36	64	0.57	40	Korea, Rep.	11	89	0.12	113
Ecuador	36	64	0.56	43	Syria	10	90	0.11	114
Sweden	36	65	0.55	44	United Arab Emirates	10	90	0.11	115
Bolivia	35	65	0.54	45	Egypt	10	90	0.11	116
Portugal	35	65	0.53	46	Oman	9	91	0.10	117
United Kingdom	34	66	0.52	47	Lebanon	8	92	0.09	118
Azerbaijan	34	66	0.52	48	Jordan	8	92	0.09	119
Georgia	34	66	0.51	49	Saudi Arabia	7	93	0.08	120
Rwanda*	34	66	0.51	50	Qatar	7	93	0.07	121
Venezuela	33	67	0.50	51	Bangladesh	5	95	0.06	122
Switzerland	33	67	0.50	52	Algeria	5	95	0.05	123
Slovak Republic	33	67	0.49	53	Pakistan	3	97	0.03	124
Estonia	33	67	0.49	54	Yemen	2	98	0.02	125
Ireland	33	67	0.48	55	Angola	—	—	—	—
Belgium	32	68	0.48	56	Burkina Faso	—	—	—	—
Kyrgyz Republic	32	68	0.48	57	Burundi	—	—	—	—
Norway	32	68	0.47	58	Cape Verde	—	—	—	—
Mexico	32	68	0.47	59	Chad	—	—	—	—
Israel	32	68	0.47	60	Côte d'Ivoire	—	—	—	—
Romania	32	69	0.46	61	India	—	—	—	—
Singapore	31	69	0.46	62	Kenya	—	—	—	—
Germany	31	69	0.45	63	Lao PDR	—	—	—	—
Argentina	31	69	0.45	64	Malawi	—	—	—	—
South Africa	30	70	0.43	65	Mali	—	—	—	—
Austria	30	70	0.43	66	Mauritania	—	—	—	—
Spain	30	70	0.43	66	Mozambique	—	—	—	—
Finland	30	70	0.42	68	Nigeria	—	—	—	—
Peru	30	70	0.42	68	Senegal	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	29	71	0.41	70	Swaziland*	—	—	—	—
Serbia	29	71	0.41	70	Tajikistan	—	—	—	—

* New countries 2014

Appendix E: Rankings by Indicator, 2014 (cont'd.)

Table E5: Professional and technical workers

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
Belarus*	73	27	2.66	1	Indonesia	48	52	0.93	72
Guinea*	71	29	2.50	2	Madagascar	48	52	0.92	73
Lithuania	68	32	2.15	3	Netherlands	48	53	0.91	74
Moldova	66	34	1.93	4	France	48	53	0.90	75
Venezuela	66	34	1.91	5	Sri Lanka	48	53	0.90	76
Armenia	65	35	1.88	6	Austria	47	53	0.89	77
Kyrgyz Republic	65	35	1.83	7	Japan	47	53	0.87	78
Russian Federation	64	36	1.81	8	Zimbabwe*	47	53	0.87	79
Estonia	64	36	1.77	9	Chile	46	54	0.87	80
Ukraine	64	37	1.74	10	Switzerland	46	54	0.87	81
Latvia	63	37	1.72	11	El Salvador	46	54	0.87	82
Bahamas	63	37	1.70	12	Luxembourg	46	54	0.86	83
Mongolia	62	38	1.64	13	Guatemala	46	54	0.85	84
Kazakhstan	62	38	1.64	14	Italy	46	54	0.84	85
Georgia	62	38	1.62	15	Bolivia	45	55	0.83	86
Bulgaria	61	39	1.58	16	Singapore	45	55	0.82	87
Philippines	61	39	1.55	17	Mexico	45	55	0.81	88
Azerbaijan	59	41	1.46	18	Brunei Darussalam	44	56	0.79	89
Guyana	59	41	1.41	19	Costa Rica	44	56	0.78	90
Poland	58	42	1.41	20	Malaysia	44	56	0.77	91
Hungary	58	42	1.39	21	Peru	43	57	0.76	92
Lesotho	58	42	1.38	22	Mauritius	43	58	0.74	93
Iceland	58	42	1.36	23	Rwanda*	42	58	0.73	94
Canada	57	43	1.32	24	Uganda	42	58	0.71	95
Slovenia	57	43	1.31	25	Tunisia*	42	59	0.71	96
Slovak Republic	57	44	1.30	26	Syria	41	59	0.70	97
Albania	56	44	1.29	27	Korea, Rep.	41	59	0.69	98
Serbia	56	44	1.29	28	Malta	41	59	0.69	98
Romania	56	44	1.28	29	Cuba	38	62	0.62	100
Namibia	56	44	1.28	30	Tanzania	38	62	0.61	101
Thailand	56	44	1.27	31	Turkey	37	63	0.58	102
Uruguay	56	44	1.25	32	Egypt	37	63	0.58	103
New Zealand	56	45	1.25	33	Morocco	36	64	0.55	104
Trinidad and Tobago	55	45	1.21	34	Algeria	35	65	0.55	105
United States	55	45	1.20	35	Liberia*	35	65	0.54	106
Brazil	55	45	1.20	36	Iran, Islamic Rep.	35	65	0.54	107
Dominican Republic	55	46	1.20	37	Cambodia	35	65	0.54	108
Colombia	54	46	1.17	38	Kuwait	34	66	0.52	109
Paraguay	54	47	1.15	39	Ghana	34	66	0.52	110
Israel	53	47	1.13	40	Jordan	34	66	0.51	111
Panama	53	47	1.13	40	Bahrain	33	67	0.50	112
Argentina	53	47	1.11	42	Oman	33	67	0.49	113
Ireland	53	48	1.10	43	Ethiopia	33	67	0.48	114
Maldives	52	48	1.09	44	Zambia	31	69	0.46	115
Vietnam	52	48	1.09	45	Bhutan	31	69	0.44	116
Barbados	52	48	1.09	46	Saudi Arabia	28	73	0.38	117
Sweden	52	48	1.08	47	Bangladesh	24	76	0.32	118
China	52	48	1.08	48	Pakistan	22	78	0.28	119
Finland	52	48	1.08	49	United Arab Emirates	22	78	0.28	120
Honduras	52	48	1.08	50	Nepal	20	80	0.24	121
Portugal	52	48	1.08	51	Qatar	20	81	0.24	122
Denmark	52	49	1.06	52	Yemen	15	85	0.18	123
Nicaragua	51	49	1.05	53	Fiji	9	91	0.10	124
South Africa	51	49	1.05	54	Angola	—	—	—	—
Montenegro*	51	49	1.04	55	Burkina Faso	—	—	—	—
Suriname	51	49	1.04	56	Burundi	—	—	—	—
Australia	51	49	1.03	57	Cape Verde	—	—	—	—
Macedonia, FYR	51	50	1.02	58	Chad	—	—	—	—
Croatia	51	50	1.02	59	Côte d'Ivoire	—	—	—	—
Botswana	50	50	1.01	60	India	—	—	—	—
Belize	50	50	1.00	61	Jamaica	—	—	—	—
Greece	50	50	1.00	62	Kenya	—	—	—	—
Belgium	50	50	0.99	63	Lao PDR	—	—	—	—
Ecuador	50	50	0.99	64	Malawi	—	—	—	—
Germany	49	51	0.98	65	Mali	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	49	51	0.95	66	Mauritania	—	—	—	—
Cyprus	49	51	0.95	67	Mozambique	—	—	—	—
Spain	49	51	0.95	68	Nigeria	—	—	—	—
Czech Republic	49	51	0.94	69	Senegal	—	—	—	—
Lebanon	48	52	0.93	70	Swaziland*	—	—	—	—
Norway	48	52	0.93	71	Tajikistan	—	—	—	—

* New countries 2014

Appendix E: Rankings by Indicator, 2014 (cont'd.)

Table E6: Literacy rate

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
Lesotho	85	66	1.30	1	Panama	93	95	0.99	72
Jamaica	92	83	1.12	2	Spain	97	99	0.99	73
Guyana	87	82	1.06	3	Suriname	94	95	0.99	74
Namibia	78	74	1.05	4	Swaziland*	82	84	0.98	75
Malta	94	91	1.03	5	Israel	97	99	0.98	76
United Arab Emirates	91	89	1.02	6	Montenegro*	98	99	0.98	77
Bahamas	97	95	1.02	7	Paraguay	93	95	0.98	78
Botswana	87	86	1.01	8	Greece	96	98	0.98	79
Dominican Republic	91	90	1.01	9	Serbia	97	99	0.98	80
Philippines	96	95	1.01	10	Mexico	93	95	0.98	81
Brazil	92	91	1.01	11	Ecuador	92	94	0.98	82
Uruguay	99	98	1.01	12	Albania	96	98	0.98	83
Costa Rica	98	97	1.00	13	Macedonia, FYR	96	99	0.98	84
Colombia	94	93	1.00	14	South Africa	93	95	0.97	85
Mongolia	98	98	1.00	15	Sri Lanka	90	93	0.97	86
Barbados	99	99	1.00	16	Brunei Darussalam	94	97	0.96	87
Argentina	98	98	1.00	17	Portugal	93	96	0.96	88
Maldives	98	98	1.00	18	Fiji	92	96	0.96	89
Lithuania	100	100	1.00	19	Singapore	94	98	0.96	90
Latvia	100	100	1.00	20	Vietnam	91	96	0.95	91
Estonia	100	100	1.00	21	Bahrain	92	96	0.95	92
Australia	99	99	1.00	22	Burundi	85	89	0.95	93
Austria	99	99	1.00	22	China	93	97	0.95	94
Belgium	99	99	1.00	22	Malaysia	91	95	0.95	95
Canada	99	99	1.00	22	Saudi Arabia	91	97	0.95	96
Czech Republic	99	99	1.00	22	Bolivia	92	97	0.95	97
Denmark	99	99	1.00	22	Mauritius	87	92	0.94	98
Finland	99	99	1.00	22	Indonesia	90	96	0.94	99
France	99	99	1.00	22	El Salvador	83	88	0.94	100
Germany	99	99	1.00	22	Peru	91	97	0.94	101
Iceland	99	99	1.00	22	Turkey	92	98	0.93	102
Ireland	99	99	1.00	22	Lebanon	86	93	0.92	103
Japan	99	99	1.00	22	Madagascar	62	67	0.91	104
Korea, Rep.	99	99	1.00	22	Zimbabwe*	80	88	0.91	105
Luxembourg	99	99	1.00	22	Oman	82	90	0.91	106
Netherlands	99	99	1.00	22	Cape Verde	80	90	0.89	107
New Zealand	99	99	1.00	22	Iran, Islamic Rep.	79	89	0.89	108
Norway	99	99	1.00	22	Bangladesh	55	62	0.88	109
Slovak Republic	99	99	1.00	22	Syria	79	91	0.87	110
Sweden	99	99	1.00	22	Rwanda*	62	71	0.87	111
Switzerland	99	99	1.00	22	Kenya	67	78	0.86	112
United Kingdom	99	99	1.00	22	Guatemala	72	85	0.85	113
United States	99	99	1.00	22	Ghana	65	78	0.83	114
Thailand	96	96	1.00	44	Tunisia*	72	88	0.82	115
Cuba	100	100	1.00	45	Egypt	66	82	0.81	116
Hungary	99	99	1.00	46	Tanzania	61	75	0.81	117
Slovenia	100	100	1.00	47	Cambodia	66	83	0.80	118
Russian Federation	100	100	1.00	48	Algeria	64	81	0.79	119
Georgia	100	100	1.00	49	Uganda	65	83	0.78	120
Kazakhstan	100	100	1.00	50	Lao PDR	63	82	0.77	121
Ukraine	100	100	1.00	51	Morocco	58	76	0.76	122
Chile	98	99	1.00	52	Zambia	52	72	0.72	123
Tajikistan	100	100	1.00	53	Angola	59	82	0.72	124
Azerbaijan	100	100	1.00	54	Malawi	51	72	0.71	125
Armenia	100	100	1.00	55	India	51	75	0.68	126
Nicaragua	78	78	1.00	56	Nigeria	41	61	0.68	127
Belarus*	99	100	1.00	57	Nepal	47	71	0.66	128
Poland	100	100	1.00	58	Pakistan	42	67	0.63	129
Venezuela	95	96	1.00	59	Mauritania	35	57	0.62	130
Italy	99	99	1.00	60	Senegal	40	66	0.61	131
Kyrgyz Republic	99	100	0.99	61	Yemen	50	83	0.61	132
Trinidad and Tobago	98	99	0.99	62	Bhutan	39	65	0.59	133
Honduras	85	86	0.99	63	Chad	28	47	0.59	134
Bulgaria	98	99	0.99	64	Côte d'Ivoire	30	52	0.59	135
Romania	98	99	0.99	65	Ethiopia	29	49	0.59	136
Kuwait	95	96	0.99	66	Burkina Faso	22	37	0.59	137
Moldova	99	100	0.99	67	Mali	25	43	0.57	138
Croatia	99	100	0.99	68	Mozambique	36	67	0.54	139
Jordan	97	98	0.99	69	Liberia*	27	61	0.44	140
Cyprus	98	99	0.99	70	Guinea*	12	37	0.33	141
Qatar	96	97	0.99	71	Belize	—	—	—	—

* New countries 2014

Appendix E: Rankings by Indicator, 2014 (cont'd.)

Table E7: Enrolment in primary education

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
Guyana	76	67	1.13	1	Bolivia	83	83	1.00	72
Armenia	89	80	1.10	2	Bulgaria	95	95	1.00	73
Senegal	76	71	1.08	3	Jamaica	91	91	1.00	74
Mauritania	72	67	1.07	4	China	87	87	1.00	75
Malawi	96	90	1.07	5	Sweden	99	100	1.00	76
Bahamas	99	93	1.06	6	United States	92	92	1.00	77
Bangladesh	93	90	1.04	7	Ireland	95	96	1.00	78
Lesotho	83	80	1.04	8	Nepal	97	98	1.00	79
Rwanda*	90	87	1.03	9	Tanzania	97	98	0.99	80
Namibia	89	86	1.03	10	Barbados	97	97	0.99	81
Bhutan	92	89	1.03	11	Paraguay	82	82	0.99	82
Swaziland*	86	84	1.03	12	Korea, Rep.	99	99	0.99	83
Uganda	92	90	1.03	13	Morocco	97	98	0.99	84
Saudi Arabia	98	95	1.03	14	Uruguay	99	99	0.99	85
Luxembourg	93	91	1.02	15	Moldova	88	88	0.99	86
Brazil	95	94	1.02	16	Panama	91	92	0.99	87
Ukraine	99	97	1.02	17	Tunisia*	98	99	0.99	88
Zimbabwe*	84	82	1.02	18	Argentina	99	100	0.99	89
Honduras	95	93	1.02	19	Colombia	83	84	0.99	90
Philippines	89	88	1.02	20	Lithuania	95	96	0.99	91
Mexico	97	96	1.02	21	Trinidad and Tobago	95	96	0.99	92
Zambia	94	93	1.02	22	Croatia	89	90	0.99	93
Ecuador	96	94	1.01	23	Romania	85	86	0.99	94
Fiji	97	96	1.01	24	Guatemala	92	93	0.99	95
Montenegro*	99	98	1.01	25	Italy	97	98	0.99	96
Botswana	84	83	1.01	26	Bahrain	96	97	0.99	97
Indonesia	93	92	1.01	27	Maldives	94	95	0.99	98
Georgia	99	98	1.01	28	Hungary	91	92	0.99	99
France	99	98	1.01	29	Thailand	95	96	0.99	100
Kenya	82	81	1.01	30	South Africa	84	86	0.99	101
Portugal	99	98	1.01	31	Mongolia	97	98	0.99	102
Israel	97	96	1.01	32	Turkey	93	95	0.98	103
Suriname	93	92	1.01	33	Jordan	96	98	0.98	104
Nicaragua	92	91	1.01	34	Brunei Darussalam	91	92	0.98	105
Oman	97	96	1.01	35	Kuwait	91	93	0.98	106
Costa Rica	92	92	1.01	36	Syria	92	94	0.98	107
Slovenia	98	97	1.01	37	Iran, Islamic Rep.	96	98	0.98	108
Denmark	98	98	1.01	38	Lao PDR	95	97	0.98	109
Latvia	98	97	1.01	39	Algeria	95	97	0.98	110
Iceland	99	98	1.01	40	Kyrgyz Republic	89	92	0.98	111
Australia	97	97	1.01	41	Venezuela	91	93	0.98	112
Greece	100	99	1.01	42	United Arab Emirates	90	92	0.98	113
New Zealand	99	98	1.01	43	Azerbaijan	88	90	0.98	114
Russian Federation	96	96	1.00	44	Egypt	96	98	0.97	115
Norway	100	99	1.00	45	Cambodia	97	100	0.97	116
Estonia	95	95	1.00	46	India	84	87	0.97	117
Cyprus	98	98	1.00	47	Tajikistan	96	99	0.97	118
Ghana	87	87	1.00	48	Cape Verde	96	99	0.97	119
Belize	96	96	1.00	49	Dominican Republic	85	88	0.97	120
Cuba	97	96	1.00	50	Malaysia	95	98	0.96	121
Spain	100	100	1.00	51	Albania	90	93	0.96	122
Kazakhstan	86	86	1.00	52	Qatar	90	94	0.95	123
Finland	99	99	1.00	53	Burkina Faso	65	68	0.95	124
Netherlands	99	98	1.00	54	Liberia*	40	42	0.95	125
Madagascar	77	77	1.00	55	Mozambique	84	89	0.95	126
Poland	97	97	1.00	56	Singapore	—	—	0.93	127
Canada	100	100	1.00	57	Lebanon	90	97	0.93	128
Malta	95	95	1.00	58	Ethiopia	65	71	0.91	129
Belarus*	94	94	1.00	59	Mali	64	73	0.88	130
Belgium	99	99	1.00	60	Pakistan	67	77	0.87	131
Chile	93	93	1.00	61	Guinea*	69	80	0.86	132
El Salvador	93	93	1.00	62	Yemen	79	94	0.84	133
Switzerland	93	93	1.00	63	Nigeria	58	69	0.84	134
Macedonia, FYR	87	87	1.00	64	Côte d'Ivoire	56	67	0.84	135
Peru	94	94	1.00	65	Chad	55	71	0.77	136
Mauritius	98	98	1.00	66	Angola	74	97	0.77	137
Germany	98	98	1.00	67	Austria	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	100	100	1.00	68	Czech Republic	—	—	—	—
Burundi	94	94	1.00	69	Japan	—	—	—	—
Sri Lanka	94	94	1.00	70	Slovak Republic	—	—	—	—
Serbia	91	91	1.00	71	Vietnam	—	—	—	—

* New countries 2014

Appendix E: Rankings by Indicator, 2014 (cont'd.)

Table E8: Enrolment in secondary education

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
Lesotho	41	26	1.57	1	Estonia	91	90	1.01	72
Namibia	57	45	1.27	2	Brunei Darussalam	95	94	1.01	73
Suriname	63	52	1.22	3	Belarus*	96	95	1.00	74
Philippines	67	56	1.19	4	Ukraine	86	85	1.00	75
Armenia	91	76	1.19	5	United Kingdom	95	95	1.00	76
Swaziland*	38	32	1.17	6	New Zealand	97	97	1.00	77
Guyana	100	86	1.16	7	Lebanon	68	67	1.00	78
Botswana	65	56	1.16	8	Syria	69	69	1.00	79
Bangladesh	51	44	1.16	9	Egypt	82	83	1.00	80
Cape Verde	74	64	1.15	10	Sweden	93	93	1.00	81
Dominican Republic	66	58	1.15	11	Greece	99	99	1.00	82
Bhutan	61	53	1.15	12	Hungary	92	92	0.99	83
Barbados	96	84	1.15	13	Lithuania	96	97	0.99	84
Nicaragua	49	42	1.14	14	Korea, Rep.	96	96	0.99	85
Maldives	53	46	1.14	15	Kyrgyz Republic	80	81	0.99	86
Uruguay	76	68	1.12	16	Kazakhstan	86	87	0.99	87
South Africa	65	58	1.11	17	Bulgaria	84	86	0.98	88
Fiji	88	79	1.11	18	Azerbaijan	86	88	0.98	89
Qatar	100	91	1.10	19	Malaysia	66	67	0.98	90
Portugal	86	78	1.10	20	Macedonia, FYR	77	79	0.97	91
United Arab Emirates	79	73	1.09	21	Switzerland	80	82	0.97	92
Argentina	89	81	1.09	22	Belgium	84	87	0.97	93
Venezuela	78	71	1.09	23	Oman	86	90	0.96	94
Colombia	77	71	1.08	24	Albania	64	66	0.96	95
Panama	79	74	1.08	25	Turkey	80	84	0.96	96
Paraguay	65	60	1.08	26	Mozambique	17	18	0.95	97
Bahamas	86	80	1.07	27	Ghana	50	53	0.95	98
Trinidad and Tobago	75	70	1.07	28	Georgia	80	84	0.95	99
Costa Rica	75	71	1.07	29	Singapore	—	—	0.95	100
Belize	75	70	1.06	30	Iran, Islamic Rep.	79	84	0.95	101
Thailand	82	77	1.06	31	Malawi	29	30	0.95	102
Mongolia	85	81	1.05	32	Algeria	49	52	0.94	103
Malta	84	80	1.05	33	Kenya	48	52	0.94	104
Jamaica	76	72	1.05	34	Zimbabwe*	34	37	0.93	105
Sri Lanka	87	83	1.05	35	Lao PDR	40	43	0.92	106
Nepal	61	59	1.05	36	Guatemala	45	48	0.92	107
Mexico	69	66	1.04	37	Cambodia	36	40	0.92	108
Chile	86	82	1.04	38	Tajikistan	79	88	0.90	109
Luxembourg	88	85	1.04	39	Uganda	15	16	0.89	110
Bahrain	87	84	1.04	40	Mauritania	14	15	0.88	111
Indonesia	77	75	1.04	41	Burundi	17	20	0.87	112
Jordan	89	86	1.03	42	Tanzania	26	30	0.86	113
Israel	100	97	1.03	43	Burkina Faso	18	22	0.83	114
Croatia	95	92	1.03	44	Angola	12	15	0.81	115
El Salvador	62	61	1.03	45	India	—	—	0.79	116
Kuwait	88	86	1.03	46	Nigeria	22	29	0.77	117
Ecuador	75	73	1.03	47	Senegal	18	24	0.76	118
Denmark	92	90	1.02	48	Pakistan	31	41	0.74	119
Cyprus	93	91	1.02	49	Mali	28	40	0.71	120
United States	88	86	1.02	50	Yemen	34	51	0.66	121
Serbia	91	90	1.02	51	Guinea*	23	37	0.63	122
Bolivia	69	68	1.02	52	Ethiopia	11	18	0.61	123
Latvia	84	83	1.02	53	Côte d'Ivoire	14	25	0.57	124
France	98	96	1.02	54	Chad	5	16	0.33	125
Romania	81	79	1.02	55	Austria	—	—	—	—
Spain	96	95	1.02	56	Brazil	—	—	—	—
Cuba	87	86	1.01	57	Canada	—	—	—	—
Poland	91	90	1.01	58	China	—	—	—	—
Norway	96	94	1.01	59	Czech Republic	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	91	90	1.01	60	Germany	—	—	—	—
Australia	86	85	1.01	61	Honduras	—	—	—	—
Italy	92	91	1.01	62	Liberia*	—	—	—	—
Slovenia	94	93	1.01	63	Montenegro*	—	—	—	—
Moldova	78	78	1.01	64	Morocco	—	—	—	—
Iceland	89	88	1.01	65	Russian Federation	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	31	31	1.01	66	Rwanda*	—	—	—	—
Peru	77	77	1.01	67	Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	—
Ireland	100	99	1.01	68	Slovak Republic	—	—	—	—
Japan	100	99	1.01	69	Tunisia*	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	81	80	1.01	70	Vietnam	—	—	—	—
Finland	93	92	1.01	71	Zambia	—	—	—	—

* New countries 2014

Appendix E: Rankings by Indicator, 2014 (cont'd.)

Table E9: Enrolment in tertiary education

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
Qatar	37	5	6.76	1	Malaysia	39	33	1.20	72
Barbados	88	36	2.45	2	Fiji	18	15	1.19	73
Guyana	18	8	2.14	3	Cyprus	50	42	1.18	74
Kuwait	31	15	2.10	4	Ecuador	42	36	1.15	75
Jamaica	42	20	2.05	5	Jordan	50	43	1.15	76
Bahrain	47	24	1.98	6	Ukraine	85	74	1.15	77
Brunei Darussalam	31	18	1.74	7	Botswana	8	7	1.15	78
Uruguay	80	47	1.73	8	China	28	25	1.13	79
Suriname	15	9	1.72	9	Maldives	14	12	1.13	80
Iceland	102	60	1.70	10	Colombia	48	42	1.13	81
Venezuela	99	58	1.69	11	El Salvador	27	24	1.13	82
Belize	33	19	1.69	12	Chile	79	70	1.12	83
Sri Lanka	21	13	1.66	13	Luxembourg	19	17	1.11	84
Tunisia*	43	27	1.59	14	Netherlands	81	74	1.10	85
Dominican Republic	41	26	1.59	15	Peru	45	41	1.09	86
Norway	91	58	1.58	16	Nicaragua	19	17	1.09	87
Armenia	58	37	1.57	17	Lebanon	48	45	1.07	88
Panama	51	33	1.56	18	Saudi Arabia	53	49	1.06	89
Argentina	96	62	1.56	19	Germany	63	60	1.05	90
Sweden	86	55	1.55	20	Azerbaijan	21	20	1.05	91
Poland	89	58	1.55	21	Swaziland*	6	6	1.04	92
Slovak Republic	67	44	1.54	22	Indonesia	32	31	1.03	93
Latvia	79	52	1.54	23	Greece	116	112	1.03	94
Estonia	93	61	1.53	24	Ireland	72	70	1.03	95
Cuba	76	50	1.52	25	Vietnam	25	24	1.02	96
Lesotho	13	9	1.51	26	Syria	26	26	1.01	97
Slovenia	104	70	1.49	27	Iran, Islamic Rep.	55	55	1.00	98
Algeria	38	25	1.48	28	Guatemala	18	18	1.00	99
New Zealand	95	65	1.46	29	Switzerland	55	56	0.99	100
Oman	34	24	1.45	30	Egypt	29	31	0.96	101
Mongolia	72	50	1.45	31	Mexico	28	30	0.96	102
Lithuania	88	61	1.44	32	Pakistan	9	10	0.95	103
Kazakhstan	53	37	1.43	33	Madagascar	4	4	0.92	104
Italy	74	52	1.42	34	Japan	58	65	0.90	105
Czech Republic	76	53	1.42	35	Morocco	13	15	0.89	106
Denmark	94	66	1.41	36	Turkey	64	75	0.85	107
Paraguay	40	29	1.40	37	Bolivia	34	41	0.84	108
Belarus*	107	77	1.40	38	Lao PDR	15	18	0.82	109
Cape Verde	24	17	1.39	39	Côte d'Ivoire	4	5	0.78	110
United States	110	79	1.39	40	India	20	26	0.78	111
Australia	101	73	1.38	41	Zimbabwe*	5	7	0.78	112
Honduras	24	17	1.37	42	Rwanda*	6	8	0.76	113
Croatia	71	52	1.36	43	Korea, Rep.	84	111	0.75	114
United Kingdom	72	53	1.36	44	Nigeria	9	12	0.72	115
Thailand	59	44	1.34	45	Kenya	3	5	0.70	116
Canada	68	51	1.34	46	Bhutan	8	11	0.69	117
Romania	59	44	1.33	47	Bangladesh	11	16	0.69	118
Mauritius	46	35	1.32	48	Malawi	1	1	0.65	119
Israel	75	57	1.32	49	Nepal	11	18	0.64	120
Serbia	60	45	1.32	50	Liberia*	9	14	0.63	121
Malta	47	36	1.32	51	Mozambique	4	6	0.62	122
Moldova	46	35	1.32	52	Cambodia	12	20	0.61	123
Albania	63	48	1.32	53	Ghana	9	15	0.61	124
Hungary	68	52	1.30	54	Senegal	6	10	0.59	125
Brazil	29	22	1.29	55	Tanzania	3	5	0.55	126
Belgium	80	62	1.28	56	Tajikistan	15	29	0.52	127
Namibia	10	8	1.28	57	Burundi	2	4	0.51	128
Bulgaria	71	55	1.27	58	Burkina Faso	3	6	0.50	129
Costa Rica	53	41	1.27	59	Zambia	2	3	0.46	130
Montenegro*	62	49	1.27	60	Yemen	6	14	0.44	131
Georgia	31	25	1.27	61	Mauritania	3	7	0.43	132
Trinidad and Tobago	13	11	1.26	62	Mali	4	10	0.43	133
Russian Federation	85	68	1.26	63	Angola	4	11	0.37	134
France	65	52	1.26	64	Guinea*	5	14	0.37	135
Kyrgyz Republic	46	37	1.24	65	Ethiopia	1	4	0.32	136
Philippines	31	25	1.24	66	Uganda	4	14	0.27	137
Spain	93	76	1.22	67	Chad	1	4	0.24	138
Finland	103	85	1.21	68	Bahamas	—	—	—	—
Macedonia, FYR	42	35	1.20	69	Singapore	—	—	—	—
Portugal	75	63	1.20	70	South Africa	—	—	—	—
Austria	79	66	1.20	71	United Arab Emirates	—	—	—	—

* New countries 2014

Appendix E: Rankings by Indicator, 2014 (cont'd.)

Table E10: Sex ratio at birth

Country	Male-to-female ratio	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Male-to-female ratio	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
Kazakhstan	0.94	1.06	1	Mexico	1.05	0.95	42
Barbados	1.01	0.99	2	Mongolia	1.05	0.95	42
Kenya	1.02	0.98	3	Morocco	1.05	0.95	42
Malawi	1.02	0.98	3	Netherlands	1.05	0.95	42
Mozambique	1.02	0.98	3	New Zealand	1.05	0.95	42
Qatar	1.02	0.98	3	Nicaragua	1.05	0.95	42
South Africa	1.02	0.98	3	Oman	1.05	0.95	42
Bahamas	1.03	0.97	8	Pakistan	1.05	0.95	42
Bahrain	1.03	0.97	8	Panama	1.05	0.95	42
Botswana	1.03	0.97	8	Paraguay	1.05	0.95	42
Burkina Faso	1.03	0.97	8	Peru	1.05	0.95	42
Burundi	1.03	0.97	8	Philippines	1.05	0.95	42
Cape Verde	1.03	0.97	8	Saudi Arabia	1.05	0.95	42
Côte d'Ivoire	1.03	0.97	8	Suriname	1.05	0.95	42
Ethiopia	1.03	0.97	8	Tajikistan	1.05	0.95	42
Ghana	1.03	0.97	8	Thailand	1.05	0.95	42
Guinea*	1.03	0.97	8	Turkey	1.05	0.95	42
Lesotho	1.03	0.97	8	United Arab Emirates	1.05	0.95	42
Liberia*	1.03	0.97	8	United Kingdom	1.05	0.95	42
Madagascar	1.03	0.97	8	United States	1.05	0.95	42
Mali	1.03	0.97	8	Venezuela	1.05	0.95	42
Mauritania	1.03	0.97	8	Yemen	1.05	0.95	42
Namibia	1.03	0.97	8	Australia	1.06	0.94	94
Rwanda*	1.03	0.97	8	Belarus*	1.06	0.94	94
Senegal	1.03	0.97	8	Bulgaria	1.06	0.94	94
Swaziland*	1.03	0.97	8	Canada	1.06	0.94	94
Tanzania	1.03	0.97	8	Colombia	1.06	0.94	94
Trinidad and Tobago	1.03	0.97	8	Croatia	1.06	0.94	94
Uganda	1.03	0.97	8	Cuba	1.06	0.94	94
Zambia	1.03	0.97	8	Czech Republic	1.06	0.94	94
Zimbabwe*	1.03	0.97	8	Denmark	1.06	0.94	94
Bangladesh	1.04	0.96	32	Estonia	1.06	0.94	94
Chad	1.04	0.96	32	Germany	1.06	0.94	94
Chile	1.04	0.96	32	Greece	1.06	0.94	94
Dominican Republic	1.04	0.96	32	Hungary	1.06	0.94	94
Finland	1.04	0.96	32	Ireland	1.06	0.94	94
Iceland	1.04	0.96	32	Italy	1.06	0.94	94
Lao PDR	1.04	0.96	32	Japan	1.06	0.94	94
Nepal	1.04	0.96	32	Jordan	1.06	0.94	94
Sri Lanka	1.04	0.96	32	Lithuania	1.06	0.94	94
Uruguay	1.04	0.96	32	Malta	1.06	0.94	94
Algeria	1.05	0.95	42	Moldova	1.06	0.94	94
Angola	1.05	0.95	42	Nigeria	1.06	0.94	94
Argentina	1.05	0.95	42	Norway	1.06	0.94	94
Austria	1.05	0.95	42	Poland	1.06	0.94	94
Belgium	1.05	0.95	42	Romania	1.06	0.94	94
Belize	1.05	0.95	42	Russian Federation	1.06	0.94	94
Bhutan	1.05	0.95	42	Sweden	1.06	0.94	94
Bolivia	1.05	0.95	42	Switzerland	1.06	0.94	94
Brazil	1.05	0.95	42	Syria	1.06	0.94	94
Brunei Darussalam	1.05	0.95	42	Korea, Rep.	1.07	0.93	122
Cambodia	1.05	0.95	42	Kyrgyz Republic	1.07	0.93	122
Costa Rica	1.05	0.95	42	Luxembourg	1.07	0.93	122
Cyprus	1.05	0.95	42	Malaysia	1.07	0.93	122
Ecuador	1.05	0.95	42	Montenegro*	1.07	0.93	122
Egypt	1.05	0.95	42	Portugal	1.07	0.93	122
El Salvador	1.05	0.95	42	Serbia	1.07	0.93	122
Fiji	1.05	0.95	42	Singapore	1.07	0.93	122
France	1.05	0.95	42	Slovak Republic	1.07	0.93	122
Guatemala	1.05	0.95	42	Slovenia	1.07	0.93	122
Guyana	1.05	0.95	42	Spain	1.07	0.93	122
Honduras	1.05	0.95	42	Tunisia*	1.07	0.93	122
Indonesia	1.05	0.95	42	Ukraine	1.07	0.93	122
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.05	0.95	42	Georgia	1.08	0.93	135
Israel	1.05	0.95	42	Macedonia, FYR	1.08	0.93	135
Jamaica	1.05	0.95	42	Albania	1.11	0.90	137
Kuwait	1.05	0.95	42	China	1.11	0.90	137
Latvia	1.05	0.95	42	Azerbaijan	1.12	0.89	139
Lebanon	1.05	0.95	42	India	1.12	0.89	139
Maldives	1.05	0.95	42	Vietnam	1.12	0.89	139
Mauritius	1.05	0.95	42	Armenia	1.14	0.88	142

* New countries 2014

Appendix E: Rankings by Indicator, 2014 (cont'd.)

Table E11: Healthy life expectancy

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
Syria	65	55	1.18	1	Lesotho	44	42	1.05	72
Russian Federation	66	57	1.16	2	Malaysia	66	63	1.05	72
Belarus*	68	59	1.15	3	Angola	45	43	1.05	74
Lithuania	70	61	1.15	4	Macedonia, FYR	68	65	1.05	75
Kazakhstan	64	56	1.14	5	Costa Rica	71	68	1.04	76
Ukraine	67	59	1.14	6	Lebanon	71	68	1.04	76
Estonia	71	63	1.13	7	United States	71	68	1.04	76
Mongolia	63	56	1.13	8	Denmark	72	69	1.04	79
El Salvador	66	59	1.12	9	Germany	73	70	1.04	80
Moldova	66	59	1.12	9	Ireland	73	70	1.04	80
Latvia	68	61	1.11	11	Luxembourg	73	70	1.04	80
Vietnam	69	62	1.11	12	Australia	74	71	1.04	83
Poland	71	64	1.11	13	Italy	74	71	1.04	83
Philippines	63	57	1.11	14	Switzerland	74	71	1.04	83
Trinidad and Tobago	64	58	1.10	15	Zambia	50	48	1.04	86
Armenia	66	60	1.10	16	Cyprus	76	73	1.04	87
Georgia	68	62	1.10	17	Singapore	77	74	1.04	88
Mauritius	68	62	1.10	17	Tanzania	53	51	1.04	89
Guyana	57	52	1.10	19	Kenya	54	52	1.04	90
Hungary	69	63	1.10	20	Mauritania	54	52	1.04	90
Romania	69	63	1.10	20	Ethiopia	56	54	1.04	92
Venezuela	69	63	1.10	20	Madagascar	56	54	1.04	92
Slovak Republic	70	64	1.09	23	Senegal	56	54	1.04	92
Slovenia	73	67	1.09	24	India	58	56	1.04	95
Kyrgyz Republic	63	58	1.09	25	Lao PDR	58	56	1.04	95
Guatemala	65	60	1.08	26	Nepal	60	58	1.03	97
Belize	66	61	1.08	27	Iran, Islamic Rep.	65	63	1.03	98
Cape Verde	66	61	1.08	27	Albania	66	64	1.03	99
Nicaragua	66	61	1.08	27	Saudi Arabia	66	64	1.03	99
South Africa	53	49	1.08	30	Dominican Republic	67	65	1.03	101
Bahamas	67	62	1.08	31	Montenegro*	67	65	1.03	101
Brazil	67	62	1.08	31	Oman	67	65	1.03	101
Bulgaria	68	63	1.08	33	Tunisia*	67	65	1.03	101
Sri Lanka	68	63	1.08	33	Peru	68	66	1.03	105
Suriname	68	63	1.08	33	China	69	67	1.03	106
Thailand	68	63	1.08	33	Malta	72	70	1.03	107
Argentina	69	64	1.08	37	Netherlands	72	70	1.03	107
Barbados	69	64	1.08	37	Norway	72	70	1.03	107
Croatia	70	65	1.08	39	United Kingdom	72	70	1.03	107
Uruguay	70	65	1.08	39	Canada	73	71	1.03	111
Czech Republic	71	66	1.08	41	Israel	73	71	1.03	111
Namibia	59	55	1.07	42	New Zealand	73	71	1.03	111
France	74	69	1.07	43	Sweden	73	71	1.03	111
Korea, Rep.	75	70	1.07	44	Chad	44	43	1.02	115
Japan	77	72	1.07	45	Côte d'Ivoire	46	45	1.02	116
Fiji	62	58	1.07	46	Mozambique	46	45	1.02	116
Swaziland*	47	44	1.07	47	Nigeria	47	46	1.02	118
Cambodia	63	59	1.07	48	Guinea*	50	49	1.02	119
Azerbaijan	65	61	1.07	49	Uganda	50	49	1.02	119
Burundi	49	46	1.07	50	Burkina Faso	51	50	1.02	121
Jamaica	66	62	1.06	51	Malawi	51	50	1.02	121
Paraguay	67	63	1.06	52	Botswana	53	52	1.02	123
Serbia	67	63	1.06	52	Liberia*	53	52	1.02	123
Turkey	67	63	1.06	52	Ghana	54	53	1.02	125
Ecuador	68	64	1.06	55	Yemen	55	54	1.02	126
Zimbabwe*	51	48	1.06	55	Rwanda*	56	55	1.02	127
Cuba	69	65	1.06	57	Pakistan	57	56	1.02	128
Mexico	69	65	1.06	57	Bhutan	59	58	1.02	129
Panama	69	65	1.06	57	Tajikistan	60	59	1.02	130
Colombia	70	66	1.06	60	Bangladesh	61	60	1.02	131
Chile	72	68	1.06	61	Morocco	61	60	1.02	131
Austria	73	69	1.06	62	Algeria	63	62	1.02	133
Belgium	73	69	1.06	62	Jordan	65	64	1.02	134
Finland	73	69	1.06	62	Maldives	67	66	1.02	135
Greece	73	69	1.06	62	Brunei Darussalam	69	68	1.01	136
Portugal	73	69	1.06	62	Iceland	73	72	1.01	137
Spain	75	71	1.06	67	Bahrain	66	66	1.00	138
Bolivia	61	58	1.05	68	United Arab Emirates	66	66	1.00	138
Egypt	63	60	1.05	69	Kuwait	67	68	0.99	140
Indonesia	64	61	1.05	70	Mali	48	49	0.98	141
Honduras	65	62	1.05	71	Qatar	66	68	0.97	142

* New countries 2014

Appendix E: Rankings by Indicator, 2014 (cont'd.)

Table E12: Women in parliament

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
Rwanda*	64	36	1.76	1	Cambodia	20	80	0.26	72
Cuba	49	51	0.96	2	Albania	20	80	0.25	73
Sweden	45	55	0.82	3	Saudi Arabia	20	80	0.25	74
South Africa	45	55	0.81	4	Bangladesh	20	80	0.25	75
Senegal	43	57	0.76	5	Czech Republic	20	81	0.24	76
Finland	43	58	0.74	6	Kenya	19	81	0.24	77
Nicaragua	42	58	0.74	7	Estonia	19	81	0.23	78
Ecuador	42	58	0.71	8	Burkina Faso	19	81	0.23	79
Belgium	41	59	0.70	9	Mauritius	19	81	0.23	80
Spain	40	60	0.66	10	Moldova	19	81	0.23	81
Iceland	40	60	0.66	11	Slovak Republic	19	81	0.23	82
Norway	40	60	0.66	12	United States	18	82	0.22	83
Mozambique	39	61	0.64	13	United Arab Emirates	18	83	0.21	84
Denmark	39	61	0.64	14	Venezuela	17	83	0.20	85
Netherlands	39	61	0.63	15	Morocco	17	83	0.20	86
Mexico	37	63	0.60	16	Indonesia	17	83	0.20	87
Angola	37	63	0.58	17	Barbados	17	83	0.20	88
Argentina	37	63	0.58	18	Tajikistan	16	84	0.19	89
Germany	36	64	0.57	19	Chile	16	84	0.19	90
Tanzania	36	64	0.56	20	Korea, Rep.	16	84	0.19	91
Uganda	35	65	0.54	21	Ireland	16	84	0.19	92
Serbia	34	66	0.52	22	Azerbaijan	16	84	0.18	93
New Zealand	34	66	0.51	23	Paraguay	15	85	0.18	94
Costa Rica	33	67	0.50	24	Chad	15	85	0.18	95
Slovenia	33	67	0.50	24	Mongolia	15	85	0.17	96
Macedonia, FYR	33	67	0.48	26	Montenegro*	15	85	0.17	97
Austria	32	68	0.48	27	Turkey	14	86	0.17	98
Algeria	32	68	0.46	28	Malta	14	86	0.17	99
Zimbabwe*	31	69	0.46	29	Russian Federation	14	86	0.16	100
Italy	31	69	0.46	30	Romania	14	86	0.16	101
Guyana	31	69	0.46	31	Guatemala	13	87	0.15	102
Portugal	31	69	0.46	32	Bahamas	13	87	0.15	103
Switzerland	31	69	0.45	33	Uruguay	13	87	0.15	104
Burundi	30	70	0.44	34	Jamaica	13	87	0.15	105
Nepal	30	70	0.43	35	Cyprus	13	88	0.14	106
Trinidad and Tobago	29	71	0.40	36	Georgia	12	88	0.14	107
Luxembourg	28	72	0.40	37	Jordan	12	88	0.14	107
Tunisia*	28	72	0.39	38	Syria	12	88	0.14	107
Ethiopia	28	72	0.38	39	Suriname	12	88	0.13	110
El Salvador	27	73	0.38	40	India	11	89	0.13	111
Philippines	27	73	0.38	41	Liberia*	11	89	0.12	112
Lesotho	27	73	0.36	42	Ghana	11	89	0.12	113
Belarus*	27	73	0.36	43	Zambia	11	89	0.12	114
France	26	74	0.35	44	Armenia	11	89	0.12	115
Australia	26	74	0.35	45	Malaysia	10	90	0.12	116
Honduras	26	74	0.35	46	Bahrain	10	90	0.11	117
Namibia	26	74	0.34	47	Ukraine	10	90	0.11	118
Bolivia	25	75	0.34	48	Hungary	10	90	0.11	119
Singapore	25	75	0.34	49	Botswana	10	90	0.11	120
Kazakhstan	25	75	0.34	50	Mali	10	90	0.11	120
Mauritania	25	75	0.34	51	Côte d'Ivoire	9	91	0.10	122
Canada	25	75	0.33	52	Brazil	9	91	0.09	123
Lao PDR	25	75	0.33	53	Bhutan	9	91	0.09	124
Latvia	25	75	0.33	53	Panama	8	92	0.09	125
Bulgaria	25	75	0.33	55	Japan	8	92	0.09	126
Poland	24	76	0.32	56	Nigeria	7	93	0.07	127
Vietnam	24	76	0.32	57	Swaziland*	6	94	0.07	128
Lithuania	24	76	0.32	58	Maldives	6	94	0.06	129
Croatia	24	76	0.31	59	Sri Lanka	6	94	0.06	130
China	23	77	0.31	60	Belize	3	97	0.03	131
Kyrgyz Republic	23	77	0.30	61	Lebanon	3	97	0.03	131
Madagascar	23	77	0.30	62	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3	97	0.03	133
United Kingdom	23	77	0.29	63	Kuwait	3	97	0.03	134
Israel	23	78	0.29	64	Oman	1	99	0.01	135
Peru	22	78	0.29	65	Yemen	0	100	0.00	136
Malawi	22	78	0.29	66	Qatar	0	100	0.00	137
Guinea*	22	78	0.28	67	Brunei Darussalam	—	—	—	—
Greece	21	79	0.27	68	Colombia	—	—	—	—
Cape Verde	21	79	0.26	69	Egypt	—	—	—	—
Dominican Republic	21	79	0.26	70	Fiji	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	21	79	0.26	71	Thailand	—	—	—	—

* New countries 2014

Appendix E: Rankings by Indicator, 2014 (cont'd.)

Table E13: Women in ministerial positions

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
Nicaragua	57	43	1.33	1	Dominican Republic	16	84	0.19	72
Sweden	57	43	1.30	2	Philippines	16	84	0.19	72
Finland	50	50	1.00	3	Morocco	16	84	0.19	74
France	49	51	0.95	4	Côte d'Ivoire	16	84	0.19	75
Cape Verde	47	53	0.89	5	United Kingdom	16	84	0.19	75
Norway	47	53	0.89	5	United Arab Emirates	15	85	0.18	77
Netherlands	47	53	0.88	7	Chad	15	85	0.18	78
Denmark	45	55	0.83	8	Zambia	15	85	0.18	79
Peru	44	56	0.80	9	Bahrain	15	85	0.17	80
Switzerland	43	57	0.75	10	Guinea*	15	85	0.17	81
Belgium	42	58	0.71	11	Ireland	14	86	0.17	82
Bulgaria	41	59	0.70	12	Kyrgyz Republic	14	86	0.17	82
Rwanda*	39	61	0.65	13	Malta	14	86	0.17	82
Chile	39	61	0.64	14	Ukraine	14	86	0.17	82
Iceland	38	63	0.60	15	Uruguay	14	86	0.17	82
South Africa	37	63	0.59	16	Burkina Faso	14	86	0.16	87
Tanzania	37	63	0.58	17	Belize	13	87	0.15	88
Burundi	36	64	0.57	18	Ethiopia	13	87	0.15	89
Bolivia	33	67	0.50	19	Mauritania	13	87	0.15	89
Germany	33	67	0.50	19	Botswana	13	88	0.14	91
Kenya	33	67	0.50	19	Algeria	12	88	0.14	92
Uganda	32	68	0.47	22	Mali	12	88	0.14	92
Canada	32	68	0.47	23	Barbados	12	88	0.13	94
Malawi	32	68	0.47	23	Indonesia	12	88	0.13	94
United States	32	68	0.47	25	Korea, Rep.	12	88	0.13	94
Panama	32	68	0.46	26	Lao PDR	12	88	0.13	97
Colombia	31	69	0.45	27	Armenia	11	89	0.13	98
Madagascar	31	69	0.45	27	Hungary	11	89	0.13	98
Austria	31	69	0.44	29	Japan	11	89	0.13	98
Latvia	31	69	0.44	29	Jordan	11	89	0.13	98
Spain	31	69	0.44	29	Tajikistan	11	89	0.13	98
Albania	30	70	0.43	32	Zimbabwe*	11	89	0.13	98
Italy	30	70	0.43	32	Egypt	10	90	0.12	104
New Zealand	30	70	0.42	34	Bhutan	10	90	0.11	105
Mozambique	29	71	0.40	35	Iran, Islamic Rep.	10	90	0.11	105
Guyana	28	72	0.38	36	India	9	91	0.10	107
Moldova	28	72	0.38	36	Cyprus	9	91	0.10	108
Guatemala	27	73	0.36	38	Fiji	9	91	0.10	108
Luxembourg	27	73	0.36	38	Serbia	9	91	0.10	108
Swaziland*	26	74	0.36	40	Vietnam	9	91	0.10	108
Brazil	26	74	0.34	41	Syria	9	91	0.10	112
Costa Rica	25	75	0.33	42	Yemen	9	91	0.10	112
Nigeria	25	75	0.33	42	Macedonia, FYR	9	91	0.10	114
Paraguay	25	75	0.33	42	China	8	92	0.09	115
Cuba	23	77	0.29	45	Mauritius	8	92	0.09	115
Ghana	23	78	0.29	46	Thailand	8	92	0.09	115
Ecuador	22	78	0.29	47	Czech Republic	7	93	0.08	118
Romania	22	78	0.29	47	El Salvador	7	93	0.08	118
Lesotho	22	78	0.28	49	Lithuania	7	93	0.08	118
Namibia	22	78	0.28	49	Slovak Republic	7	93	0.08	118
Portugal	21	79	0.27	51	Bangladesh	7	93	0.07	122
Georgia	21	79	0.27	52	Kuwait	7	93	0.07	122
Liberia*	21	79	0.27	52	Oman	7	93	0.07	122
Croatia	20	80	0.25	54	Russian Federation	7	93	0.07	122
Jamaica	20	80	0.25	54	Trinidad and Tobago	6	94	0.07	126
Kazakhstan	20	80	0.25	54	Malaysia	6	94	0.07	127
Angola	19	81	0.24	57	Singapore	6	94	0.06	128
Bahamas	19	81	0.24	58	Suriname	6	94	0.06	129
Israel	18	82	0.22	59	Greece	5	95	0.06	130
Slovenia	18	82	0.22	59	Qatar	5	95	0.05	131
Argentina	18	82	0.21	61	Cambodia	5	95	0.05	132
Honduras	18	82	0.21	61	Turkey	4	96	0.04	133
Maldives	18	82	0.21	61	Tunisia*	4	96	0.04	134
Mexico	18	82	0.21	61	Belarus*	3	97	0.04	135
Australia	17	83	0.21	65	Sri Lanka	3	97	0.03	136
Estonia	17	83	0.20	66	Azerbaijan	3	97	0.03	137
Mongolia	17	83	0.20	66	Brunei Darussalam	0	100	0.00	138
Montenegro*	17	83	0.20	66	Lebanon	0	100	0.00	138
Poland	17	83	0.20	66	Pakistan	0	100	0.00	138
Senegal	16	84	0.19	70	Saudi Arabia	0	100	0.00	138
Venezuela	16	84	0.19	70	Nepal	—	—	—	—

* New countries 2014

Appendix E: Rankings by Indicator, 2014 (cont'd.)

Table E14: Years with female head of state

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
India	21	29	0.72	1	Belize	0	50	0.00	64
Ireland	21	29	0.71	2	Bhutan	0	50	0.00	64
Bangladesh	21	29	0.70	3	Botswana	0	50	0.00	64
Iceland	20	30	0.68	4	Brunei Darussalam	0	50	0.00	64
Philippines	16	34	0.46	5	Burkina Faso	0	50	0.00	64
Sri Lanka	14	36	0.38	6	Cambodia	0	50	0.00	64
Finland	12	38	0.32	7	Cape Verde	0	50	0.00	64
United Kingdom	12	38	0.30	8	Chad	0	50	0.00	64
New Zealand	11	39	0.28	9	Colombia	0	50	0.00	64
Norway	11	39	0.27	10	Côte d'Ivoire	0	50	0.00	64
Liberia*	9	41	0.23	11	Cuba	0	50	0.00	64
Germany	9	41	0.22	12	Cyprus	0	50	0.00	64
Latvia	8	42	0.20	13	Czech Republic	0	50	0.00	64
Argentina	8	42	0.20	14	Dominican Republic	0	50	0.00	64
Nicaragua	7	43	0.16	15	Egypt	0	50	0.00	64
Mozambique	6	44	0.13	16	El Salvador	0	50	0.00	64
Barbados	6	44	0.12	17	Estonia	0	50	0.00	64
Lithuania	5	45	0.12	18	Ethiopia	0	50	0.00	64
Malta	5	45	0.12	19	Fiji	0	50	0.00	64
Israel	5	45	0.12	20	Ghana	0	50	0.00	64
Panama	5	45	0.11	21	Greece	0	50	0.00	64
Switzerland	5	45	0.11	22	Guatemala	0	50	0.00	64
Pakistan	5	45	0.10	23	Guinea*	0	50	0.00	64
Chile	4	46	0.09	24	Honduras	0	50	0.00	64
Trinidad and Tobago	4	46	0.09	25	Hungary	0	50	0.00	64
Costa Rica	4	46	0.09	26	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0	50	0.00	64
Jamaica	4	46	0.09	27	Italy	0	50	0.00	64
China	4	46	0.08	28	Japan	0	50	0.00	64
Brazil	3	47	0.08	29	Jordan	0	50	0.00	64
Indonesia	3	47	0.07	30	Kazakhstan	0	50	0.00	64
Australia	3	47	0.06	31	Kenya	0	50	0.00	64
Ukraine	3	47	0.06	32	Kuwait	0	50	0.00	64
Thailand	3	47	0.06	33	Lao PDR	0	50	0.00	64
Denmark	3	47	0.06	34	Lebanon	0	50	0.00	64
Turkey	3	47	0.06	35	Lesotho	0	50	0.00	64
Senegal	3	47	0.05	36	Luxembourg	0	50	0.00	64
Croatia	2	48	0.05	37	Malaysia	0	50	0.00	64
Guyana	2	48	0.05	38	Maldives	0	50	0.00	64
Korea, Rep.	2	48	0.05	39	Mauritania	0	50	0.00	64
Malawi	2	48	0.04	40	Mexico	0	50	0.00	64
Slovak Republic	2	48	0.04	41	Montenegro*	0	50	0.00	64
Kyrgyz Republic	2	48	0.03	42	Morocco	0	50	0.00	64
Moldova	1	49	0.03	43	Namibia	0	50	0.00	64
Poland	1	49	0.03	44	Nepal	0	50	0.00	64
Slovenia	1	49	0.03	45	Netherlands	0	50	0.00	64
Serbia	1	49	0.03	46	Nigeria	0	50	0.00	64
Mali	1	49	0.02	47	Oman	0	50	0.00	64
France	1	49	0.02	48	Paraguay	0	50	0.00	64
Peru	1	49	0.02	49	Qatar	0	50	0.00	64
Rwanda*	1	49	0.01	50	Romania	0	50	0.00	64
Bolivia	1	49	0.01	51	Russian Federation	0	50	0.00	64
Burundi	1	49	0.01	52	Saudi Arabia	0	50	0.00	64
Portugal	0	50	0.01	53	Singapore	0	50	0.00	64
Canada	0	50	0.01	54	South Africa	0	50	0.00	64
Georgia	0	50	0.01	55	Spain	0	50	0.00	64
Mauritius	0	50	0.01	56	Suriname	0	50	0.00	64
Bulgaria	0	50	0.01	57	Swaziland*	0	50	0.00	64
Macedonia, FYR	0	50	0.00	58	Sweden	0	50	0.00	64
Bahamas	0	50	0.00	59	Syria	0	50	0.00	64
Mongolia	0	50	0.00	60	Tajikistan	0	50	0.00	64
Austria	0	50	0.00	61	Tanzania	0	50	0.00	64
Ecuador	0	50	0.00	61	Tunisia*	0	50	0.00	64
Madagascar	0	50	0.00	61	Uganda	0	50	0.00	64
Albania	0	50	0.00	64	United Arab Emirates	0	50	0.00	64
Algeria	0	50	0.00	64	United States	0	50	0.00	64
Angola	0	50	0.00	64	Uruguay	0	50	0.00	64
Armenia	0	50	0.00	64	Venezuela	0	50	0.00	64
Azerbaijan	0	50	0.00	64	Vietnam	0	50	0.00	64
Bahrain	0	50	0.00	64	Yemen	0	50	0.00	64
Belarus*	0	50	0.00	64	Zambia	0	50	0.00	64
Belgium	0	50	0.00	64	Zimbabwe*	0	50	0.00	64

* New countries 2014

Appendix F: Detailed Results of National Policy Frameworks Survey

The World Economic Forum conducted a survey of national policies affecting female labour force participation between 2011 and 2013 in nearly 80 countries. Results regarding the use of these policies, including the duration and provider of maternity, paternity and shared leave, childcare assistance and taxation system, are summarized below. Further details of the results can be found in Appendix E of the *Global Gender Gap Report 2013*.

DURATION AND PROVIDER OF MATERNITY, PATERNITY AND SHARED LEAVE

In Asia and the Pacific, the average duration of maternity leave is around 18 weeks, with Australia offering over 50 weeks of maternity leave. In Europe and Central Asia, the average is around 24 weeks of maternity leave. In the Middle East as well as North America, the average is at around 18 weeks of maternity leave, with Oman offering over 50 weeks of maternity leave. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the average is at around 13 weeks of maternity leave. Comparing maternity leave between income groups, high-income economies offer, on average, 19 weeks of maternity leave and upper-middle income countries offer 20 weeks of maternity leave. Both groupings show high variation across countries. The pool of countries in the other two income groups is smaller. Among lower-middle income countries, the Philippines offers less than 10 weeks while Georgia offers over 60 weeks of maternity leave. Low-income economies offer on average 13 weeks of maternity leave. Paternity leave across countries, regions and income groups also varies greatly. In Asia and the Pacific the countries with the longest paternity leave are Australia and New Zealand; in Europe and Central Asia, United Kingdom and Slovenia; in Latin America and the Caribbean, Uruguay, Colombia and Ecuador; and in Sub-Saharan Africa, Ethiopia, Zambia and Mauritius.

The benefits offered during maternity, paternity and shared leave are usually provided by social security, insurance, the employer or some combination. In high-income economies, maternity leave benefits are provided by Social Security/Insurance (66%), Employer and Social Security/insurance (17%) and Employer (17%). Paternity leave benefits are provided by Social Security/Insurance (59%), Employer and Social Security/insurance (23%) and Employer (18%). Shared leave benefits are provided by Social Security/ Insurance (73%), Employer (9%) and Employer and Social Security (18%). In upper-middle income economies, maternity leave benefits are provided by Social Security/Insurance (50%), Employer and Social Security/insurance (23%) and Employer (27%). Paternity leave benefits are evenly distributed (one-third each) across Social Security /insurance, Employer and Social Security/ insurance, and Employer, among the countries covered.

Shared leave benefits are provided by Social Security/ Insurance (54%), Employer (15%) and Employer and Social Security (31%). In lower-middle income economies, maternity leave benefits are provided by Social Security/ Insurance (27%), Employer and Social Security/insurance (9%) and Employer (64%). Paternity leave benefits are provided by Employer (62%), Social Security/Insurance (25%) and Employer and Social Security /Insurance (13%). Shared leave benefits are provided by Social Security/ Insurance (25%), Employer (50%) and Employer and Social Security (25%). In low-income economies, maternity leave benefits are provided by Social Security/Insurance (50%), Employer and Social Security/insurance (17%) and Employer (33%). Paternity leave benefits are provided by Social Security/ Insurance (40%), Employer (40%) and Employer and Social Security (20%). Shared leave benefits are provided by Social Security/ Insurance (40%), Employer (40%) and Employer and Social Security (20%).

CHILDCARE ASSISTANCE

In Europe and North America, public daycare with allowance, private daycare with allowance and homecare allowance are offered equally at just over 20%. In Latin America, public daycare with allowance is close to 30%, followed by private daycare allowance at over 24% and homecare with allowance at 7%. Private daycare without allowance makes up 50% while there is no support offered for homecare with or without allowance. In Asia and the Pacific, public daycare with allowance and private daycare without allowance add up to 50%. Data for Sub-Saharan Africa is limited.

TAXATION SYSTEM

In Asia and Pacific region, 78% of countries that responded to the survey have individual taxation, with the exception of Malaysia offering individual and income splitting and Philippines offering both individual and joint-filling form of taxation. In Latin America and the Caribbean, 67% of the countries use individual taxation, while Brazil, Costa Rica and Uruguay offer both individual taxation and joint filling (25%) and Peru offers individual taxation and income splitting. In the Middle East and North America, Israel and Lebanon offer individual taxation. In North America, Canada offers individual taxation and the United States individual taxation and income splitting. In Sub-Saharan Africa, 50% of the countries offer individual taxation, with Botswana and Ethiopia offering individual taxation and income splitting and Mauritius offering individual taxation and joint filling. In Europe and Central Asia, 59% of countries offer individual taxation, 38% offer individual taxation and income splitting, 10% offer both individual taxation and joint filling and 3% offer joint filling. In

high-income economies, 64% countries offer individual taxation and 28% individual and joint filling. Upper-middle income economies offer individual (65%), individual (17%) and joint filling and individual and income splitting (17%). Lower-middle income economies offer individual (80%) and individual and joint filling (20%). Low-income economies offer individual and joint filling (67%) and individual and income splitting (33%).

Part 2

Country Profiles

List of Countries

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Belarus*	118	Israel	214	Romania	310
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Côte d'Ivoire	156	Malawi	252	Thailand	348
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Egypt	172	Montenegro*	268	United States	364
El Salvador	174	Moldova	270	Uruguay	366
Estonia	176	Mongolia	272	Venezuela	368
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Finland	182	Namibia	278	Zambia	374
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Georgia	186	Netherlands	282		
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* New countries

User's Guide: How Country Profiles Work

YASMINA BEKHOUCHE

SAADIA ZAHIDI

World Economic Forum

COUNTRY PROFILES: PAGE 1

The first page of each Country Profile displays overall results on the Global Gender Gap Index; key demographic and economic indicators; details of each of the 14 indicators that are used to build the Global Gender Gap Index; country results relative to income group and country results relative to the 142-country sample average.

1 GLOBAL GENDER GAP INDEX SCORE AND RANK

The Global Gender Gap Index 2014 gives each country's overall performance in closing the gender gap on a 0-to-1 scale and its rank out of 142 reviewed countries.

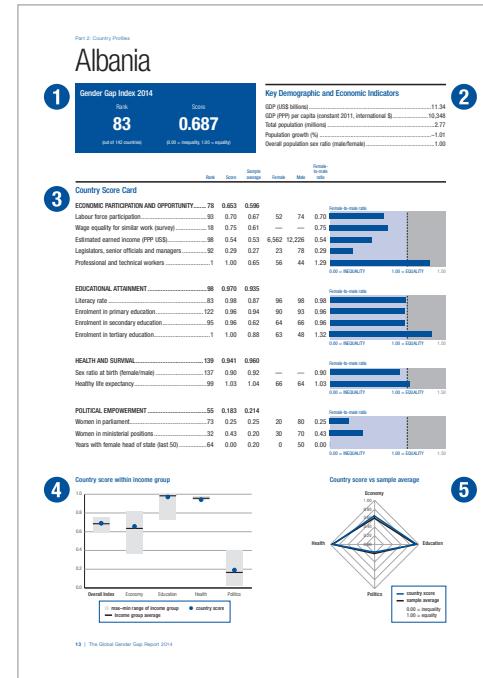
2 KEY DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

- GDP (constant 2005 US\$, in billions of US dollars):**

Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, 2013 or latest available data (accessed July 2014). GDP at purchaser's price is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy, plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using 2000 official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used.

- GDP per capita PPP (constant 2011 international dollars):** Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, 2012 or latest available data (accessed July 2014). GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP).

PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's price is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated



without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.

- Total population (in millions of inhabitants):** Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, 2013 (accessed July 2014).

Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates.

- Population growth (annual percentage):** Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, 2013 (accessed July 2014). Annual population growth rate for year t is the exponential rate of growth of midyear population from year t-1 to t, expressed as a percentage. Population is based on

the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.

- **Overall population sex ratio (male/female):** Source is the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN Statistics Division, 2012 or latest available data (accessed July 2014).

3 GENDER GAP SUBINDEXES

This section provides an overview of each country's rankings and scores on the four subindexes of the *Global Gender Gap Report 2014* and the individual indicators that compose the Index. For each of the variables that enter into the Global Gender Gap Index 2014, column one displays the country's rank; column two displays the country's score; column three displays the population-weighted sample average (142 countries); column four displays the female value; column five displays the male value and, finally, column six displays the female-to-male ratio. To calculate the Index, all ratios were truncated at the equality benchmark of 1 (for more details, please refer to Part 1) and thus the highest score possible is 1—except for the sex ratio at birth (0.944) and the healthy life expectancy (1.06). In the case of countries where women surpass men on particular variables, the reader can refer to the exact female and male values as well as the female-to-male ratio to understand the magnitude of the female advantage.

The bar charts visually display the female-to-male ratio for each of the 14 variables, allowing the reader to see clearly when the female-to-male ratio is above or below the equality benchmark. Values above 1 (the equality benchmark) favour women and values below 1 favour men. Please note that the equality benchmark is 1 for all variables except sex ratio at birth (0.944) and healthy life expectancy (1.06). Therefore, the equality benchmark of 1 in the bar charts for these two variables is not strictly accurate. Finally, in the few cases where the ratio exceeds the scale of the bar chart (which ends at 1.5), the reader should refer to the number under the “female-to-male ratio” column for the actual value.

The female and male values are displayed without decimals in order to facilitate reading. For example, the values for Women in parliament or Women in ministerial positions are on a scale of 0 to 100 and the value of the Years with a female head of state is on a scale of 0 to 50. Due to rounding, data that represent less than six months are displayed as zero, although are fully considered in the construction of the Index. Please refer to the female-over-male ratio in order to see specific values.

Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex

- **Labour force participation rate, age 15-64 (%):** Measures the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work.¹ Labour force data doesn't take into account workers employed abroad. The source is the ILO, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market, (KILM), 2012* (accessed September 2014).
- **Wage equality for similar work (survey):** Source is World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey, 2014*. Response to the survey question, “In your country, for similar work, to what extent are wages for women equal to those of men?” (1 = not at all — significantly below those of men; 7 = fully — equal to those of men). The data is converted to a female-over-male ratio.
- **Estimated Earned Income (PPP US\$):** Calculated using the methodology of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s *Human Development Report 2007/2008* (displayed in technical note 1, addendum, p.361). For purposes of calculating its index, the UNDP caps the estimated earned income at 40,000 PPP US\$. The same methodology has been used in this report. The ratio of non-agricultural wages does not include self-employed workers as of this year.
- **Legislators, senior officials and managers:** Corresponds to the Major Group 1 for (ISCO-88¹ and ISCO-08) and Major Group 2 for (ISCO-68). Source is the ILO, *ILOStat, Total employment by occupation, 2013* or latest available data (accessed July 2013). Estimates for countries that have implemented the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) are not strictly comparable with those for countries using the previous classification (ISCO-88) and (ISCO-68).
- **Professional and technical workers:** Corresponds to the sum of Major Groups 2 and 3 for (ISCO-88 and ISCO-08) and to Major Group 0/1 for (ISCO-68). The source is the ILO, *ILOStat, Total employment by occupation, 2010* or latest available data (accessed August 2012). When not available data is sourced from United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2009*. Estimates for countries that have implemented the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) are not strictly comparable with those for countries using the previous classification (ISCO-88) or (ISCO-68).

Educational Attainment Subindex

- **Literacy rate (%):** Percentage of population aged 15 years and over who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his/her everyday life. Generally, ‘literacy’ also encompasses ‘numeracy’, the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Source is UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators, 2013* or latest data available (accessed June 2014). When not available data is sourced from United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Reports 2009*, the most recent year available between 1997 and 2007.
- **Enrolment in primary education (%):** Total number of pupils or students in the theoretical age group for primary education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Source is UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators, 2013* or latest available data (accessed June 2014).
- **Enrolment in secondary education (%):** Total number of pupils or students in the theoretical age group for secondary education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. The source is UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators, 2013* or latest available data (accessed June 2014).
- **Enrolment in tertiary education (%):** Total enrolment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 and 6), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the five-year age group that has left secondary school. Tertiary gross enrolment data should be examined within the context of a country structure regarding military service as well as propensity of student to seek education abroad. Source is UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators, 2013* or latest available data (accessed June 2014).

Health and Survival Subindex

- **Sex ratio at birth (female/male):** Refers to the number of boys born alive per 100 girls born alive. The data is converted to a female over male value. Source is Central Intelligence Agency, *The CIA World Factbook*, data updated weekly, 2014 (accessed July 2014).
- **Healthy life expectancy:** Average number of years that a person can expect to live in “full health” by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury. Source is World Health Organisation, *Global Health Observatory* database, data from 2012 (accessed July 2014). Significant variations may occur compared to last year’s data (which dated from 2007) as the data are no longer strictly comparable.

Political Empowerment Subindex

- **Women in parliament:** Percentage of women in the lower or single House. Source is the Inter-Parliamentary Union, *National Women in Parliaments*. The data reflect information provided by National Parliaments by 1 May 2014.
- **Women in ministerial positions:** Percentage of women holding ministerial portfolios. Some overlap between ministers and heads of state that also hold a ministerial portfolio may occur. Source is the Inter-Parliamentary Union, *Women in Politics 2014*, reflecting appointments up to 1 January 2014. The data is updated every two years.
- **Years with female head of state (last 50):** The abbreviation “female head of state” is used to describe an elected female head of state or head of government. The source is World Economic Forum calculations, 30 June 2014.

Data updates are not made in all major international databases annually. The threshold applied for all data is 1997. Some data points from the 2012 Report were repeated in order to be able to include a limited set of countries in the Report. This includes Fiji (legislators, senior officials and managers); Bahamas, China, Fiji and Yemen (professional and technical workers); Brazil and Singapore (enrolment in primary education); and Côte d'Ivoire, India, Nigeria, Singapore, Brazil (tertiary education).

4 PERFORMANCE RELATIVE TO INCOME GROUP

The chart in the bottom left-hand side compares the country’s index and subindexes scores with its income group maximum, minimum and average values. There are four different income groups: low income, lower-middle income, upper-middle income and high income). The income classifications are taken from the World Bank. Further details can be found in Table A2 of Appendix A.

5 PERFORMANCE RELATIVE TO SAMPLE AVERAGE

The chart in the bottom right-hand side compares the country’s score for each of the four subindexes of *The Global Gender Gap Report 2014* with the average score weighted by population across all 142 countries. The centre of the chart corresponds to the lowest possible score (0), while the outermost corners of the chart correspond to the highest possible score (1), or equality. Please note that the equality benchmark is 1 for all variables, except sex ratio at birth (0.944) and healthy life expectancy (1.06). Therefore, the equality benchmark of 1 for the Health and Survival subindex is not strictly accurate.

COUNTRY PROFILES: PAGE 2

The second page of each Country Profile displays each country's evolution on the overall index and on the subindexes, both numerically and visually. In addition, this page provides nearly 50 contextual indicators for each country.

6 EVOLUTION 2006-2014

The first section of the second page of each Country Profile presents the evolution of that country's overall performance in the Global Gender Gap Index from 2006 to 2014 (or a shorter period if a country was included after 2006) and in the four subindexes (Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Political Empowerment), measured by changes in rank and score (on a 0-to-1 scale).

7 TREND 2006 – 2013

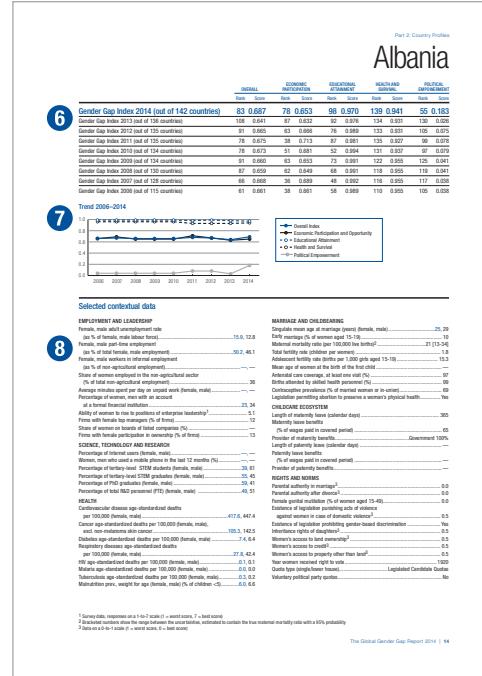
The second section of this page provides a graph depicting the evolution of the country's performance across the overall Gender Gap Index and the four subindexes (on a 0-to-1 scale) over the past nine years.

8 SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

The last section compiles a selection of data that provide a more comprehensive overview of the country's gender gap, and includes social and policy indicators. These data were not used to calculate the Global Gender Gap Index 2014. The indicators in this section are displayed in six broad categories: Employment and Leadership; Science, Technology and Research; Health; Marriage and Childbearing; Childcare Ecosystem; and Rights and Norms. When both data are available and relevant, female data are displayed first in blue and male data are displayed second in black.

Employment and Leadership

- Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force):** Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, 2013 or latest available data (accessed July 2014). Unemployment refers to the share of the labour force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labour force and unemployment differ by country.
- Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment):** Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, 2012 or latest available data (accessed July 2014). Part-time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part-time employment differ by country.



• Female, male workers in informal employment

(% of non-agricultural employment): Source is the International Labour Organization's *Laborsta* online database, Informal economy, cross-country database, 2010 or latest available data, (accessed July 2014). Excludes employment in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing activities.

• Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment):

Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, 2012 or latest available data (accessed July 2014). Measures the share of female workers in the non-agricultural sector (industry and services), expressed as a percentage of total employment in the non-agricultural sector. Industries include mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, and water. Services include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services.

• Average minutes spent per day in unpaid work (female, male):

Source is the OECD Database on Gender Equality (accessed August 2014). Measures the average minutes spent per day in unpaid work including routine housework, shopping, care for household members, care for non-household members volunteering, travel related to household activities and other unpaid activities for men and women aged 15-64 years.

- **Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution:** Source is the World Bank's *Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex)* online database 2011 (accessed July 2014). Measures the percentage of men and women with an account (self or together with someone else) at a bank, credit union, another financial institution (e.g., cooperative, microfinance institution), or the post office (if applicable) including respondents who reported having a debit card.
- **Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership:** Source is the World Economic Forum's *Executive Opinion Survey 2014*. The survey question is as follows: "In your country, to what extent do businesses provide women the same opportunities as men to rise to positions of leadership? (1 = not at all, women have no opportunities to rise to positions of leadership; 7 = Extensive, women have equal opportunities of leadership)".
- **Firms with female top managers (% of firms):** Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, 2013 or latest available data (accessed September 2014). Refers to the percentage of firms in the private sector who have females as top managers. Top manager refers to the highest-ranking manager or CEO of the establishment. This person may be the owner if he/she works as the manager of the firm. The results are based on surveys of more than 100,000 private firms.
- **Share of women on boards of listed companies (%):** Source is the OECD *iLibrary* online database, 2009 (accessed August 2014). The share of women on company boards is derived by calculating country-averages of the percentages of women among the members of the board of directors of each company in the OECD ORBIS dataset. The calculation is restricted to companies with at least two board members. The share is also derived for the subset of listed companies.
- **Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms):** Source is the World Bank's, *World Development Indicators* online database, 2013 or latest available data (accessed July 2014). Measures the percentage of firms with a woman among the principal owners.

Science, Technology and Research

- **Percentage of Internet users (female, male):** Source is the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), (accessed July 2014). Refers to the proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last twelve months.

- **Women, men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (% of total population):** Source is previously unpublished data, ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database, Gender ICT statistics, 2012 or latest available data (accessed July 2014). Measures the proportion of individuals who used a mobile telephone in the last twelve months.
- **Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students, (female, male):** Source is the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) database (accessed July 2014). Measures the percentage of female and male students enrolled in ISCED 6 and ISCED7 programmes in Science, Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (% of total number of enrolments).
- **Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates, (female, male):** Source is UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) database (accessed July 2014). Measures the percentage of female and male graduates in ISCED 6 and ISCED 7 programmes from Science, Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (% of total number of graduates).
- **Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male):** Source is UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) database (accessed July 2014). Measures the percentage of female graduates from tertiary ISCED6 programmes that lead to the award of an advanced research qualification. The programmes are devoted to advanced study and original research and not based on course-work only.
- **Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE, female, male):** Source is UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) database (accessed July 2014). Measures the percentage of male and female workers employed directly in Research and Development (R&D), as well as those providing direct services such as R&D managers, administrators and clerical staff. People providing indirect services such as canteen and security staff are excluded.

Health

- **Cardiovascular disease, age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male):** Source is the World Health Organization *Global Health Estimates 2013: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex by Country 2000-2012* (accessed August 2014). Measures the age-standardized death rates per 100,000 for cardiovascular diseases, including rheumatic heart disease, hypertensive heart disease, ischaemic heart disease, stroke, cardiomyopathy, myocarditis and endocarditis.

- **Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male):** Source is the World Health

Organization *Global Health Estimates 2013: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex by Country 2000-2012* (accessed August 2014). Measures age standardized death rate per 100,000 for malignant neoplasms, including mouth and oropharynx cancer, oesophagus cancer, stomach cancer, colon and rectum cancer, liver cancer, pancreas cancer, trachea, bronchus and lung cancers, melanoma and skin cancer, breast cancer, cervix uteri cancer, corpus uteri cancer, ovary cancer, prostate cancer, bladder cancer, lymphomas and multiple myeloma, leukaemia and other malignant neoplasms.

- **Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male):** Source is the World Health

Organization *Global Health Estimates 2013: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex by Country 2000-2012* (accessed August 2014). Measures age-standardized death rate per 100,000 for diabetes mellitus.

- **Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male):** Source is the World Health

Organization *Global Health Estimates 2013: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex by Country 2000-2012* (accessed August 2014). Measures age-standardized death rate per 100,000 for chronic respiratory disease, including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma.

- **HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male):** Source is World Health Organization

Global Health Estimates 2013: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex by Country 2000-2012 (accessed August 2014). Measures age-standardized death rate per 100,000 by HIV/AIDS.

- **Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male):** Source is World Health Organization

Global Health Estimates 2013: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex by Country 2000-2012 (accessed August 2014). Measures age-standardized death rate per 100,000 for malaria.

- **Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male):** Source is the World Health

Organization *Global Health Estimates 2013: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex by Country 2000-2012* (accessed August 2014). Measures age-standardized death rate per 100,000 for tuberculosis.

- **Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (female, male) (% of children under 5):** Source is the World

Bank, *World Development Indicators, (WDI)* online database, 2012 or latest available data (accessed July 2014). Measures the prevalence of child malnutrition is the percentage of children under age 5 whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. Data are based on the WHO's child growth standards released in 2006.

Marriage and Childbearing

- **Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male):** The source is the United Nations Statistics

Division, *Statistics and Indicators on Women and Men, 2013* or latest available data (accessed July 2014). The singulate mean age at marriage is an estimate of the average number of years lived in the single state among those who marry before age 50.

- **Early marriage (% women, aged 15-19):** Source is

the OECD's *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2012 (GID-DB)* (accessed July 2014). Measures the percentage of women married between 15 to 19 years of age.

- **Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births):**

Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Observatory, Health-related Millennium Development Goals, Maternal Health, 2013* (accessed July 2014). Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is the annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, per 100,000 live births, for a specified year.

- **Total fertility rate (per woman):** Source is

the World Health Organization's *Global Health Observatory, World Health Statistics, Demographic and Socioeconomic Statistics, 2012* (accessed July 2014). Measures the average number of children a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period if they were subject during their whole lives to the fertility rates of a given period and if they were not subject to mortality.

- **Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19):** Source is the World Bank, *World Development*

Indicators 2012 or latest available data (accessed July 2014). Measures the number of births per 1,000 women aged 15-19.

- Mean age of women at the birth of the first child:**

Source is OECD's *Family Database (The Structure of Families – Fertility Indicators)* 2009 or latest available data (accessed July 2014). The mean age of mothers at first child's birth is defined as the average completed year of age of women when their first child is born.

- Antenatal care coverage – at least one visit (%):**

Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Observatory, Health-related Millennium Development Goals, Maternal Health, 2013* or latest available data (accessed July 2014). Measures the percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period who received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) at least once during pregnancy.

- Births attended by skilled health personnel (%):**

Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Observatory, Health-related Millennium Development Goals, Maternal Health, 2013* or latest available data (accessed July 2014). Measures the percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel in a given period of time.

- Contraceptive prevalence, married women or in-union (% any method):** Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Observatory, Health-related Millennium Development Goals, Maternal Health, 2012* or latest available data (accessed July 2014). Measures the percentage of women aged 15-49 years, married or in-union, who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method used.

- Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health:** Source is the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2011 (accessed July 2014).

Childcare Ecosystem

- Length maternity leave (calendar days), Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period) and Provider of maternity benefits:** Source is the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation's *Women, Business and Law Dataset – Economy Snapshots 2014* (accessed July 2014). The last update was in April 2013.

- Length of paternity leave (calendar days), Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period) and Provider of paternity benefits:** Source is the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation's *Women, Business and Law Dataset – Economy Snapshots 2014* (accessed July 2014). The last update was in April 2013.

Rights and Norms

- Parental authority in marriage and Parental authority after divorce:**

Source is the OECD's *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2012 (GID-DB)* (accessed July 2014). The numbers are on a 0-to-1 scale, where 1 is the worst possible score and 0 the best possible score. Parental authority in marriage refers to legal guardianship of a child during marriage and parental authority after divorce to custody rights over a child after divorce.

- Female genital mutilation:** Source is the OECD's

Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2012 (GID-DB) (accessed July 2014). Measures the percentage of women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation, as defined by the World Health Organization.

- Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence:**

Source is the OECD's *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2012 (GID-DB)* (accessed July 2014). The variable takes a value of 0 when there is specific legislation in place, 0.25 when there is specific legislation in place but there are widespread reported problems with implementation, 0.5 when there is general legislation in place or specific legislation is inadequate, 0.75 when legislation is being planned, drafted or reviewed or existing legislation is highly inadequate and 1 when there is no legislation.

- Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination:** Source is the World Economic Forum's *Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality Survey 2011, 2012 and 2013*.

- Inheritance rights of daughters:** Source is the

OECD's *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2012 (GID-DB)* (accessed July 2014). The numbers are on a 0-to-1 scale, where 1 is the worst possible score and 0 the best possible score.

- Women's access to land ownership, Women's access to credit, and Women's access to property other than land:** Source is the OECD's *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2012 (GID-DB)* (accessed June 2014). The numbers are on a 0-to-1 scale, where 1 is the worst possible score and 0 the best possible score.

- **Year women received right to vote:** Source is the United Nations Development Programme's *Human Development Report 2009* (accessed July 2014). Refers to the year in which the right to vote or stand for election on a universal and equal basis was recognised. Where two years are shown, the first refers to the first partial recognition of the right to vote or stand for election.
- **Quota type (single/lower house) and Voluntary political party quotas:** Source is the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, Stockholm University and the Inter-Parliamentarian Union, *QuotaProject, Global Database of Quotas for Women* (accessed July 2014). (www.quotaproject.org).

NOTES

- 1 International Standard Classification of Occupations: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco>.

Albania

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank

83

Score

0.687

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

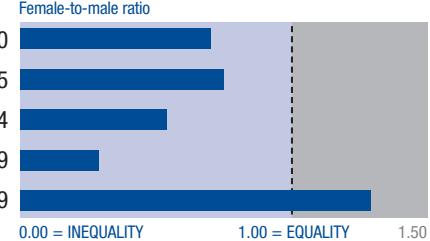
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	11.34
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	10,348
Total population (millions)	2.77
Population growth (%)	-1.01
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

Country Score Card

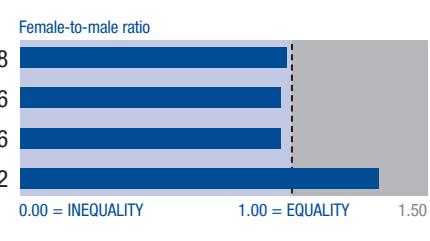
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 78

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	93	0.70	0.67	52	74	0.70
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	18	0.75	0.61	—	—	0.75
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	98	0.54	0.53	6,562	12,226	0.54
Legislators, senior officials and managers	92	0.29	0.27	23	78	0.29
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	56	44	1.29



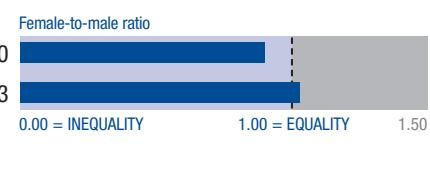
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 98

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	83	0.98	0.87	96	98	0.98
Enrolment in primary education.....	122	0.96	0.94	90	93	0.96
Enrolment in secondary education.....	95	0.96	0.62	64	66	0.96
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	63	48	1.32



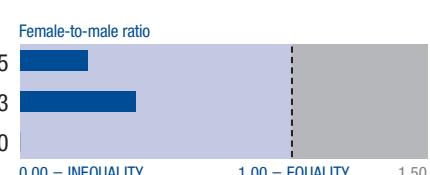
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 139

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	137	0.90	0.92	—	—	0.90
Healthy life expectancy.....	99	1.03	1.04	66	64	1.03

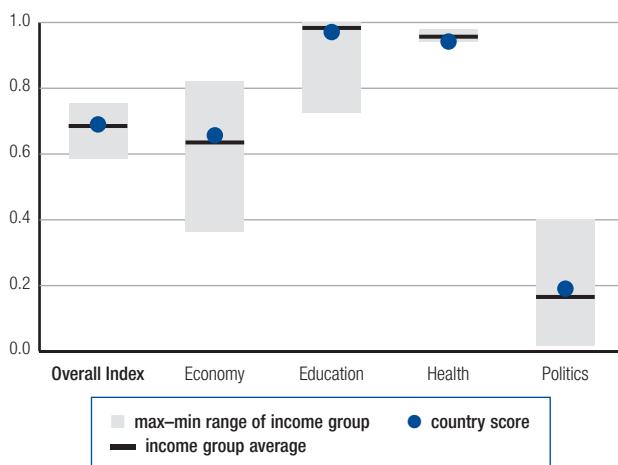


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 55

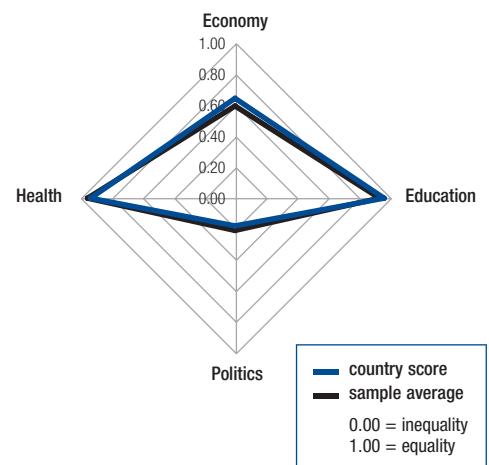
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	73	0.25	0.25	20	80	0.25
Women in ministerial positions	32	0.43	0.20	30	70	0.43
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



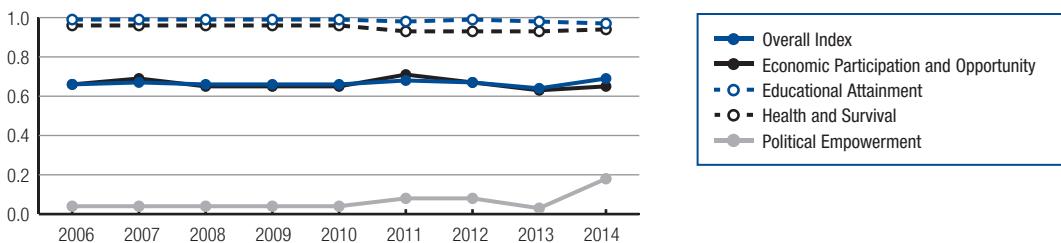
Country score vs sample average



Albania

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	83	0.687	78	0.653	98	0.970	139	0.941	55	0.183
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	108	0.641	87	0.632	92	0.976	134	0.931	130	0.026
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	91	0.665	63	0.666	76	0.989	133	0.931	105	0.075
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	78	0.675	38	0.713	87	0.981	135	0.927	99	0.078
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	78	0.673	51	0.681	52	0.994	131	0.937	97	0.079
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	91	0.660	63	0.653	73	0.991	122	0.955	125	0.041
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	87	0.659	62	0.649	68	0.991	118	0.955	119	0.041
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	66	0.668	36	0.689	48	0.992	116	0.955	117	0.038
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	61	0.661	38	0.661	58	0.989	110	0.955	105	0.038

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	15.9 , 12.8
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	50.2 , 46.1
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	36
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	23 , 34
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.1
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	12
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	13

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	39 , 61
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	55 , 45
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	59 , 41
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	49 , 51

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	417.6 , 447.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	105.3 , 142.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	7.4 , 6.4
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	27.8 , 42.4
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.1 , 0.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.3 , 0.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	6.0 , 6.6

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	25 , 29
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	10
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	21 [13-34]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	15.3
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	97
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	69
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	365
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	65
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.5
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1920
Quota type (single/lower house).....	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Algeria

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank

126

Score

0.618

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

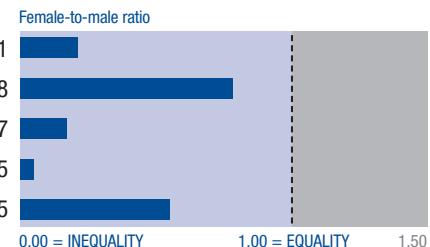
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	127.07
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	12,779
Total population (millions)	39.21
Population growth (%)	1.87
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02

Country Score Card

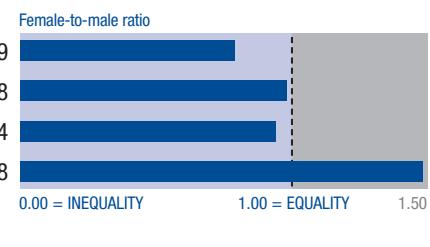
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 136

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	141	0.21	0.67	16	76	0.21
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	13	0.78	0.61	—	—	0.78
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	139	0.17	0.53	3,669	22,127	0.17
Legislators, senior officials and managers	123	0.05	0.27	5	95	0.05
Professional and technical workers	105	0.55	0.65	35	65	0.55



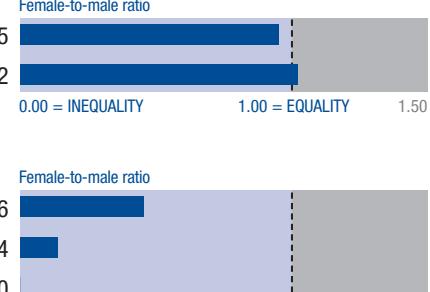
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	119	0.79	0.87	64	81	0.79
Enrolment in primary education.....	110	0.98	0.94	95	97	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education.....	103	0.94	0.62	49	52	0.94
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	38	25	1.48



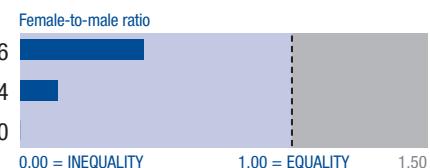
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 124

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	133	1.02	1.04	63	62	1.02

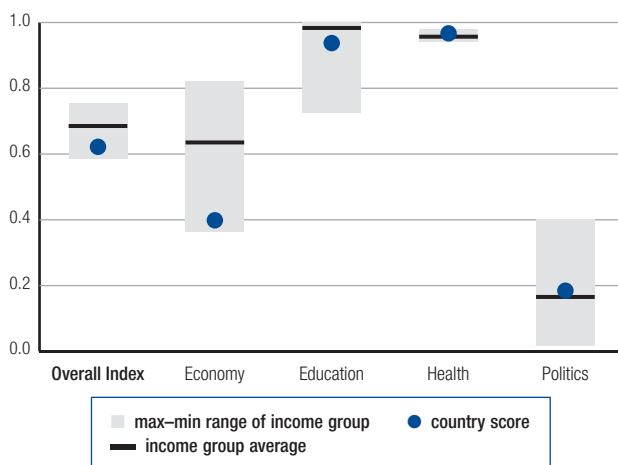


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

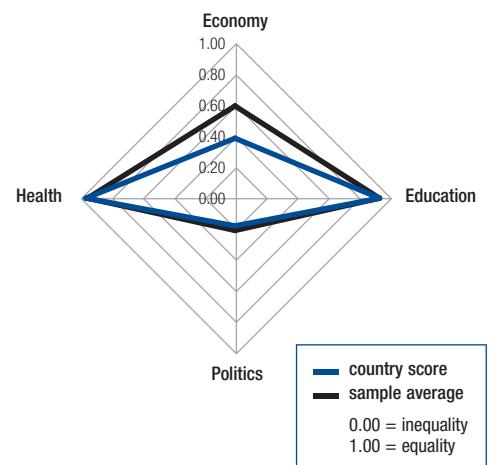
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	28	0.46	0.25	32	68	0.46
Women in ministerial positions	92	0.14	0.20	12	88	0.14
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



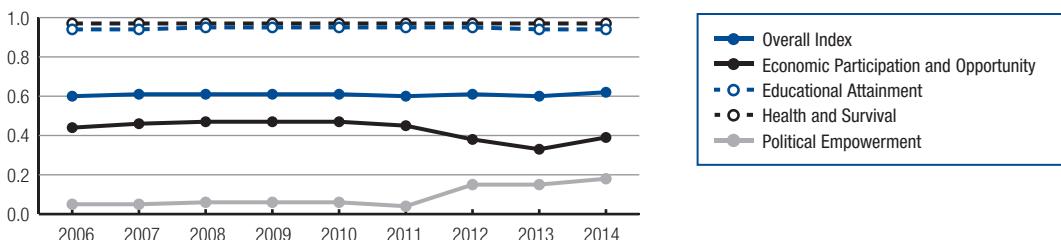
Country score vs sample average



Algeria

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	126	0.618	136	0.393	113	0.936	124	0.966	60	0.177
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	124	0.597	133	0.331	106	0.939	108	0.966	62	0.151
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	120	0.611	131	0.378	103	0.950	108	0.966	57	0.151
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	121	0.599	124	0.445	96	0.950	107	0.966	124	0.035
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	119	0.605	119	0.467	99	0.953	106	0.966	123	0.035
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	117	0.612	119	0.470	99	0.951	91	0.971	120	0.056
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	111	0.611	115	0.468	96	0.949	86	0.971	115	0.056
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	108	0.607	113	0.464	96	0.942	85	0.971	111	0.049
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	97	0.602	103	0.443	84	0.944	78	0.971	98	0.049

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	17.2, 8.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	15
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	20, 46
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	15

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	45, 55
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	49, 51
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	33, 67

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	359.9, 434.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer.....	78, 83.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	58.7, 76.3
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	22.9, 34.7
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	4.3, 2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0, 0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	16, 25.1
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	3.7, 3.7

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	30, 33
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	2
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	89 [48-170]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	10.0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	89
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	61
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	98
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	3
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits.....	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	1.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.8
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote.....	1962
Quota type (single/lower house).....	Reserved seats
Voluntary political party quotas.....	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Angola

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
121
Score
0.631

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

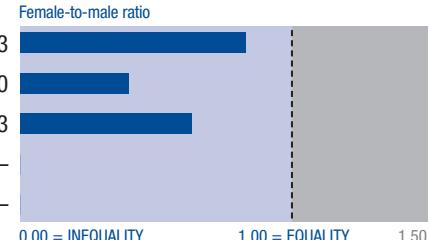
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	57.30
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	7,233
Total population (millions)	21.47
Population growth (%)	3.08
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

Country Score Card

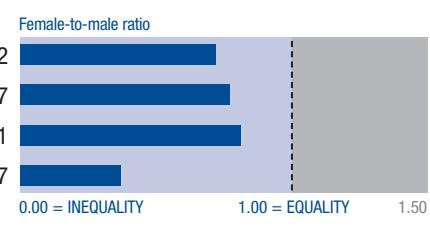
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 111

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	62	0.83	0.67	64	78	0.83
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	131	0.40	0.61	—	—	0.40
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	60	0.63	0.53	5,797	9,181	0.63
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.65	—	—	—



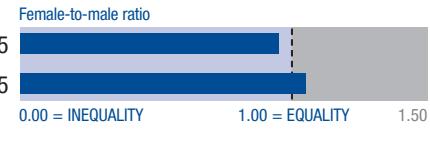
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 138

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	124	0.72	0.87	59	82	0.72
Enrolment in primary education.....	137	0.77	0.94	74	97	0.77
Enrolment in secondary education.....	115	0.81	0.62	12	15	0.81
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	134	0.37	0.88	4	11	0.37



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 61

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	74	1.05	1.04	45	43	1.05

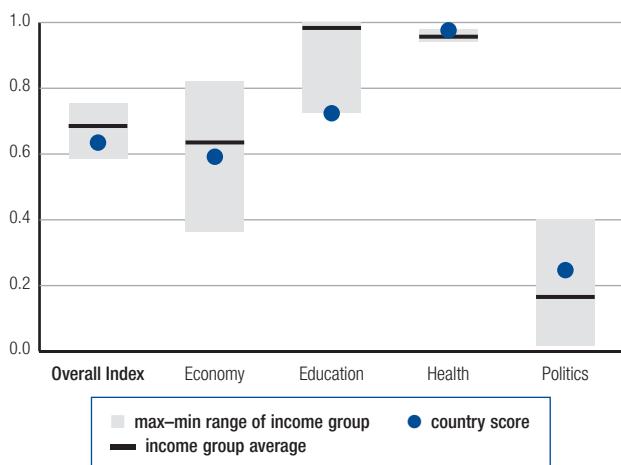


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 38

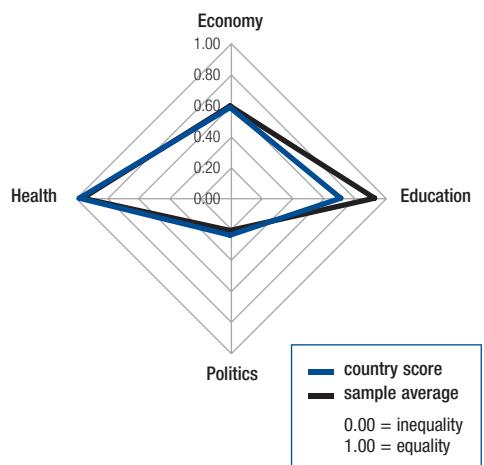
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	17	0.58	0.25	37	63	0.58
Women in ministerial positions	57	0.24	0.20	19	81	0.24
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



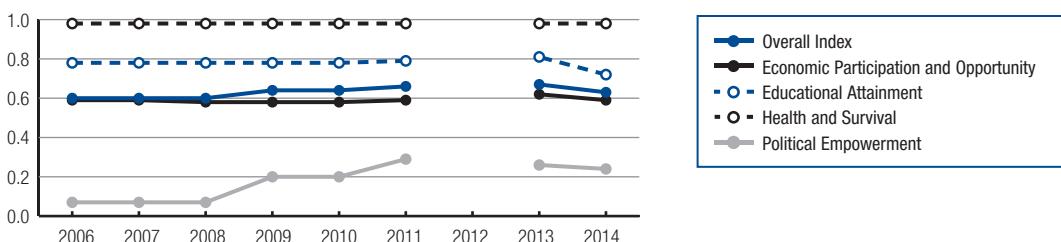
Country score vs sample average



Angola

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	121	0.631	111	0.588	138	0.721	61	0.975	38	0.240
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	92	0.666	92	0.616	127	0.806	1	0.980	34	0.261
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	87	0.662	96	0.594	126	0.786	1	0.980	24	0.290
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	81	0.671	76	0.630	125	0.785	1	0.980	24	0.290
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	106	0.635	96	0.583	127	0.778	1	0.980	36	0.201
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	114	0.603	87	0.584	122	0.778	1	0.980	103	0.071
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	110	0.603	87	0.585	119	0.779	1	0.980	92	0.070
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	96	0.604	69	0.587	107	0.779	1	0.980	81	0.070

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	—, —
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	24
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male).....	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	39, 39
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	2.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	14
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	57

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	41, 59
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	28, 72

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	369.8, 376.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	86.1, 97.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	44.4, 39.5
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	58.6, 95.3
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	102.7, 82.8
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	59.6, 55.8
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	44.1, 85.6
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	14.6, 16.6

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	19, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	36
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	460 [220-980]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	6.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	170.2
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	68
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	49
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	18
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	90
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	1
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	0
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	1.0
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1975
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Argentina

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
31
Score
0.732

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

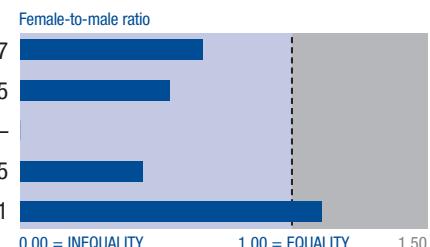
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	331.34
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	—
Total population (millions)	41.45
Population growth (%)	0.87
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96

Country Score Card

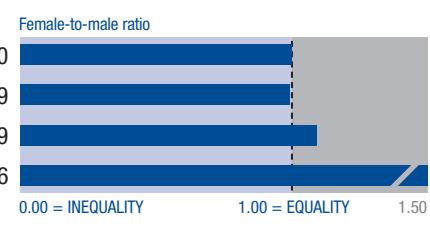
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 96

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	97	0.67	0.67	55	82	0.67
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	112	0.55	0.61	—	—	0.55
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	—	—	0.53	—	—	—
Legislators, senior officials and managers	64	0.45	0.27	31	69	0.45
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	53	47	1.11



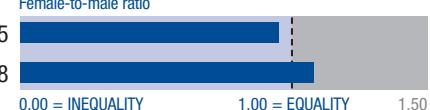
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 50

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	98	98	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	89	0.99	0.94	99	100	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	89	81	1.09
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	96	62	1.56



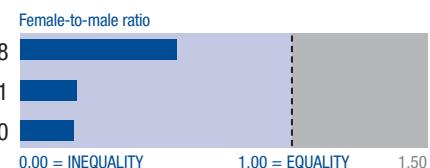
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	69	64	1.08

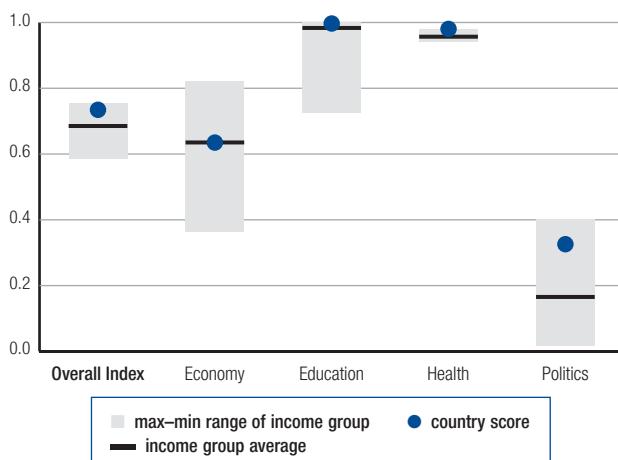


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 21

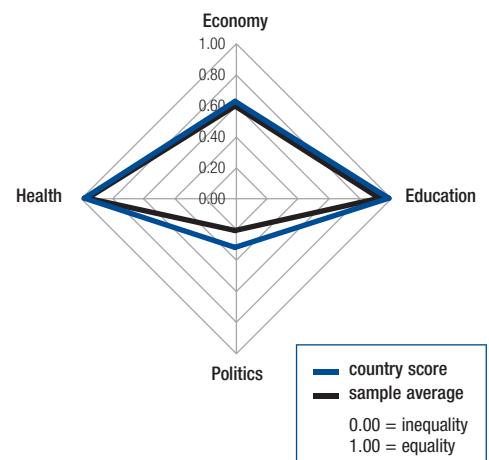
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	18	0.58	0.25	37	63	0.58
Women in ministerial positions	61	0.21	0.20	18	82	0.21
Years with female head of state (last 50)	14	0.20	0.20	8	42	0.20



Country score within income group



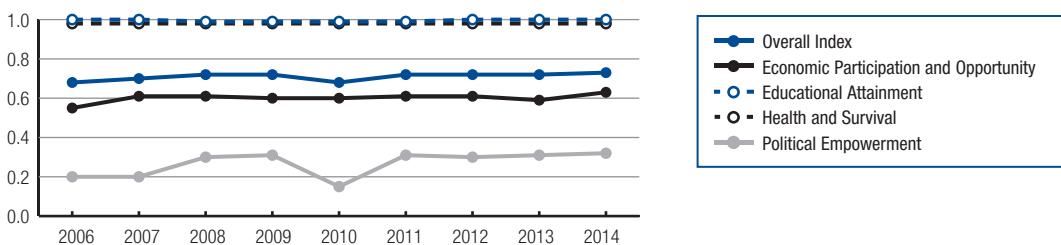
Country score vs sample average



Argentina

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	31	0.732	96	0.631	50	0.996	1	0.980	21	0.320
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	34	0.720	101	0.589	42	0.996	1	0.980	24	0.314
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	32	0.721	92	0.607	41	0.996	1	0.980	24	0.302
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	28	0.724	84	0.612	51	0.994	1	0.980	20	0.308
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	29	0.719	87	0.602	47	0.995	1	0.980	20	0.298
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	24	0.721	89	0.603	57	0.994	1	0.980	14	0.308
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	24	0.721	80	0.607	57	0.994	1	0.980	15	0.303
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	33	0.698	75	0.613	33	0.996	1	0.980	25	0.204
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	41	0.683	82	0.551	29	0.997	1	0.980	23	0.204

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	8.8, 6.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	38, 16.1
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	43, 57
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	44
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	32, 35
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	3.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	9
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	8
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	38

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	38, 62
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	58, 42
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	148.4, 247.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	109.1, 166.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	14.4, 21.7
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	24.7, 51.3
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	3.8, 14.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0, 0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.7, 1.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	2.2, 2.4

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	25, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	69 [60-81]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.2
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	54.4
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	91
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	79
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	90
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	2
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1947
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Armenia

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **103**
Score **0.662**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

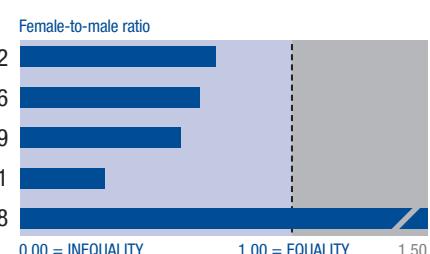
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	6.87
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	7,291
Total population (millions)	2.98
Population growth (%)	0.25
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.87

Country Score Card

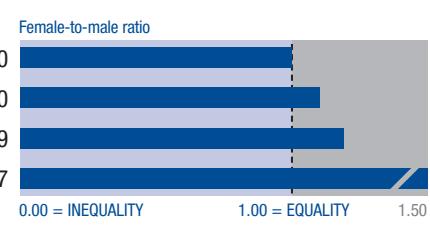
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 82

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	91	0.72	0.67	56	77	0.72
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	61	0.66	0.61	—	—	0.66
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	78	0.59	0.53	5,469	9,250	0.59
Legislators, senior officials and managers	86	0.31	0.27	24	76	0.31
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	65	35	1.88



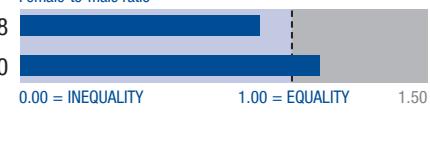
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 31

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	55	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	89	80	1.10
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	91	76	1.19
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	58	37	1.57



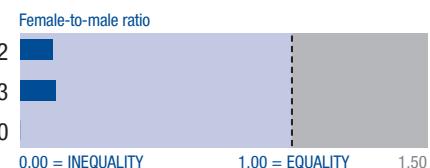
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 142

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	142	0.88	0.92	—	—	0.88
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	66	60	1.10

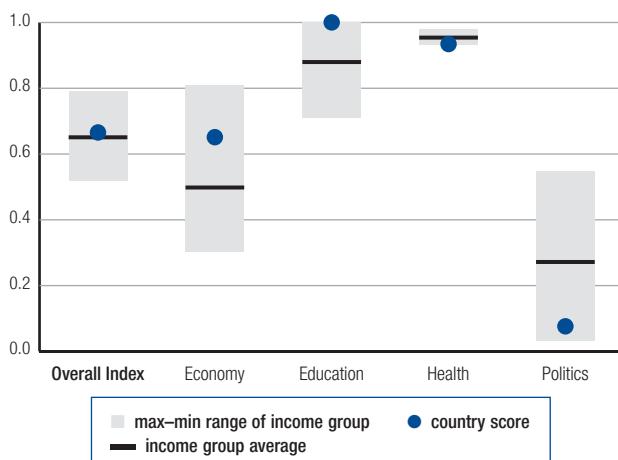


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 123

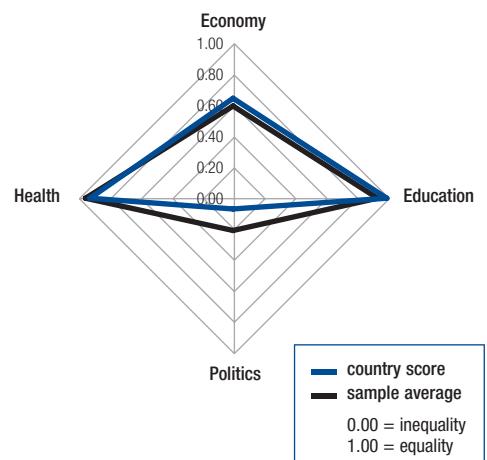
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	115	0.12	0.25	11	89	0.12
Women in ministerial positions	98	0.13	0.20	11	89	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



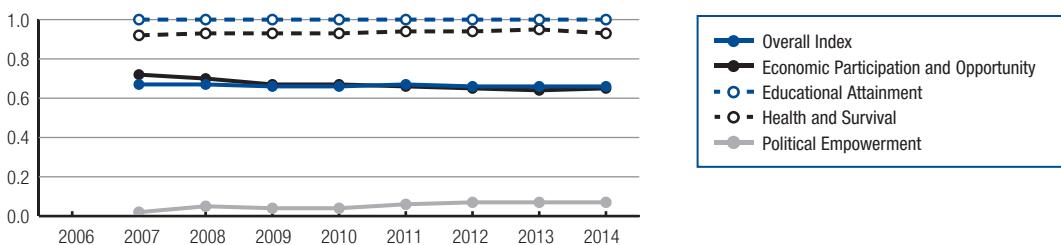
Country score vs sample average



Armenia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	103	0.662	82	0.648	31	1.000	142	0.933	123	0.068
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	94	0.663	82	0.638	29	1.000	131	0.950	115	0.066
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	92	0.664	76	0.645	25	0.999	130	0.944	114	0.066
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	84	0.665	62	0.658	27	0.999	131	0.942	108	0.062
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	84	0.667	59	0.669	26	0.999	130	0.937	106	0.062
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	90	0.662	56	0.671	29	0.999	133	0.933	123	0.044
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	78	0.668	36	0.697	29	0.999	130	0.928	118	0.047
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	71	0.665	24	0.721	24	0.999	128	0.923	125	0.017
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	19.6 , 17.3
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	30.1 , 19.0
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	27 , 73
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	41
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	18 , 17
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	19
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	25

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	38 , 62
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	31 , 69
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	367.7 , 606.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	175.3 , 277.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	31.9 , 35.7
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	26.5 , 64.7
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	1.4 , 11.8
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.8 , 10.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	5.9 , 4.7

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	24 , 28
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	29 [19-44]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	27.1
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	55
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	140
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.8
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1918
Quota type (single/lower house).....	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas.....	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Australia

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank

24

Score

0.741

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

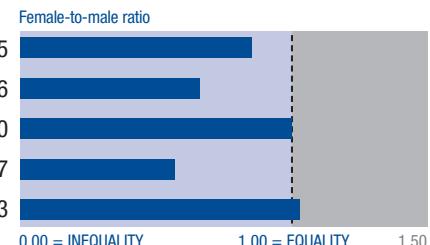
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	867.24
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	42,448
Total population (millions)	23.13
Population growth (%)	1.78
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99

Country Score Card

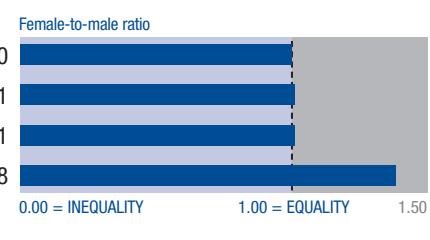
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 14

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	51	0.85	0.67	70	83	0.85
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	63	0.66	0.61	—	—	0.66
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	1	1.00	0.53	40,000	40,000	1.00
Legislators, senior officials and managers	40	0.57	0.27	36	64	0.57
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	51	49	1.03



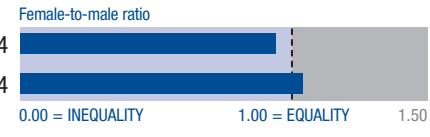
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	97	97	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	86	85	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	101	73	1.38



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 70

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	83	1.04	1.04	74	71	1.04

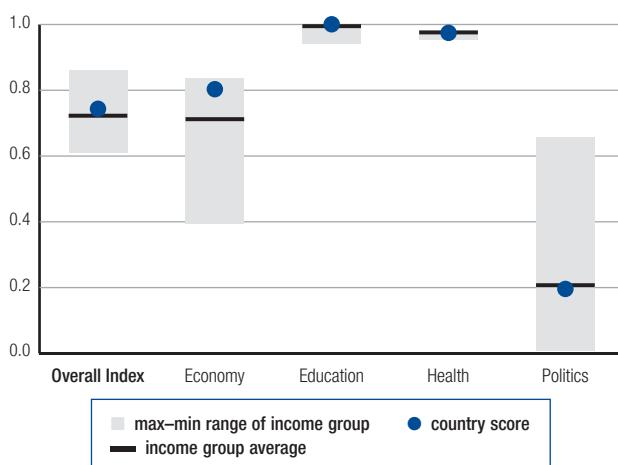


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

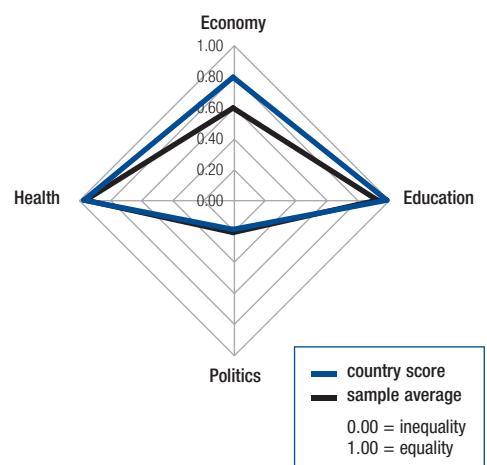
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	45	0.35	0.25	26	74	0.35
Women in ministerial positions	65	0.21	0.20	17	83	0.21
Years with female head of state (last 50)	31	0.06	0.20	3	47	0.06



Country score within income group



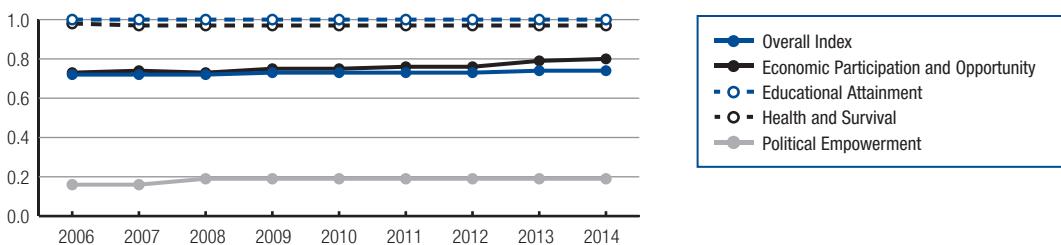
Country score vs sample average



Australia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	24	0.741	14	0.801	1	1.000	70	0.974	53	0.189
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	24	0.739	13	0.788	1	1.000	69	0.974	43	0.194
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	25	0.729	22	0.759	1	1.000	73	0.974	42	0.185
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	23	0.729	18	0.756	1	1.000	74	0.974	38	0.186
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	23	0.727	24	0.743	1	1.000	73	0.974	39	0.192
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	20	0.728	19	0.748	1	1.000	78	0.974	39	0.191
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	21	0.724	22	0.731	1	1.000	73	0.974	37	0.191
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	17	0.720	12	0.744	1	1.000	71	0.974	35	0.163
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	15	0.716	12	0.726	1	1.000	57	0.976	32	0.163

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	5.3, 5.2
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	38.3, 13.1
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	47
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male).....	311, 172
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	99, 100
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	7
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	78, 81
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	28, 72
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	29, 71
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	50, 50
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	75.6, 110.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer.....	90.6, 135.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	7.7, 11.6
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	18, 27.8
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.0, 0.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.1, 0.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	30, 32
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	6 [4-10]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	12.1
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	28
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	72
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of maternity benefits.....	—
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote.....	1902, 1962
Quota type (single/lower house).....	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas.....	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Austria

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **36**
Score **0.727**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

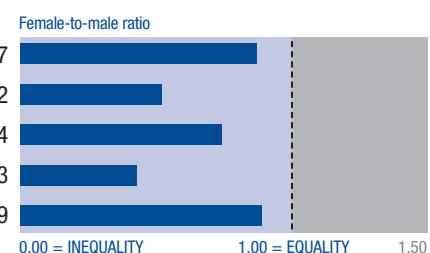
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	339.02
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	43,139
Total population (millions)	8.47
Population growth (%)	0.52
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96

Country Score Card

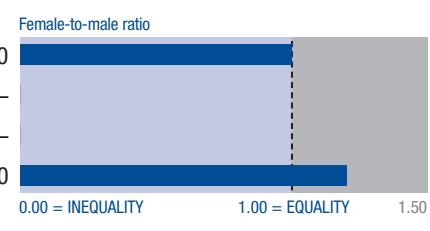
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 68

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation	45	0.87	0.67	71	82	0.87
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	122	0.52	0.61	—	—	0.52
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	30	0.74	0.53	29,746	40,000	0.74
Legislators, senior officials and managers	66	0.43	0.27	30	70	0.43
Professional and technical workers	77	0.89	0.65	47	53	0.89



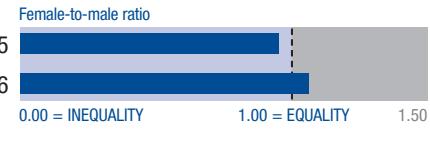
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	—	—	0.94	—	—	—
Enrolment in secondary education.....	—	—	0.62	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	79	66	1.20



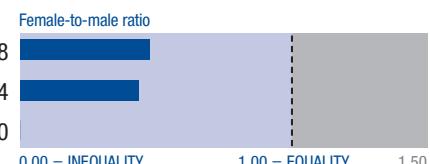
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 52

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	62	1.06	1.04	73	69	1.06

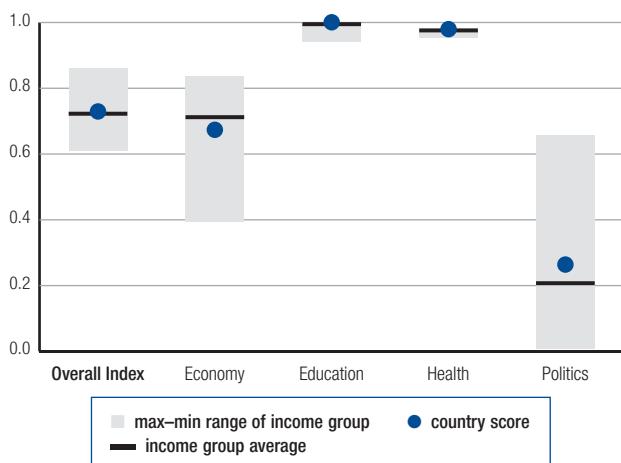


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 36

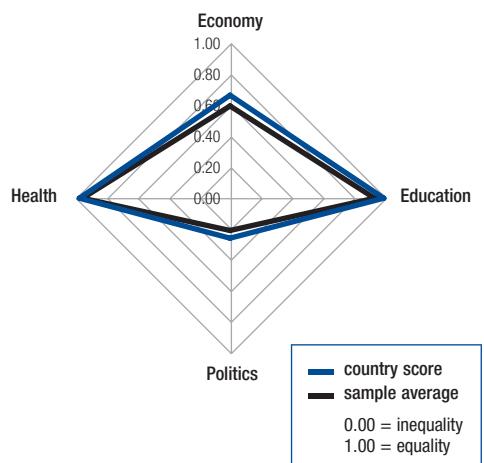
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	27	0.48	0.25	32	68	0.48
Women in ministerial positions	29	0.44	0.20	31	69	0.44
Years with female head of state (last 50)	61	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



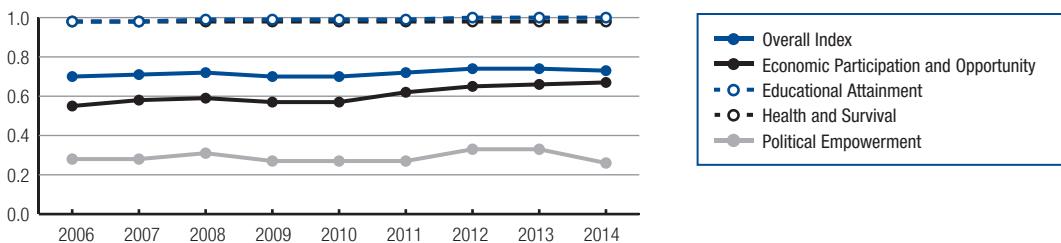
Country score vs sample average



Austria

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	36	0.727	68	0.670	1	1.000	52	0.979	36	0.257
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	19	0.744	69	0.664	1	1.000	47	0.979	19	0.332
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	20	0.739	70	0.652	49	0.995	50	0.979	18	0.332
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	34	0.717	77	0.624	76	0.989	46	0.979	27	0.274
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	37	0.709	92	0.595	75	0.989	44	0.979	26	0.274
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	42	0.703	102	0.570	78	0.989	1	0.980	23	0.274
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	29	0.715	84	0.587	76	0.989	1	0.980	14	0.306
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	27	0.706	89	0.582	77	0.980	1	0.980	15	0.282
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	27	0.699	81	0.553	68	0.980	1	0.980	14	0.282

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	4.3, 4.3
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	33.2, 6.9
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	48
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	269, 135
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	97, 98
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	76, 84
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	29, 71
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	26, 74
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	42, 58
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	25, 75

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	119, 177.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	99.7, 152.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	10.8, 16.7
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	10.6, 21.9
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.2, 0.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.2, 0.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	31, 34
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	4 [1-10]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	4.1
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	28
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	70
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	112
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1918
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Azerbaijan

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank

94

Score

0.675

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

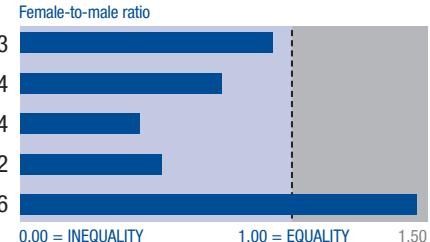
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	30.63
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	15,888
Total population (millions)	9.42
Population growth (%)	1.29
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

Country Score Card

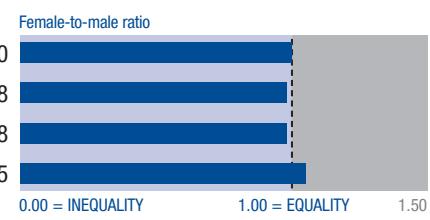
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 52

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	18	0.93	0.67	68	73	0.93
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	25	0.74	0.61	—	—	0.74
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	118	0.44	0.53	9,874	22,544	0.44
Legislators, senior officials and managers	48	0.52	0.27	34	66	0.52
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	59	41	1.46



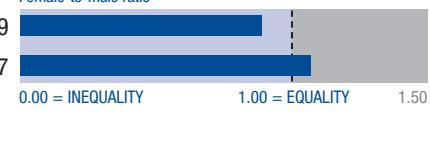
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 92

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	54	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	114	0.98	0.94	88	90	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education.....	89	0.98	0.62	86	88	0.98
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	21	20	1.05



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 137

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	139	0.89	0.92	—	—	0.89
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	65	61	1.07

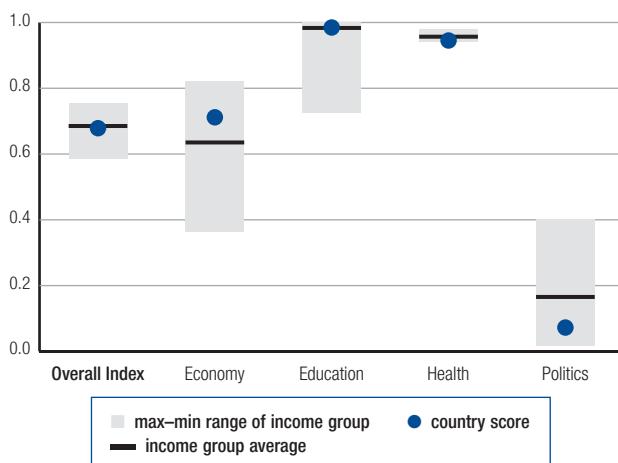


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 127

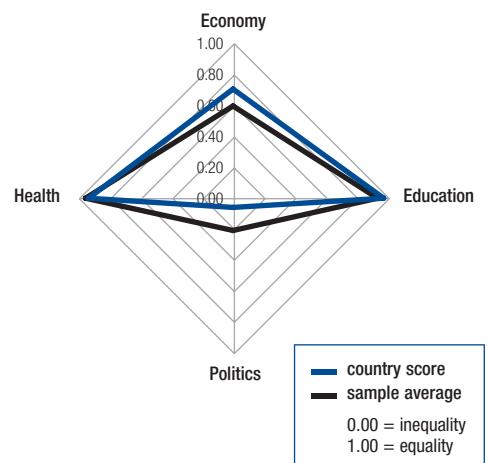
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	93	0.18	0.25	16	84	0.18
Women in ministerial positions	137	0.03	0.20	3	97	0.03
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



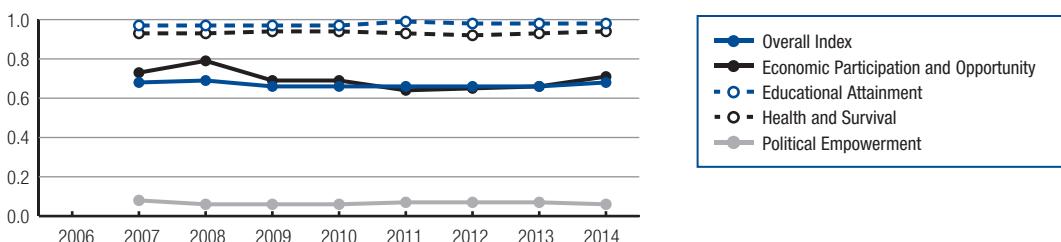
Country score vs sample average



Azerbaijan

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	94	0.675	52	0.709	92	0.984	137	0.944	127	0.064
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	99	0.658	72	0.659	85	0.982	136	0.925	114	0.066
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	99	0.655	74	0.649	84	0.983	135	0.920	113	0.066
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	91	0.658	70	0.642	73	0.989	132	0.933	103	0.066
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	100	0.645	73	0.635	93	0.967	134	0.929	113	0.047
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	89	0.663	47	0.686	94	0.970	132	0.937	119	0.058
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	61	0.686	4	0.786	91	0.967	129	0.931	114	0.058
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	59	0.678	19	0.732	82	0.971	127	0.926	85	0.083
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	6.1, 4.3
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	24.3, 13.3
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	44
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	14, 16
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	2
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	4

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	42, 58
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	42, 58
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	31, 69
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	377.6, 523.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	88.5, 145
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	14.9, 13.9
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	16.5, 30.1
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	1.0, 11.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	1.8, 7.8
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	8, 8.7

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	24, 28
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	26 [17-40]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	40.0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	77
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	51
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	126
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	0
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	0
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1918
Quota type (single/lower house).....	—
Voluntary political party quotas.....	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Bahamas

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **35**
Score **0.727**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

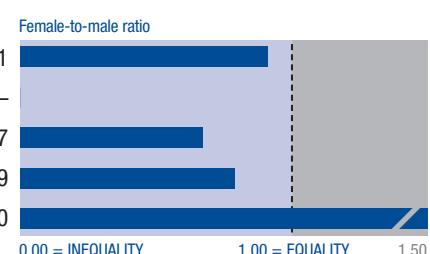
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	7.84
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	22,705
Total population (millions)	0.38
Population growth (%)	1.45
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96

Country Score Card

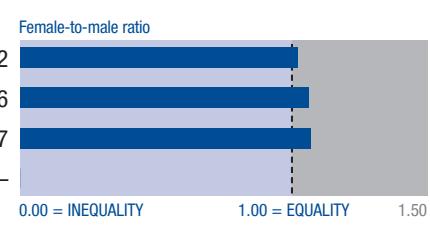
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 5

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	27	0.91	0.67	76	84	0.91
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.61	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	45	0.67	0.53	18,627	27,776	0.67
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	10	0.79	0.27	44	56	0.79
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	63	37	1.70



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	97	95	1.02
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	99	93	1.06
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	86	80	1.07
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	—	—	0.88	—	—	—



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	67	62	1.08

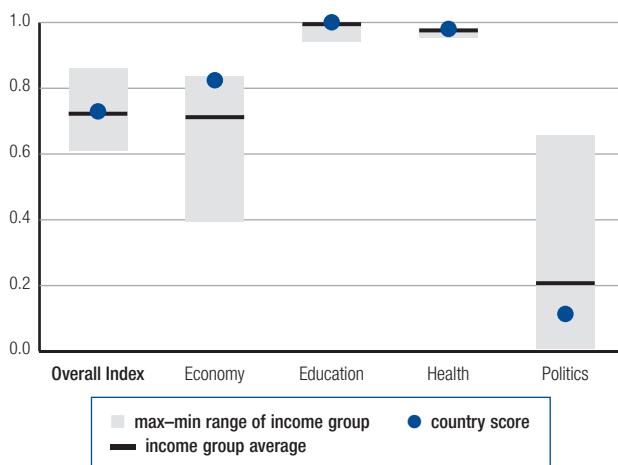


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 101

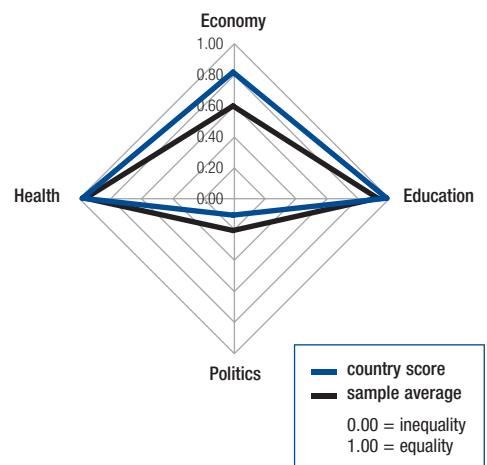
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	103	0.15	0.25	13	87	0.15
Women in ministerial positions	58	0.24	0.20	19	81	0.24
Years with female head of state (last 50)	59	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



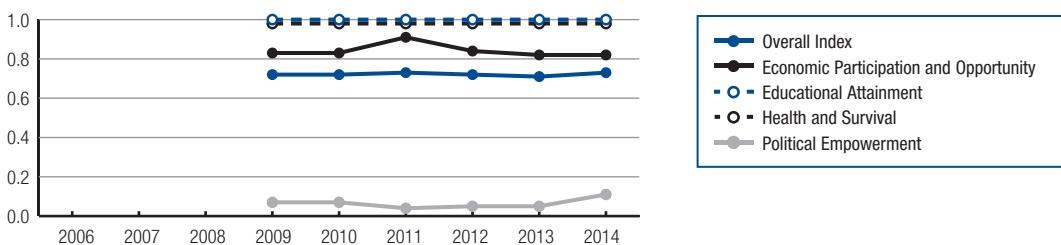
Country score vs sample average



Bahamas

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	35	0.727	5	0.822	1	1.000	1	0.980	101	0.106
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	40	0.713	5	0.824	1	1.000	1	0.980	124	0.047
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	37	0.716	2	0.836	1	1.000	1	0.980	122	0.047
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	22	0.734	1	0.914	1	1.000	1	0.980	117	0.043
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	36	0.713	4	0.829	1	1.000	1	0.980	115	0.043
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	28	0.718	2	0.826	1	1.000	1	0.980	109	0.066
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	14, 14.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	11.9, 9.6
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	50
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	—, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	—
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	33
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	58

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	169.6, 292.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	88.1, 131.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	38.9, 45.4
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	4.4, 12.1
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	66.4, 79.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.2, 0.5
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	27, 30
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	37 [24-55]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	28.5
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of maternity benefits	—
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1961, 1964
Quota type (single/lower house)	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Bahrain

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank

124

Score

0.626

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

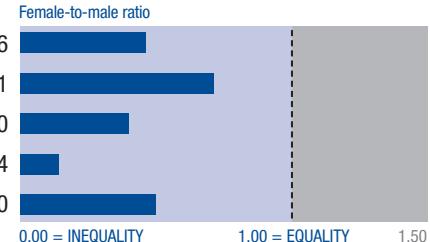
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	23.31
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	40,658
Total population (millions)	1.33
Population growth (%)	1.08
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.67

Country Score Card

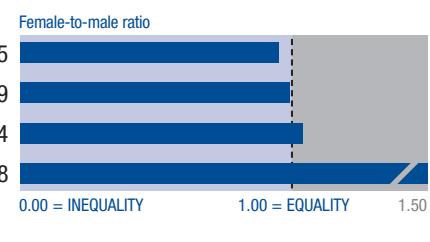
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 126

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	127	0.46	0.67	41	89	0.46
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	40	0.71	0.61	—	—	0.71
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	125	0.40	0.53	15,987	40,000	0.40
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	110	0.14	0.27	13	88	0.14
Professional and technical workers	112	0.50	0.65	33	67	0.50



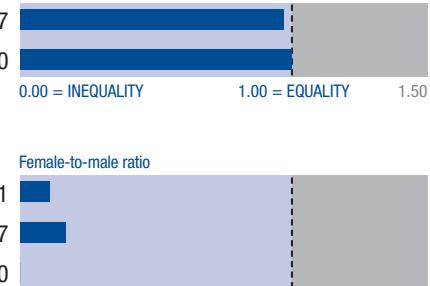
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	92	0.95	0.87	92	96	0.95
Enrolment in primary education.....	97	0.99	0.94	96	97	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	87	84	1.04
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	47	24	1.98



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 132

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy.....	138	1.00	1.04	66	66	1.00

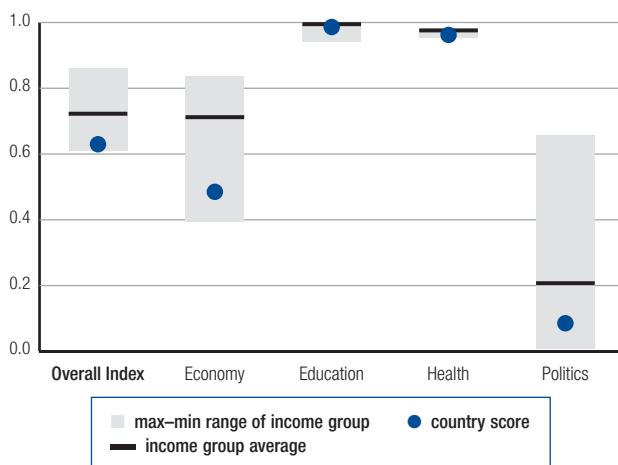


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

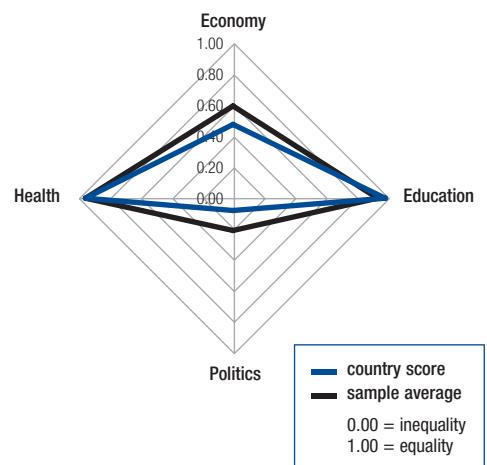
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	117	0.11	0.25	10	90	0.11
Women in ministerial positions	80	0.17	0.20	15	85	0.17
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



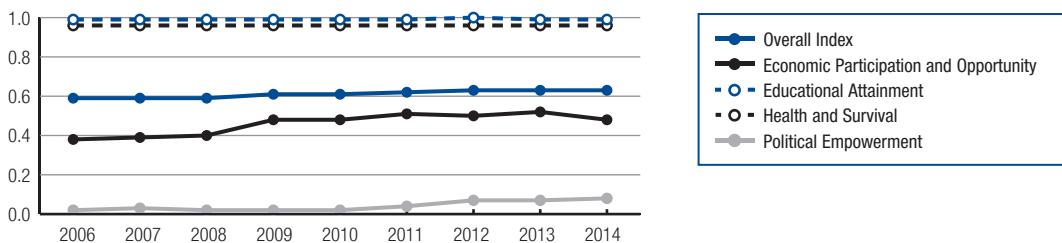
Country score vs sample average



Bahrain

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	124	0.626	126	0.480	90	0.986	132	0.961	116	0.077
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	112	0.633	117	0.515	71	0.991	112	0.961	113	0.067
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	111	0.630	118	0.497	47	0.995	111	0.961	112	0.067
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	110	0.623	115	0.508	81	0.986	111	0.961	122	0.038
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	110	0.622	115	0.497	60	0.991	110	0.961	120	0.038
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	116	0.614	118	0.483	69	0.991	116	0.961	131	0.019
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	121	0.593	126	0.399	66	0.992	112	0.961	127	0.019
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	115	0.593	124	0.390	59	0.989	110	0.961	121	0.031
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	102	0.589	111	0.383	54	0.989	104	0.962	110	0.024

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	3.7, 0.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	2.8, 2.2
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	21
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	49, 79
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	90, 87
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	87, 87
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	49, 51
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	46, 54
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	76, 24
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	176.1, 195.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	65.4, 80.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	84.3, 96.9
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	36.5, 49.3
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.6, 0.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.5, 1.6
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	26, 30
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	22 [14-35]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	13.8
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of maternity benefits	—
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	1.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	1.0
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	1.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1973, 2002
Quota type (single/lower house)	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Bangladesh

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank

68

Score

0.697

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

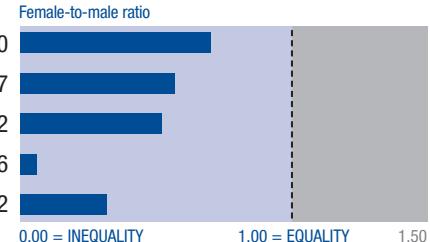
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	97.93
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	2,364
Total population (millions)	156.59
Population growth (%)	1.22
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02

Country Score Card

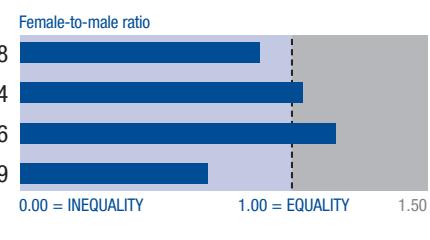
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 127

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	94	0.70	0.67	60	87	0.70
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	105	0.57	0.61	—	—	0.57
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	102	0.52	0.53	1,645	3,146	0.52
Legislators, senior officials and managers	122	0.06	0.27	5	95	0.06
Professional and technical workers	118	0.32	0.65	24	76	0.32



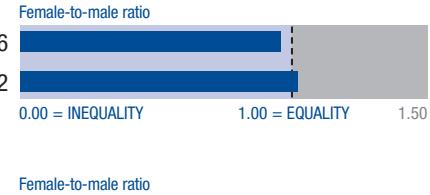
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	109	0.88	0.87	55	62	0.88
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	93	90	1.04
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	51	44	1.16
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	118	0.69	0.88	11	16	0.69



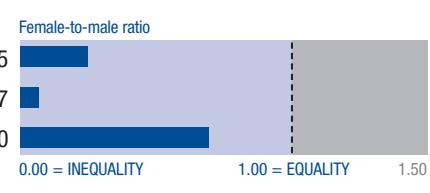
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy.....	131	1.02	1.04	61	60	1.02

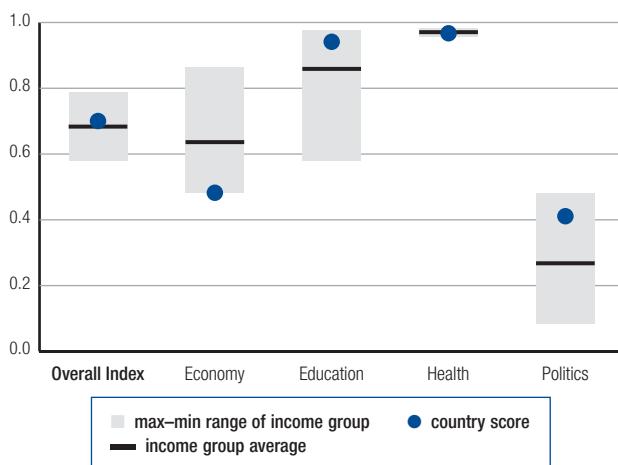


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

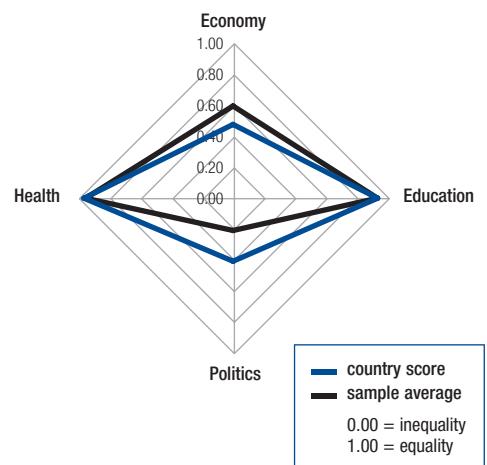
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	75	0.25	0.25	20	80	0.25
Women in ministerial positions	122	0.07	0.20	7	93	0.07
Years with female head of state (last 50)	3	0.70	0.20	21	29	0.70



Country score within income group



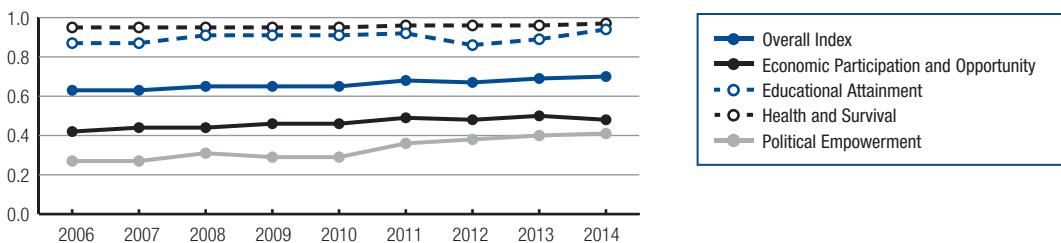
Country score vs sample average



Bangladesh

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	68	0.697	127	0.477	111	0.940	122	0.966	10	0.406
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	75	0.685	121	0.495	115	0.885	124	0.956	7	0.404
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	86	0.668	121	0.480	118	0.858	123	0.956	8	0.380
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	69	0.681	118	0.493	108	0.917	123	0.956	11	0.359
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	82	0.670	117	0.473	108	0.914	122	0.956	12	0.338
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	93	0.653	121	0.455	105	0.911	127	0.950	17	0.294
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	90	0.653	119	0.444	104	0.909	124	0.950	13	0.310
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	100	0.631	116	0.437	105	0.871	122	0.950	17	0.267
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	91	0.627	107	0.423	95	0.868	113	0.950	17	0.267

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	7.4, 4.2
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	18
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	35, 44
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	3.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	5
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	13

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	27, 73
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	152.6, 178.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	79.9, 94.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	28.7, 30.8
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	92.7, 119.6
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.2, 0.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.3, 1.9
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	31.9, 98.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	38.8, 34.8

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	19, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	48
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	170 [94-300]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.2
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	80.6
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	50
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	31
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	61
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	112
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	1.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1935, 1972
Quota type (single/lower house).....	Reserved seats
Voluntary political party quotas.....	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Barbados

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **33**
Score **0.729**

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

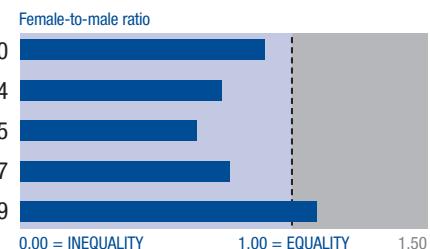
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	4.06
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	15,299
Total population (millions)	0.28
Population growth (%)	0.50
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

Country Score Card

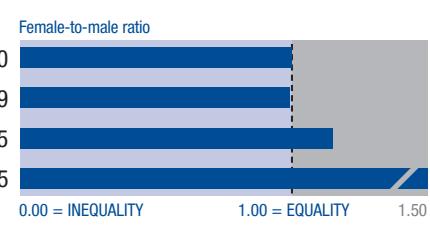
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 20

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	30	0.90	0.67	77	85	0.90
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	20	0.74	0.61	—	—	0.74
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	50	0.65	0.53	12,279	18,868	0.65
Legislators, senior officials and managers	14	0.77	0.27	43	57	0.77
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	52	48	1.09



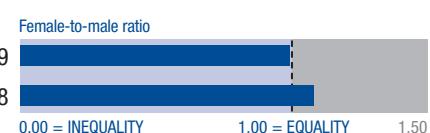
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 42

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	81	0.99	0.94	97	97	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	96	84	1.15
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	88	36	2.45



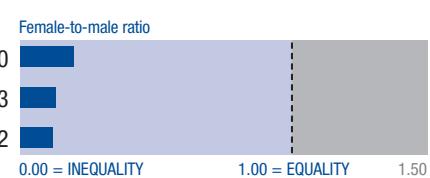
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.99
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	69	64	1.08

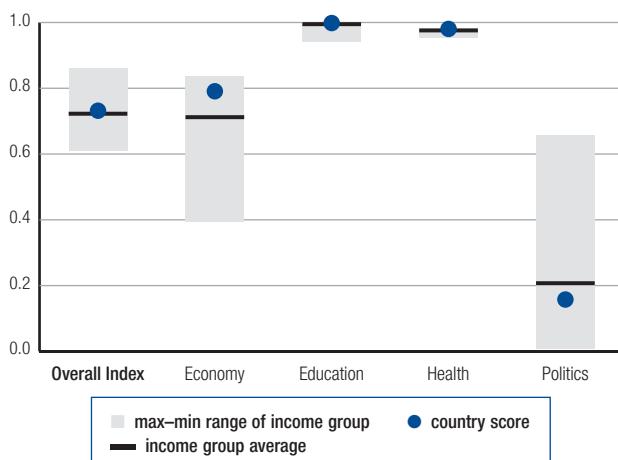


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 73

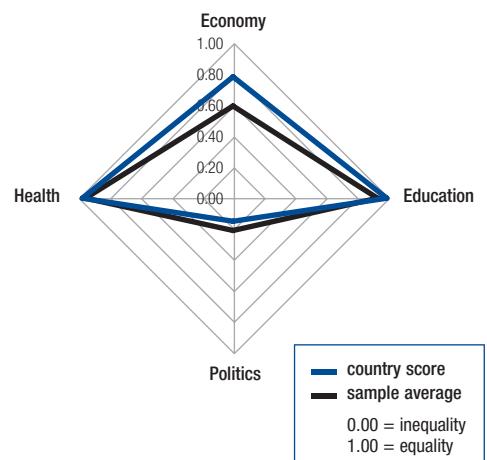
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	88	0.20	0.25	17	83	0.20
Women in ministerial positions	94	0.13	0.20	12	88	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	17	0.12	0.20	6	44	0.12



Country score within income group



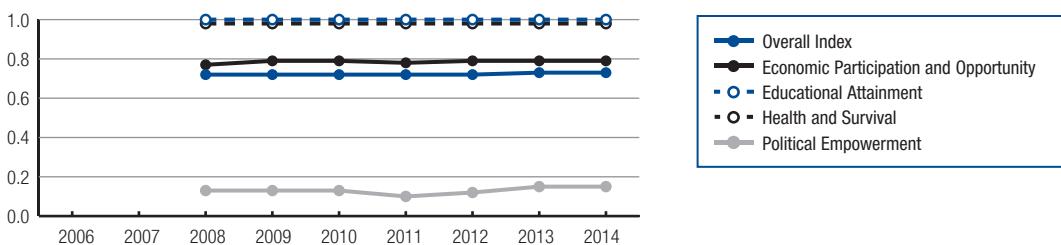
Country score vs sample average



Barbados

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	33	0.729	20	0.788	42	0.998	1	0.980	73	0.150
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	29	0.730	10	0.791	1	1.000	1	0.980	63	0.150
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	27	0.723	11	0.791	1	1.000	1	0.980	79	0.123
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	33	0.717	8	0.784	1	1.000	1	0.980	82	0.104
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	31	0.718	7	0.787	1	1.000	1	0.980	80	0.104
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	21	0.724	5	0.785	1	1.000	1	0.980	67	0.129
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	26	0.719	9	0.771	44	0.996	1	0.980	62	0.129
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	12.2 , 10.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	51
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	—
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	25
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	44

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	51, 49
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	41, 59
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	89, 11
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	102.6 , 159.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	117.7 , 179.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	41.2 , 43.3
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	5.3 , 13.9
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	1.7 , 20.7
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.4 , 0.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	5.7 , 5.0

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	32 , 34
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	52 [33-83]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	48.4
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of maternity benefits	—
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1950
Quota type (single/lower house)	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Belarus

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **32**
Score **0.730**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

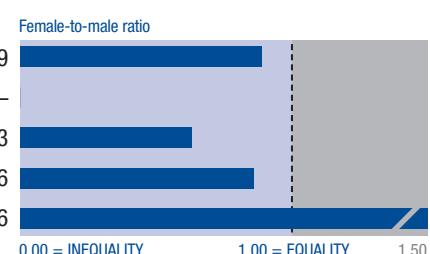
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	46.53
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	16,907
Total population (millions)	9.47
Population growth (%)	0.02
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.87

Country Score Card

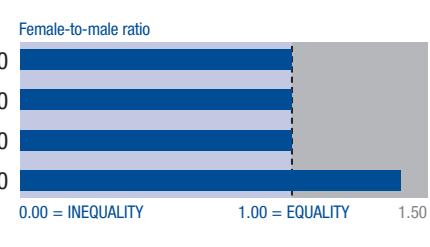
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 6

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	34	0.89	0.67	62	70	0.89
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	—	—	0.61	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	59	0.63	0.53	13,524	21,360	0.63
Legislators, senior officials and managers	7	0.86	0.27	46	54	0.86
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	73	27	2.66



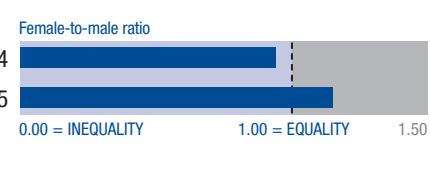
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 35

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	57	1.00	0.87	99	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	94	94	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	96	95	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	107	77	1.40



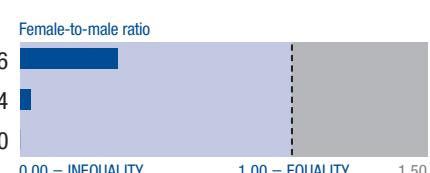
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 37

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	68	59	1.15

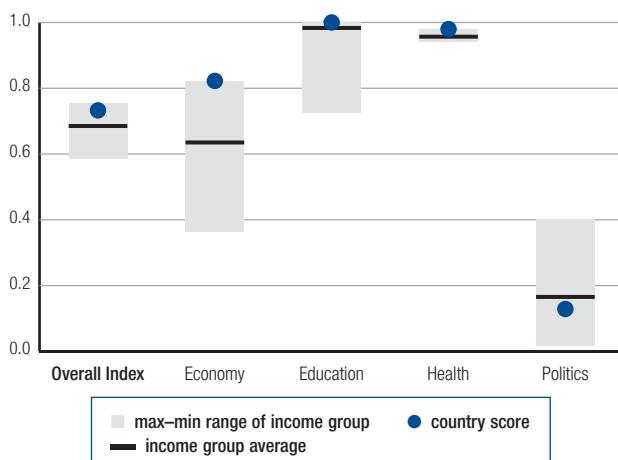


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 89

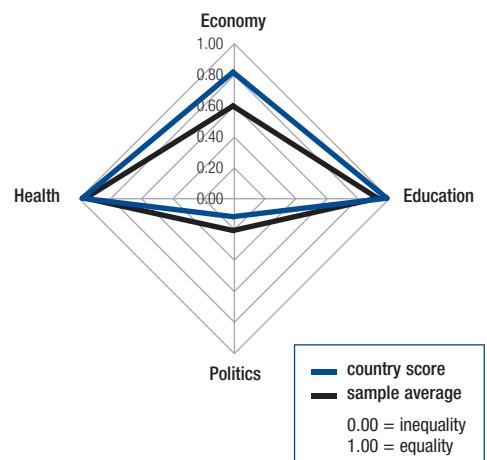
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	43	0.36	0.25	27	73	0.36
Women in ministerial positions	135	0.04	0.20	3	97	0.04
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



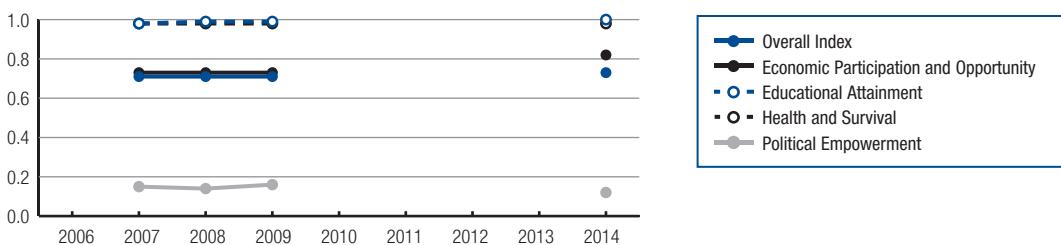
Country score vs sample average



Belarus

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	32	0.730	6	0.820	35	0.999	37	0.979	89	0.121
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	34	0.714	29	0.726	75	0.990	41	0.979	46	0.161
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	33	0.710	26	0.726	72	0.990	38	0.979	52	0.144
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	23	0.711	20	0.728	74	0.983	37	0.979	39	0.155
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	4.6, 7.5
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	52
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	58, 59
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	—
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	33
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	44

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	45, 50
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	30, 70
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	33, 67
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	53, 47
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	339.6, 674.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer.....	79.0, 182.2
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	1.7, 2.0
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	5.2, 37.1
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	5.9, 13.8
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	1.2, 7.9
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	1.0, 1.5

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	25, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	1 [1-2]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	20.6
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	73
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	126
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote.....	1918
Quota type (single/lower house).....	—
Voluntary political party quotas.....	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Belgium

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
10
Score
0.781

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

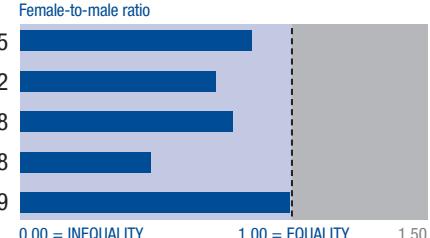
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	407.62
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	39,494
Total population (millions)	11.20
Population growth (%)	0.60
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96

Country Score Card

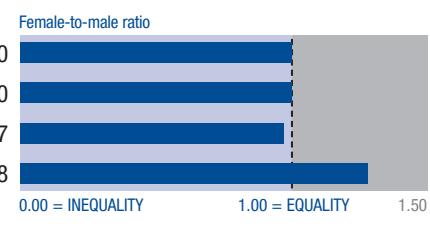
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 27

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	52	0.85	0.67	61	72	0.85
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	28	0.72	0.61	—	—	0.72
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	24	0.78	0.53	31,383	40,000	0.78
Legislators, senior officials and managers	56	0.48	0.27	32	68	0.48
Professional and technical workers	63	0.99	0.65	50	50	0.99



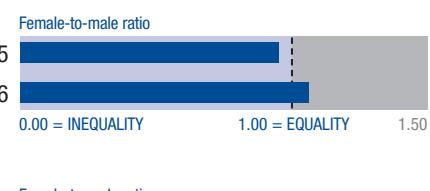
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 73

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	93	0.97	0.62	84	87	0.97
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	80	62	1.28



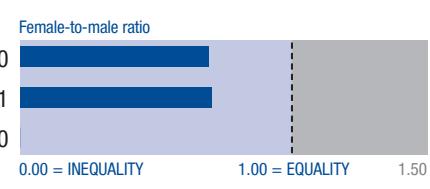
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 52

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	62	1.06	1.04	73	69	1.06

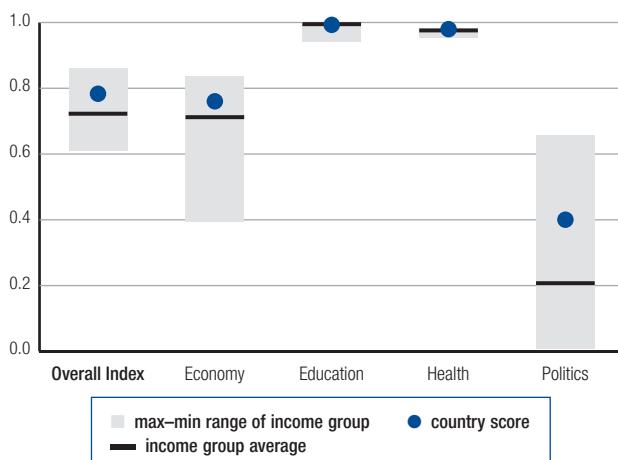


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 13

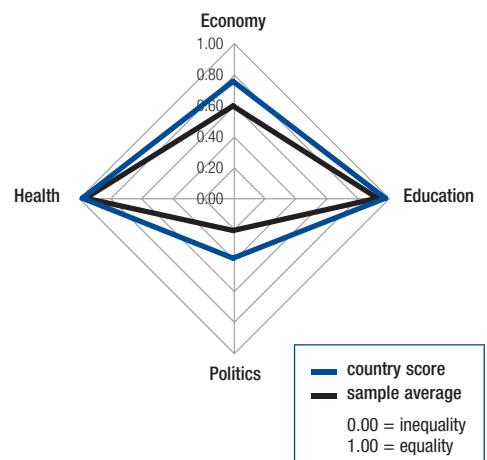
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	9	0.70	0.25	41	59	0.70
Women in ministerial positions	11	0.71	0.20	42	58	0.71
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



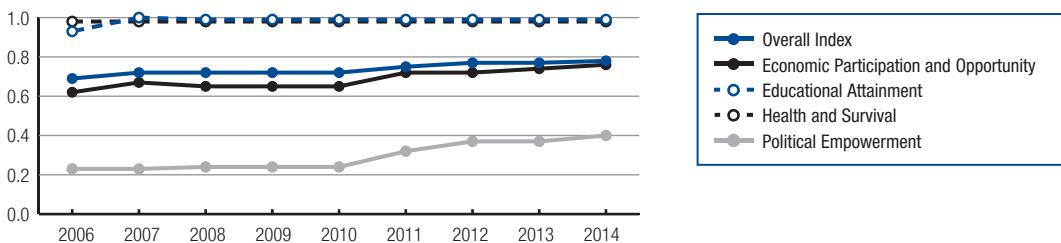
Country score vs sample average



Belgium

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	10	0.781	27	0.758	73	0.992	52	0.979	13	0.395
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	11	0.768	34	0.737	67	0.992	47	0.979	14	0.366
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	12	0.765	36	0.724	67	0.992	50	0.979	10	0.366
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	13	0.753	36	0.719	63	0.991	46	0.979	17	0.324
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	14	0.751	39	0.710	62	0.991	44	0.979	16	0.324
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	33	0.717	64	0.653	71	0.991	55	0.979	29	0.243
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	28	0.716	60	0.652	67	0.991	52	0.979	27	0.243
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	19	0.720	46	0.668	1	1.000	50	0.979	20	0.232
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	20	0.708	54	0.620	1	1.000	1	0.980	19	0.232

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	7.4, 7.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	29.9, 6.3
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	48
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	245, 151
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	97, 95
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	10
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	79, 83
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	23, 77
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	24, 76
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	44, 56
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	86.9, 140.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	102, 167.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	5.7, 7.7
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	16.6, 38.9
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.2, 0.4
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.2, 0.5
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	31, 33
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	6 [4-10]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	6.7
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	28
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	70
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	105
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	76
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	10
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	87
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer and Government

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1919, 1948
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Belize

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **100**
Score **0.670**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

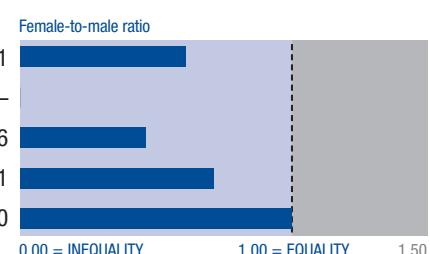
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	1.36
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	8,313
Total population (millions)	0.33
Population growth (%)	2.39
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

Country Score Card

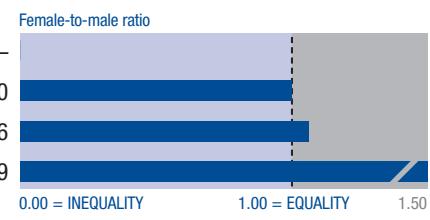
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 79

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	111	0.61	0.67	52	85	0.61
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	—	—	0.61	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	113	0.46	0.53	5,441	11,734	0.46
Legislators, senior officials and managers	19	0.71	0.27	41	59	0.71
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	50	50	1.00



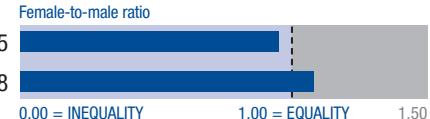
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	—	—	0.87	—	—	—
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	96	96	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	75	70	1.06
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	33	19	1.69



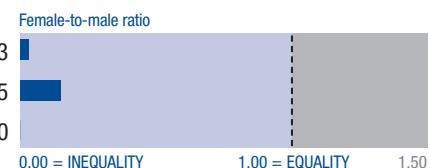
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	66	61	1.08

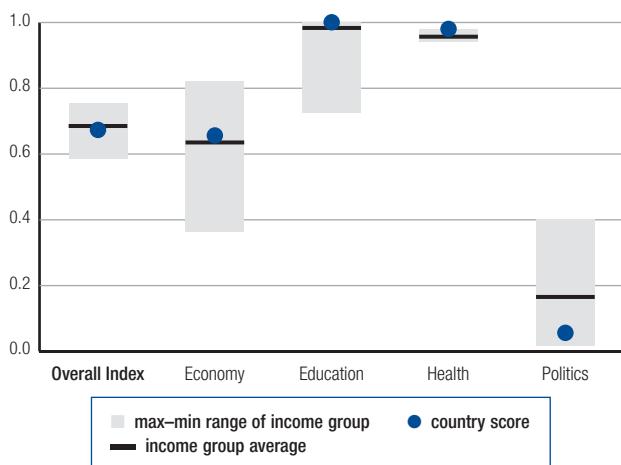


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

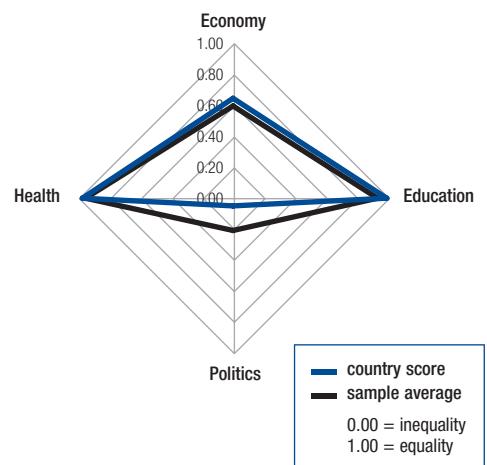
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	131	0.03	0.25	3	97	0.03
Women in ministerial positions	88	0.15	0.20	13	87	0.15
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



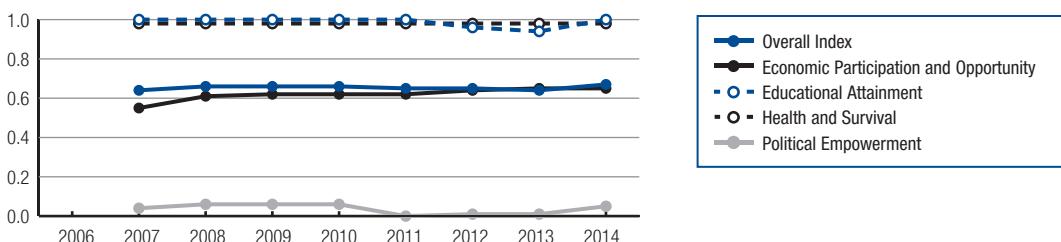
Country score vs sample average



Belize

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	100	0.670	79	0.653	1	1.000	1	0.980	133	0.048
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	107	0.645	80	0.646	103	0.944	1	0.980	133	0.010
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	102	0.646	77	0.641	100	0.955	1	0.980	131	0.010
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	100	0.649	81	0.616	1	1.000	1	0.980	132	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	93	0.654	72	0.636	32	0.999	1	0.980	131	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	87	0.664	79	0.622	35	0.998	1	0.980	121	0.055
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	86	0.661	79	0.609	1	1.000	1	0.980	116	0.055
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	94	0.643	96	0.552	1	1.000	1	0.980	114	0.039
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	13.0 , 5.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	25.5 , 12.0
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	38
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	—, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	—
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	26
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	30

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	180.8 , 201.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	57.3 , 114.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	73.4 , 63.1
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	8.9 , 46.4
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	16.8 , 40.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	2.2 , 10.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	6.6 , 5.7

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	21 , 24
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	45 [30-68]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	71.4
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	55
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of maternity benefits	—
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1954
Quota type (single/lower house)	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Bhutan

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **120**
Score **0.636**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

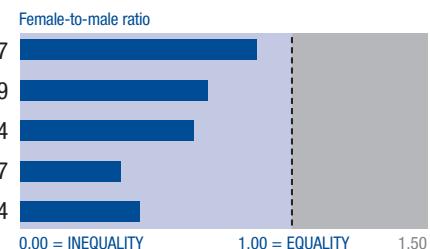
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	1.54
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	7,188
Total population (millions)	0.75
Population growth (%)	1.62
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.13

Country Score Card

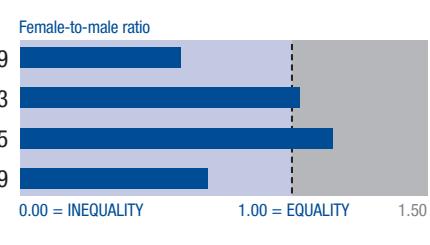
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 93 0.637 0.596

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	42	0.87	0.67	69	79	0.87
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	49	0.69	0.61	—	—	0.69
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	57	0.64	0.53	5,847	9,151	0.64
Legislators, senior officials and managers	77	0.37	0.27	27	73	0.37
Professional and technical workers	116	0.44	0.65	31	69	0.44



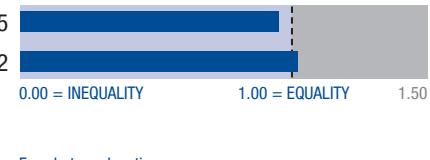
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 123 0.886 0.935

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	133	0.59	0.87	39	65	0.59
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	92	89	1.03
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	61	53	1.15
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	117	0.69	0.88	8	11	0.69



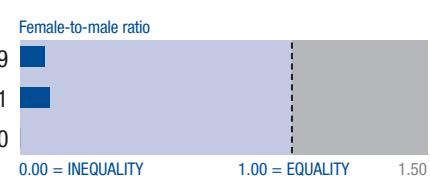
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 120 0.966 0.960

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	129	1.02	1.04	59	58	1.02

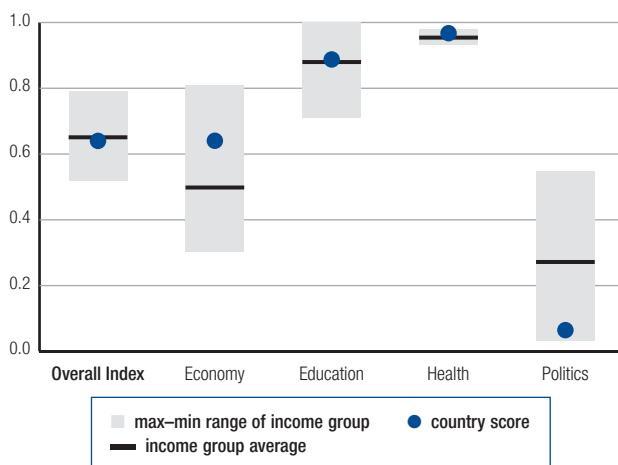


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 130 0.056 0.214

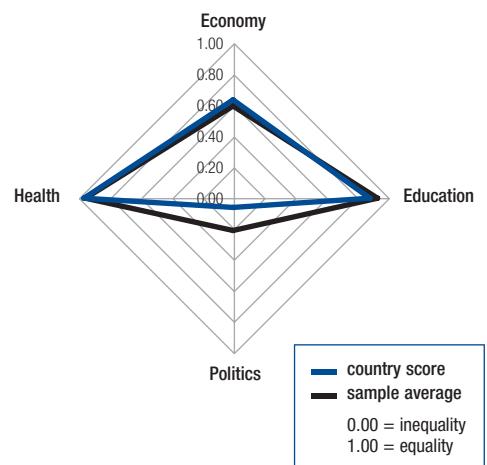
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	124	0.09	0.25	9	91	0.09
Women in ministerial positions	105	0.11	0.20	10	90	0.11
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



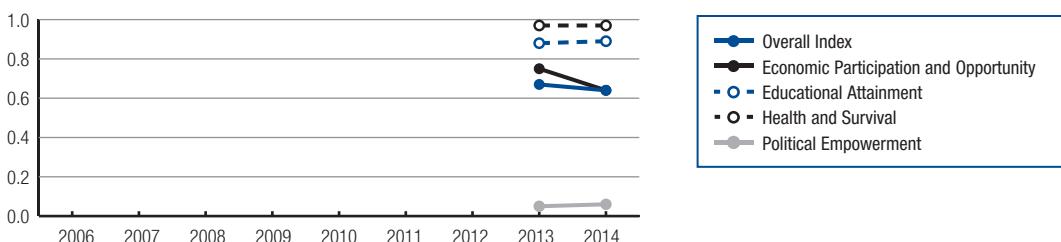
Country score vs sample average



Bhutan

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	120	0.636	93	0.637	123	0.886	120	0.966	130	0.056
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	93	0.665	27	0.753	116	0.884	82	0.973	122	0.051
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	2.2, 1.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	13.3, 1.4
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	31
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	—, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	31

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	27, 73
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	203.4, 187.1
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer.....	79.8, 80.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	36, 32.2
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	84.9, 120.5
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	4.7, 12.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	14.6, 25.0
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	12.3, 13.4

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	23, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	16
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	120 [74-190]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	40.9
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	74
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	58
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	66
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of maternity benefits.....	—
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.8
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote.....	1953
Quota type (single/lower house).....	—
Voluntary political party quotas.....	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Bolivia

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **58**
Score **0.705**

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

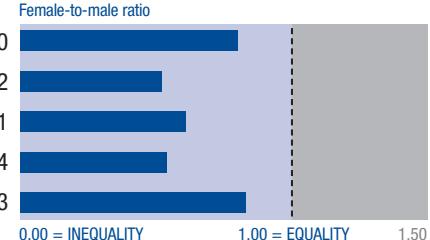
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	14.12
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	5,650
Total population (millions)	10.67
Population growth (%)	1.65
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

Country Score Card

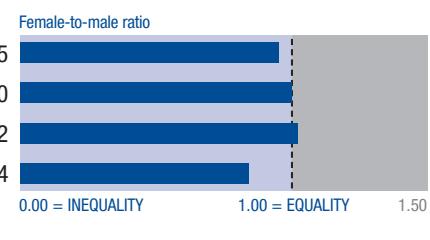
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 92

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	68	0.80	0.67	66	82	0.80
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	121	0.52	0.61	—	—	0.52
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	66	0.61	0.53	4,372	7,130	0.61
Legislators, senior officials and managers	45	0.54	0.27	35	65	0.54
Professional and technical workers	86	0.83	0.65	45	55	0.83



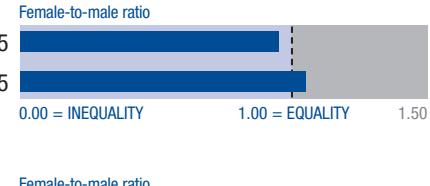
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	97	0.95	0.87	92	97	0.95
Enrolment in primary education.....	72	1.00	0.94	83	83	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	69	68	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	108	0.84	0.88	34	41	0.84



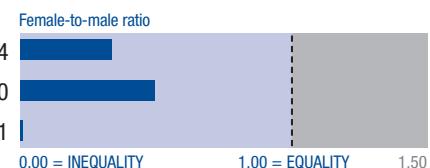
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	68	1.05	1.04	61	58	1.05

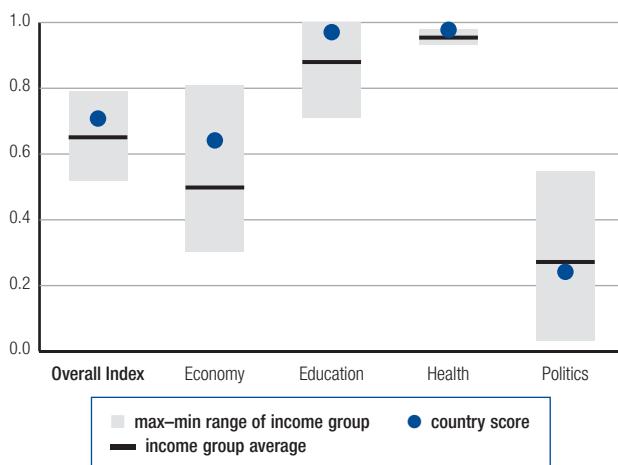


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

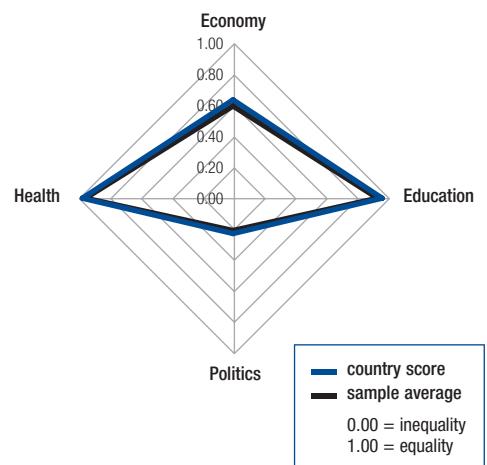
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	48	0.34	0.25	25	75	0.34
Women in ministerial positions	19	0.50	0.20	33	67	0.50
Years with female head of state (last 50)	51	0.01	0.20	1	49	0.01



Country score within income group



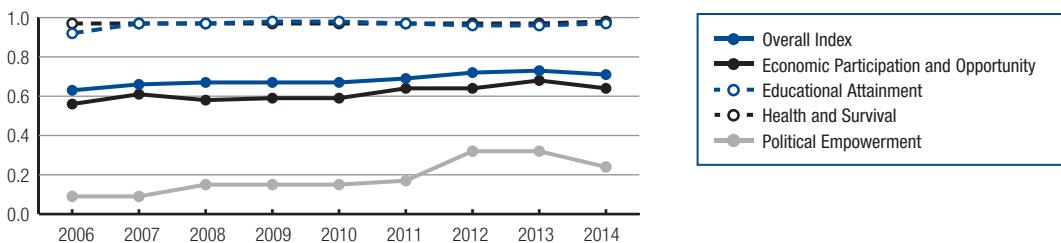
Country score vs sample average



Bolivia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	58	0.705	92	0.638	99	0.970	56	0.977	40	0.235
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	27	0.734	57	0.684	99	0.962	84	0.972	23	0.317
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	30	0.722	79	0.637	98	0.963	84	0.972	20	0.317
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	62	0.686	72	0.635	95	0.965	84	0.972	45	0.173
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	76	0.675	91	0.596	97	0.959	82	0.972	46	0.173
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	82	0.669	94	0.591	91	0.975	112	0.967	56	0.145
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	80	0.667	88	0.584	90	0.971	108	0.967	51	0.145
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	80	0.657	77	0.607	85	0.968	107	0.967	79	0.087
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	87	0.634	77	0.559	89	0.917	79	0.970	71	0.087

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	4.4, 2.6
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	30.7, 17.3
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	47, 53
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	37
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	25, 31
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	3.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	22
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	41

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	236.9, 308.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	109.9, 106
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	48.5, 40.4
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	33.9, 46.7
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	8.3, 21.8
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	20.8, 40.9
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	4.0, 4.9

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	23, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	15
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	200 [130-310]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	3.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	71.9
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	86
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	71
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	61
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	84
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	83
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer and Government
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	3
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1938, 1952
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Botswana

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
51
Score
0.713

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

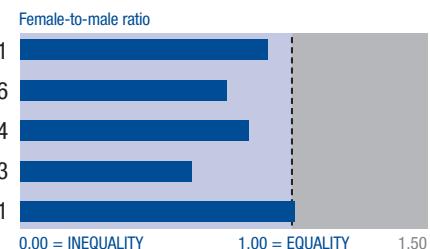
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	14.20
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	14,454
Total population (millions)	2.02
Population growth (%)	0.86
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02

Country Score Card

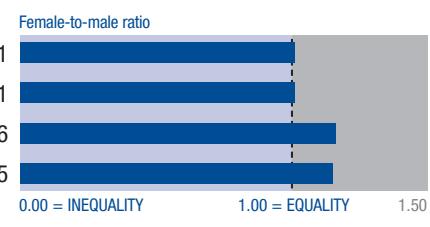
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 8

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	28	0.91	0.67	75	83	0.91
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	15	0.76	0.61	—	—	0.76
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	15	0.84	0.53	13,382	15,998	0.84
Legislators, senior officials and managers	30	0.63	0.27	39	61	0.63
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	50	50	1.01



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	87	86	1.01
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	84	83	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	65	56	1.16
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	8	7	1.15



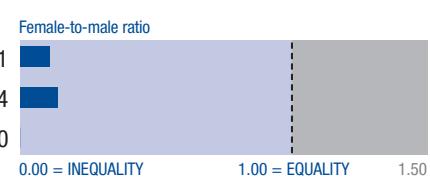
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 112

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy.....	123	1.02	1.04	53	52	1.02

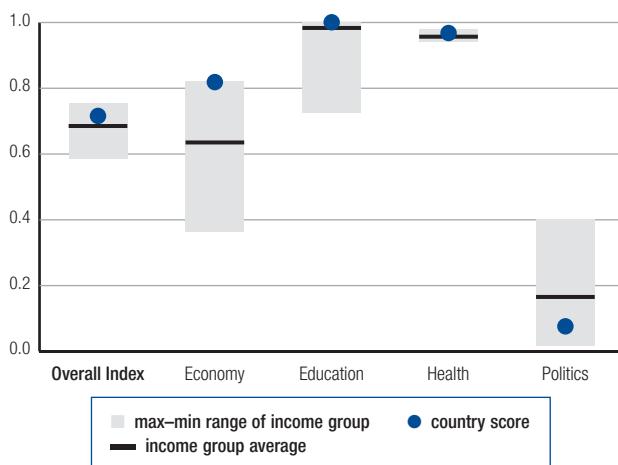


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 124

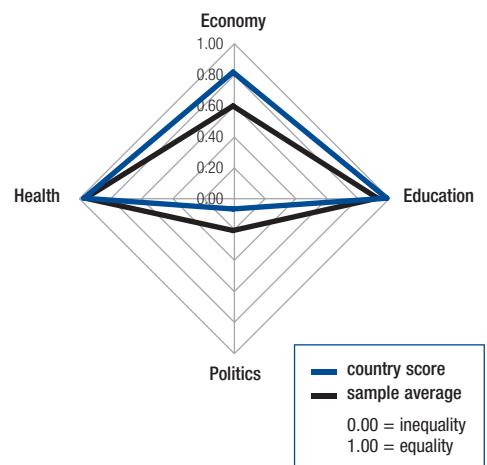
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	120	0.11	0.25	10	90	0.11
Women in ministerial positions	91	0.14	0.20	13	88	0.14
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



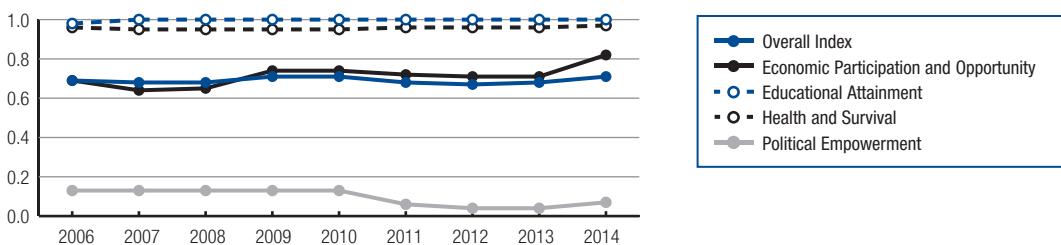
Country score vs sample average



Botswana

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	51	0.713	8	0.817	1	1.000	112	0.967	124	0.068
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	85	0.675	48	0.711	1	1.000	127	0.955	127	0.035
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	77	0.674	45	0.708	1	1.000	125	0.955	124	0.035
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	66	0.683	37	0.719	1	1.000	126	0.955	111	0.060
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	62	0.688	29	0.736	1	1.000	125	0.955	108	0.060
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	39	0.707	22	0.742	27	1.000	124	0.953	66	0.134
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	63	0.684	61	0.649	26	1.000	120	0.953	61	0.134
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	53	0.680	63	0.640	30	0.998	118	0.953	53	0.129
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	34	0.690	23	0.693	67	0.981	109	0.956	47	0.129

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	19.9 , 15.3
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	15.4 , 11.7
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	41
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	28 , 32
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	16
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	55

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	349.5 , 277.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	70.6 , 110.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	73.0 , 40.6
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	24.2 , 40.5
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	367.3 , 390.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.2 , 0.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	16.1 , 60.5
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	10.2 , 12.1

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	26 , 31
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	170 [110-280]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	44.2
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	94
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	53
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	84
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	50
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.5
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1965
Quota type (single/lower house).....	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas.....	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

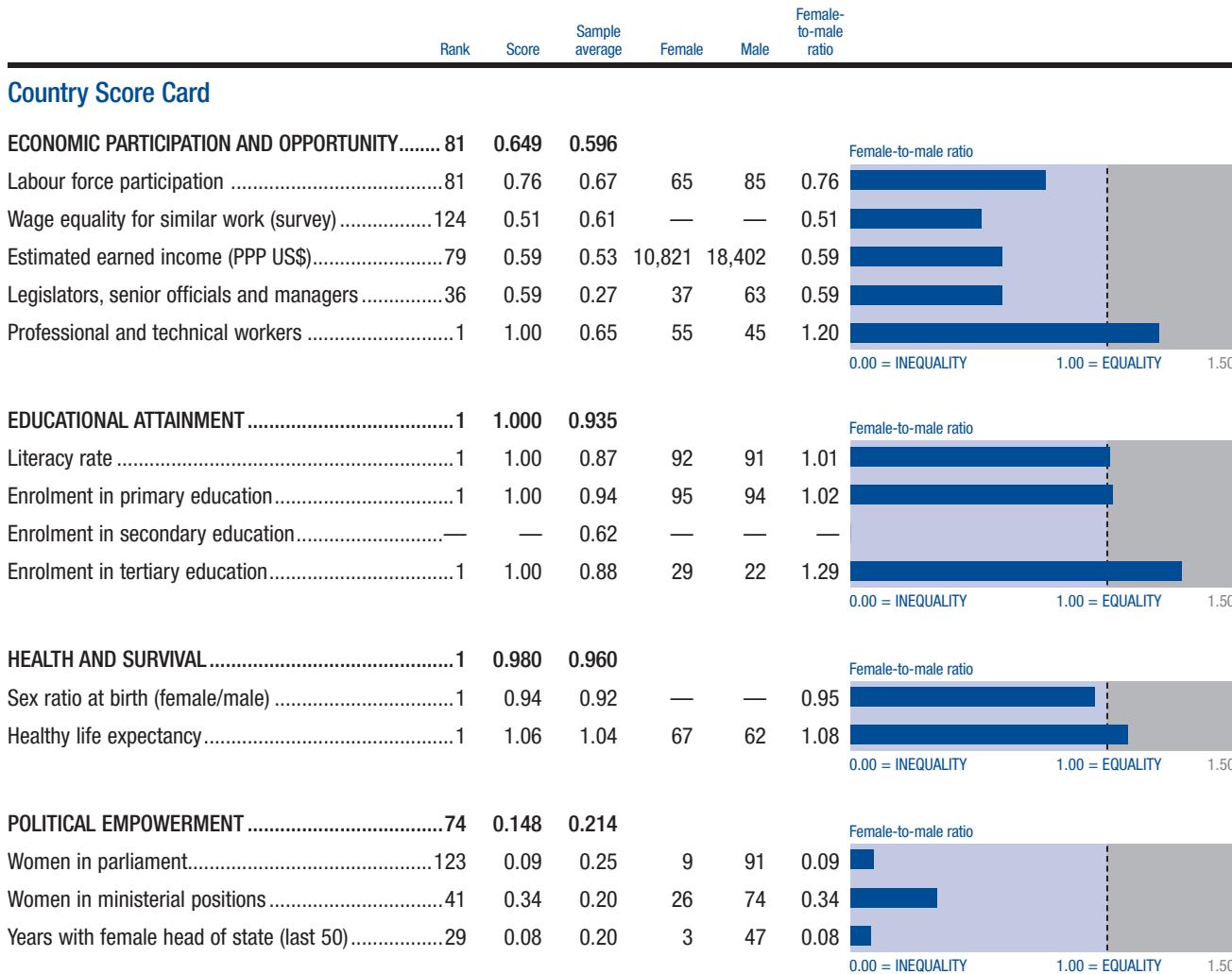
³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Brazil

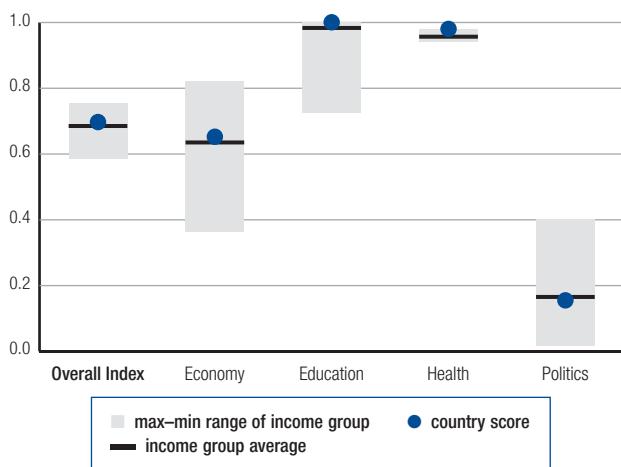


Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

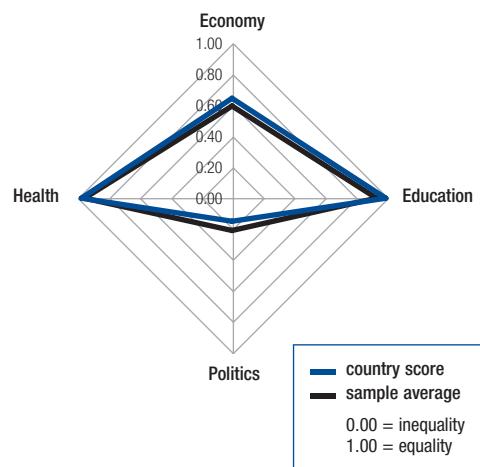
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,166.72
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	14,323
Total population (millions)	200.36
Population growth (%)	0.86
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97



Country score within income group



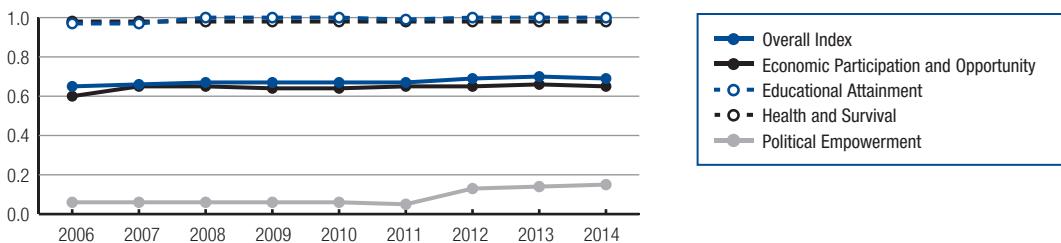
Country score vs sample average



Brazil

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	71	0.694	81	0.649	1	1.000	1	0.980	74	0.148
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	62	0.695	74	0.656	1	1.000	1	0.980	68	0.144
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	62	0.691	73	0.650	1	1.000	1	0.980	72	0.134
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	82	0.668	68	0.649	66	0.990	1	0.980	114	0.053
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	85	0.665	66	0.643	63	0.990	1	0.980	112	0.049
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	81	0.670	75	0.637	32	0.999	1	0.980	114	0.063
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	73	0.674	59	0.653	1	1.000	1	0.980	110	0.063
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	74	0.664	62	0.645	84	0.969	1	0.980	96	0.062
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	67	0.654	63	0.604	74	0.972	1	0.980	86	0.061

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	9.1 , 4.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	28.1 , 10.1
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	49 , 51
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	47
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	51 , 61
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.0
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	18
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	9
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	59

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	40 , 41
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	80 , 77
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	31 , 69
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	31 , 69
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	51 , 49
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	177.7 , 258.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	100.2 , 142.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	38.9 , 39.0
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	29.9 , 49.2
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	5.1 , 10.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	1.5 , 4.9
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	2.1 , 2.2

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	30 , 32
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	17
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	69 [44-110]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	70.8
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	97
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	80
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	120
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	5
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits.....	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.0
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1932
Quota type (single/lower house).....	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas.....	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Brunei Darussalam

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
98
Score
0.672

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

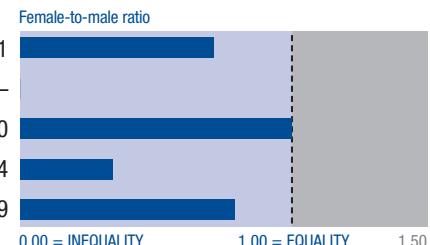
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	10.10
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	71,664
Total population (millions)	0.42
Population growth (%)	1.34
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02

Country Score Card

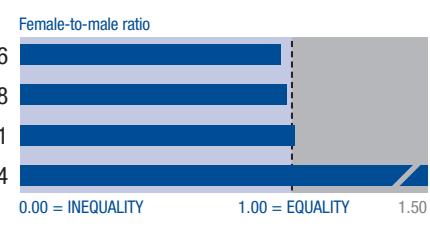
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 36

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	92	0.71	0.67	56	79	0.71
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.61	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	1	1.00	0.53	40,000	40,000	1.00
Legislators, senior officials and managers	84	0.34	0.27	26	75	0.34
Professional and technical workers	89	0.79	0.65	44	56	0.79



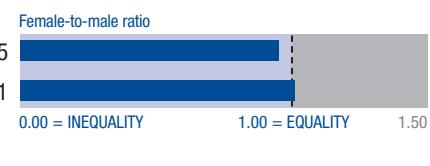
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	87	0.96	0.87	94	97	0.96
Enrolment in primary education.....	105	0.98	0.94	91	92	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	95	94	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	31	18	1.74



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 126

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	136	1.01	1.04	69	68	1.01

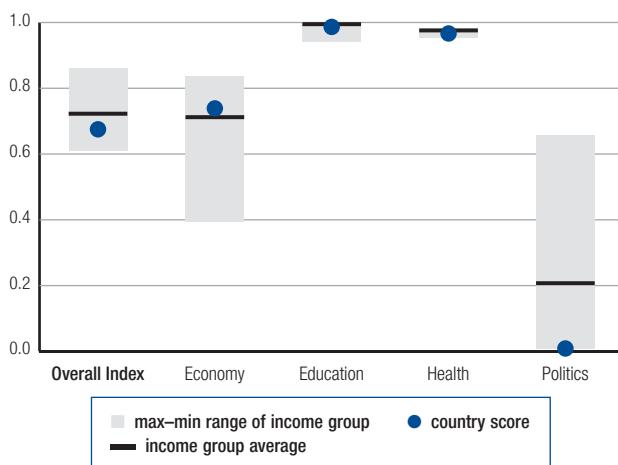


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

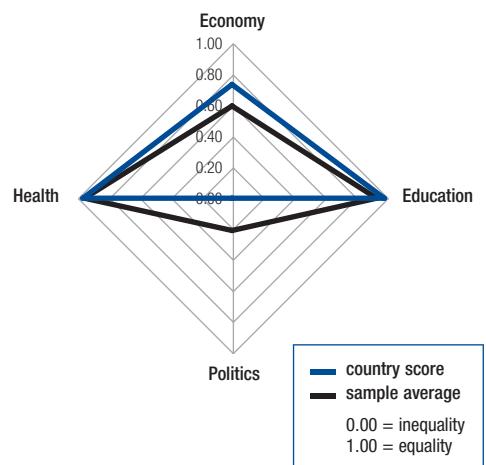
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	—	—	0.25	—	—	—
Women in ministerial positions	138	0.00	0.20	0	100	0.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



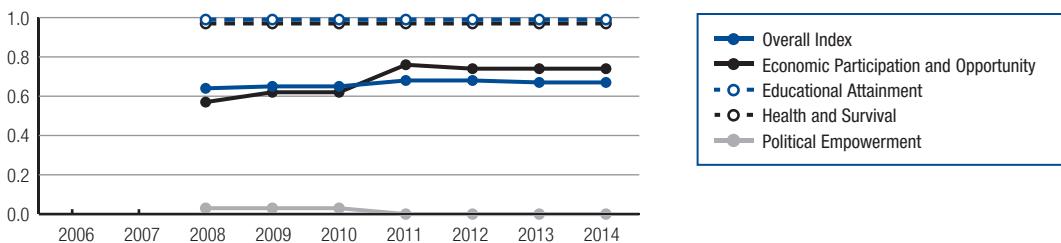
Country score vs sample average



Brunei Darussalam

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	98	0.672	36	0.736	88	0.986	126	0.966	142	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	88	0.673	33	0.737	76	0.989	109	0.966	135	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	75	0.675	30	0.740	56	0.994	109	0.966	133	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	76	0.679	20	0.755	52	0.994	108	0.966	132	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	77	0.675	26	0.740	56	0.993	107	0.966	131	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	94	0.652	78	0.624	65	0.992	113	0.966	127	0.028
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	99	0.639	91	0.570	62	0.993	109	0.966	122	0.028
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	6.7, 3.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	30
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	—, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	—
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	51, 49
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	49, 51
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	100, 0
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	189.8, 232.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	80.3, 94.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	65.9, 59.7
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	36.5, 62.9
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.9, 1.4
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	4.1, 7.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	25, 28
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	27 [16-43]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	23.0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of maternity benefits	—
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	No
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	—
Quota type (single/lower house)	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Bulgaria

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **22**
Score **0.744**
(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

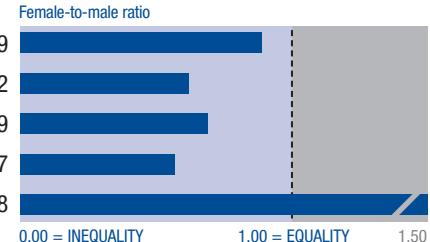
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	34.09
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	15,706
Total population (millions)	7.27
Population growth (%)	-0.56
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	—

Country Score Card

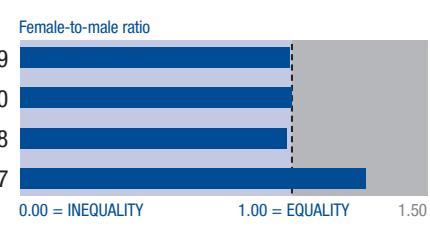
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 39

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	33	0.89	0.67	63	71	0.89
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	82	0.62	0.61	—	—	0.62
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	42	0.69	0.53	13,130	19,115	0.69
Legislators, senior officials and managers	39	0.57	0.27	36	64	0.57
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	61	39	1.58



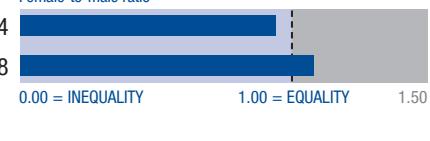
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 66

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	64	0.99	0.87	98	99	0.99
Enrolment in primary education.....	73	1.00	0.94	95	95	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	88	0.98	0.62	84	86	0.98
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	71	55	1.27



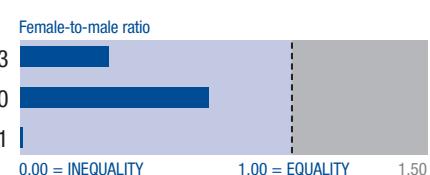
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 37

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	68	63	1.08

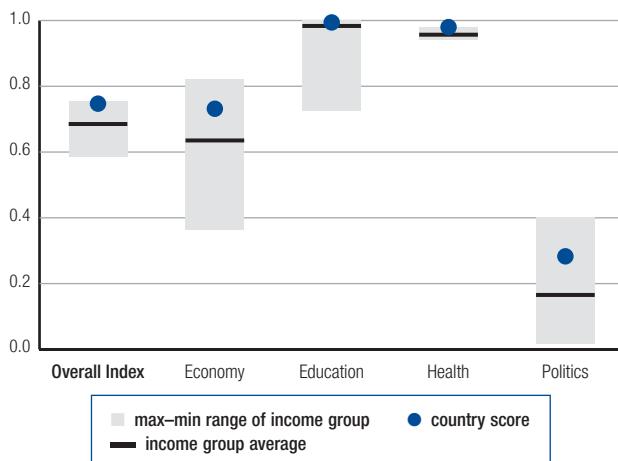


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 31

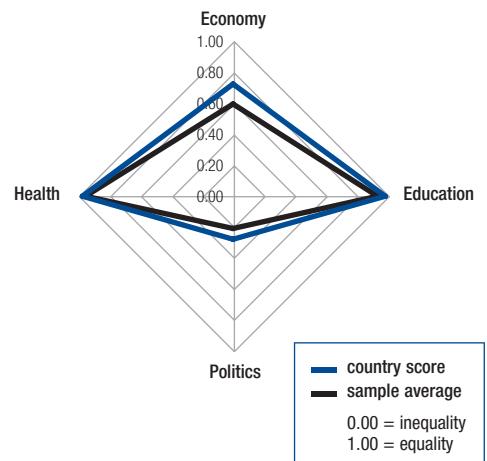
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	55	0.33	0.25	25	75	0.33
Women in ministerial positions	12	0.70	0.20	41	59	0.70
Years with female head of state (last 50)	57	0.01	0.20	0	50	0.01



Country score within income group



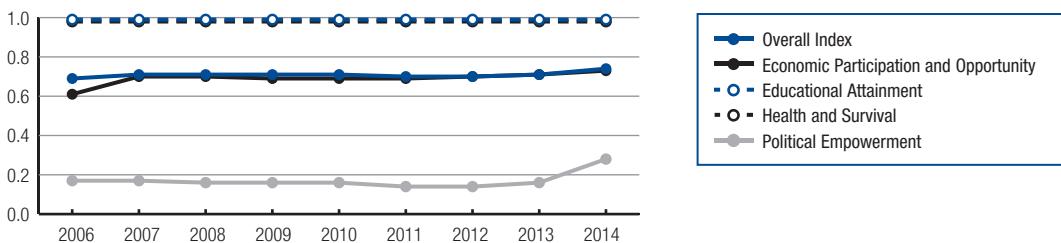
Country score vs sample average



Bulgaria

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	22	0.744	39	0.729	66	0.993	37	0.979	31	0.276
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	43	0.710	49	0.707	64	0.992	34	0.979	58	0.161
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	52	0.702	50	0.696	64	0.992	34	0.979	67	0.141
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	51	0.699	48	0.687	58	0.992	41	0.979	67	0.137
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	50	0.698	50	0.684	58	0.993	40	0.979	64	0.137
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	38	0.707	40	0.693	66	0.992	41	0.979	42	0.164
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	36	0.708	35	0.698	73	0.990	38	0.979	43	0.164
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	25	0.708	30	0.699	62	0.989	37	0.979	32	0.167
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	37	0.687	58	0.613	56	0.989	36	0.979	30	0.167

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	10.8 , 13.5
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	2.7 , 2.1
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	50
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	55 , 50
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	24
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	15
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	39

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	51 , 53
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	33 , 67
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	38 , 62
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	52 , 48
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	53 , 47

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	331.8 , 498.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	99.2 , 175.7
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	11.5 , 14.2
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	20.5 , 48
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	1.4 , 5.8
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.7 , 2.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	1.9 , 1.3

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	26 , 30
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	5 [3-8]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	35.9
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	25
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	69
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	410
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	90
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	15
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	90
Provider of paternity benefits.....	Government 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1937, 1945
Quota type (single/lower house).....	—
Voluntary political party quotas.....	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Burkina Faso

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **110**
Score **0.650**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

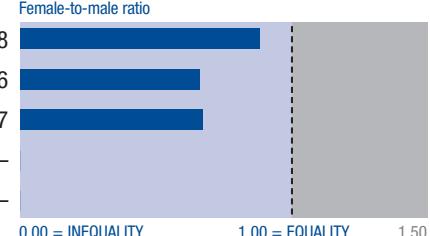
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	8.64
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	1,528
Total population (millions)	16.93
Population growth (%)	2.84
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99

Country Score Card

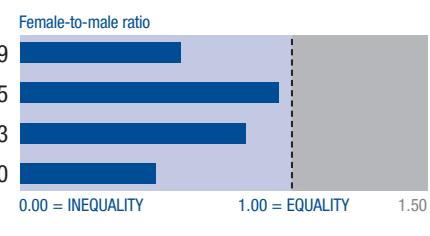
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 43

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	38	0.88	0.67	80	91	0.88
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	62	0.66	0.61	—	—	0.66
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	46	0.67	0.53	1,246	1,867	0.67
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.65	—	—	—



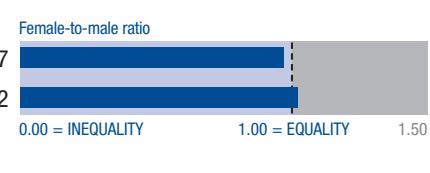
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 133

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	137	0.59	0.87	22	37	0.59
Enrolment in primary education.....	124	0.95	0.94	65	68	0.95
Enrolment in secondary education.....	114	0.83	0.62	18	22	0.83
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	129	0.50	0.88	3	6	0.50



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 110

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy.....	121	1.02	1.04	51	50	1.02

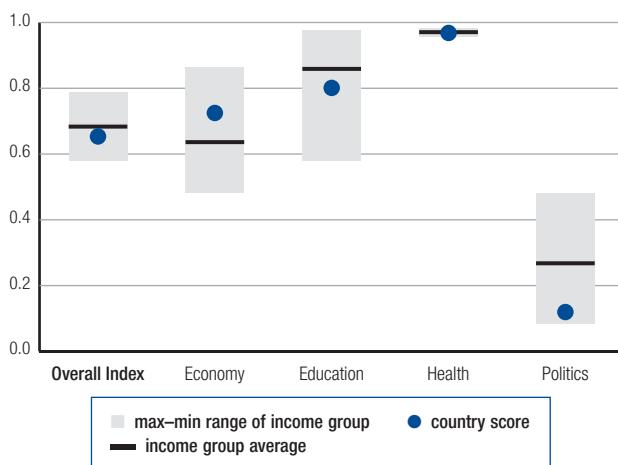


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 92

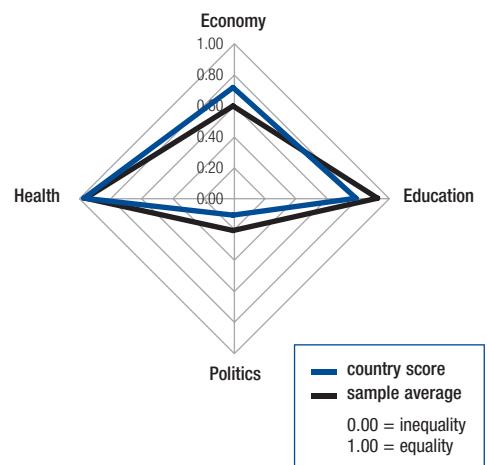
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	79	0.23	0.25	19	81	0.23
Women in ministerial positions	87	0.16	0.20	14	86	0.16
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



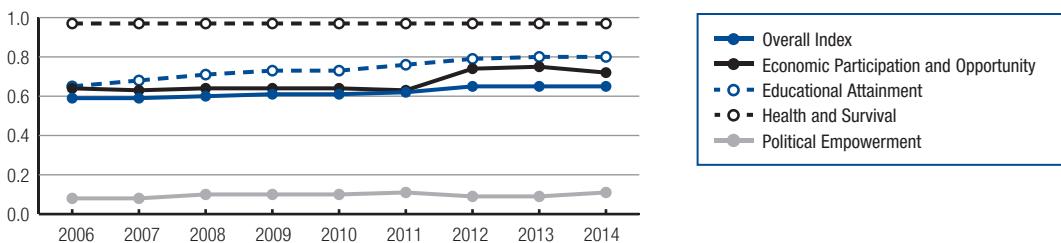
Country score vs sample average



Burkina Faso

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	110	0.650	43	0.722	133	0.799	110	0.967	92	0.112
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	103	0.651	28	0.747	128	0.799	99	0.968	98	0.091
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	104	0.646	32	0.738	125	0.786	100	0.968	94	0.090
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	115	0.615	76	0.627	129	0.756	98	0.968	77	0.110
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	111	0.616	69	0.638	128	0.748	98	0.968	77	0.110
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	120	0.608	72	0.639	129	0.726	98	0.970	88	0.097
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	115	0.603	67	0.638	125	0.707	93	0.970	82	0.097
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	117	0.591	67	0.631	124	0.680	92	0.970	84	0.084
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	104	0.585	49	0.639	112	0.646	68	0.973	74	0.084

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	1.7, 2.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	27
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	11, 16
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	11
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	19

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	16, 84
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	19, 81
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	21, 79
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	26, 74

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	355.6, 395.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	92.4, 95.7
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	69.7, 44.7
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	40.5, 60.2
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	39.1, 32.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	62.2, 64.6
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	11.7, 18.0
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	24.7, 27.7

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	20, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	32
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	400 [240-680]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	5.7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	115.4
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	95
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	67
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	16
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	98
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	3
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	73.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	1.0
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	1.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1958
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Burundi

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
17
Score
0.757

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

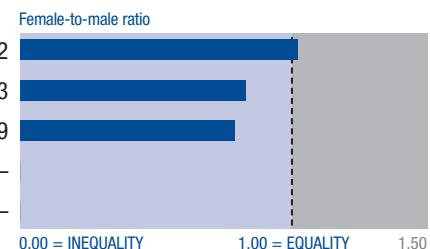
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	1.58
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	737
Total population (millions)	10.16
Population growth (%)	3.13
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

Country Score Card

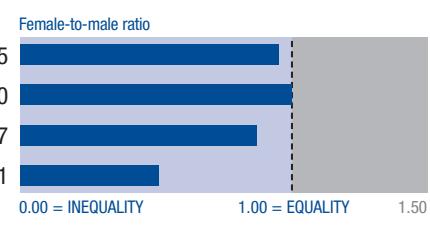
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 1 0.863 0.596

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	1	1.00	0.67	84	83	1.02
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	1	0.83	0.61	—	—	0.83
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	23	0.79	0.53	661	841	0.79
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.65	—	—	—



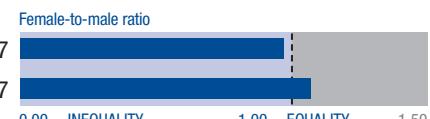
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT 120 0.901 0.935

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	93	0.95	0.87	85	89	0.95
Enrolment in primary education.....	69	1.00	0.94	94	94	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	112	0.87	0.62	17	20	0.87
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	128	0.51	0.88	2	4	0.51



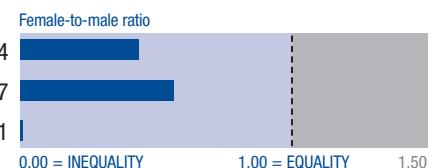
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL 1 0.980 0.960

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	49	46	1.07

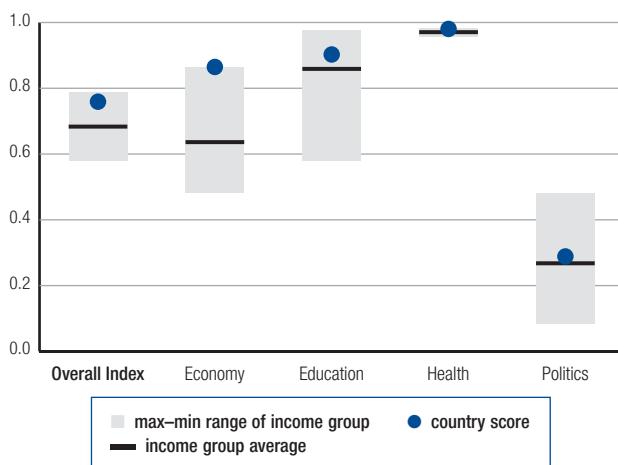


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT 30 0.282 0.214

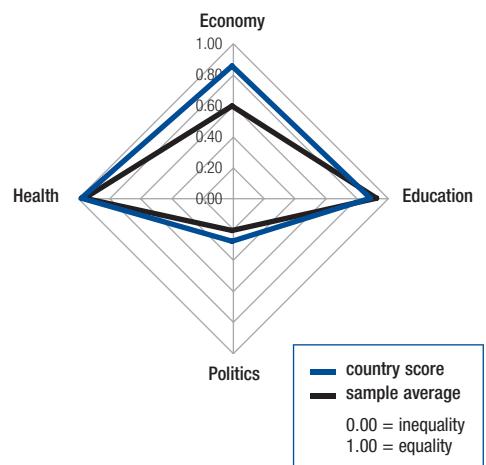
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	34	0.44	0.25	30	70	0.44
Women in ministerial positions	18	0.57	0.20	36	64	0.57
Years with female head of state (last 50)	52	0.01	0.20	1	49	0.01



Country score within income group



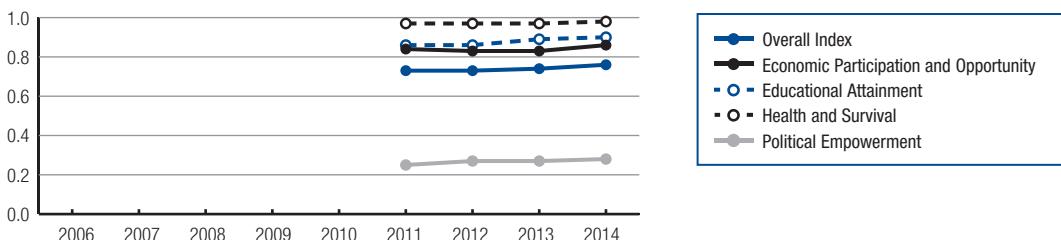
Country score vs sample average



Burundi

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	17	0.757	1	0.863	120	0.901	1	0.980	30	0.282
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	22	0.740	3	0.831	114	0.890	99	0.968	31	0.270
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	24	0.734	3	0.832	117	0.864	100	0.968	30	0.270
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	24	0.727	4	0.836	119	0.857	98	0.968	32	0.248
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	0.3, 0.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	14
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	6, 9
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	35

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	13, 87
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	35, 65
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	17, 83
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	292.1, 329.0
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	142.4, 130.2
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	35.1, 42.8
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	38.8, 52.2
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	69.4, 58.7
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	22.8, 24.6
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	25.6, 51.9
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	26.1, 32.0

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	22, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	740 [390-1400]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	6.1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	30.3
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	60
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	22
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	84
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer and Government
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	4
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.5
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.5
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	1.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	1.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	1.0
Year women received right to vote	1961
Quota type (single/lower house)	Reserved seats
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Cambodia

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **108**
Score **0.652**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

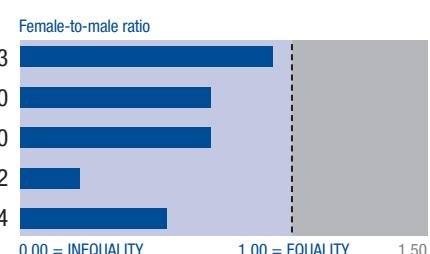
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	10.73
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	2,790
Total population (millions)	15.14
Population growth (%)	1.80
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96

Country Score Card

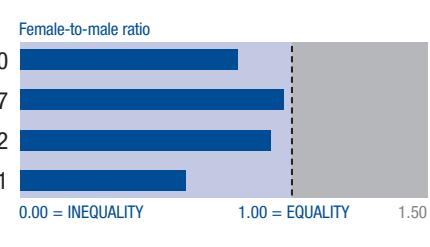
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 77

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	17	0.93	0.67	82	88	0.93
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	44	0.70	0.61	—	—	0.70
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	40	0.70	0.53	2,344	3,357	0.70
Legislators, senior officials and managers	100	0.22	0.27	18	82	0.22
Professional and technical workers	108	0.54	0.65	35	65	0.54



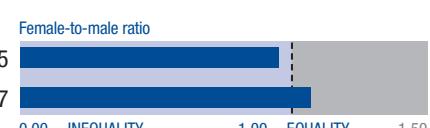
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 124

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	118	0.80	0.87	66	83	0.80
Enrolment in primary education.....	116	0.97	0.94	97	100	0.97
Enrolment in secondary education.....	108	0.92	0.62	36	40	0.92
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	123	0.61	0.88	12	20	0.61



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	63	59	1.07

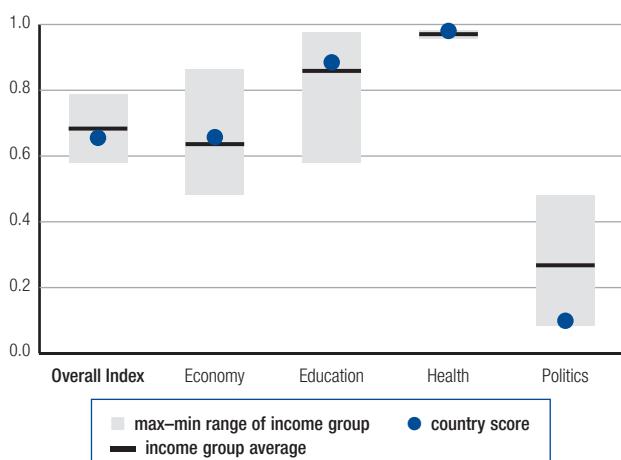


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 110

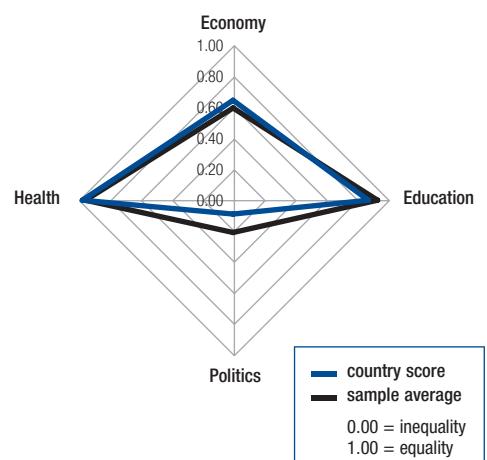
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	72	0.26	0.25	20	80	0.26
Women in ministerial positions	132	0.05	0.20	5	95	0.05
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



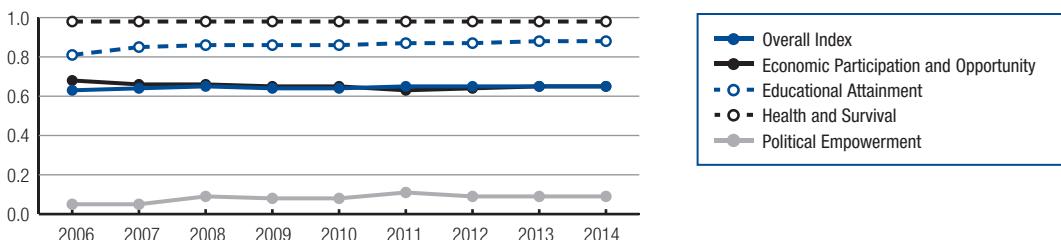
Country score vs sample average



Cambodia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	108	0.652	77	0.654	124	0.883	1	0.980	110	0.091
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	104	0.651	77	0.651	117	0.881	1	0.980	96	0.092
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	103	0.646	78	0.640	116	0.871	1	0.980	91	0.092
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	102	0.646	75	0.632	116	0.865	1	0.980	78	0.109
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	97	0.648	68	0.638	115	0.866	1	0.980	78	0.110
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	104	0.641	65	0.649	117	0.857	1	0.980	98	0.079
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	94	0.647	56	0.659	114	0.856	1	0.980	87	0.093
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	98	0.635	52	0.664	112	0.845	1	0.980	105	0.053
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	89	0.629	29	0.675	105	0.809	1	0.980	94	0.053

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	0.2, 0.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	44
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	4, 4
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	13, 87
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	10, 90
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	30, 70
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	23, 77

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	170.4, 202.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	92.7, 111.7
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	15.6, 11.9
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	29.1, 40.0
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	18.5, 21.7
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	1.6, 2.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	56.4, 94.8
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	29.1, 28.8

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	22, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	170 [110-280]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	44.3
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	89
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	71
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	51
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	90
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	50
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1955
Quota type (single/lower house).....	—
Voluntary political party quotas.....	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Canada

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
19
Score
0.746

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

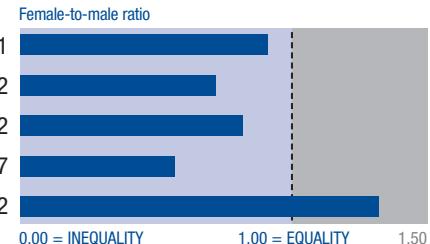
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,319.13
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	41,541
Total population (millions)	35.16
Population growth (%)	1.16
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99

Country Score Card

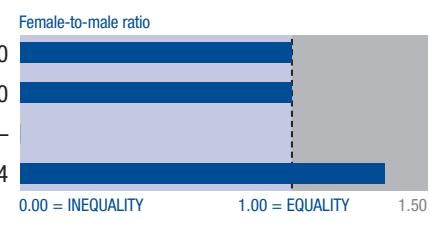
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 17

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	25	0.91	0.67	74	82	0.91
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	27	0.72	0.61	—	—	0.72
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	16	0.82	0.53	32,916	40,000	0.82
Legislators, senior officials and managers	40	0.57	0.27	36	64	0.57
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	57	43	1.32



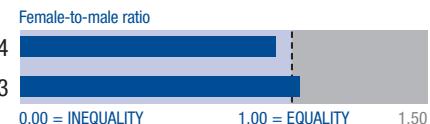
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	—	—	0.62	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	68	51	1.34



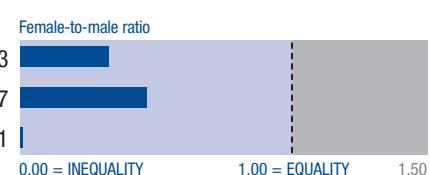
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 100

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	111	1.03	1.04	73	71	1.03

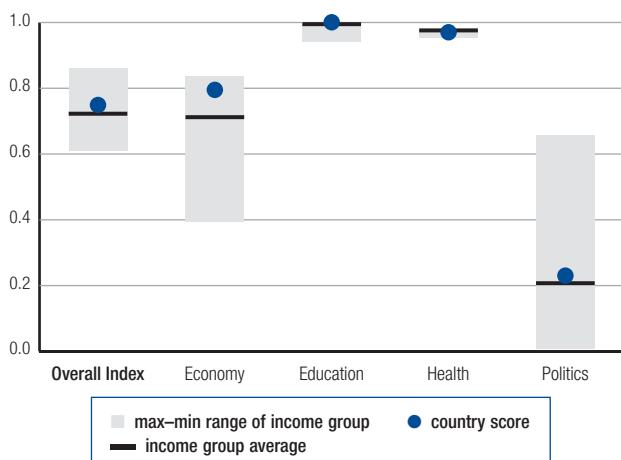


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 42

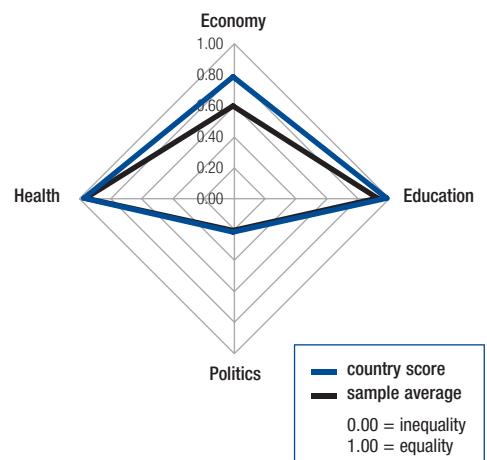
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	52	0.33	0.25	25	75	0.33
Women in ministerial positions	23	0.47	0.20	32	68	0.47
Years with female head of state (last 50)	54	0.01	0.20	0	50	0.01



Country score within income group



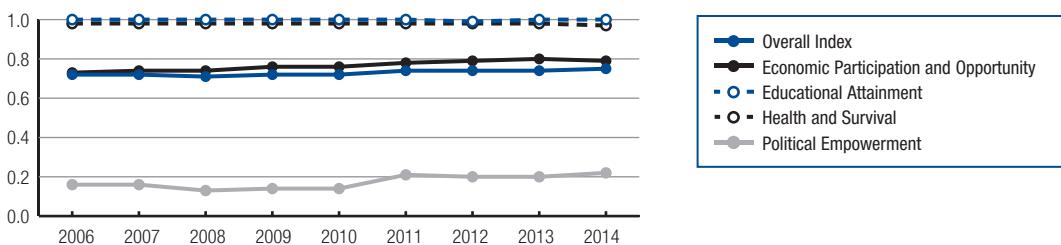
Country score vs sample average



Canada

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	19	0.746	17	0.793	1	1.000	100	0.969	42	0.223
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	20	0.742	9	0.796	1	1.000	49	0.978	42	0.196
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	21	0.738	12	0.788	70	0.991	52	0.978	38	0.196
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	18	0.741	10	0.776	31	0.999	49	0.978	36	0.210
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	20	0.737	8	0.777	35	0.998	47	0.978	36	0.196
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	25	0.720	10	0.764	38	0.998	60	0.978	62	0.138
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	31	0.714	15	0.744	37	0.998	57	0.978	60	0.134
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	18	0.720	13	0.743	26	0.999	51	0.979	36	0.159
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	14	0.716	10	0.730	21	0.999	51	0.978	33	0.159

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	6.8, 7.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	26.5, 11.8
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	50
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	254, 160
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	97, 94
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	6
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	79, 82
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	29, 71
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	32, 68
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	44, 56
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	68.1, 112.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	104.0, 138.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	7.5, 12.3
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	18.6, 28.0
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.4, 1.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.1, 0.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	1.7, 1.8

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	27, 29
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	11 [7-18]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	14.5
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	28
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	105
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	32
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1917, 1960
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Cape Verde

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **50**
Score **0.713**

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

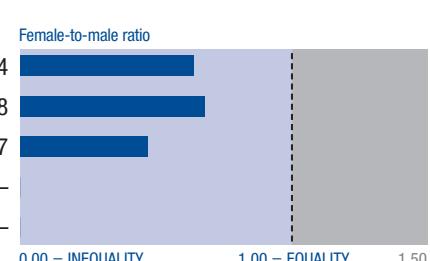
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	1.37
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	6,234
Total population (millions)	0.50
Population growth (%)	0.91
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99

Country Score Card

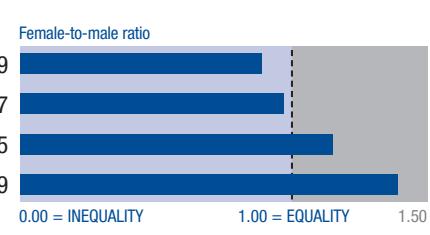
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 107

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	105	0.64	0.67	55	86	0.64
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	54	0.68	0.61	—	—	0.68
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	111	0.47	0.53	4,130	8,737	0.47
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.65	—	—	—



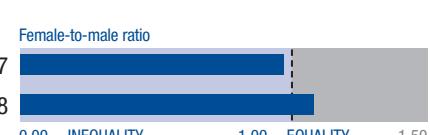
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 102

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	107	0.89	0.87	80	90	0.89
Enrolment in primary education.....	119	0.97	0.94	96	99	0.97
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	74	64	1.15
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	24	17	1.39



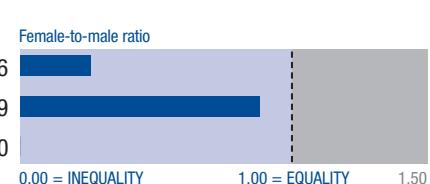
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	66	61	1.08

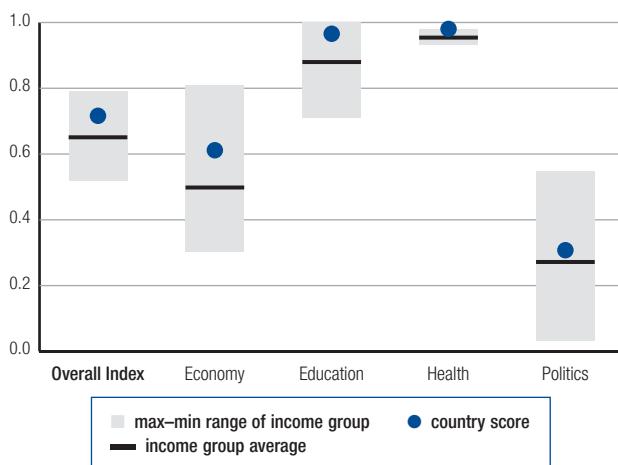


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 26

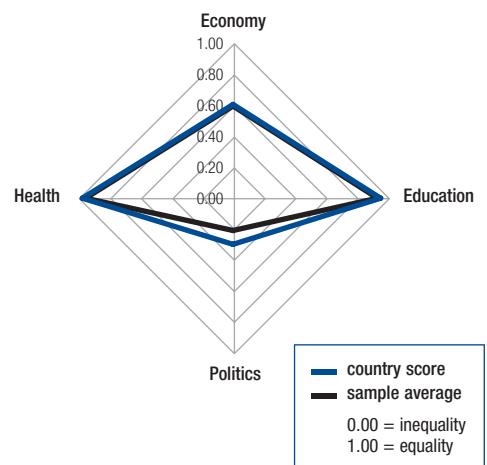
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	69	0.26	0.25	21	79	0.26
Women in ministerial positions	5	0.89	0.20	47	53	0.89
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



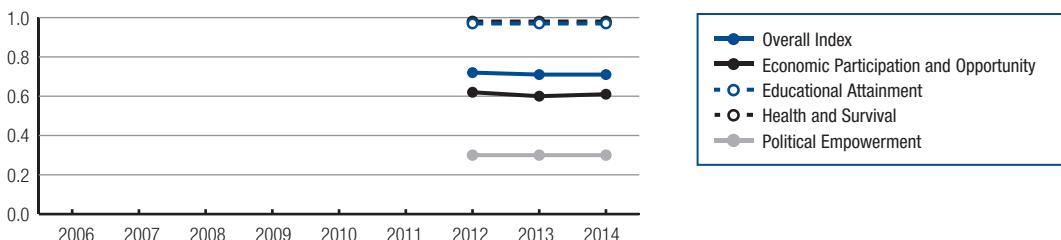
Country score vs sample average



Cape Verde

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	50	0.713	107	0.608	102	0.965	1	0.980	26	0.301
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	41	0.712	96	0.602	97	0.966	1	0.980	25	0.301
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	35	0.718	84	0.623	97	0.968	1	0.980	25	0.301
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	22.6 , 23.3
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	39
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	—, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	17
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	33

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	43 , 57

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	195.2 , 330.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	62.0 , 68.2
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	19.9 , 26.8
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	26.3 , 85.9
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	3.0 , 3.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.1 , 0.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	11.8 , 51.0
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	23 , 28
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	53 [25-110]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	70.6
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	91
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	61
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of maternity benefits	—
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1975
Quota type (single/lower house).....	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Chad

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **140**
Score **0.576**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

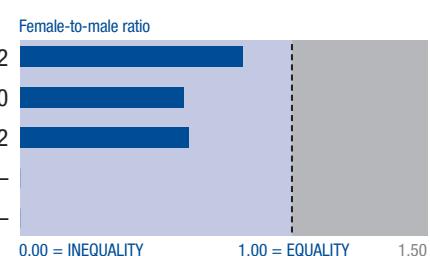
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	9.51
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	2,003
Total population (millions)	12.83
Population growth (%)	2.98
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99

Country Score Card

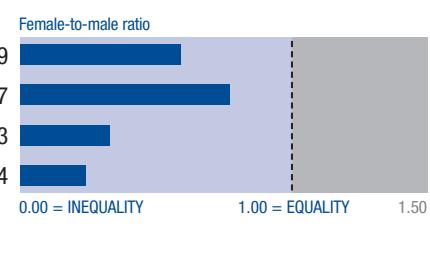
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 70

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	64	0.82	0.67	65	79	0.82
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	96	0.60	0.61	—	—	0.60
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	65	0.62	0.53	1,556	2,519	0.62
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.65	—	—	—



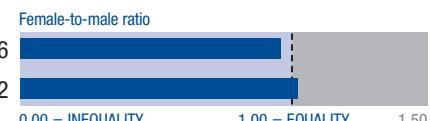
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT 142

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	134	0.59	0.87	28	47	0.59
Enrolment in primary education.....	136	0.77	0.94	55	71	0.77
Enrolment in secondary education.....	125	0.33	0.62	5	16	0.33
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	138	0.24	0.88	1	4	0.24



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL 103

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy.....	115	1.02	1.04	44	43	1.02

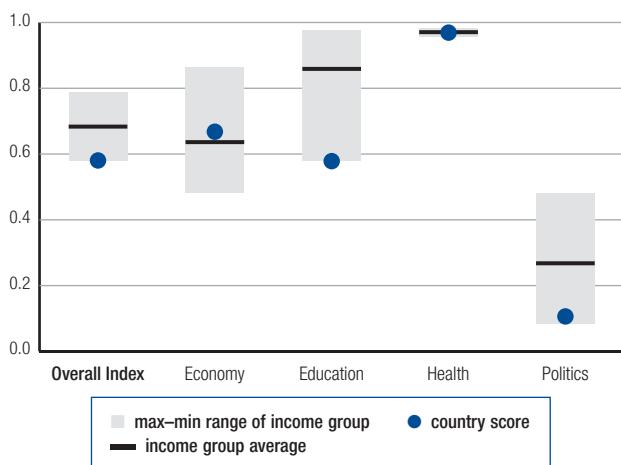


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT 106

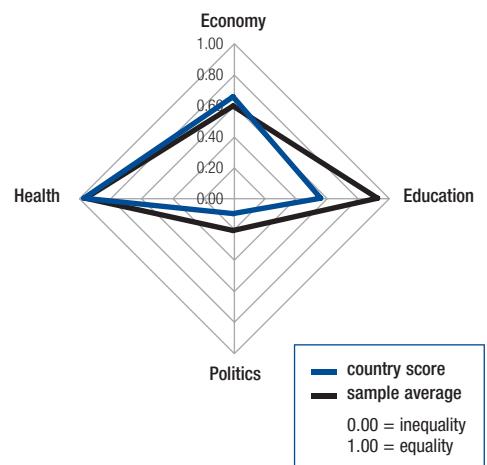
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	95	0.18	0.25	15	85	0.18
Women in ministerial positions	78	0.18	0.20	15	85	0.18
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



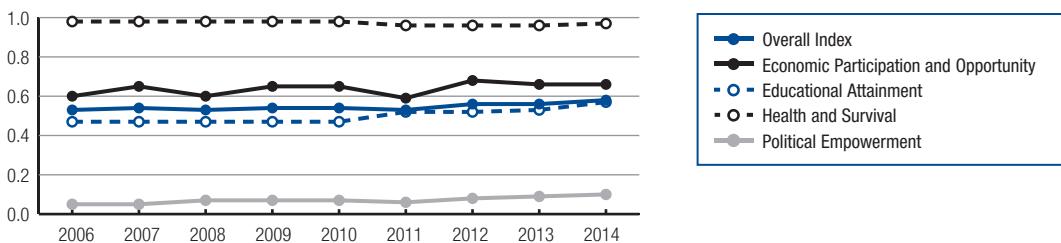
Country score vs sample average



Chad

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	140	0.576	70	0.664	142	0.574	103	0.968	106	0.098
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	134	0.559	75	0.655	135	0.531	112	0.961	102	0.088
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	133	0.559	56	0.677	135	0.520	111	0.961	102	0.080
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	134	0.533	98	0.593	135	0.516	111	0.961	107	0.064
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	133	0.533	77	0.627	134	0.509	110	0.961	122	0.035
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	133	0.542	66	0.647	134	0.474	65	0.976	106	0.068
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	129	0.529	81	0.603	130	0.468	62	0.976	105	0.068
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	127	0.538	58	0.652	128	0.470	60	0.976	102	0.054
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	113	0.525	65	0.601	115	0.468	56	0.976	91	0.054

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	0.3, 1.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	6
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	7, 11
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	7
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	40

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	4, 96
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	300.4, 310.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	88.6, 90.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	43.7, 45.6
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	48.4, 54.0
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	165.2, 145.9
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	76.3, 74.4
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	19.2, 42.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	32.9, 35.0

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	18, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	45
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	980 [550-1800]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	6.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	152.0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	43
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	17
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	5
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	98
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	50
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	0
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	0
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	1.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	45.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.8
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	1.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1958
Quota type (single/lower house).....	—
Voluntary political party quotas.....	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Chile

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank

66

Score

0.698

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

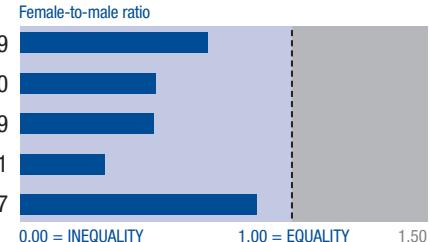
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	171.41
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	21,049
Total population (millions)	17.62
Population growth (%)	0.88
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

Country Score Card

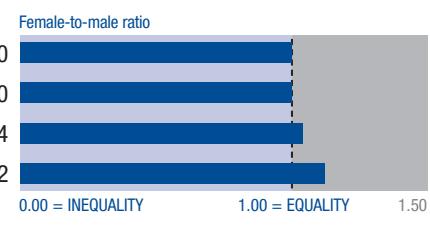
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 119

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	95	0.69	0.67	55	79	0.69
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	128	0.50	0.61	—	—	0.50
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	107	0.49	0.53	14,245	28,849	0.49
Legislators, senior officials and managers	88	0.31	0.27	24	76	0.31
Professional and technical workers	80	0.87	0.65	46	54	0.87



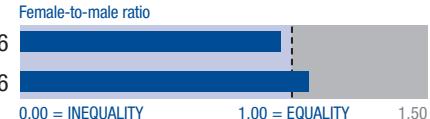
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	52	1.00	0.87	98	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	61	1.00	0.94	93	93	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	86	82	1.04
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	79	70	1.12



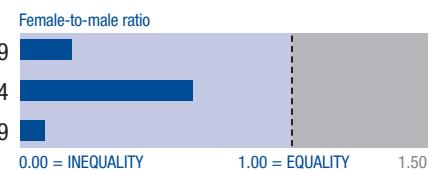
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 36

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy.....	61	1.06	1.04	72	68	1.06

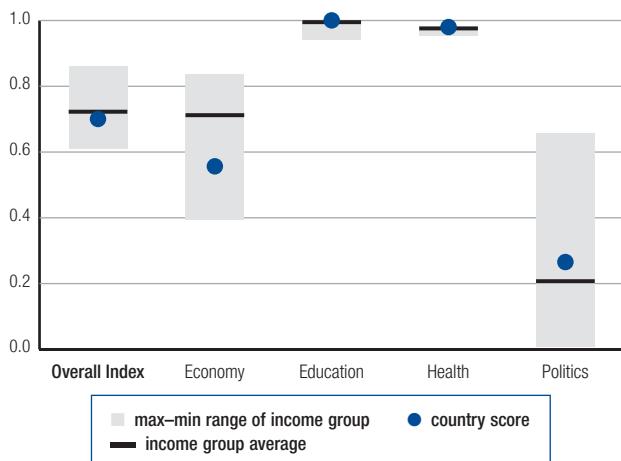


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

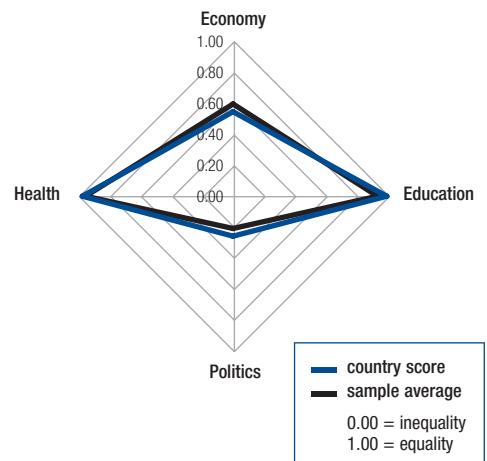
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	90	0.19	0.25	16	84	0.19
Women in ministerial positions	14	0.64	0.20	39	61	0.64
Years with female head of state (last 50)	24	0.09	0.20	4	46	0.09



Country score within income group



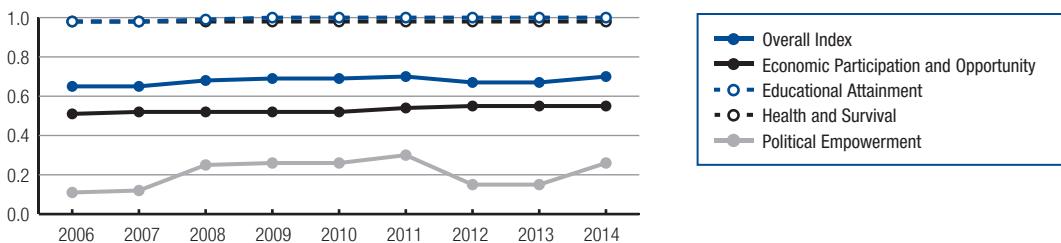
Country score vs sample average



Chile

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	66	0.698	119	0.552	30	1.000	36	0.979	35	0.259
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	91	0.667	112	0.545	32	0.999	1	0.980	67	0.145
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	87	0.668	110	0.547	32	0.999	1	0.980	64	0.145
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	46	0.703	106	0.541	40	0.996	1	0.980	22	0.296
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	48	0.701	108	0.534	42	0.996	1	0.980	21	0.296
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	64	0.688	112	0.521	44	0.996	1	0.980	26	0.257
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	65	0.682	106	0.515	81	0.986	1	0.980	26	0.247
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	86	0.648	105	0.517	78	0.980	1	0.980	58	0.116
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	78	0.645	90	0.514	69	0.980	1	0.980	56	0.109

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	7.9, 5.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	24.6, 11.3
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	37
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	41, 43
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	3.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	5
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	5
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	30

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	19, 81
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	19, 81
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	39, 61
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	37, 63

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	90.4, 145.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	99.0, 139.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	12.5, 18.3
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	19.8, 34.5
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.9, 3.7
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	1.1, 2.6
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	0.5, 0.6

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	27, 29
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	22 [14-35]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	55.3
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	64
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	126
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	5
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1949
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

China

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank

87

Score

0.683

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

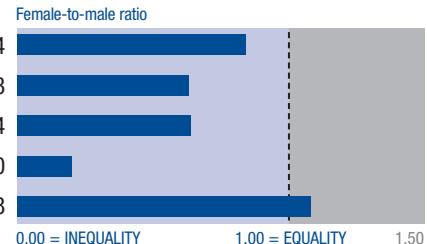
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	4,864.00
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	10,756
Total population (millions)	1,357.38
Population growth (%)	0.49
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.08

Country Score Card

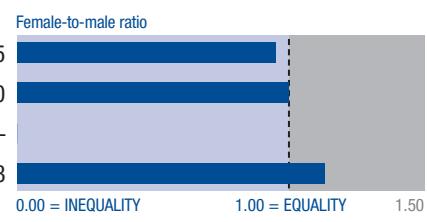
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 76

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	56	0.84	0.67	70	84	0.84
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	77	0.63	0.61	—	—	0.63
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	55	0.64	0.53	8,499	13,247	0.64
Legislators, senior officials and managers	101	0.20	0.27	17	83	0.20
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	52	48	1.08



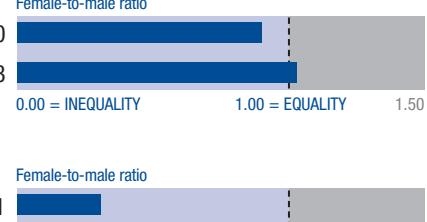
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 89

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	94	0.95	0.87	93	97	0.95
Enrolment in primary education.....	75	1.00	0.94	87	87	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	—	—	0.62	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	28	25	1.13



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 140

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	137	0.90	0.92	—	—	0.90
Healthy life expectancy.....	106	1.03	1.04	69	67	1.03

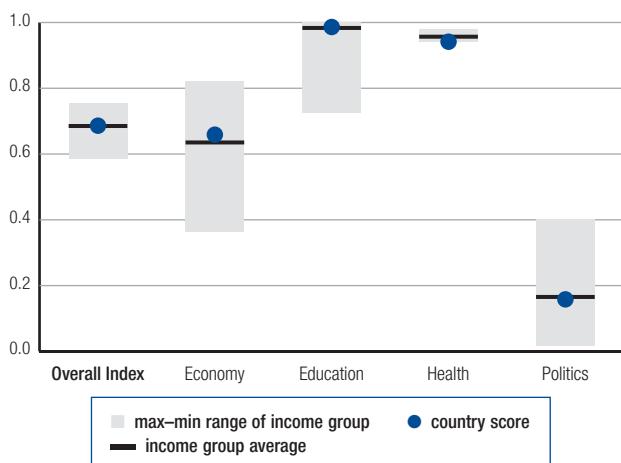


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 72

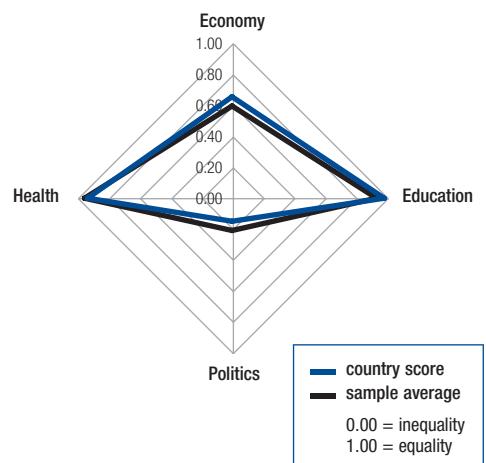
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	60	0.31	0.25	23	77	0.31
Women in ministerial positions	115	0.09	0.20	8	92	0.09
Years with female head of state (last 50)	28	0.08	0.20	4	46	0.08



Country score within income group



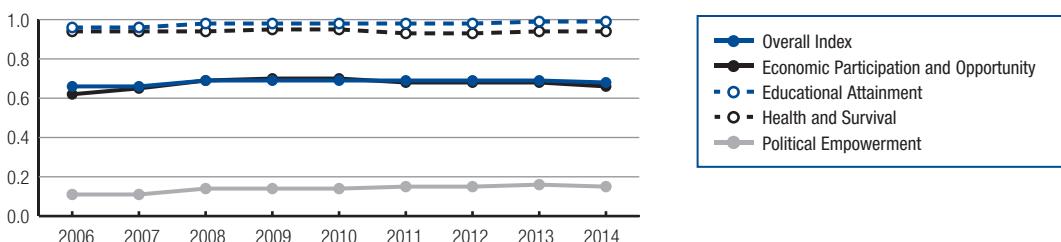
Country score vs sample average



China

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	87	0.683	76	0.656	89	0.986	140	0.940	72	0.151
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	69	0.691	62	0.675	81	0.988	133	0.940	59	0.160
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	69	0.685	58	0.675	85	0.982	132	0.934	58	0.150
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	61	0.687	50	0.683	85	0.981	133	0.933	57	0.150
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	61	0.688	46	0.693	88	0.981	133	0.929	56	0.150
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	60	0.691	38	0.696	87	0.980	130	0.947	60	0.141
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	57	0.688	43	0.692	87	0.978	126	0.941	54	0.141
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	73	0.664	60	0.648	91	0.957	124	0.941	59	0.111
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	63	0.656	53	0.621	78	0.957	114	0.936	52	0.111

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	—, —
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	39
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	234, 91
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	60, 68
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	18
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	64

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	286.1, 313.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	98.0, 193.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	17.7, 11.9
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	66.7, 89.6
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	1.4, 3.4
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	1.8, 3.8
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	3.3, 3.5

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	25, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	1
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	32 [20-53]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	8.6
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	94
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	85
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	98
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer and Government
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	3
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1949
Quota type (single/lower house)	Reserved seats
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Colombia

Gender Gap Index 2014

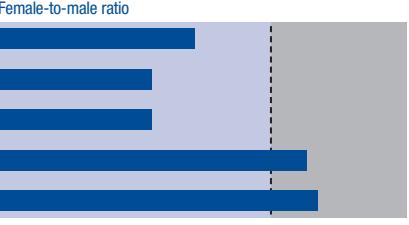
Rank
53
Score
0.712

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

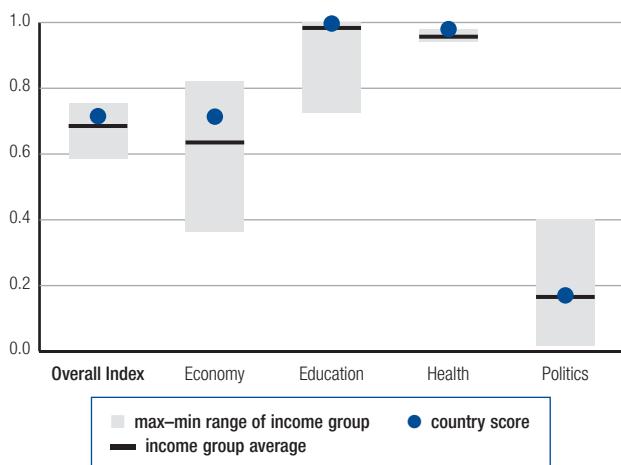
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	211.47
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	11,637
Total population (millions)	48.32
Population growth (%)	1.29
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

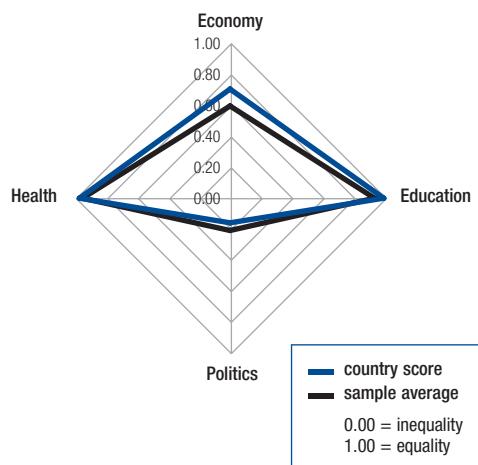
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 50							
Labour force participation.....	90	0.72	0.67	59	82	0.72	
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	106	0.56	0.61	—	—	0.56	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	93	0.56	0.53	8,538	15,356	0.56	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	1	1.00	0.27	53	47	1.13	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	54	46	1.17	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT 51							
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	94	93	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education.....	90	0.99	0.94	83	84	0.99	
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	77	71	1.08	
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	48	42	1.13	
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 37							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	70	66	1.06	
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT 67							
Women in parliament.....	—	—	0.25	—	—	—	
Women in ministerial positions	27	0.45	0.20	31	69	0.45	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00	

Country score within income group



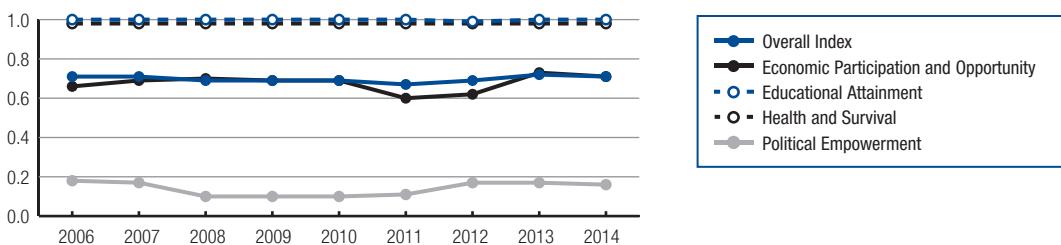
Country score vs sample average



Colombia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	53	0.712	50	0.711	51	0.996	37	0.979	67	0.163
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	35	0.717	39	0.728	45	0.995	34	0.979	55	0.166
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	63	0.690	86	0.621	51	0.994	34	0.979	51	0.166
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	80	0.671	89	0.598	42	0.996	41	0.979	74	0.112
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	55	0.693	45	0.694	44	0.996	40	0.979	83	0.102
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	56	0.694	39	0.694	28	1.000	1	0.980	84	0.103
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	50	0.694	37	0.697	32	0.999	1	0.980	79	0.103
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	24	0.709	35	0.691	16	1.000	1	0.980	33	0.166
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	22	0.705	39	0.661	14	1.000	1	0.980	27	0.180

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	13.8, 8.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	31.0, 14.1
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	49, 51
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	46
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	25, 36
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	12
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	35

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	48, 50
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	33, 67
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	34, 66
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	35, 65
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	128.0, 178.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	85.0, 100.2
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	16.8, 16.0
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	29.1, 45.9
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	2.9, 9.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.1, 0.2
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	1.6, 4.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	3.3, 3.5

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	22, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	15
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	83 [56-130]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	68.5
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	97
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	79
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	98
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	10
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Government 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1954
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Costa Rica

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **48**
Score **0.717**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

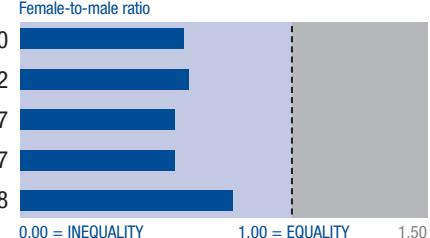
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	28.45
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	13,157
Total population (millions)	4.87
Population growth (%)	1.38
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.03

Country Score Card

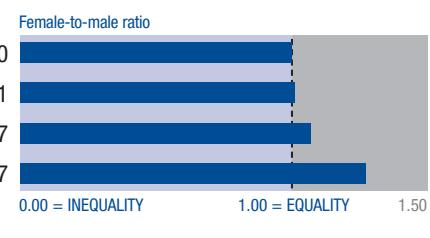
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 105

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	115	0.60	0.67	51	84	0.60
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	88	0.62	0.61	—	—	0.62
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	90	0.57	0.53	9,592	16,933	0.57
Legislators, senior officials and managers	40	0.57	0.27	36	64	0.57
Professional and technical workers	90	0.78	0.65	44	56	0.78



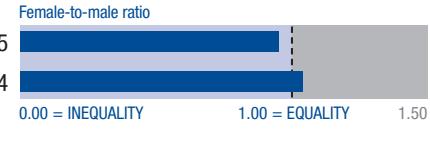
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	98	97	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	92	92	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	75	71	1.07
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	53	41	1.27



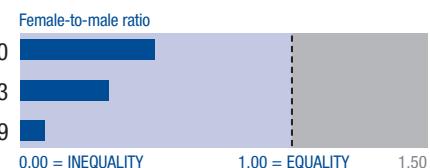
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 62

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	76	1.04	1.04	71	68	1.04

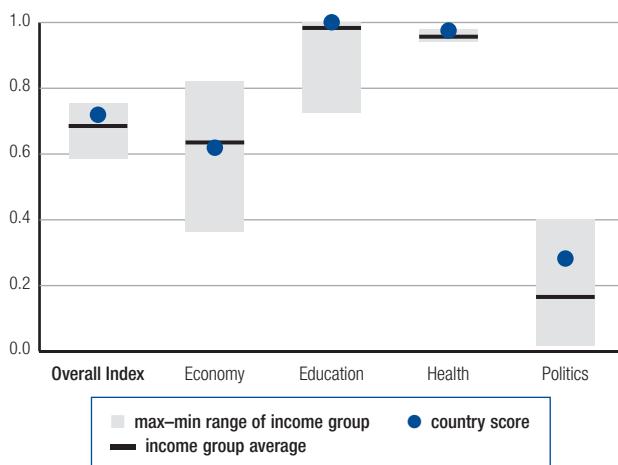


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

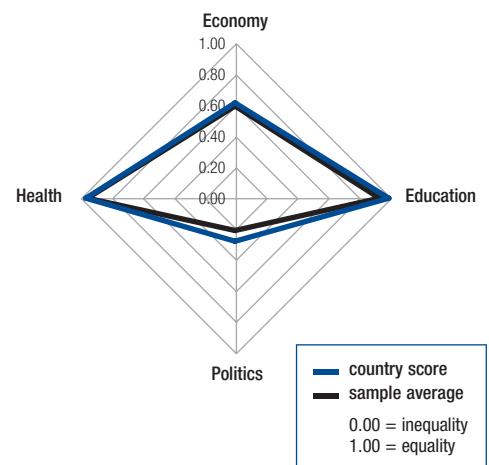
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	24	0.50	0.25	33	67	0.50
Women in ministerial positions	42	0.33	0.20	25	75	0.33
Years with female head of state (last 50)	26	0.09	0.20	4	46	0.09



Country score within income group



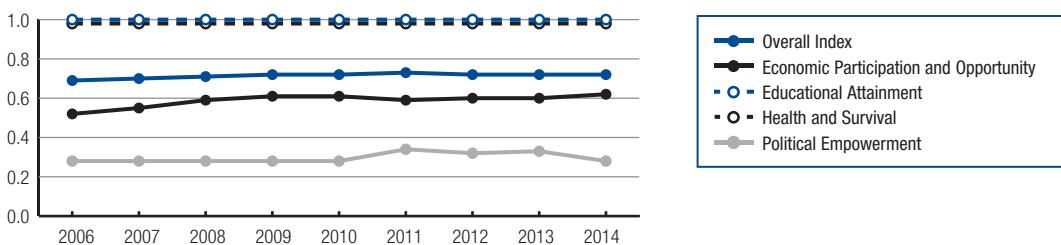
Country score vs sample average



Costa Rica

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	48	0.717	105	0.616	1	1.000	62	0.975	32	0.276
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	31	0.724	98	0.595	1	1.000	62	0.975	21	0.326
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	29	0.722	99	0.599	1	1.000	65	0.975	21	0.316
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	25	0.727	97	0.594	1	1.000	66	0.975	14	0.338
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	28	0.719	98	0.579	46	0.995	66	0.975	14	0.329
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	27	0.718	84	0.614	48	0.995	1	0.980	20	0.283
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	32	0.711	86	0.586	51	0.995	1	0.980	20	0.283
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	28	0.701	95	0.554	36	0.995	1	0.980	16	0.277
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	30	0.694	89	0.522	32	0.995	1	0.980	15	0.277

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	10.2, 6.2
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	27.2, 13.6
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	43, 57
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	43
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	41, 60
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	15
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	44

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	47, 49
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	73, 73
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	31, 69
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	32, 68
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	57, 43
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	118.4, 163.0
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	97.3, 127.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	19.5, 18.6
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	25.9, 31.1
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	1.1, 4.7
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.6, 2.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	1.8, 0.6

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	24, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	38 [25-57]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	60.8
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	95
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	82
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	120
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer and Government
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1949
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Côte d'Ivoire

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **136**
Score **0.587**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

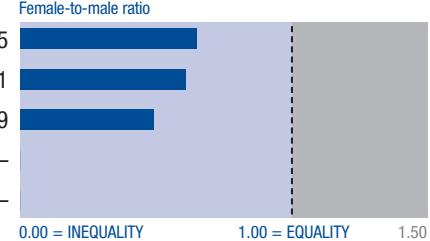
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	20.61
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	2,747
Total population (millions)	20.32
Population growth (%)	2.37
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.03

Country Score Card

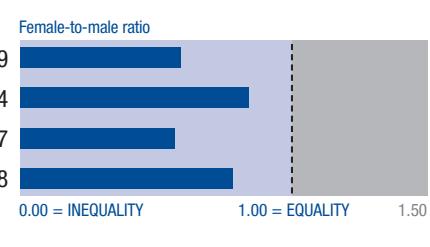
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 112

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation	104	0.65	0.67	53	82	0.65
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	90	0.61	0.61	—	—	0.61
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	108	0.49	0.53	1,813	3,738	0.49
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.65	—	—	—



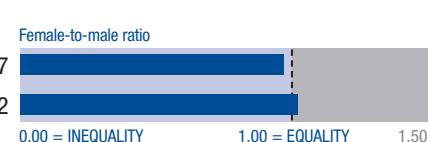
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 137

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	135	0.59	0.87	30	52	0.59
Enrolment in primary education.....	135	0.84	0.94	56	67	0.84
Enrolment in secondary education.....	124	0.57	0.62	14	25	0.57
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	110	0.78	0.88	4	5	0.78



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 104

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy.....	116	1.02	1.04	46	45	1.02

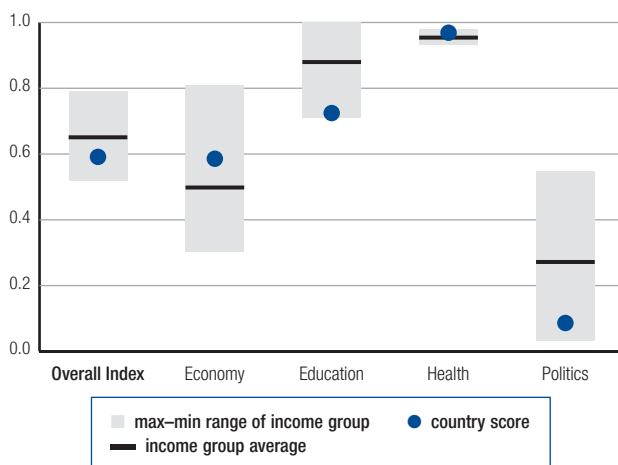


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 115

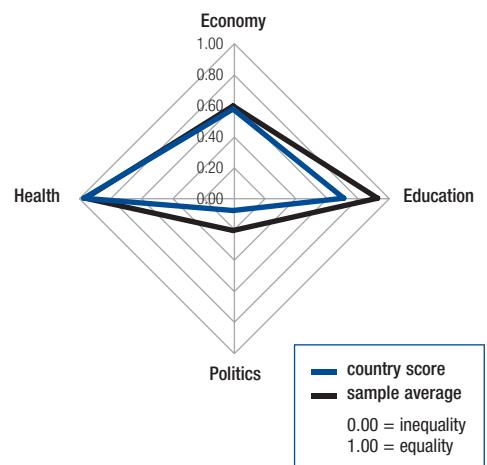
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	122	0.10	0.25	9	91	0.10
Women in ministerial positions	75	0.19	0.20	16	84	0.19
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



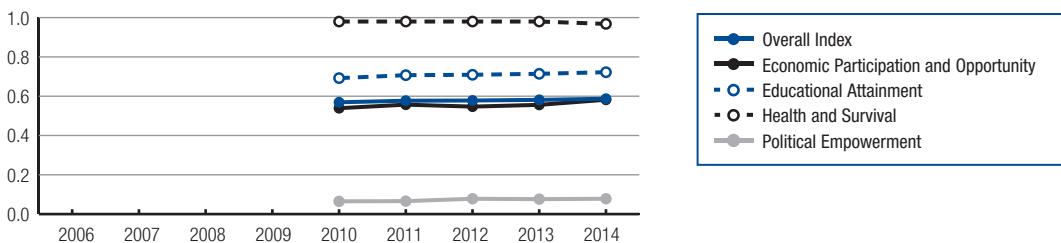
Country score vs sample average



Côte d'Ivoire

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	136	0.587	112	0.582	137	0.722	104	0.968	115	0.078
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	131	0.581	110	0.556	133	0.714	1	0.980	107	0.076
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	130	0.578	111	0.547	131	0.709	1	0.980	104	0.078
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	130	0.577	103	0.557	130	0.707	1	0.980	105	0.066
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	130	0.569	106	0.539	130	0.692	1	0.980	104	0.065
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	—, —
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	21
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	—, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	62

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	21, 79
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	338.8, 332.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	100.5, 123.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	59, 49
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	36.5, 55.4
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	233.2, 191.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	46.4, 51.6
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	24.8, 44.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	28.4, 30.3

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	22, 28
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	25
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	720 [440-1200]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	4.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	130.3
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	89
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	57
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	18
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	98
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	2
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	1.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	36.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	1.0
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1952
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Croatia

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank

55

Score

0.707

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

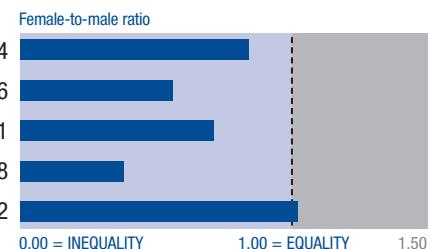
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	44.46
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	19,891
Total population (millions)	4.25
Population growth (%)	-0.35
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.93

Country Score Card

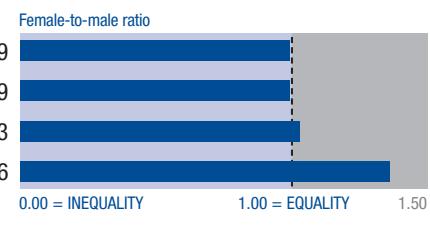
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 65

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	55	0.84	0.67	58	69	0.84
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	107	0.56	0.61	—	—	0.56
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	33	0.71	0.53	17,484	24,690	0.71
Legislators, senior officials and managers	76	0.38	0.27	28	72	0.38
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	50	50	1.02



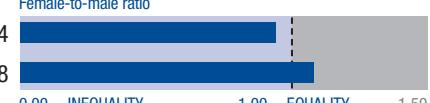
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 65

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	68	0.99	0.87	99	100	0.99
Enrolment in primary education.....	93	0.99	0.94	89	90	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	95	92	1.03
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	71	52	1.36



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 37

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	70	65	1.08

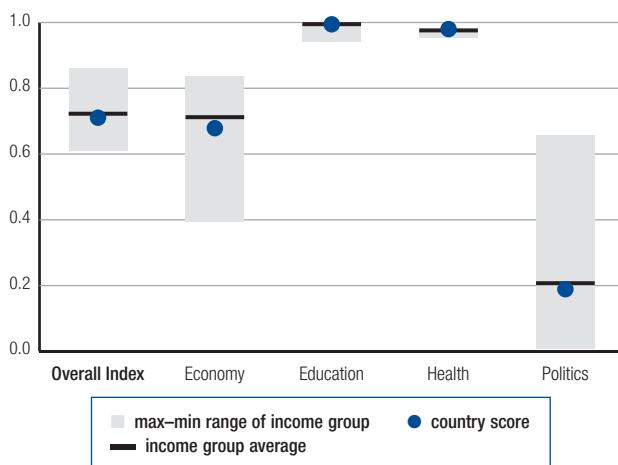


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 56

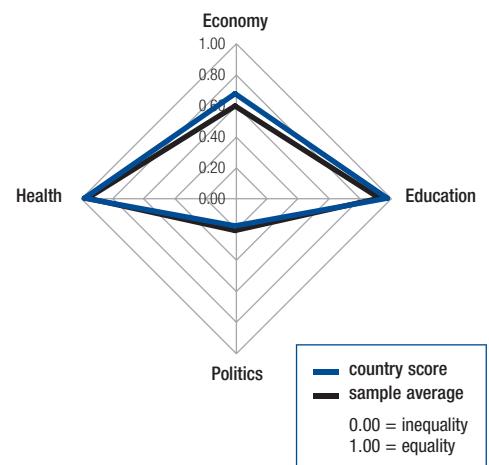
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	59	0.31	0.25	24	76	0.31
Women in ministerial positions	54	0.25	0.20	20	80	0.25
Years with female head of state (last 50)	37	0.05	0.20	2	48	0.05



Country score within income group



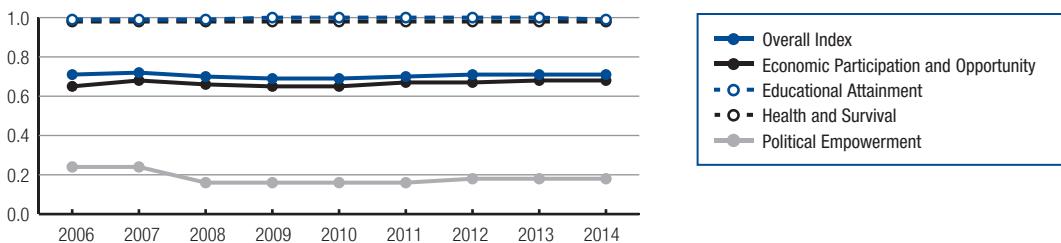
Country score vs sample average



Croatia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	55	0.707	65	0.675	65	0.994	37	0.979	56	0.182
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	49	0.707	61	0.675	47	0.995	34	0.979	50	0.178
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	49	0.705	61	0.669	46	0.995	34	0.979	47	0.178
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	50	0.701	56	0.668	44	0.995	1	0.980	53	0.160
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	53	0.694	61	0.661	53	0.994	1	0.980	57	0.142
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	54	0.694	69	0.646	55	0.995	41	0.979	49	0.158
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	46	0.697	57	0.655	56	0.994	38	0.979	47	0.158
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	16	0.721	40	0.678	61	0.989	37	0.979	18	0.238
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	16	0.714	42	0.651	51	0.990	36	0.979	18	0.238

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	15.5, 16.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	9.3, 6.5
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	47
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	87, 90
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	19
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	32

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	55, 70
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	33, 67
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	35, 65
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	55, 45
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	51, 49

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	193.6, 291.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	112.8, 222.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	10.8, 16.7
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	9.8, 29.4
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.5, 1.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	26, 30
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	2
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	13 [6-27]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	12.7
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	208
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1945
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Cuba

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **30**
Score **0.732**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

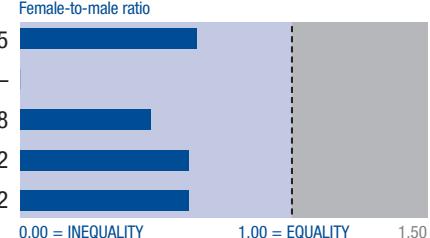
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	56.94
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	18,796
Total population (millions)	11.27
Population growth (%)	-0.05
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01

Country Score Card

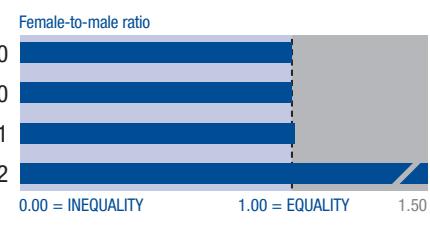
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 113

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	103	0.65	0.67	52	80	0.65
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	—	—	0.61	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	110	0.48	0.53	12,102	25,419	0.48
Legislators, senior officials and managers	34	0.62	0.27	38	62	0.62
Professional and technical workers	100	0.62	0.65	38	62	0.62



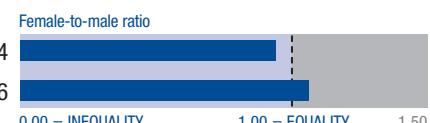
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	45	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	97	96	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	87	86	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	76	50	1.52



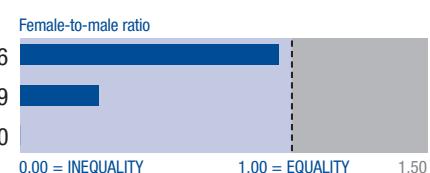
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	69	65	1.06

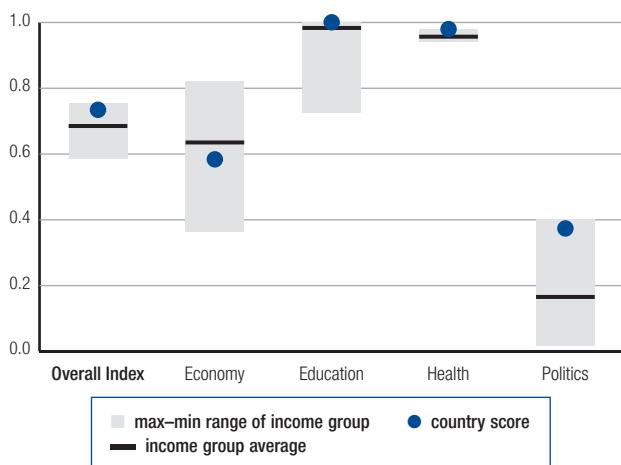


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

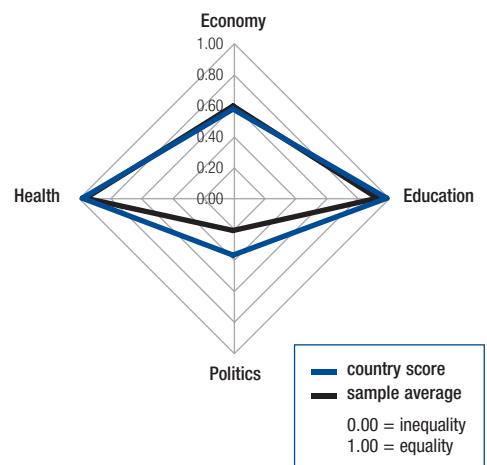
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	2	0.96	0.25	49	51	0.96
Women in ministerial positions	45	0.29	0.20	23	77	0.29
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



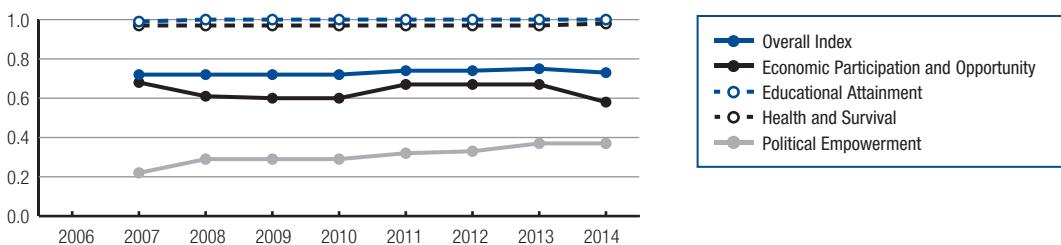
Country score vs sample average



Cuba

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	30	0.732	113	0.580	26	1.000	37	0.979	18	0.368
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	15	0.754	65	0.674	30	1.000	63	0.974	13	0.368
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	19	0.742	64	0.666	24	1.000	66	0.974	19	0.328
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	20	0.739	57	0.666	23	1.000	69	0.974	18	0.318
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	24	0.725	84	0.609	1	1.000	69	0.974	18	0.318
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	29	0.718	88	0.603	1	1.000	74	0.974	18	0.293
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	25	0.720	77	0.611	25	1.000	71	0.974	19	0.293
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	22	0.717	39	0.681	55	0.990	69	0.974	23	0.222
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	3.5, 3.0
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	45
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	—, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	—
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	36, 64
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	40, 60
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	40, 60
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	157.2, 214.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	109.1, 161.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	17.7, 13.7
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	15.3, 22.4
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.5, 4.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.1, 0.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	21, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	23
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	80 [50-130]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	43.1
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	74
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of maternity benefits	—
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.8
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1934
Quota type (single/lower house)	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Cyprus

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
95
Score
0.674

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

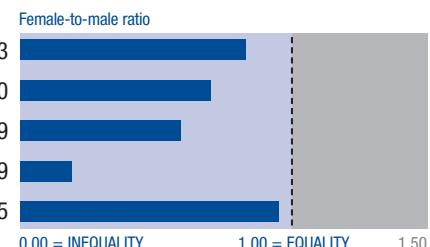
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	18.82
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	30,017
Total population (millions)	1.14
Population growth (%)	1.07
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.04

Country Score Card

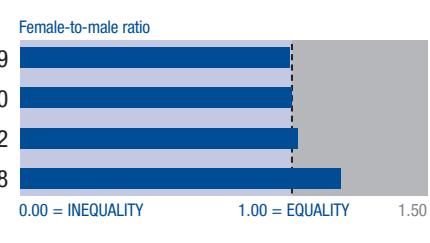
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 75

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	57	0.83	0.67	66	79	0.83
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	42	0.70	0.61	—	—	0.70
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	76	0.59	0.53	22,755	38,442	0.59
Legislators, senior officials and managers	103	0.19	0.27	16	84	0.19
Professional and technical workers	67	0.95	0.65	49	51	0.95



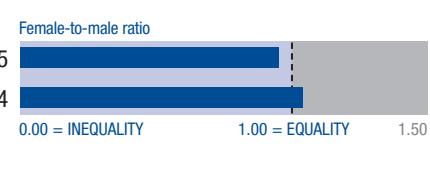
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	70	0.99	0.87	98	99	0.99
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	98	98	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	93	91	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	50	42	1.18



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 69

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	87	1.04	1.04	76	73	1.04

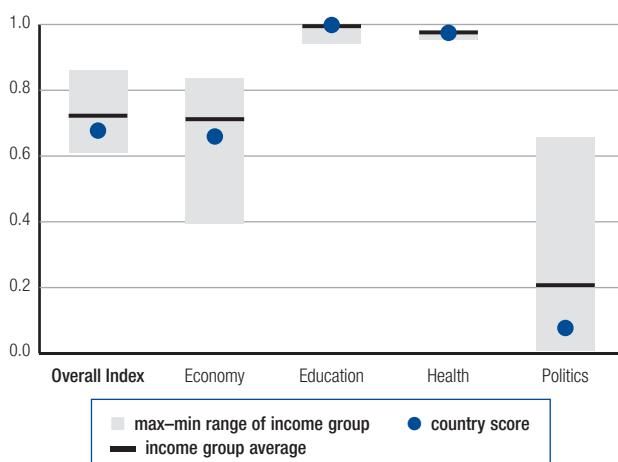


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

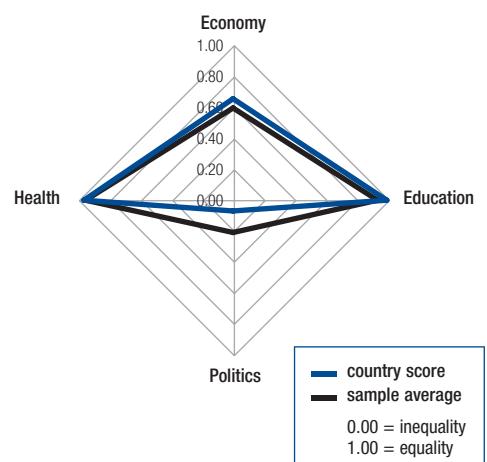
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	106	0.14	0.25	13	88	0.14
Women in ministerial positions	108	0.10	0.20	9	91	0.10
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



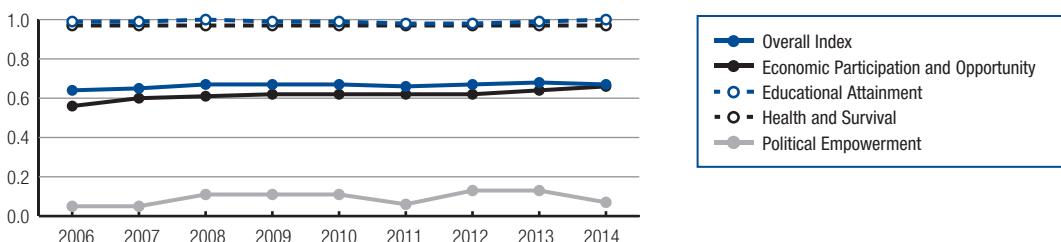
Country score vs sample average



Cyprus

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	95	0.674	75	0.656	41	0.998	69	0.974	122	0.069
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	79	0.680	85	0.635	83	0.985	91	0.970	76	0.130
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	79	0.673	87	0.615	90	0.978	92	0.970	74	0.130
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	93	0.657	80	0.617	89	0.978	90	0.970	109	0.062
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	86	0.664	75	0.630	77	0.988	88	0.970	102	0.069
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	79	0.671	82	0.617	61	0.993	114	0.966	80	0.107
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	76	0.669	78	0.610	50	0.995	110	0.966	76	0.107
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	82	0.652	81	0.602	60	0.989	108	0.966	107	0.052
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	83	0.643	75	0.562	55	0.989	84	0.969	95	0.052

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	11.0 , 12.5
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	13.6 , 7.6
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	51
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	83 , 88
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	58 , 64
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	35 , 65
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	49 , 51
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	50 , 50
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	41 , 59

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	117.9 , 155.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	74.7 , 115.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	21.1 , 24.8
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	14.5 , 25.4
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.2 , 0.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.0 , 0.1
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	28 , 31
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	10 [5-20]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	5.5
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	28
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of maternity benefits	—
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1960
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Czech Republic

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
96
Score
0.674

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

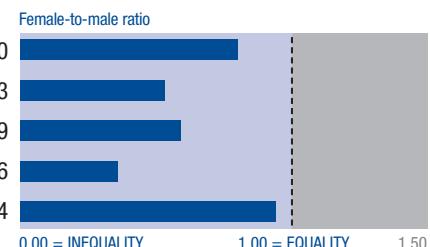
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	148.22
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	26,733
Total population (millions)	10.52
Population growth (%)	0.10
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

Country Score Card

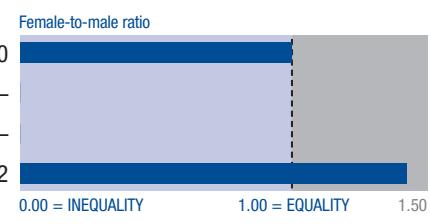
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 100

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	70	0.80	0.67	63	79	0.80
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	119	0.53	0.61	—	—	0.53
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	77	0.59	0.53	20,547	34,727	0.59
Legislators, senior officials and managers	81	0.36	0.27	26	74	0.36
Professional and technical workers	69	0.94	0.65	49	51	0.94



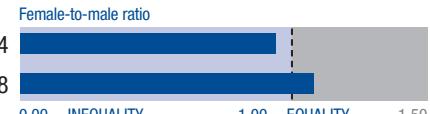
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	—	—	0.94	—	—	—
Enrolment in secondary education.....	—	—	0.62	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	76	53	1.42



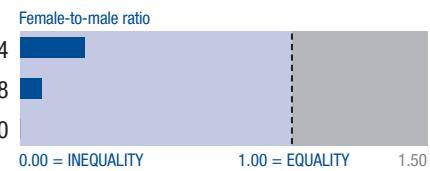
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 37

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	71	66	1.08

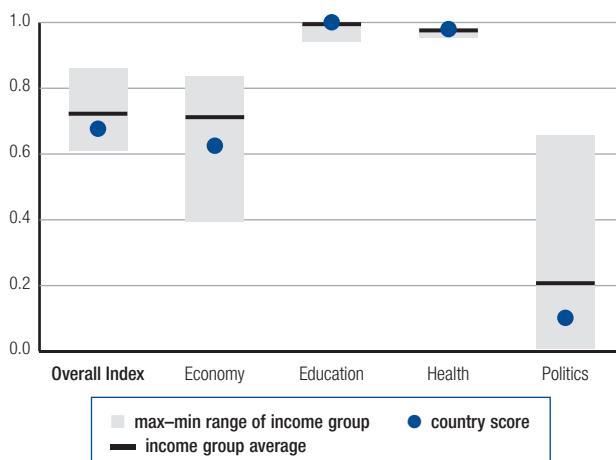


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 109

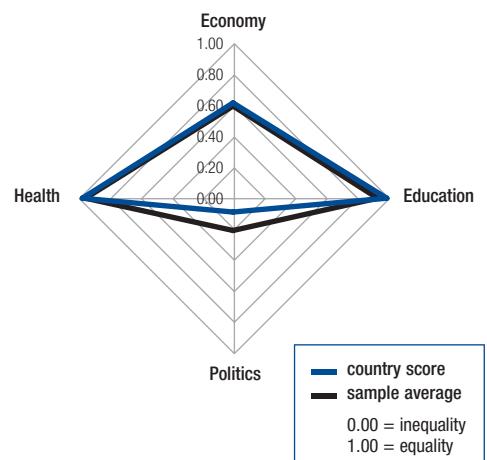
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	76	0.24	0.25	20	81	0.24
Women in ministerial positions	118	0.08	0.20	7	93	0.08
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



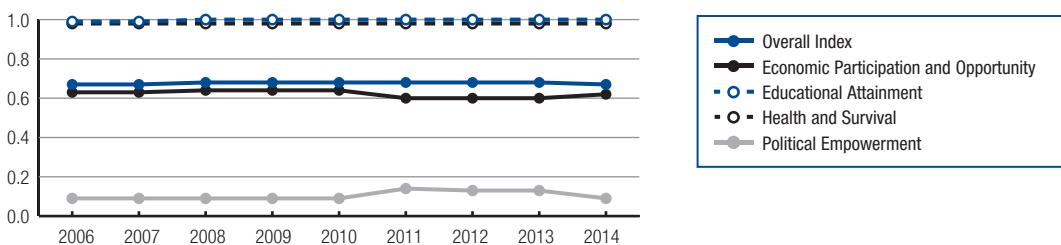
Country score vs sample average



Czech Republic

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	96	0.674	100	0.622	1	1.000	37	0.979	109	0.094
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	83	0.677	95	0.604	1	1.000	46	0.979	79	0.125
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	73	0.677	95	0.603	1	1.000	49	0.979	76	0.125
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	75	0.679	94	0.596	1	1.000	39	0.979	60	0.140
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	65	0.685	80	0.621	1	1.000	38	0.979	59	0.140
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	74	0.679	70	0.644	1	1.000	41	0.979	91	0.092
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	69	0.677	68	0.637	1	1.000	38	0.979	88	0.092
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	64	0.672	71	0.630	53	0.991	37	0.979	78	0.088
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	53	0.671	52	0.627	47	0.991	36	0.979	70	0.088

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	8.2, 6.0
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	7.0, 2.3
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	46
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	81, 81
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	18
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	25

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	72, 75
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	30, 70
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	32, 68
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	41, 59
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	30, 70

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	191.9, 299.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	109.2, 188.2
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	9.5, 12.9
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	10.0, 23.1
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.1, 0.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	1.6, 2.5

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	30, 33
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	5 [3-9]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	4.9
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	27
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	86
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	196
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	70
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1920
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Denmark

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank	Score
5	0.803
(out of 142 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

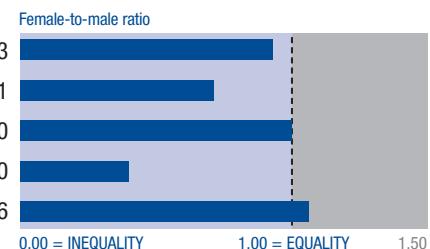
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	259.66
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	41,524
Total population (millions)	5.61
Population growth (%)	0.40
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

Country Score Card

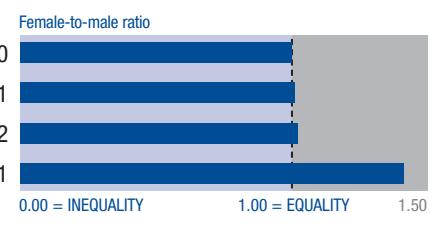
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 12

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	20	0.93	0.67	76	81	0.93
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	38	0.71	0.61	—	—	0.71
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	1	1.00	0.53	40,000	40,000	1.00
Legislators, senior officials and managers	72	0.40	0.27	28	72	0.40
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	51	49	1.06



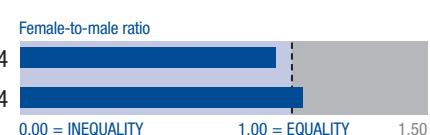
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	98	98	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	92	90	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	94	66	1.41



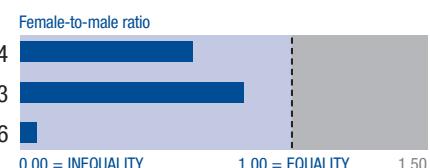
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 65

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	79	1.04	1.04	72	69	1.04

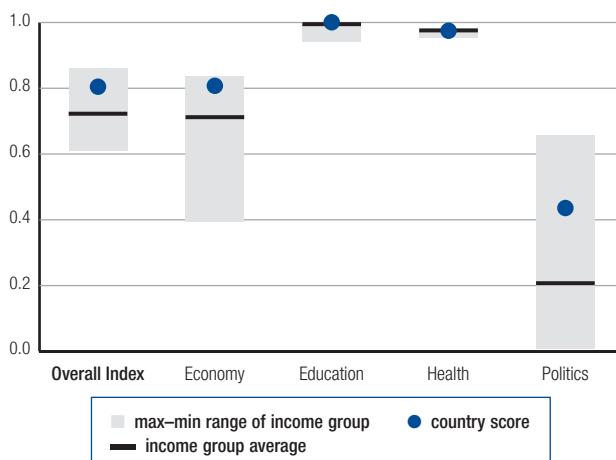


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

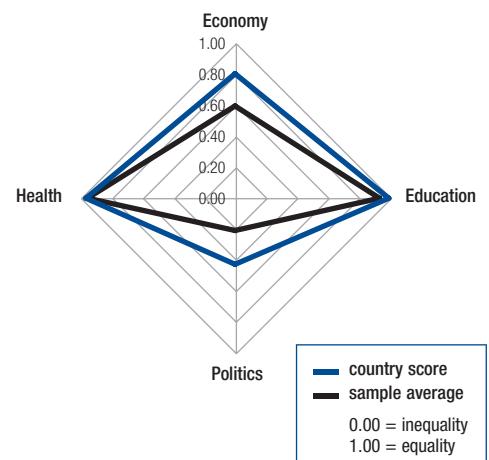
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	14	0.64	0.25	39	61	0.64
Women in ministerial positions	8	0.83	0.20	45	55	0.83
Years with female head of state (last 50)	34	0.06	0.20	3	47	0.06



Country score within income group



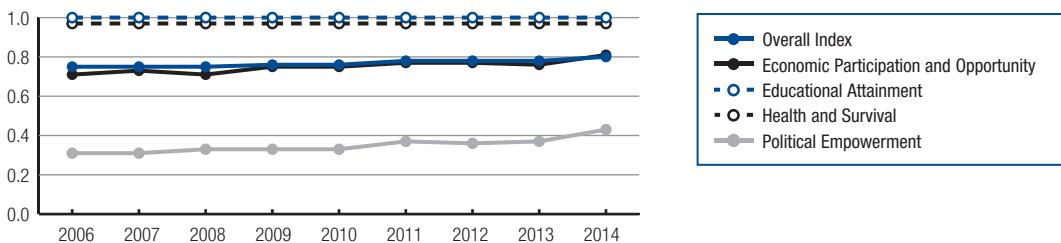
Country score vs sample average



Denmark

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	5	0.803	12	0.805	1	1.000	65	0.974	7	0.431
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	8	0.778	25	0.764	1	1.000	64	0.974	11	0.374
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	7	0.778	16	0.772	1	1.000	67	0.974	11	0.364
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	7	0.778	13	0.767	1	1.000	68	0.974	10	0.370
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	7	0.772	23	0.744	1	1.000	68	0.974	10	0.370
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	7	0.763	20	0.748	1	1.000	102	0.970	11	0.334
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	7	0.754	28	0.712	1	1.000	97	0.970	10	0.334
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	8	0.752	18	0.734	1	1.000	96	0.970	13	0.305
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	8	0.746	19	0.708	1	1.000	76	0.972	13	0.305

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	7.5, 7.5
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	24.8, 14.4
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	50
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	243, 186
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	99, 100
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	9
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	92, 93
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	34, 66
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	37, 63
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	45, 55
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	36, 64

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	85.5, 134.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	137.8, 179.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	8.5, 16.9
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	32.9, 40.4
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.2, 0.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.2, 0.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	31, 33
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	5 [2-12]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	5.1
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	28
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	126
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	50
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	14
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	50
Provider of paternity benefits	Government 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1915
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Dominican Republic

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
78
(out of 142 countries)

Score
0.691
(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

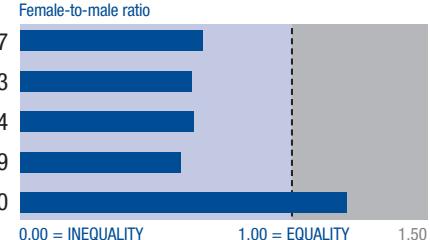
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	54.05
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 20011, international \$).....	11,016
Total population (millions)	10.40
Population growth (%)	1.23
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01

Country Score Card

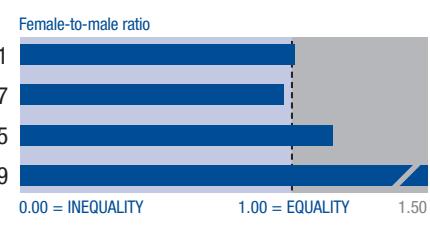
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 63

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	98	0.67	0.67	56	83	0.67
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	75	0.63	0.61	—	—	0.63
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	56	0.64	0.53	8,741	13,671	0.64
Legislators, senior officials and managers	37	0.59	0.27	37	63	0.59
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	54	46	1.20



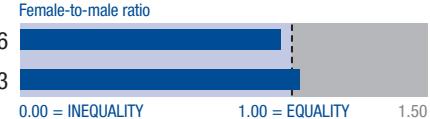
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 91

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	91	90	1.01
Enrolment in primary education.....	120	0.97	0.94	85	88	0.97
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	66	58	1.15
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	41	26	1.59



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 91

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy.....	101	1.03	1.04	67	65	1.03

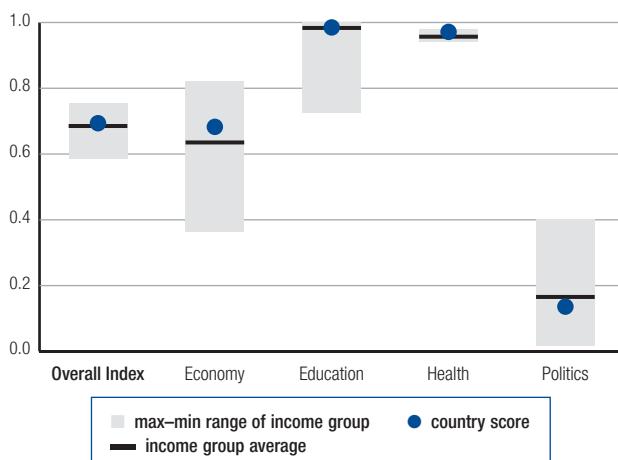


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 84

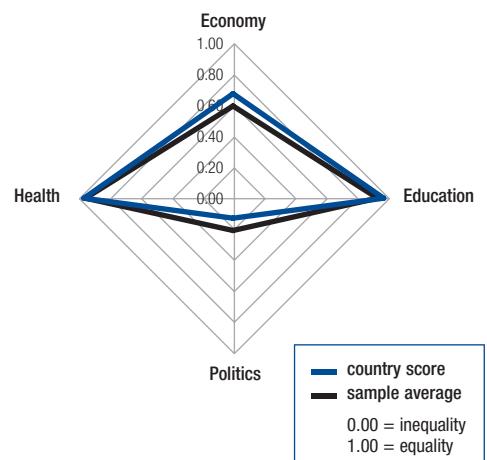
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	70	0.26	0.25	21	79	0.26
Women in ministerial positions	72	0.19	0.20	16	84	0.19
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



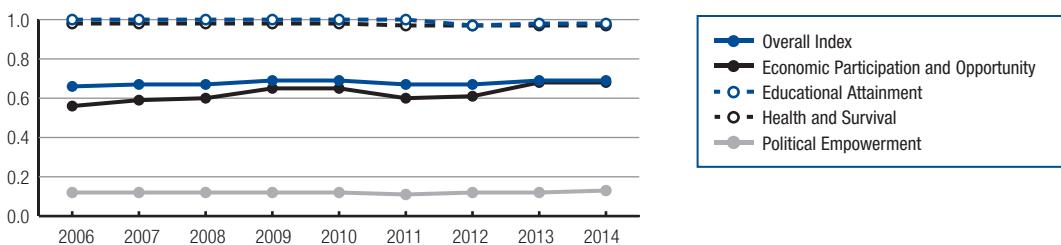
Country score vs sample average



Dominican Republic

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	78	0.691	63	0.679	91	0.984	91	0.971	84	0.128
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	72	0.687	63	0.675	84	0.982	89	0.971	84	0.118
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	89	0.666	93	0.605	94	0.969	89	0.971	84	0.118
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	81	0.668	92	0.597	1	1.000	88	0.971	80	0.105
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	73	0.677	64	0.652	1	1.000	86	0.971	92	0.087
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	67	0.686	67	0.647	1	1.000	1	0.980	73	0.117
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	72	0.674	82	0.601	1	1.000	1	0.980	69	0.117
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	65	0.670	88	0.585	1	1.000	1	0.980	55	0.117
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	59	0.664	78	0.559	1	1.000	1	0.980	49	0.117

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	21.6, 10.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	16.4, 11.8
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	41, 59
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	42
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	37, 39
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	11
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	30

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	208.7, 187
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	81.6, 111.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	30.9, 18.2
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	14.7, 14.7
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	11.8, 19.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	3.2, 6.1
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	3.7, 3.2

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	21, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	27
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	100 [71-150]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	99.6
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	73
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	84
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer and Government
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	2
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1942
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Ecuador

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
21
(out of 142 countries)

Score
0.745
(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

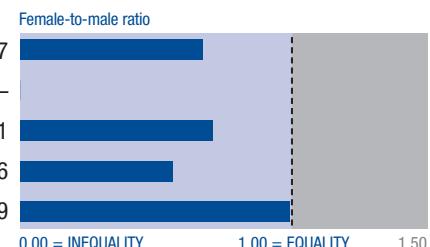
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	57.49
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	9,900
Total population (millions)	15.74
Population growth (%)	1.57
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

Country Score Card

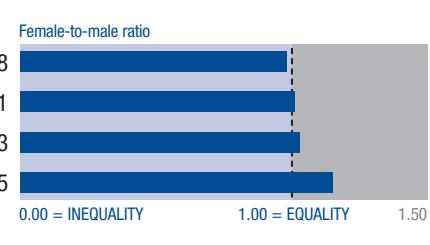
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 45

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	96	0.67	0.67	58	85	0.67
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.61	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	34	0.71	0.53	8,347	11,799	0.71
Legislators, senior officials and managers	43	0.56	0.27	36	64	0.56
Professional and technical workers	64	0.99	0.65	50	50	0.99



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT 52

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	82	0.98	0.87	92	94	0.98
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	96	94	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	75	73	1.03
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	42	36	1.15



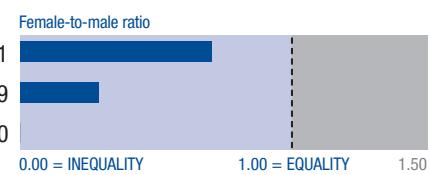
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	68	64	1.06

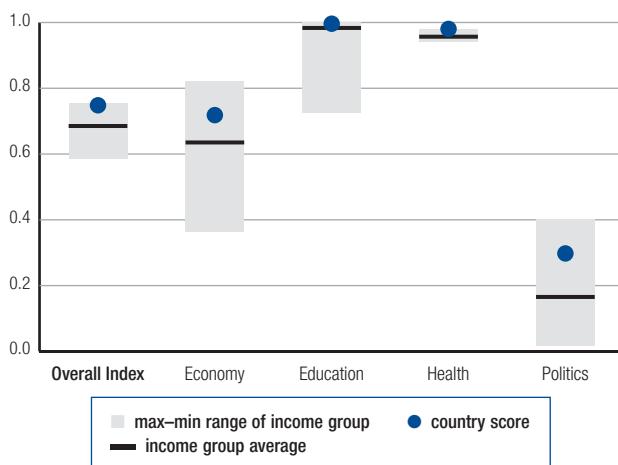


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

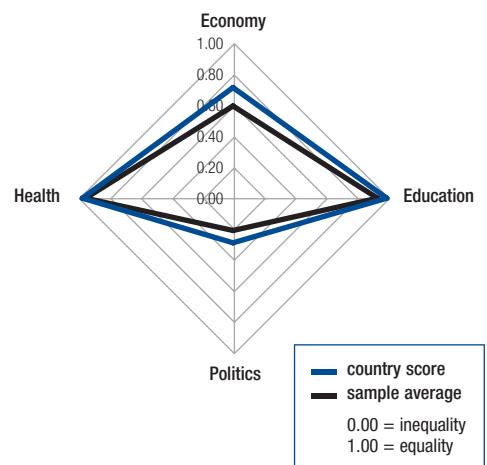
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	8	0.71	0.25	42	58	0.71
Women in ministerial positions	47	0.29	0.20	22	78	0.29
Years with female head of state (last 50)	61	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



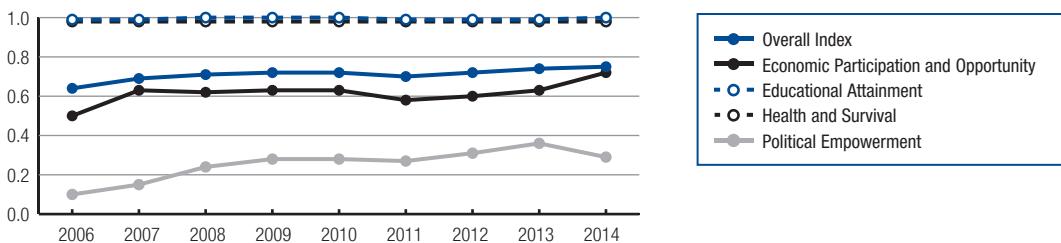
Country score vs sample average



Ecuador

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	21	0.745	45	0.715	52	0.996	1	0.980	28	0.291
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	25	0.739	90	0.625	52	0.994	55	0.976	17	0.360
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	33	0.721	97	0.600	54	0.994	58	0.976	23	0.313
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	45	0.704	99	0.584	77	0.988	58	0.976	29	0.267
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	40	0.707	90	0.599	78	0.988	57	0.976	28	0.267
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	23	0.722	77	0.630	45	0.996	1	0.980	21	0.283
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	35	0.709	74	0.623	52	0.995	1	0.980	28	0.238
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	44	0.688	65	0.634	42	0.994	1	0.980	44	0.145
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	82	0.643	92	0.499	39	0.994	1	0.980	64	0.100

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	4.8, 3.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	22.9, 11.5
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	45, 55
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	39
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	33, 40
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	—
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	17
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	24

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	31, 32
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	27, 73
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	32, 68
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	130.3, 170.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	106, 111.7
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	27.4, 24.5
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	18.5, 29.3
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	6.3, 30.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	2.1, 4.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	6, 6.5

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	22, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	22
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	87 [58-130]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	77.0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	84
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	84
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer and Government
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	12
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.5
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1929
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Egypt

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **129**
Score **0.606**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

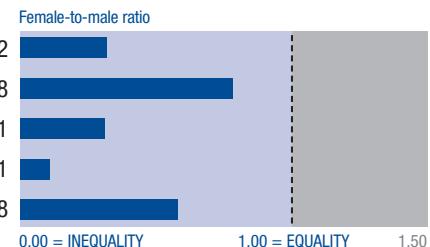
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	128.54
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	10,685
Total population (millions)	82.06
Population growth (%)	1.64
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01

Country Score Card

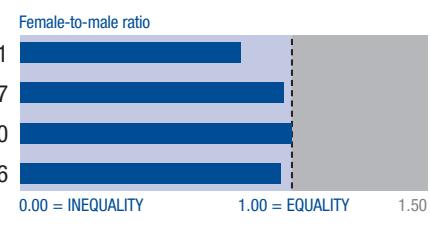
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 131

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	136	0.32	0.67	26	79	0.32
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	12	0.78	0.61	—	—	0.78
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	129	0.31	0.53	5,138	16,556	0.31
Legislators, senior officials and managers	116	0.11	0.27	10	90	0.11
Professional and technical workers	103	0.58	0.65	37	63	0.58



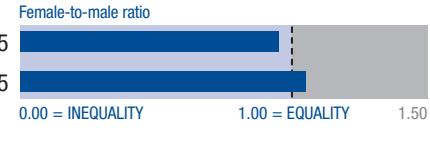
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 109

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	116	0.81	0.87	66	82	0.81
Enrolment in primary education.....	115	0.97	0.94	96	98	0.97
Enrolment in secondary education.....	80	1.00	0.62	82	83	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	101	0.96	0.88	29	31	0.96



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 57

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	69	1.05	1.04	63	60	1.05

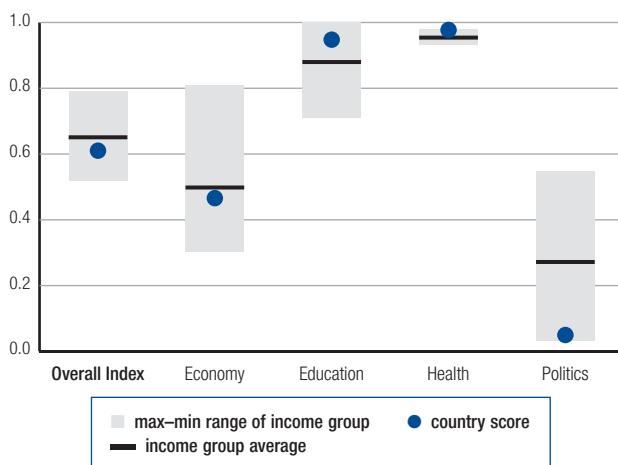


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 134

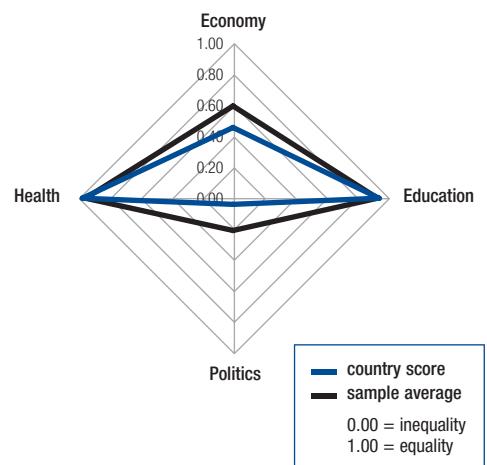
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	—	—	0.25	—	—	—
Women in ministerial positions	104	0.12	0.20	10	90	0.12
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



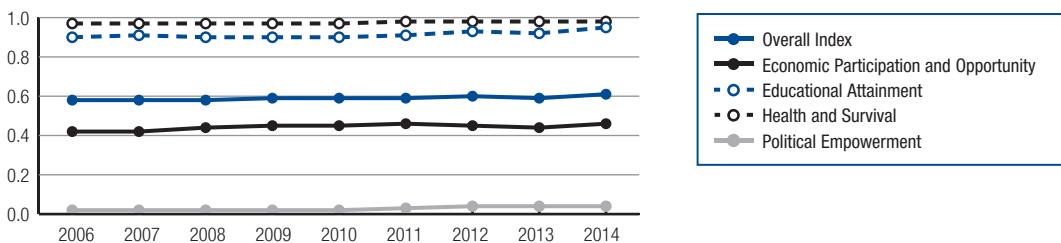
Country score vs sample average



Egypt

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	129	0.606	131	0.461	109	0.947	57	0.976	134	0.041
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	125	0.594	125	0.443	108	0.920	51	0.977	128	0.035
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	126	0.597	124	0.454	110	0.925	54	0.977	125	0.035
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	123	0.593	122	0.457	110	0.908	52	0.977	126	0.031
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	125	0.590	121	0.453	110	0.899	52	0.977	125	0.031
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	126	0.586	124	0.450	107	0.900	89	0.972	129	0.023
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	124	0.583	120	0.437	105	0.902	84	0.972	124	0.023
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	120	0.581	120	0.421	101	0.909	83	0.972	123	0.022
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	109	0.579	108	0.416	90	0.903	66	0.974	111	0.022

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	24.1, 9.3
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	7, 93
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	18
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	7, 13
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	7
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	34

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	73, 75
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	54, 46
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	45, 55
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	387.7, 515.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	100.5, 145.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	12.7, 13.5
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	31.5, 54.5
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.2, 0.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.4, 0.8
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	5.4, 8.1

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	22, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	14
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	45 [30-70]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	43.0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	74
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	79
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	60
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	90
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer and Government
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	1.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	91.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.5
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	1.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	1.0
Year women received right to vote	1956
Quota type (single/lower house)	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

El Salvador

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **84**
Score **0.686**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

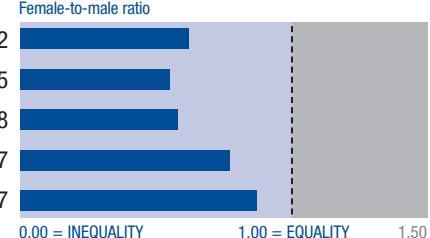
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	19.42
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	7,442
Total population (millions)	6.34
Population growth (%)	0.68
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.90

Country Score Card

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 89

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	108	0.62	0.67	51	82	0.62
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	113	0.55	0.61	—	—	0.55
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	81	0.58	0.53	5,666	9,691	0.58
Legislators, senior officials and managers	13	0.77	0.27	44	57	0.77
Professional and technical workers	82	0.87	0.65	46	54	0.87



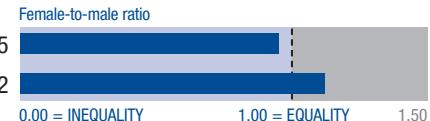
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 82

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	100	0.94	0.87	83	88	0.94
Enrolment in primary education.....	62	1.00	0.94	93	93	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	62	61	1.03
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	27	24	1.13



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	66	59	1.12

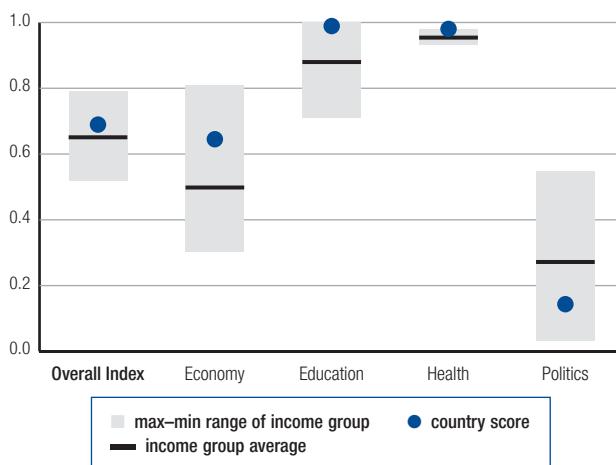


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 80

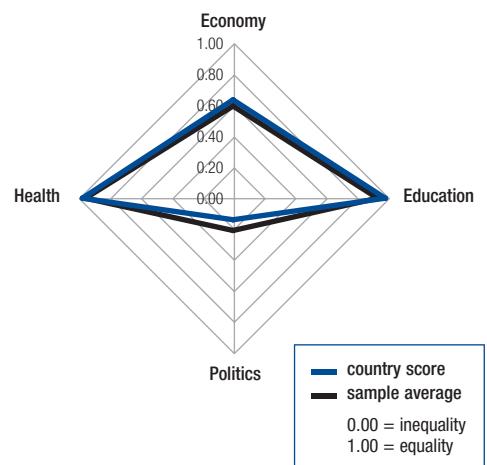
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	40	0.38	0.25	27	73	0.38
Women in ministerial positions	118	0.08	0.20	7	93	0.08
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



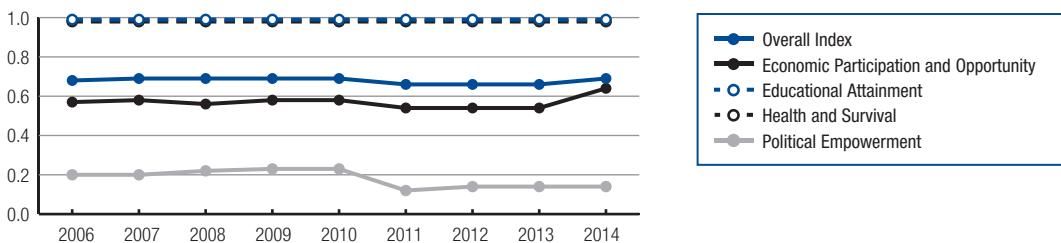
Country score vs sample average



El Salvador

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	84	0.686	89	0.642	82	0.988	1	0.980	80	0.136
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	96	0.661	114	0.535	79	0.989	1	0.980	70	0.141
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	94	0.663	112	0.543	77	0.989	1	0.980	66	0.141
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	94	0.657	108	0.541	72	0.989	1	0.980	72	0.118
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	90	0.660	102	0.553	79	0.988	1	0.980	73	0.118
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	55	0.694	98	0.579	81	0.988	1	0.980	32	0.230
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	58	0.688	97	0.563	78	0.988	1	0.980	32	0.219
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	48	0.685	91	0.576	66	0.988	1	0.980	26	0.197
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	39	0.684	73	0.570	59	0.988	1	0.980	24	0.197

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	4.3, 7.3
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	7.2, 3.4
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	56, 44
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	33
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	10, 18
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	3.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	21
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	40

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	19, 22
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	72, 74
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	26, 74
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	29, 71
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	64, 36
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	155.0, 191.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	112.0, 107.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	44.0, 34.1
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	29.8, 29.6
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	12.3, 25.4
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.9, 1.6
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	6.7, 6.5

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	23, 26
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	17
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	69 [48-100]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.2
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	76.0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	94
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	85
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	72
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	84
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1939
Quota type (single/lower house).....	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas.....	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Estonia

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **62**
Score **0.702**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

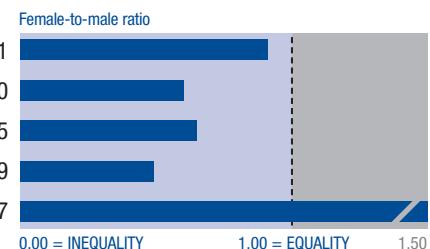
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	15.95
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	24,273
Total population (millions)	1.32
Population growth (%)	-0.03
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.86

Country Score Card

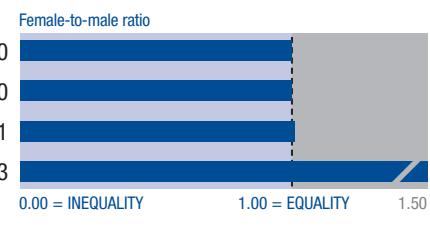
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 56

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	23	0.91	0.67	72	79	0.91
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	95	0.60	0.61	—	—	0.60
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	53	0.65	0.53	19,515	30,156	0.65
Legislators, senior officials and managers	54	0.49	0.27	33	67	0.49
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	64	36	1.77



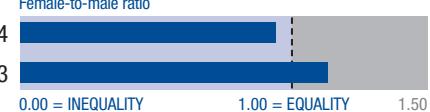
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	95	95	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	91	90	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	93	61	1.53



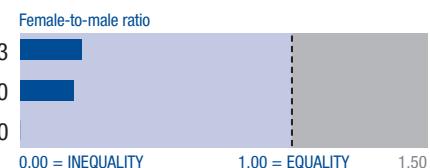
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 37

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	71	63	1.13

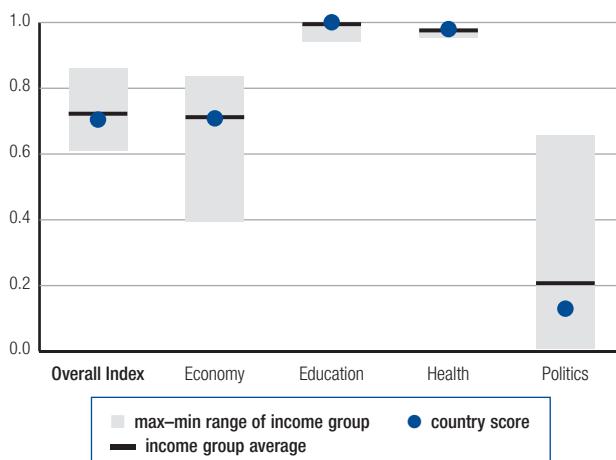


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

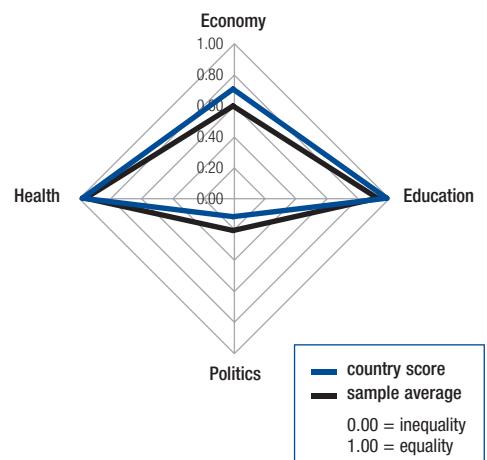
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	78	0.23	0.25	19	81	0.23
Women in ministerial positions	66	0.20	0.20	17	83	0.20
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



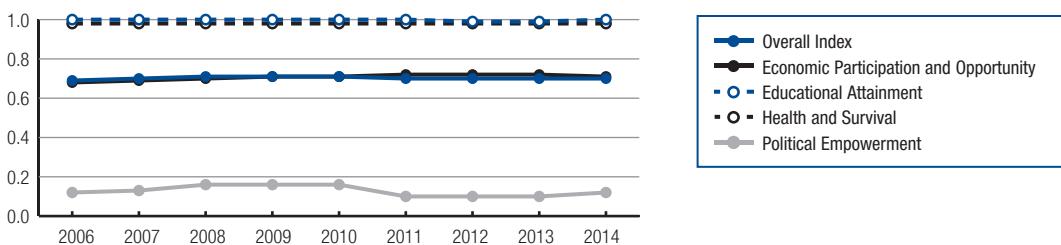
Country score vs sample average



Estonia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	62	0.702	56	0.705	1	1.000	37	0.979	88	0.122
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	59	0.700	41	0.723	59	0.993	34	0.979	88	0.104
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	60	0.698	40	0.719	58	0.994	34	0.979	87	0.099
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	52	0.698	35	0.720	38	0.997	51	0.977	87	0.099
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	47	0.702	35	0.719	38	0.997	50	0.977	74	0.114
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	37	0.709	36	0.705	37	0.998	41	0.979	50	0.156
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	37	0.708	33	0.700	48	0.995	38	0.979	48	0.156
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	30	0.701	34	0.694	20	0.999	37	0.979	51	0.131
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	29	0.694	27	0.682	16	0.999	36	0.979	51	0.117

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	9.3, 11.0
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	14.9, 5.8
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	53
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	288, 169
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	97, 96
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	26
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	36

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	78, 79
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	31, 69
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	36, 64
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	51, 49
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	44, 56

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	199.5, 387.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	103.6, 216.2
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	4.3, 6.8
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	3.8, 20.2
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	2.4, 6.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.3, 3.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	25, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	11 [5-25]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	16.8
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	25
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	140
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	10
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits.....	Government 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1918
Quota type (single/lower house).....	—
Voluntary political party quotas.....	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Ethiopia

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **127**
Score **0.614**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

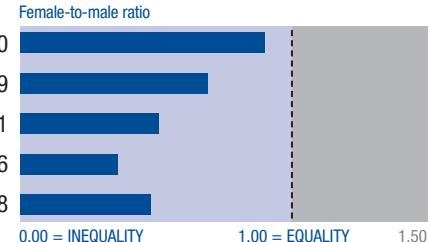
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	27.22
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	1,218
Total population (millions)	94.10
Population growth (%)	2.55
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99

Country Score Card

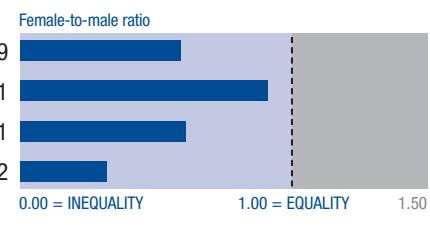
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 103

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	32	0.90	0.67	81	90	0.90
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	47	0.69	0.61	—	—	0.69
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	104	0.51	0.53	837	1,641	0.51
Legislators, senior officials and managers	80	0.36	0.27	27	74	0.36
Professional and technical workers	114	0.48	0.65	33	67	0.48



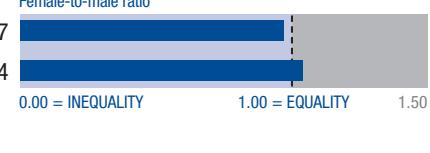
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 139

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	136	0.59	0.87	29	49	0.59
Enrolment in primary education.....	129	0.91	0.94	65	71	0.91
Enrolment in secondary education.....	123	0.61	0.62	11	18	0.61
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	136	0.32	0.88	1	4	0.32



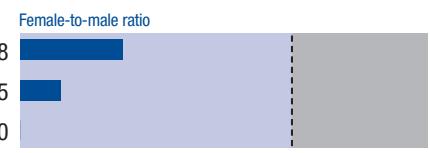
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 82

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy.....	92	1.04	1.04	56	54	1.04

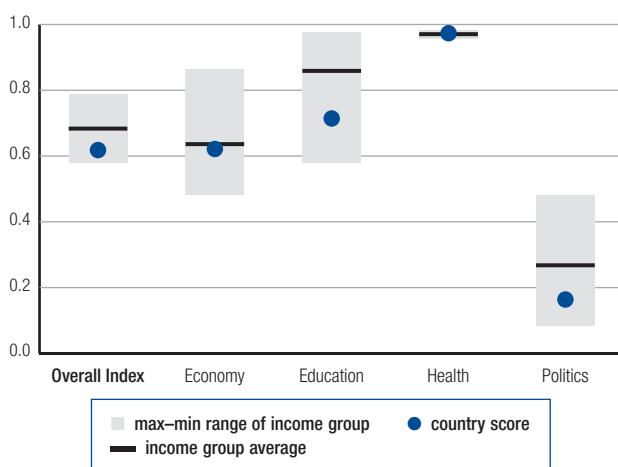


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 70

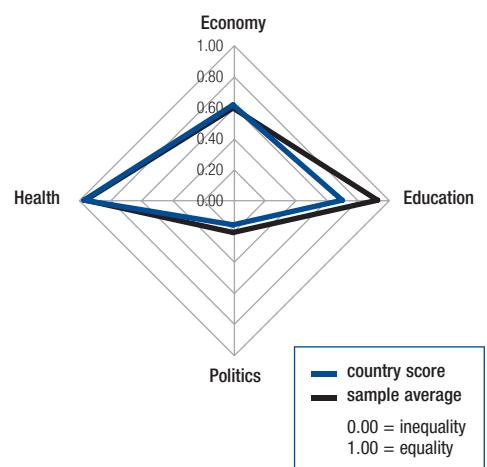
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	39	0.38	0.25	28	72	0.38
Women in ministerial positions	89	0.15	0.20	13	87	0.15
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



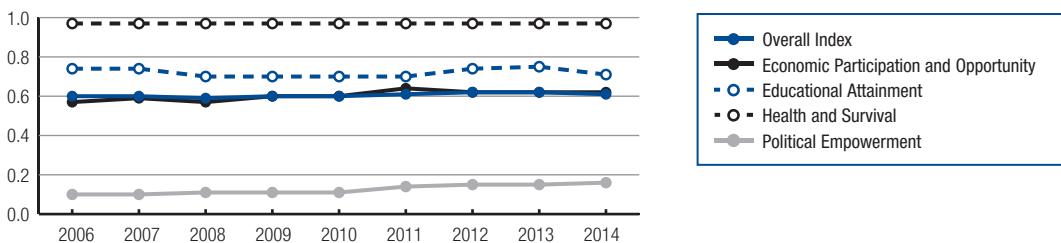
Country score vs sample average



Ethiopia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	127	0.614	103	0.618	139	0.711	82	0.973	70	0.156
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	118	0.620	93	0.615	131	0.745	68	0.974	66	0.146
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	118	0.620	85	0.622	130	0.739	72	0.974	62	0.146
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	116	0.614	71	0.637	131	0.704	77	0.974	64	0.139
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	121	0.602	74	0.632	129	0.700	75	0.974	82	0.102
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	122	0.595	91	0.598	130	0.700	106	0.969	74	0.113
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	122	0.587	96	0.565	126	0.700	101	0.969	70	0.113
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	113	0.599	86	0.585	121	0.740	100	0.969	68	0.102
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	100	0.595	74	0.568	108	0.739	87	0.969	61	0.102

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	22.6 , 11.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	28.4 , 16.8
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	42
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	—, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	14
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	35

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	19 , 81
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	17 , 83
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	10 , 90
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	16 , 85

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	141.1 , 183.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	107.2 , 63.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	24.2 , 24.7
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	11.6 , 103.0
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	71.3 , 50.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	19.3 , 16.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	24.3 , 44.1
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	27.3 , 30.9

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	21 , 26
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	27
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	420 [240-720]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	4.6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	78.4
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	34
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	10
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	29
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	90
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	74.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.0
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	1.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1955
Quota type (single/lower house)	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Fiji

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **122**
Score **0.629**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

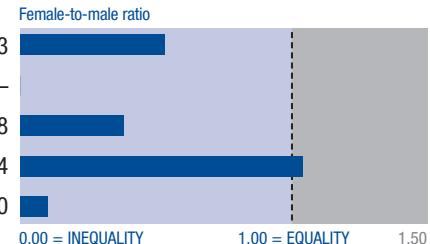
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	3.24
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	7,544
Total population (millions)	0.88
Population growth (%)	0.72
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.04

Country Score Card

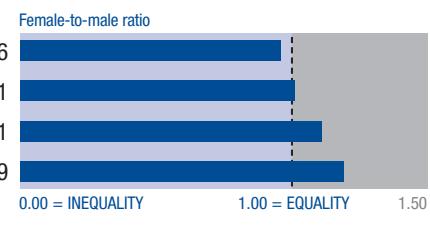
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 125

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	123	0.53	0.67	39	74	0.53
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	—	—	0.61	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	128	0.38	0.53	4,181	11,052	0.38
Legislators, senior officials and managers	1	1.00	0.27	51	49	1.04
Professional and technical workers	124	0.10	0.65	9	91	0.10



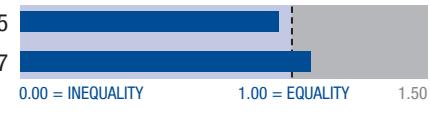
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 70

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	89	0.96	0.87	92	96	0.96
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	97	96	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	88	79	1.11
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	18	15	1.19



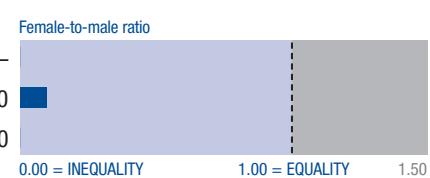
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	62	58	1.07

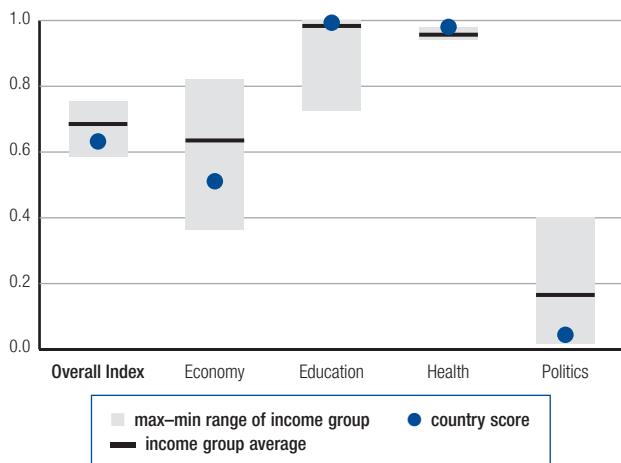


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 136

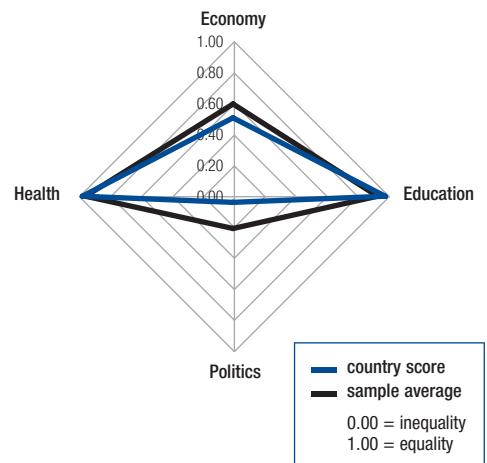
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	—	—	0.25	—	—	—
Women in ministerial positions	108	0.10	0.20	9	91	0.10
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



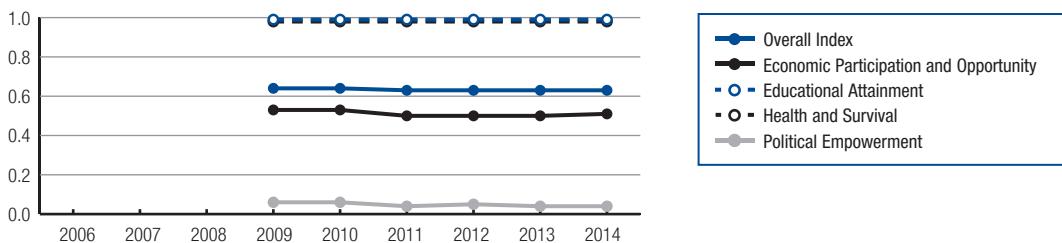
Country score vs sample average





	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	122	0.629	125	0.506	70	0.992	1	0.980	136	0.036
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	117	0.629	120	0.498	63	0.992	1	0.980	125	0.045
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	113	0.629	117	0.497	63	0.992	1	0.980	123	0.045
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	109	0.625	116	0.497	70	0.989	1	0.980	123	0.036
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	108	0.626	114	0.498	70	0.989	1	0.980	121	0.036
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	103	0.641	111	0.534	72	0.991	1	0.980	115	0.061
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	12.9 , 6.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	30
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	—, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	—
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	49

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	264.0 , 494.1
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	119.0 , 76.0
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	134.7 , 170.1
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	29.9 , 75.0
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	1.0 , 9.7
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	2.0 , 2.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	5.7 , 4.9

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	23 , 26
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	10
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	59 [35-95]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	42.8
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	84
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1963
Quota type (single/lower house).....	—
Voluntary political party quotas.....	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Finland

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank	Score
2	0.845
(out of 142 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

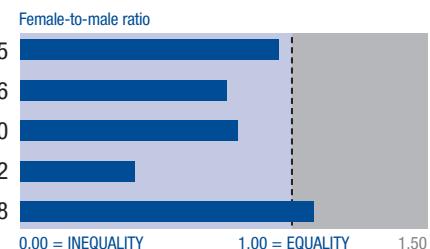
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	204.94
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	38,047
Total population (millions)	5.44
Population growth (%)	0.47
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

Country Score Card

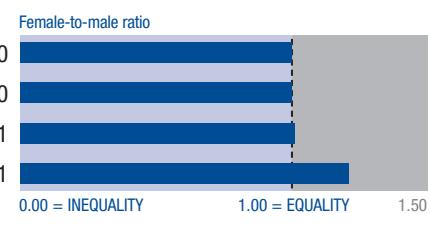
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 21

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	11	0.95	0.67	73	77	0.95
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	16	0.76	0.61	—	—	0.76
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	21	0.80	0.53	32,028	40,000	0.80
Legislators, senior officials and managers	68	0.42	0.27	30	70	0.42
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	52	48	1.08



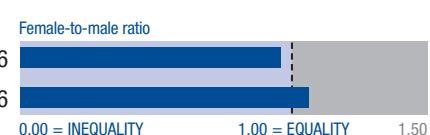
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	93	92	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	103	85	1.21



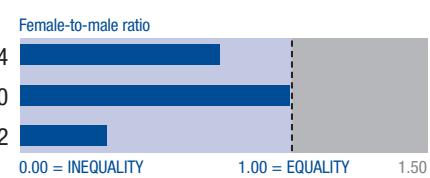
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 52

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy.....	62	1.06	1.04	73	69	1.06

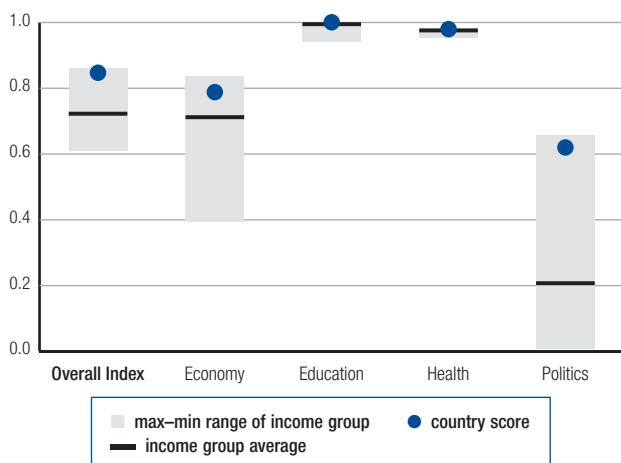


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

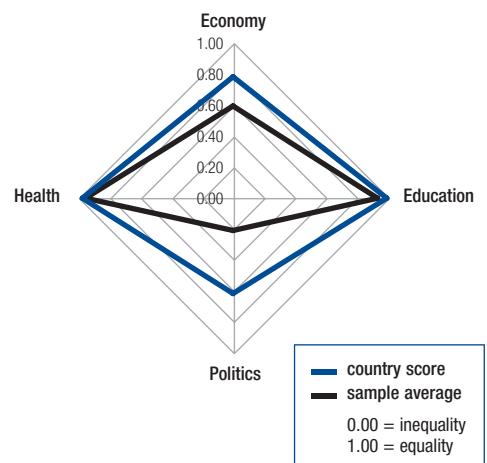
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	6	0.74	0.25	43	58	0.74
Women in ministerial positions	1	1.00	0.20	50	50	1.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	7	0.32	0.20	12	38	0.32



Country score within income group



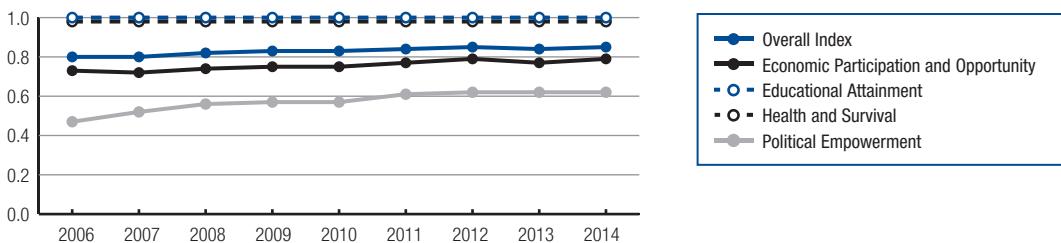
Country score vs sample average



Finland

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	2	0.845	21	0.786	1	1.000	52	0.979	2	0.616
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	2	0.842	19	0.773	1	1.000	1	0.980	2	0.616
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	2	0.845	14	0.785	1	1.000	1	0.980	2	0.616
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	3	0.838	12	0.768	26	0.999	1	0.980	2	0.606
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	3	0.826	16	0.757	28	0.999	1	0.980	2	0.569
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	2	0.825	15	0.750	1	1.000	1	0.980	2	0.571
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	2	0.820	19	0.741	1	1.000	1	0.980	1	0.558
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	3	0.804	22	0.723	21	0.999	1	0.980	2	0.517
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	3	0.796	8	0.734	18	0.999	1	0.980	3	0.470

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	7.0 , 8.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	16.4 , 9.5
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	51
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	232 , 159
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	100 , 99
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	14
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	90 , 90
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	24 , 76
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	28 , 72
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	51 , 49
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	104.1 , 197.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	86.9 , 124.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	3.0 , 5.6
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	8.1 , 19.8
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.0 , 0.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.3 , 0.6
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	30 , 32
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	4 [2-6]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	9.2
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	28
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	147
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	51
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	24
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	51
Provider of paternity benefits	Government 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1906
Quota type (single/lower house)	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

France

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **16**
Score **0.759**

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

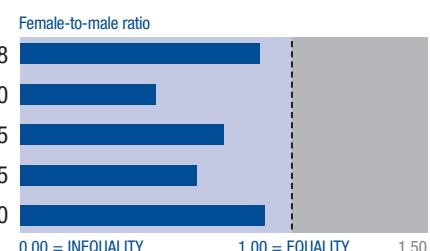
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	2,254.25
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	36,085
Total population (millions)	66.03
Population growth (%)	0.53
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.95

Country Score Card

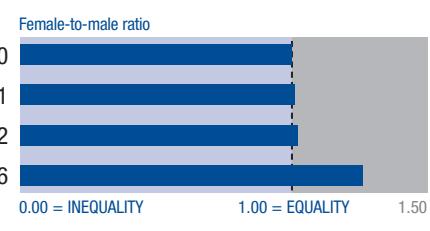
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 57

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	35	0.88	0.67	66	75	0.88
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	126	0.50	0.61	—	—	0.50
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	29	0.75	0.53	29,992	40,000	0.75
Legislators, senior officials and managers	25	0.65	0.27	39	61	0.65
Professional and technical workers	75	0.90	0.65	47	53	0.90



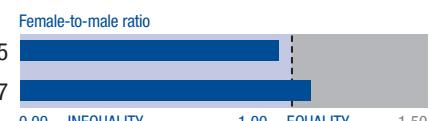
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	99	98	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	98	96	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	65	52	1.26



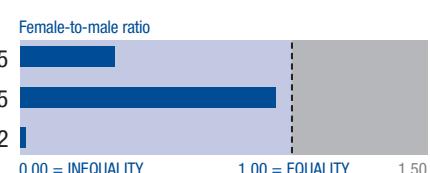
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	74	69	1.07

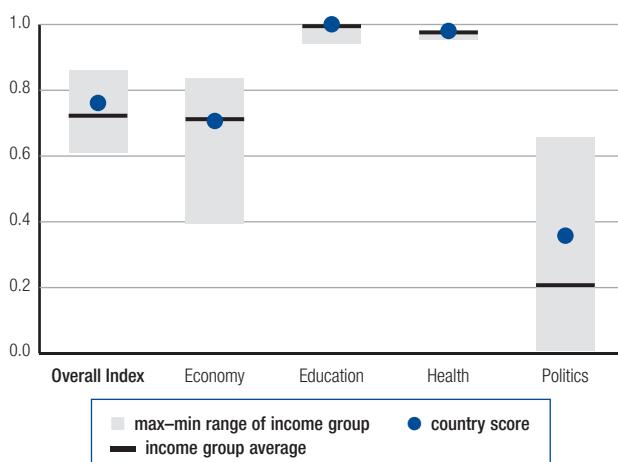


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

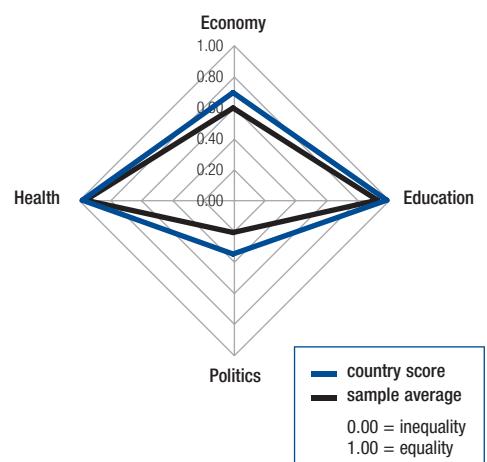
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	44	0.35	0.25	26	74	0.35
Women in ministerial positions	4	0.95	0.20	49	51	0.95
Years with female head of state (last 50)	48	0.02	0.20	1	49	0.02



Country score within income group



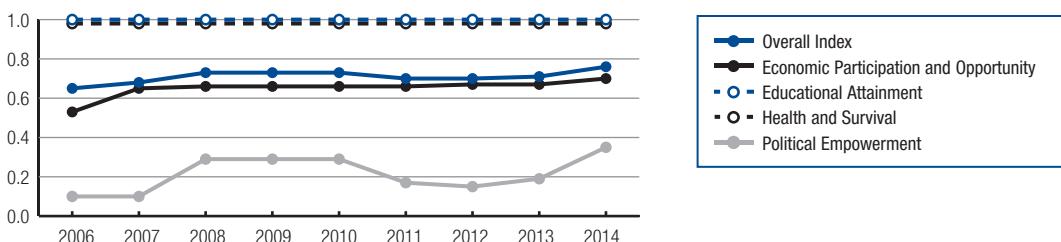
Country score vs sample average



France

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	16	0.759	57	0.704	1	1.000	1	0.980	20	0.352
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	45	0.709	67	0.669	1	1.000	1	0.980	45	0.187
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	57	0.698	62	0.669	1	1.000	1	0.980	63	0.145
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	48	0.702	61	0.659	1	1.000	1	0.980	46	0.169
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	46	0.703	60	0.661	1	1.000	1	0.980	47	0.169
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	18	0.733	61	0.659	1	1.000	1	0.980	16	0.294
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	15	0.734	53	0.663	1	1.000	1	0.980	18	0.294
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	51	0.682	61	0.646	1	1.000	1	0.980	67	0.104
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	70	0.652	88	0.525	1	1.000	1	0.980	60	0.104

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	10.0, 9.8
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	30.2, 6.8
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	50
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	233, 143
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	97, 97
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	3.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	18
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	80, 83
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	30, 70
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	30, 70
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	43, 57
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	30, 70

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	65.0, 111.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	95.5, 179.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	5.6, 9.0
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	8.1, 18.7
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.3, 0.9
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.2, 0.5
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	32, 33
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	12 [8-19]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	5.7
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	29
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	76
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	112
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	11
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Government 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1944
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Georgia

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **85**
Score **0.685**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

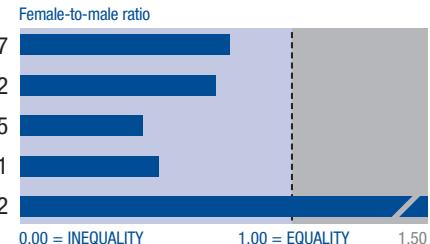
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	9.66
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	6,702
Total population (millions)	4.48
Population growth (%)	-0.31
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.89

Country Score Card

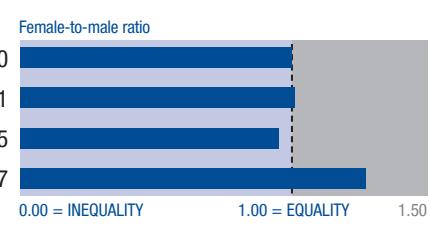
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 66

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	78	0.77	0.67	60	78	0.77
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	29	0.72	0.61	—	—	0.72
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	116	0.45	0.53	4,348	9,567	0.45
Legislators, senior officials and managers	49	0.51	0.27	34	66	0.51
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	62	38	1.62



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 80

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	49	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	99	98	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education.....	99	0.95	0.62	80	84	0.95
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	31	25	1.27



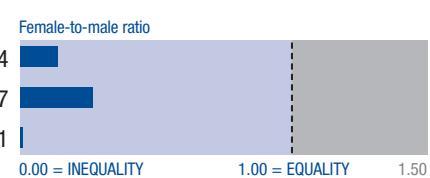
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 115

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	135	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	68	62	1.10

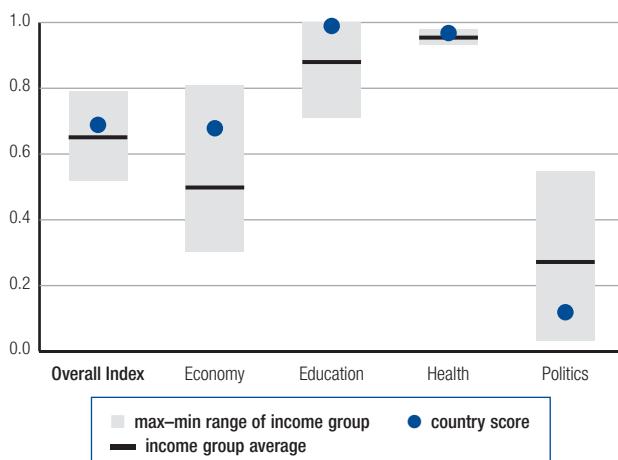


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 94

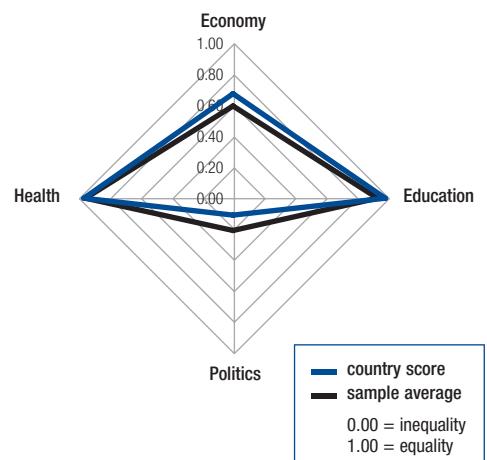
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	107	0.14	0.25	12	88	0.14
Women in ministerial positions	52	0.27	0.20	21	79	0.27
Years with female head of state (last 50)	55	0.01	0.20	0	50	0.01



Country score within income group



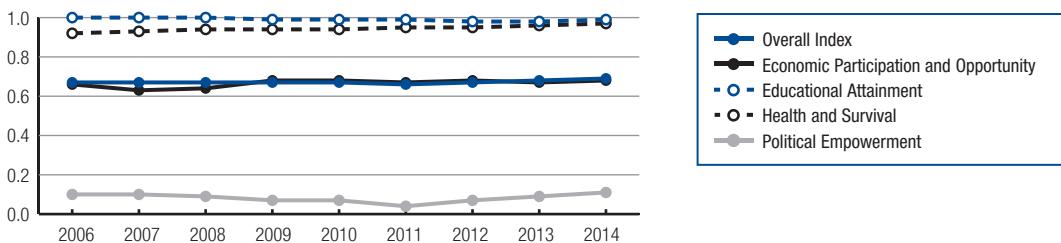
Country score vs sample average



Georgia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	85	0.685	66	0.675	80	0.989	115	0.967	94	0.111
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	86	0.675	64	0.674	89	0.979	126	0.955	97	0.091
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	85	0.669	57	0.677	89	0.979	129	0.950	109	0.071
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	86	0.662	54	0.672	67	0.990	128	0.948	120	0.039
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	88	0.660	54	0.675	87	0.981	129	0.944	119	0.039
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	83	0.668	54	0.675	82	0.985	131	0.939	103	0.073
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	82	0.665	69	0.635	1	1.000	127	0.939	92	0.088
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	67	0.666	69	0.630	28	0.998	125	0.933	66	0.104
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	54	0.670	41	0.656	28	0.997	115	0.923	59	0.104

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	13.8, 16.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	50.5, 36.5
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	49
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	35, 31
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.0
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	32
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	34

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	41, 59
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	42, 58
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	64, 36
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	349.3, 545.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	76.9, 134.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	7.4, 9.7
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	15.7, 39.3
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	1.4, 5.8
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	1.0, 6.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	1.0, 1.3

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	23, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	14
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	41 [23-77]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	46.8
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	53
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	126
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.5
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.5
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1918, 1921
Quota type (single/lower house)	Supplementary public funding incentives
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Germany

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **12**
Score **0.778**

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

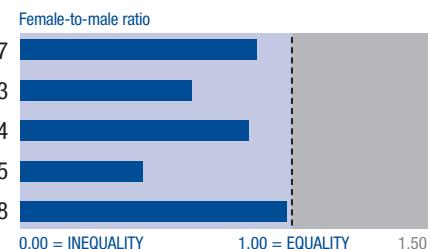
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	3,087.14
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	41,966
Total population (millions)	80.62
Population growth (%)	0.24
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96

Country Score Card

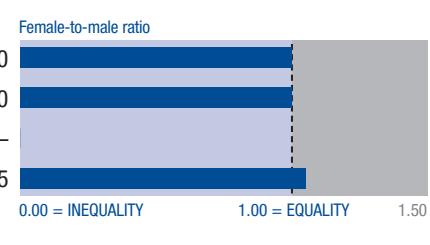
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 34

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	43	0.87	0.67	72	83	0.87
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	80	0.63	0.61	—	—	0.63
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	14	0.84	0.53	33,583	40,000	0.84
Legislators, senior officials and managers	63	0.45	0.27	31	69	0.45
Professional and technical workers	65	0.98	0.65	49	51	0.98



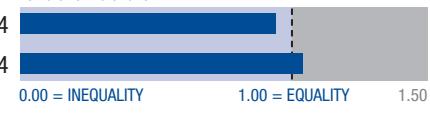
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 34

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	67	1.00	0.94	98	98	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	—	—	0.62	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	63	60	1.05



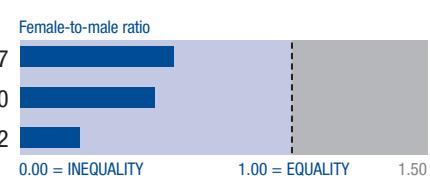
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 67

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	80	1.04	1.04	73	70	1.04

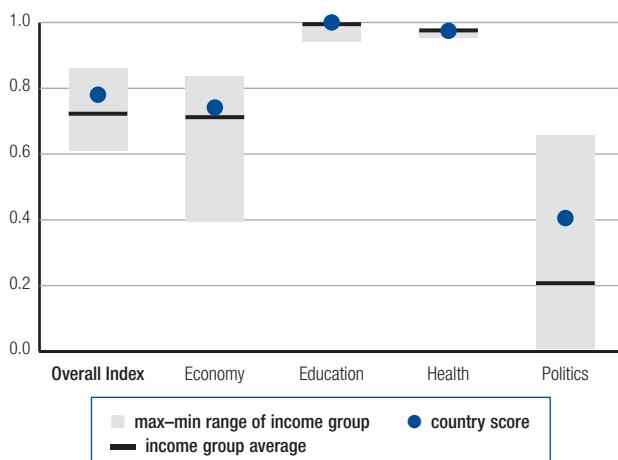


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 11

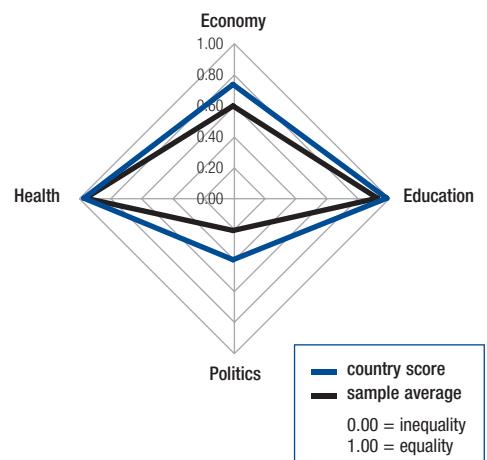
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	19	0.57	0.25	36	64	0.57
Women in ministerial positions	19	0.50	0.20	33	67	0.50
Years with female head of state (last 50)	12	0.22	0.20	9	41	0.22



Country score within income group



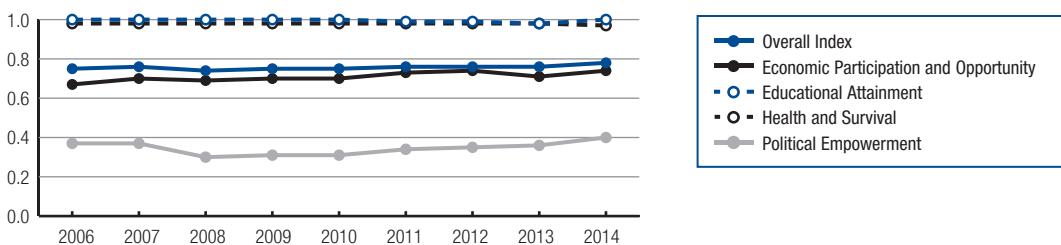
Country score vs sample average



Germany

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	12	0.778	34	0.739	34	0.999	67	0.974	11	0.400
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	14	0.758	46	0.712	86	0.982	49	0.978	15	0.361
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	13	0.763	31	0.740	83	0.985	52	0.978	15	0.349
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	11	0.759	32	0.727	50	0.994	49	0.978	15	0.336
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	13	0.753	37	0.714	51	0.995	47	0.978	15	0.325
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	12	0.745	37	0.696	49	0.995	60	0.978	13	0.311
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	11	0.739	45	0.688	49	0.995	57	0.978	16	0.296
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	7	0.762	29	0.700	35	0.995	56	0.978	6	0.374
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	5	0.752	32	0.669	31	0.995	36	0.979	6	0.366

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	5.2, 5.6
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	38.4, 8.9
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	48
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	269, 164
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	99, 98

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	79, 85
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	26, 74
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	30, 70
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	45, 55
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	27, 73

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	116.2, 171.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	98.9, 152.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	8.6, 11.9
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	14.1, 27.1
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.2, 0.7
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.1, 0.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	1.3, 0.9

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	32, 34
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	7 [5-9]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	3.8
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	30
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	98
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer and Government
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1918
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Ghana

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
101
Score
0.666

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

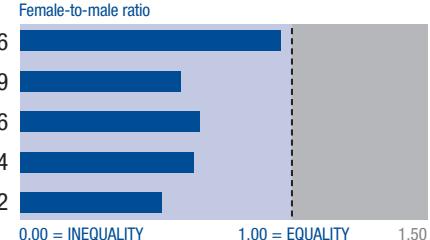
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	19.84
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	3,668
Total population (millions)	25.90
Population growth (%)	2.10
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.04

Country Score Card

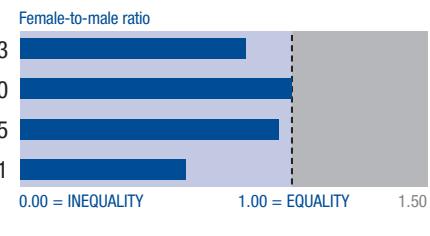
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 64

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	9	0.96	0.67	69	72	0.96
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	99	0.59	0.61	—	—	0.59
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	47	0.66	0.53	2,956	4,463	0.66
Legislators, senior officials and managers	27	0.64	0.27	39	61	0.64
Professional and technical workers	110	0.52	0.65	34	66	0.52



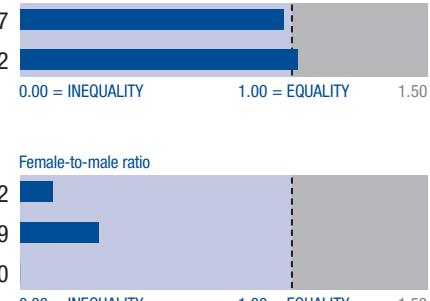
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 117

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	114	0.83	0.87	65	78	0.83
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	87	87	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	98	0.95	0.62	50	53	0.95
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	124	0.61	0.88	9	15	0.61



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 116

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy.....	125	1.02	1.04	54	53	1.02

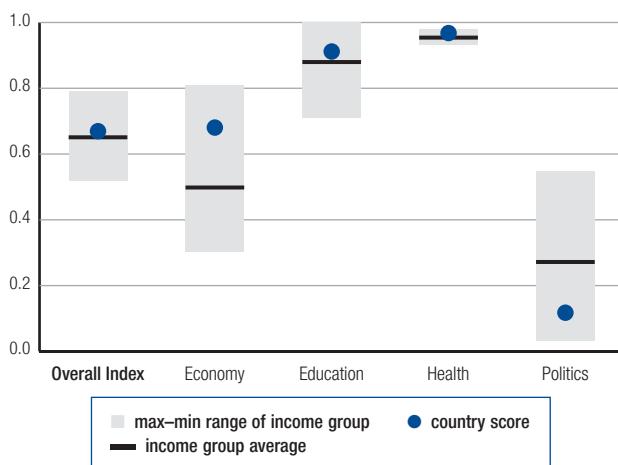


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 97

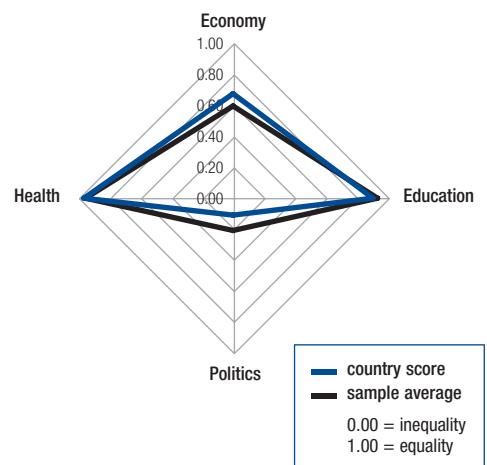
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	113	0.12	0.25	11	89	0.12
Women in ministerial positions	46	0.29	0.20	23	78	0.29
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



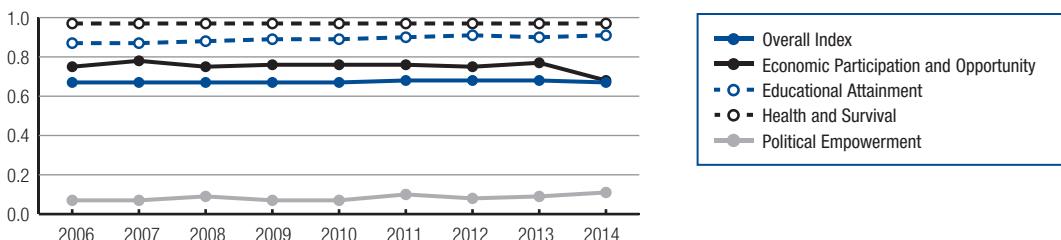
Country score vs sample average



Ghana

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	101	0.666	64	0.677	117	0.910	116	0.967	97	0.110
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	76	0.681	24	0.766	111	0.897	104	0.967	95	0.094
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	71	0.678	26	0.754	113	0.906	105	0.967	100	0.084
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	70	0.681	17	0.758	111	0.903	104	0.967	91	0.096
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	70	0.678	15	0.758	111	0.891	103	0.967	88	0.096
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	80	0.670	13	0.755	112	0.886	111	0.967	101	0.073
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	77	0.668	14	0.745	110	0.875	106	0.967	94	0.085
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	63	0.673	3	0.781	106	0.871	105	0.967	91	0.071
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	58	0.665	5	0.753	94	0.868	89	0.969	80	0.071

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	4.4, 3.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	32
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	27, 32
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	44

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	19, 81
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	17, 83
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	18, 82
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	21, 79

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	350.0, 320.0
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	72.6, 93.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	37.3, 41.9
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	29.6, 36.4
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	49.0, 50.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	62.2, 64.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	9.0, 14.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	12.9, 15.7

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	23, 28
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	14
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	380 [210-720]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	3.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	58.4
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	67
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	24
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	84
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.5
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	4.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	No
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	1.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1954
Quota type (single/lower house).....	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas.....	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Greece

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank

91

Score

0.678

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

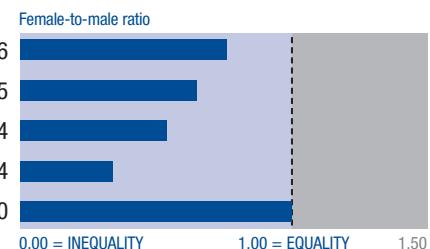
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	200.20
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	25,229
Total population (millions)	11.03
Population growth (%)	-0.55
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

Country Score Card

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 87

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	82	0.76	0.67	59	77	0.76
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	68	0.65	0.61	—	—	0.65
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	95	0.54	0.53	18,339	33,950	0.54
Legislators, senior officials and managers	85	0.34	0.27	25	75	0.34
Professional and technical workers	62	1.00	0.65	50	50	1.00



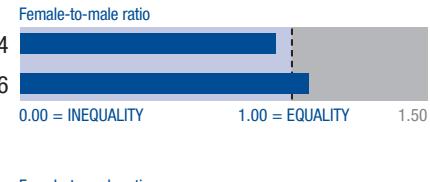
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 53

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	79	0.98	0.87	96	98	0.98
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	100	99	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education.....	82	1.00	0.62	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	116	112	1.03



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 55

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	62	1.06	1.04	73	69	1.06

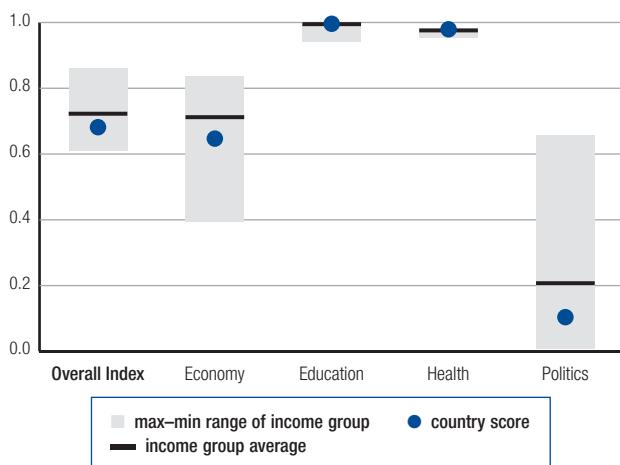


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 108

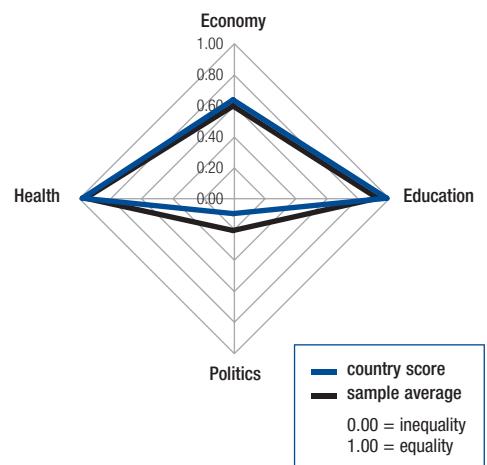
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	68	0.27	0.25	21	79	0.27
Women in ministerial positions	130	0.06	0.20	5	95	0.06
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



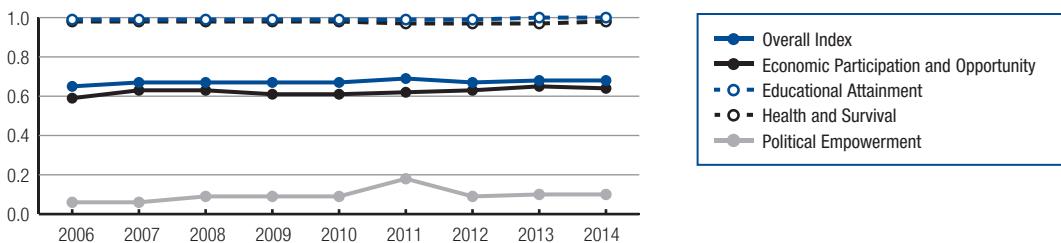
Country score vs sample average



Greece

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	91	0.678	87	0.643	53	0.995	55	0.979	108	0.096
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	81	0.678	79	0.647	46	0.995	65	0.974	92	0.097
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	82	0.672	80	0.633	55	0.994	69	0.974	99	0.086
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	56	0.692	78	0.624	53	0.994	86	0.971	42	0.177
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	58	0.691	79	0.621	54	0.994	84	0.971	42	0.177
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	85	0.666	86	0.607	60	0.993	57	0.979	94	0.086
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	75	0.673	72	0.631	55	0.994	54	0.979	93	0.086
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	72	0.665	70	0.630	57	0.989	53	0.979	98	0.061
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	69	0.654	70	0.585	46	0.992	53	0.978	87	0.061

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	28.1 , 21.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	15.0 , 6.0
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	44
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	76 , 80
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	11
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	24

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	52 , 58
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	31 , 69
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	39 , 61
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	38 , 62
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	42 , 58

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	145.2 , 210.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	82.8 , 157.0
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	4.7 , 6.6
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	22.5 , 34.2
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.9 , 2.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.2 , 0.6
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	27 , 31
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	5 [2-13]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	11.9
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	29
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	119
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	2
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1952
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Guatemala

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **89**
Score **0.682**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

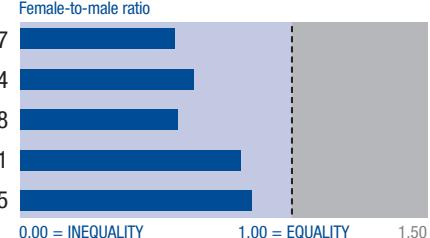
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	36.21
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	6,985
Total population (millions)	15.47
Population growth (%)	2.52
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.95

Country Score Card

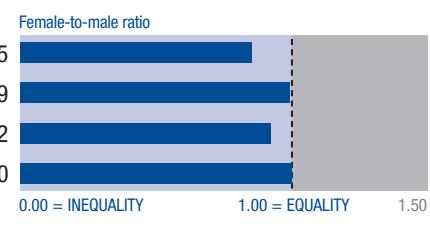
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 72

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	119	0.57	0.67	51	90	0.57
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	73	0.64	0.61	—	—	0.64
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	82	0.58	0.53	5,246	9,072	0.58
Legislators, senior officials and managers	9	0.81	0.27	45	55	0.81
Professional and technical workers	84	0.85	0.65	46	54	0.85



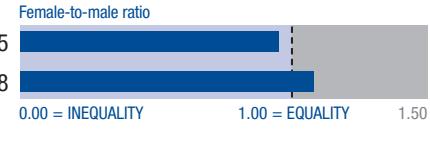
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 108

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	113	0.85	0.87	72	85	0.85
Enrolment in primary education.....	95	0.99	0.94	92	93	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education.....	107	0.92	0.62	45	48	0.92
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	99	1.00	0.88	18	18	1.00



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	65	60	1.08

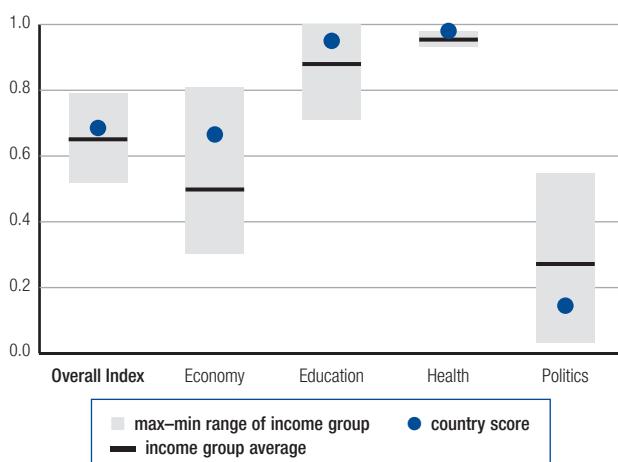


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 78

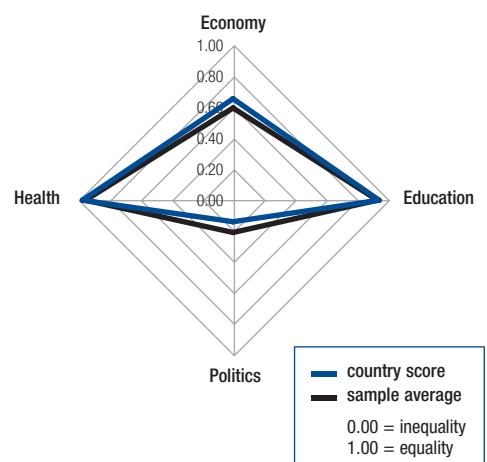
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	102	0.15	0.25	13	87	0.15
Women in ministerial positions	38	0.36	0.20	27	73	0.36
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



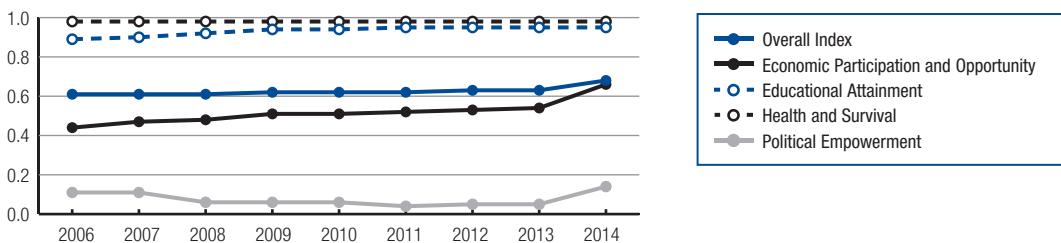
Country score vs sample average



Guatemala

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	89	0.682	72	0.662	108	0.949	1	0.980	78	0.137
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	114	0.630	113	0.542	102	0.952	1	0.980	123	0.048
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	116	0.626	114	0.526	102	0.951	1	0.980	121	0.048
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	112	0.623	113	0.524	98	0.946	1	0.980	118	0.042
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	109	0.624	109	0.528	101	0.945	1	0.980	116	0.042
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	111	0.621	115	0.506	101	0.938	1	0.980	118	0.060
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	112	0.607	114	0.475	103	0.915	1	0.980	113	0.060
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	106	0.614	112	0.471	102	0.897	1	0.980	61	0.110
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	95	0.607	104	0.443	91	0.895	1	0.980	54	0.110

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	3.6, 2.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	37.8, 9.5
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	30
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	16, 30
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	16
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	44

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	34, 66
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	46, 54

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	108.6, 139.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	110.0, 108.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	45.6, 39.6
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	19.5, 26.9
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	15.4, 44.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	2.5, 4.6
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	12.1, 13.9

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	22, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	26
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	140 [89-210]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	3.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	97.2
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	93
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	51
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	84
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer and Government
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	2
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	1.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.0
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1946
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Guinea

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **132**
Score **0.600**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

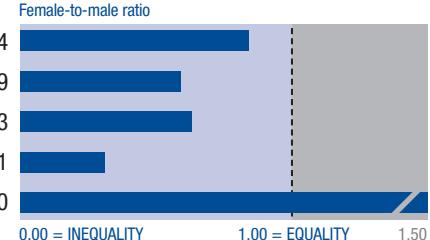
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	3.62
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	1,216
Total population (millions)	11.75
Population growth (%)	2.53
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02

Country Score Card

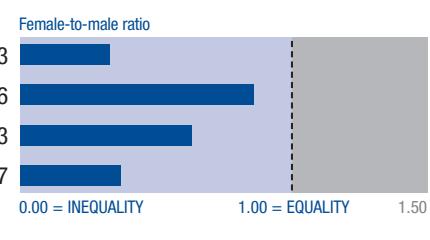
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 74

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	54	0.84	0.67	67	80	0.84
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	100	0.59	0.61	—	—	0.59
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	63	0.63	0.53	952	1,522	0.63
Legislators, senior officials and managers	87	0.31	0.27	24	76	0.31
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	71	29	2.50



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 141

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	141	0.33	0.87	12	37	0.33
Enrolment in primary education.....	132	0.86	0.94	69	80	0.86
Enrolment in secondary education.....	122	0.63	0.62	23	37	0.63
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	135	0.37	0.88	5	14	0.37



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 107

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy.....	119	1.02	1.04	50	49	1.02

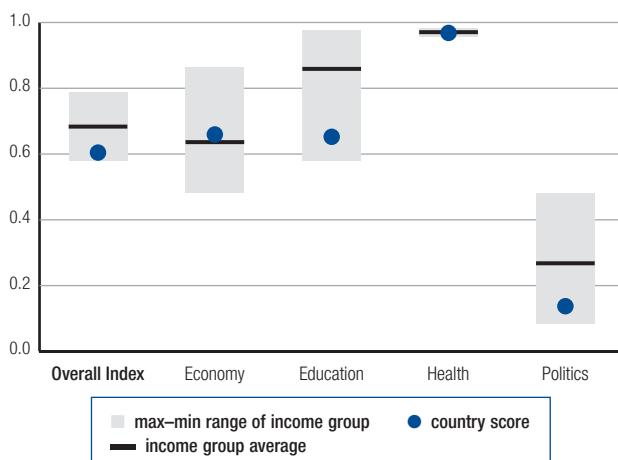


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 83

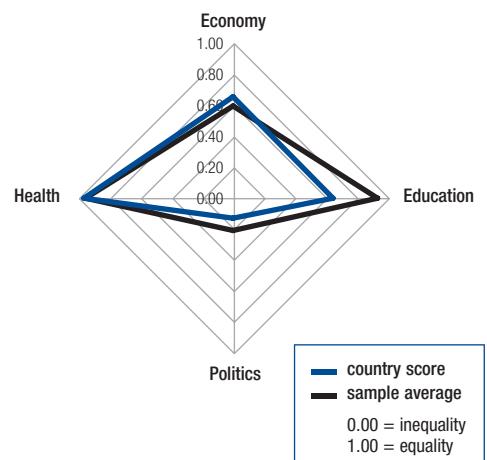
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	67	0.28	0.25	22	78	0.28
Women in ministerial positions	81	0.17	0.20	15	85	0.17
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



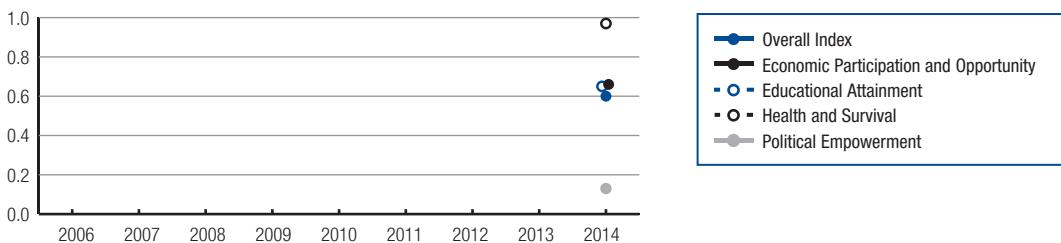
Country score vs sample average



Guinea

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	132	0.600	74	0.656	141	0.649	107	0.967	83	0.130
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	1.7, 4.6
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	18
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male).....	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	3, 4
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	3.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	25

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	20, 80
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	332.0, 288.1
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	74.2, 119.7
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	44.9, 41.4
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	36.4, 50.2
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	60.7, 50.4
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	62.6, 61.9
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	23.6, 50.0
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	15.2, 17.3

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	19, 26
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	38
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	650 [390-1100]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	5.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	131.0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	85
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	45
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	6
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	98
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer and Government
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	1.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	96.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1958
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Guyana

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank

64

Score

0.701

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

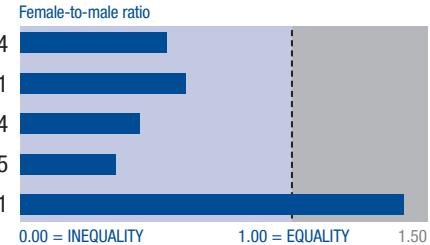
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	1.07
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	6,054
Total population (millions)	0.80
Population growth (%)	0.53
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01

Country Score Card

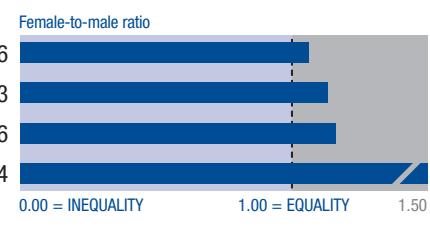
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 117

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	121	0.54	0.67	44	83	0.54
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	94	0.61	0.61	—	—	0.61
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	117	0.44	0.53	3,757	8,485	0.44
Legislators, senior officials and managers	83	0.35	0.27	26	74	0.35
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	59	41	1.41



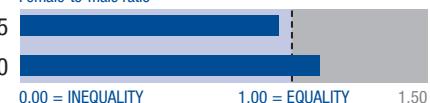
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	87	82	1.06
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	76	67	1.13
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	100	86	1.16
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	18	8	2.14



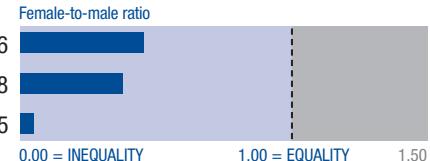
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	57	52	1.10

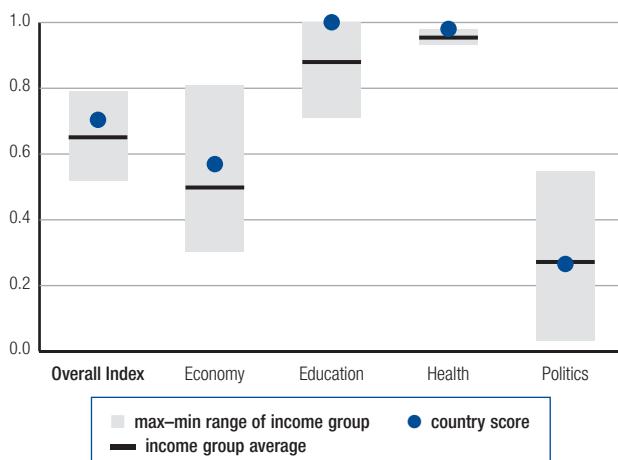


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

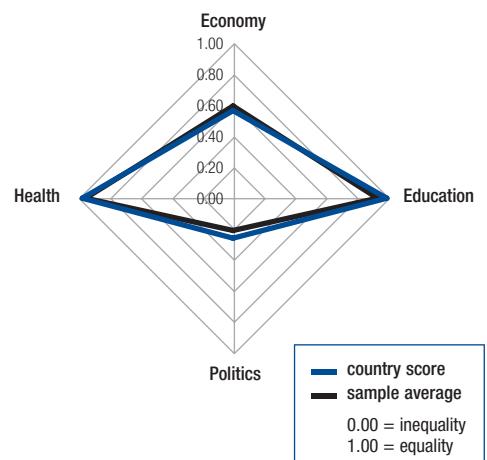
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	31	0.46	0.25	31	69	0.46
Women in ministerial positions	36	0.38	0.20	28	72	0.38
Years with female head of state (last 50)	38	0.05	0.20	2	48	0.05



Country score within income group



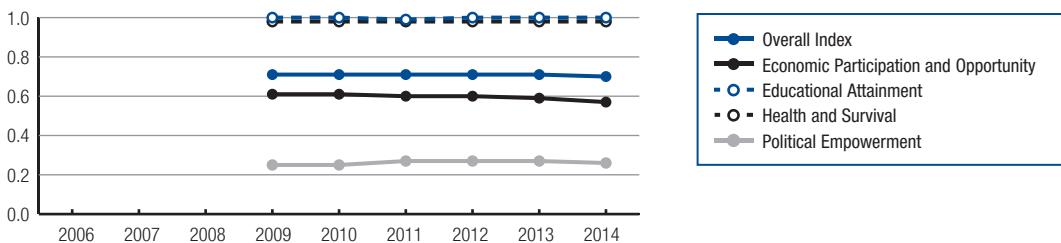
Country score vs sample average



Guyana

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	64	0.701	117	0.565	1	1.000	1	0.980	34	0.259
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	48	0.709	102	0.589	1	1.000	45	0.979	33	0.267
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	42	0.712	94	0.603	28	0.999	47	0.979	32	0.267
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	38	0.708	88	0.598	75	0.989	45	0.979	28	0.268
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	38	0.709	93	0.592	33	0.998	43	0.979	27	0.267
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	35	0.711	85	0.613	41	0.997	1	0.980	28	0.254
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	15.3 , 10.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	35
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	—, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	18
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	58

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	33, 67
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	25, 75
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	451.0 , 709.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	134.8 , 230.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	142.1 , 129.5
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	15.2 , 35.1
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	9.2 , 16.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	8.7 , 23.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	15.4 , 53.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	9.4 , 12.8

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	22 , 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	250 [160-380]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	88.5
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	86
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	43
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of maternity benefits.....	—
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1953
Quota type (single/lower house).....	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Honduras

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
73
Score
0.693

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

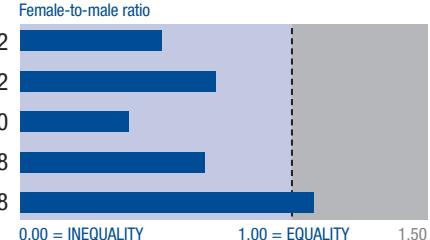
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	12.77
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	4,423
Total population (millions)	8.10
Population growth (%)	2.02
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

Country Score Card

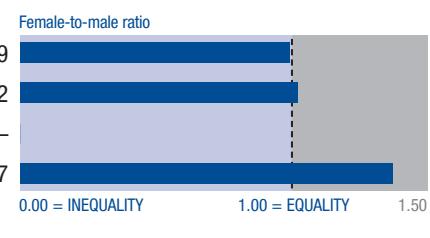
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 91

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	124	0.52	0.67	44	85	0.52
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	32	0.72	0.61	—	—	0.72
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	124	0.40	0.53	2,585	6,413	0.40
Legislators, senior officials and managers	21	0.68	0.27	41	59	0.68
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	52	48	1.08



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 38

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	63	0.99	0.87	85	86	0.99
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	95	93	1.02
Enrolment in secondary education.....	—	—	0.62	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	24	17	1.37



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 59

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	71	1.05	1.04	65	62	1.05

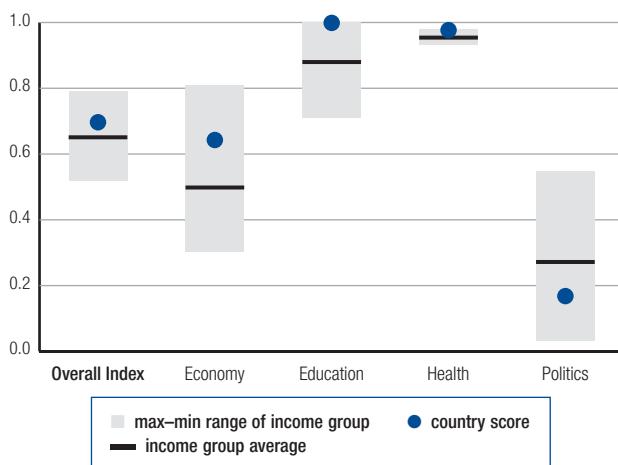


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 69

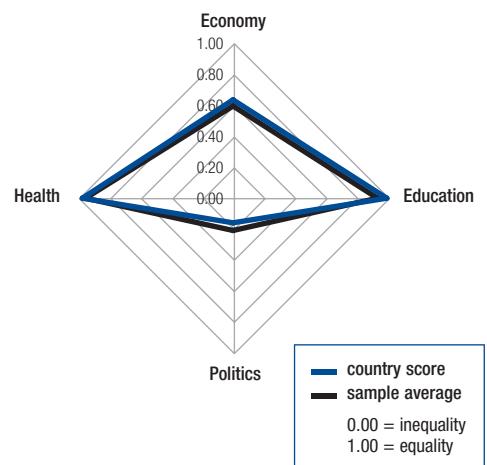
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	46	0.35	0.25	26	74	0.35
Women in ministerial positions	61	0.21	0.20	18	82	0.21
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



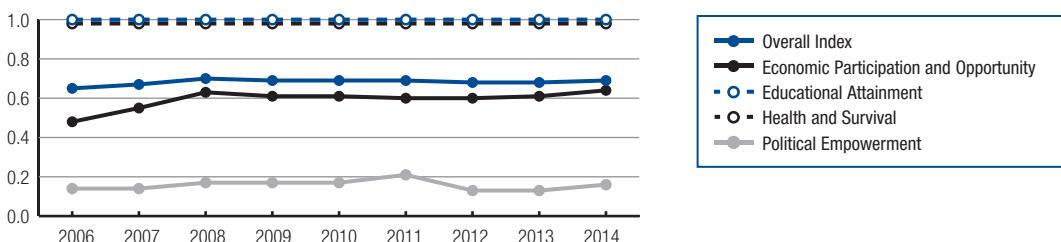
Country score vs sample average



Honduras

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	73	0.693	91	0.639	38	0.998	59	0.976	69	0.161
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	82	0.677	94	0.606	35	0.999	52	0.976	78	0.128
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	74	0.676	96	0.601	21	1.000	55	0.976	75	0.128
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	54	0.694	91	0.597	29	0.999	53	0.976	37	0.205
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	54	0.693	96	0.590	30	0.999	53	0.976	35	0.205
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	62	0.689	87	0.605	1	1.000	1	0.980	41	0.173
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	47	0.696	70	0.634	1	1.000	1	0.980	41	0.171
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	68	0.666	98	0.549	1	1.000	1	0.980	48	0.136
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	74	0.648	99	0.478	1	1.000	1	0.980	42	0.136

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	6.2, 3.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	35.0, 16.0
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	50, 50
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	42
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	15, 26
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.1
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	32
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	43

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	32, 68
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	39, 61
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	100, 0
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	164.4, 240.1
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	104.6, 106.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	15.2, 16.4
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	30.8, 50.4
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	18.0, 33.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	3.5, 6.1
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	6.5, 7.7

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	21.3, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	25
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	120 [73-190]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	3.1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	84.0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	94
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	83
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	65
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	84
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer and Government
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—

PATERNITY LEAVE BENEFITS

(% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.8
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1955
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Hungary

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **93**
Score **0.676**

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

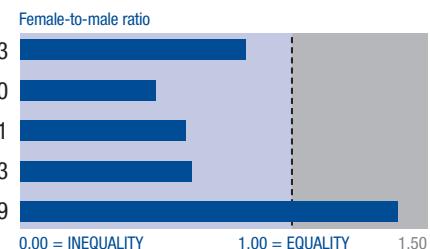
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	109.13
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	22,146
Total population (millions)	9.90
Population growth (%)	-0.23
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.90

Country Score Card

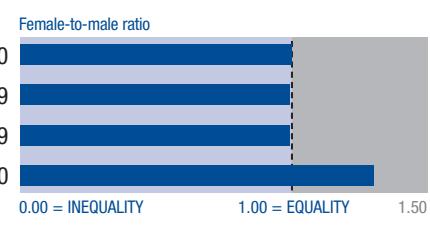
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 69

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	59	0.83	0.67	58	70	0.83
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	127	0.50	0.61	—	—	0.50
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	71	0.61	0.53	17,299	28,530	0.61
Legislators, senior officials and managers	31	0.63	0.27	39	61	0.63
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	58	42	1.39



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 71

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	46	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	99	0.99	0.94	91	92	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education.....	83	0.99	0.62	92	92	0.99
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	68	52	1.30



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 37

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	69	63	1.10

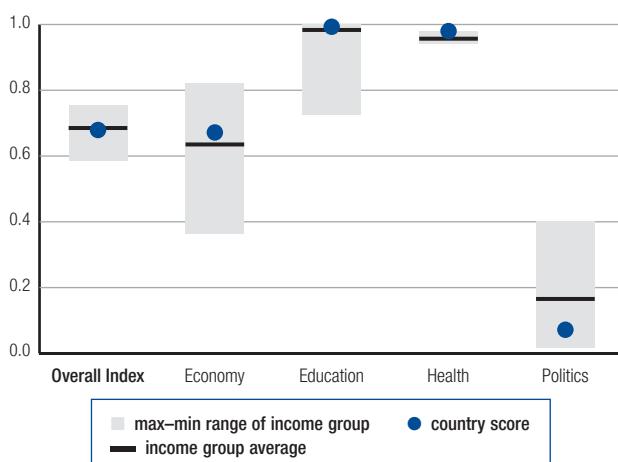


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 128

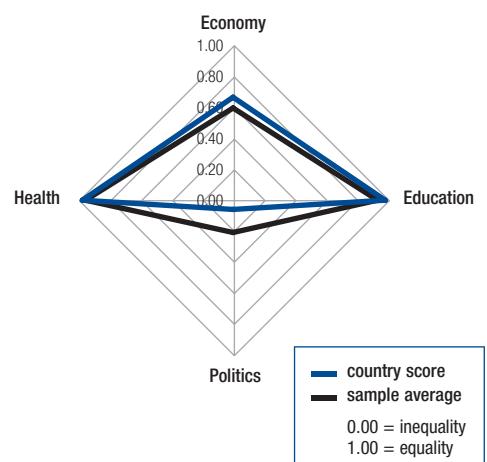
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	119	0.11	0.25	10	90	0.11
Women in ministerial positions	98	0.13	0.20	11	89	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



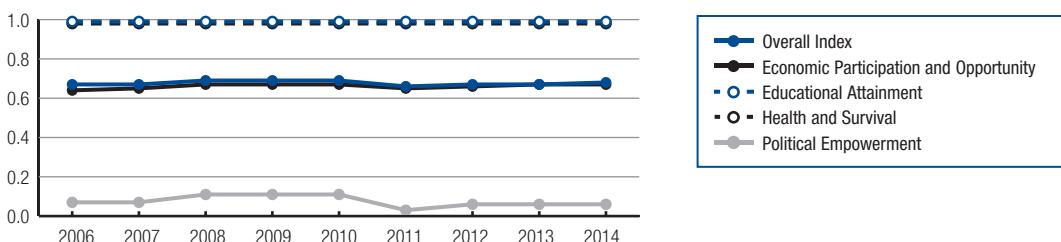
Country score vs sample average



Hungary

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	93	0.676	69	0.668	71	0.992	37	0.979	128	0.064
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	87	0.674	68	0.668	62	0.993	34	0.979	120	0.057
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	81	0.672	68	0.659	68	0.992	34	0.979	117	0.057
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	85	0.664	64	0.654	56	0.993	1	0.980	127	0.031
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	79	0.672	48	0.689	64	0.990	49	0.978	126	0.031
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	65	0.688	55	0.674	64	0.992	41	0.979	81	0.106
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	60	0.687	50	0.669	64	0.993	38	0.979	77	0.106
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	61	0.673	56	0.653	50	0.991	37	0.979	93	0.069
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	55	0.670	48	0.640	49	0.991	36	0.979	82	0.069

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	10.6 , 11.2
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	6.6 , 3.1
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	49
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male).....	268 , 127
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	73 , 72
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	3.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	14
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	7
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	42

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	69 , 72
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	24 , 76
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	28 , 72
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	46 , 54
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	37 , 63

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	229.4 , 383.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	137.8 , 253.0
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	10.8 , 14.2
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	18.4 , 42
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.0 , 0.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.4 , 1.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	1.6 , 2.9

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	31 , 33
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	14 [9-21]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	12.1
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	27
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	168
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	70
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	5
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1918, 1945
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Iceland

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **1**
Score **0.859**

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

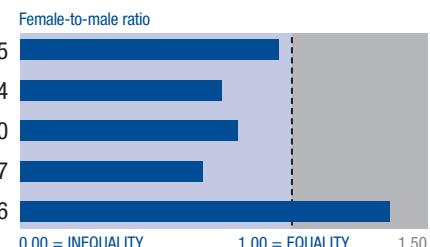
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	17.63
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	38,569
Total population (millions)	0.32
Population growth (%)	0.71
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02

Country Score Card

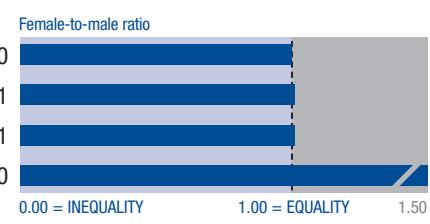
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 7

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	10	0.95	0.67	82	86	0.95
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	19	0.74	0.61	—	—	0.74
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	22	0.80	0.53	31,992	40,000	0.80
Legislators, senior officials and managers.....	22	0.67	0.27	40	60	0.67
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	58	42	1.36



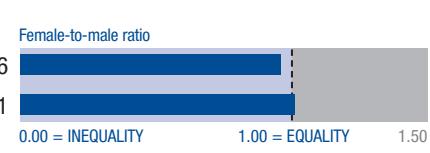
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	99	98	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	89	88	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	102	60	1.70



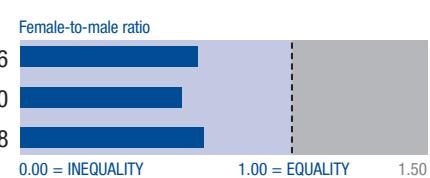
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 128

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy.....	137	1.01	1.04	73	72	1.01

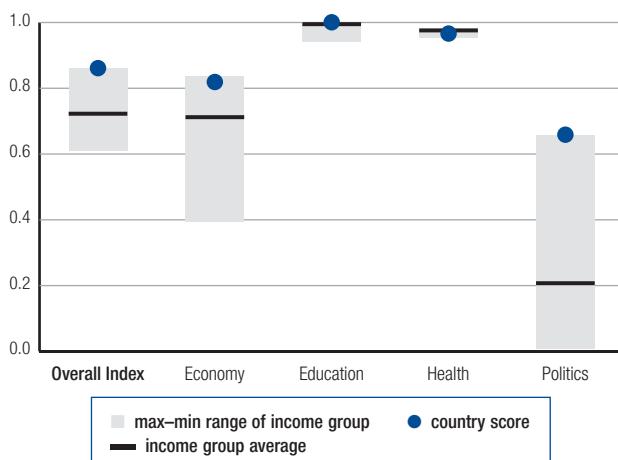


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 1

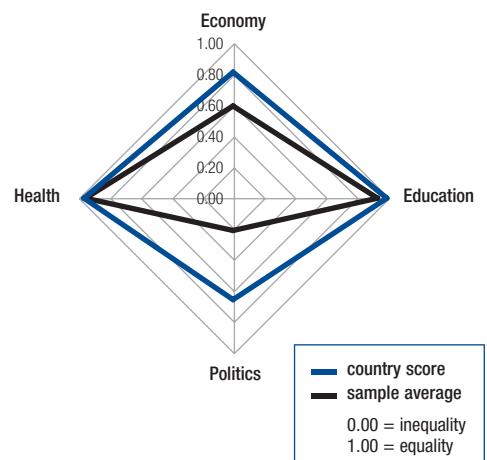
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	11	0.66	0.25	40	60	0.66
Women in ministerial positions	15	0.60	0.20	38	63	0.60
Years with female head of state (last 50)	4	0.68	0.20	20	30	0.68



Country score within income group



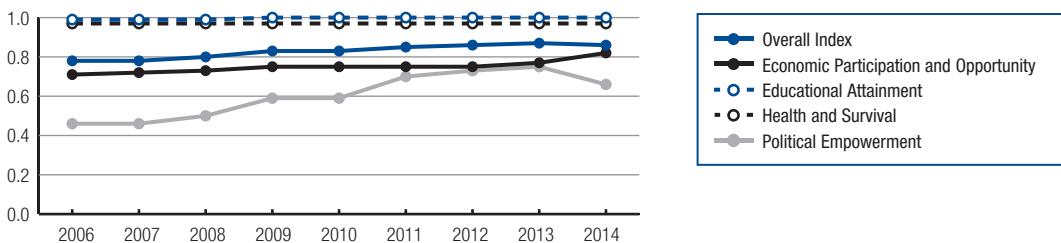
Country score vs sample average



Iceland

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	1	0.859	7	0.817	1	1.000	128	0.965	1	0.655
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	1	0.873	22	0.768	1	1.000	97	0.970	1	0.754
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	1	0.864	27	0.754	1	1.000	98	0.970	1	0.733
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	1	0.853	24	0.745	1	1.000	96	0.970	1	0.697
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	1	0.850	18	0.754	1	1.000	96	0.970	1	0.675
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	1	0.828	16	0.750	1	1.000	101	0.970	1	0.591
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	4	0.800	20	0.732	61	0.993	96	0.970	3	0.504
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	4	0.784	23	0.721	67	0.987	95	0.970	4	0.456
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	4	0.781	17	0.711	50	0.991	92	0.968	4	0.456

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	5.7, 6.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	23.7, 11.4
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	52
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	—, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	96, 97
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	34, 66
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	43, 57
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	44, 56
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	39, 62

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	87.2, 118.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	112.9, 127.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	5.0, 4.9
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	20.1, 25.1
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.9, 0.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	28, 30
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	4 [2-7]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	11.5
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	26
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	90
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	80
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	90
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	80
Provider of paternity benefits	Government 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1915, 1920
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

India

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **114**
Score **0.646**
(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

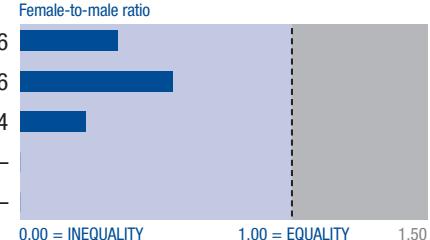
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,458.74
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	5,050
Total population (millions)	1,252.14
Population growth (%)	1.24
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.07

Country Score Card

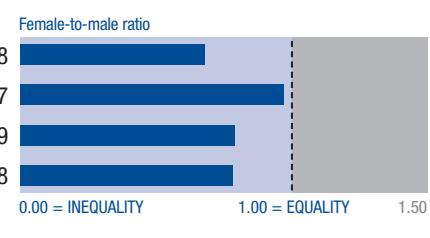
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 134

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	130	0.36	0.67	30	84	0.36
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	109	0.56	0.61	—	—	0.56
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	135	0.24	0.53	1,980	8,087	0.24
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.65	—	—	—



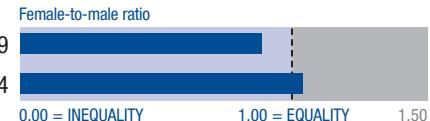
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	126	0.68	0.87	51	75	0.68
Enrolment in primary education.....	117	0.97	0.94	84	87	0.97
Enrolment in secondary education.....	116	0.79	0.62	—	—	0.79
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	111	0.78	0.88	20	26	0.78



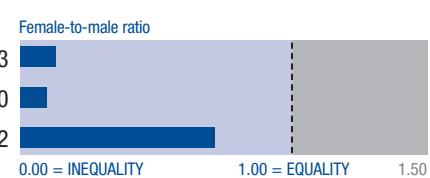
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 141

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	139	0.89	0.92	—	—	0.89
Healthy life expectancy.....	95	1.04	1.04	58	56	1.04

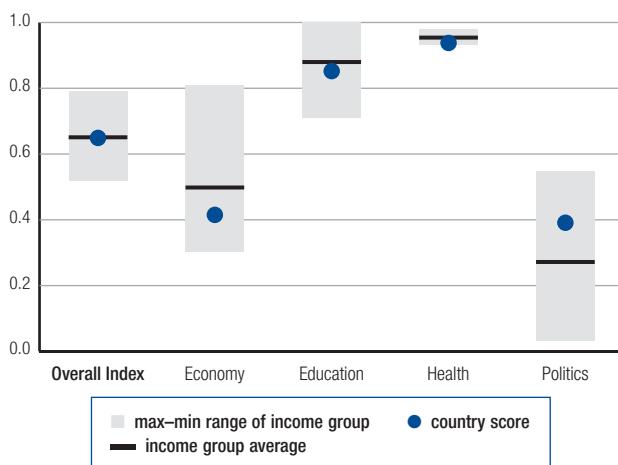


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

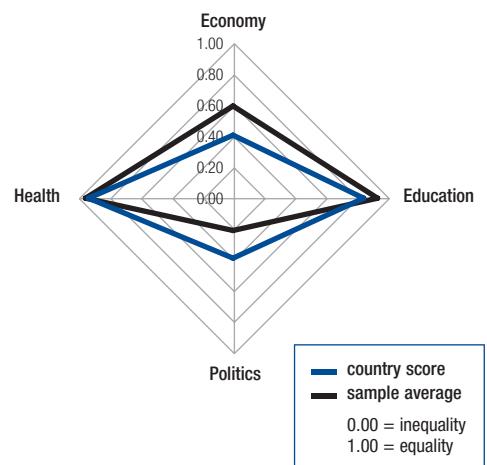
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	111	0.13	0.25	11	89	0.13
Women in ministerial positions	107	0.10	0.20	9	91	0.10
Years with female head of state (last 50)	1	0.72	0.20	21	29	0.72



Country score within income group

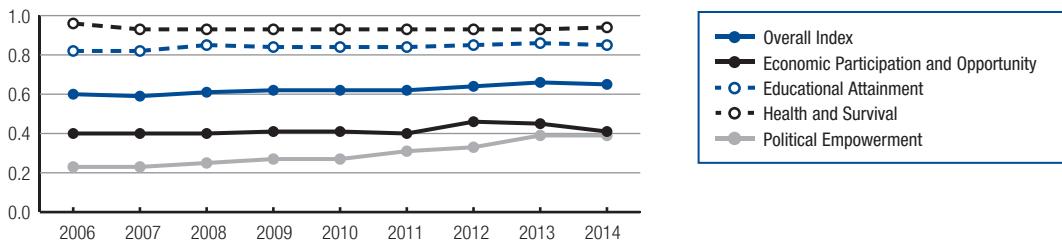


Country score vs sample average



	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	114	0.646	134	0.410	126	0.850	141	0.937	15	0.385
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	101	0.655	124	0.446	120	0.857	135	0.931	9	0.385
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	105	0.644	123	0.459	121	0.852	134	0.931	17	0.334
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	113	0.619	131	0.396	121	0.837	134	0.931	19	0.312
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	112	0.615	128	0.403	120	0.837	132	0.931	23	0.291
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	114	0.615	127	0.412	121	0.843	134	0.931	24	0.273
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	113	0.606	125	0.399	116	0.845	128	0.931	25	0.248
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	114	0.594	122	0.398	116	0.819	126	0.931	21	0.227
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	98	0.601	110	0.397	102	0.819	103	0.962	20	0.227

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	4.0, 3.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	19, 81
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	19
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	352, 52
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	26, 44
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	3.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	7
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	9

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	15, 85

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	264.6, 348.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	66.3, 79.0
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	22.7, 30.2
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	124.9, 188.5
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	8.5, 13.8
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	2.0, 3.2
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	18.2, 39.5
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	43.9, 43.1

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	20, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	28
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	190 [130-300]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	32.8
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	75
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	67
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	55
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	84
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1935, 1950
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Indonesia

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank

97

Score

0.672

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

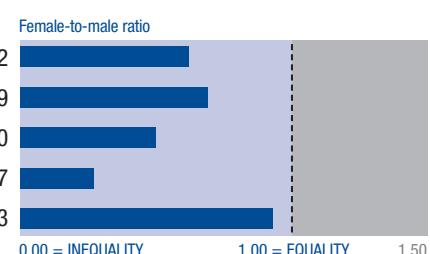
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	452.33
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	8,855
Total population (millions)	249.87
Population growth (%)	1.21
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99

Country Score Card

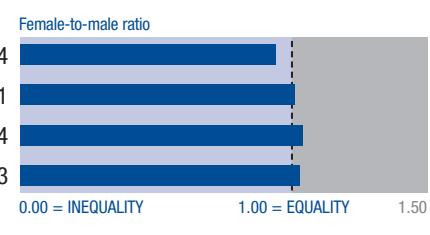
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 108

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	109	0.62	0.67	53	86	0.62
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	51	0.69	0.61	—	—	0.69
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	105	0.50	0.53	5,975	12,009	0.50
Legislators, senior officials and managers	95	0.27	0.27	21	79	0.27
Professional and technical workers	72	0.93	0.65	48	52	0.93



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 78

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	99	0.94	0.87	90	96	0.94
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	93	92	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	77	75	1.04
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	32	31	1.03



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 58

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	70	1.05	1.04	64	61	1.05

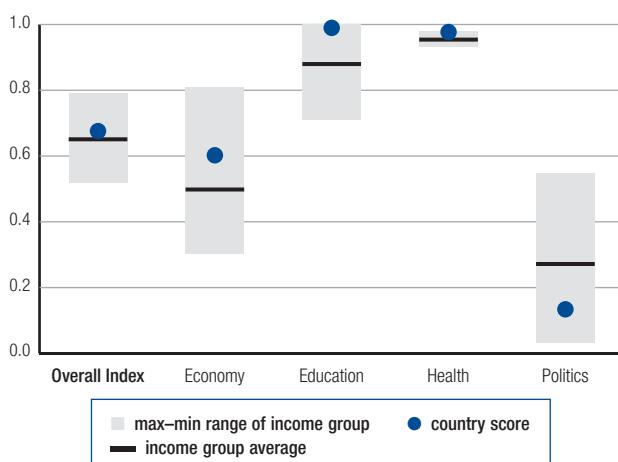


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 86

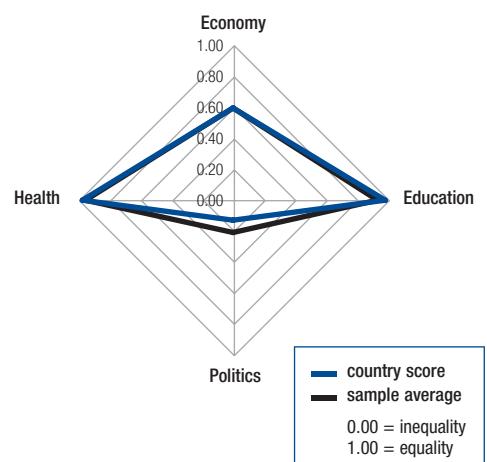
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	87	0.20	0.25	17	83	0.20
Women in ministerial positions	94	0.13	0.20	12	88	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	30	0.07	0.20	3	47	0.07



Country score within income group



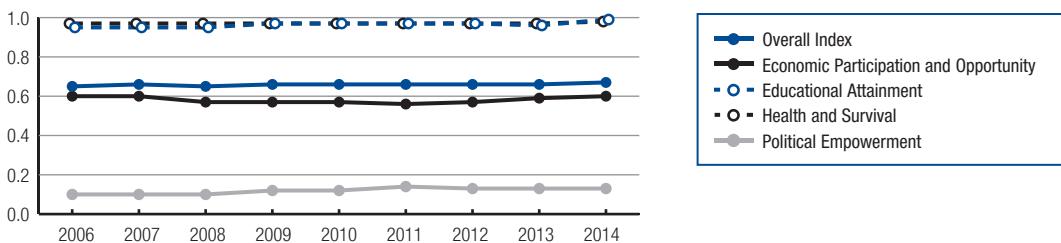
Country score vs sample average



Indonesia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	97	0.672	108	0.598	78	0.989	58	0.976	86	0.126
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	95	0.661	103	0.588	101	0.957	107	0.966	75	0.133
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	97	0.659	104	0.565	92	0.973	107	0.966	73	0.132
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	90	0.659	101	0.564	93	0.967	106	0.966	61	0.140
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	87	0.661	100	0.575	95	0.964	105	0.966	58	0.141
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	92	0.658	100	0.572	95	0.966	87	0.972	70	0.122
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	93	0.647	90	0.571	97	0.945	82	0.972	80	0.101
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	81	0.655	82	0.599	93	0.949	81	0.972	70	0.101
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	68	0.654	67	0.598	81	0.949	88	0.969	63	0.101

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	6.8, 5.8
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	31.0, 16.7
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	33
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	19, 20
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.0
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	31
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	18
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	43

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	9, 11
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	41, 59
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	337.0, 407.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	94.8, 132.6
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	71.9, 48.9
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	34.2, 85.4
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	7.1, 13.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	2.2, 6.2
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	24.7, 48.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	15.7, 19.5

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	22, 26
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	9
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	190 [120-300]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	48.3
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	83
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	62
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	90
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	2
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.5
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.5
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1945, 2003
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Iran, Islamic Rep.

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
137
(out of 142 countries)

Score
0.581
(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

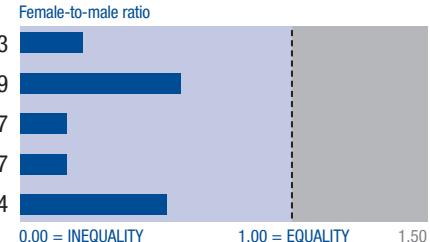
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	242.55
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	16,234
Total population (millions)	77.45
Population growth (%)	1.33
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.03

Country Score Card

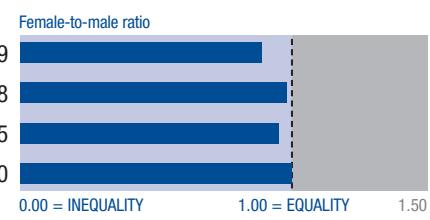
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 139

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	140	0.23	0.67	17	76	0.23
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	98	0.59	0.61	—	—	0.59
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	138	0.17	0.53	4,656	26,644	0.17
Legislators, senior officials and managers	105	0.17	0.27	15	85	0.17
Professional and technical workers	107	0.54	0.65	35	65	0.54



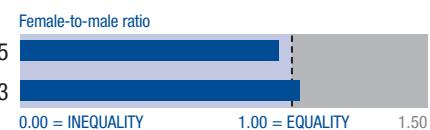
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 104

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	108	0.89	0.87	79	89	0.89
Enrolment in primary education.....	108	0.98	0.94	96	98	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education.....	101	0.95	0.62	79	84	0.95
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	55	55	1.00



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 89

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	98	1.03	1.04	65	63	1.03

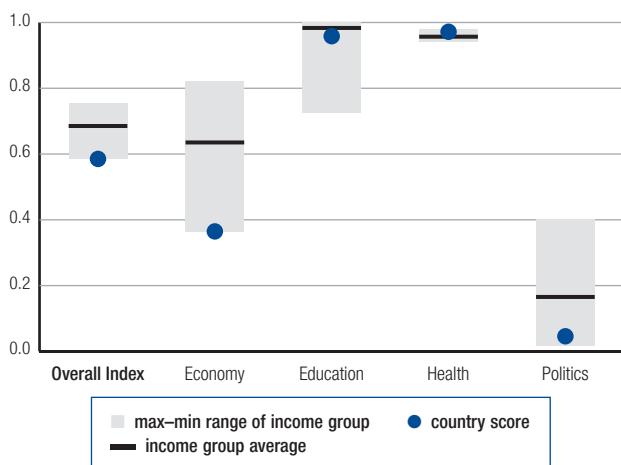


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 135

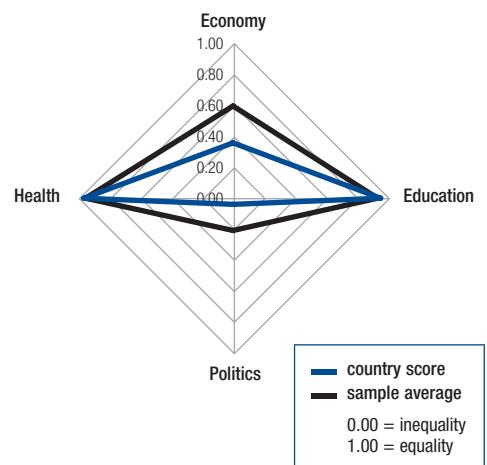
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	133	0.03	0.25	3	97	0.03
Women in ministerial positions	105	0.11	0.20	10	90	0.11
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



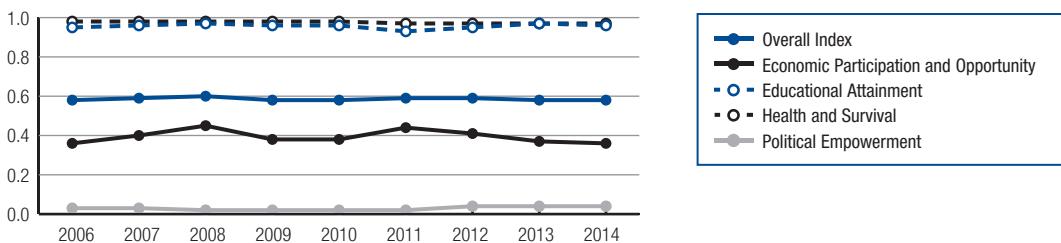
Country score vs sample average



Iran, Islamic Rep.

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	137	0.581	139	0.359	104	0.957	89	0.971	135	0.037
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	130	0.584	130	0.365	98	0.965	87	0.971	129	0.035
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	127	0.593	130	0.412	101	0.953	87	0.971	126	0.035
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	125	0.589	125	0.444	105	0.925	85	0.971	130	0.017
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	123	0.593	125	0.426	96	0.959	83	0.971	129	0.017
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	128	0.584	131	0.377	96	0.964	63	0.978	132	0.017
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	116	0.602	118	0.449	92	0.965	60	0.978	128	0.017
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	118	0.590	123	0.395	90	0.958	58	0.978	122	0.031
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	108	0.580	113	0.359	80	0.954	52	0.978	109	0.031

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	16.8, 9.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	15
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	62, 85
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	3.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	13, 17
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	36, 63
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	36, 64
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	27, 73
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	33, 67
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	329.6, 371.0
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	81.4, 112.6
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	18.9, 15.1
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	24.3, 33.3
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	1.6, 9.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	3.0, 4.5
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	24, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	17
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	23 [16-35]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	31.6
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	90
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	67
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	1.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	1.0
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	1.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1963
Quota type (single/lower house)	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Ireland

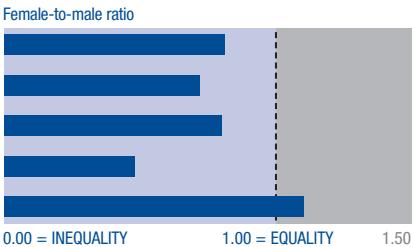
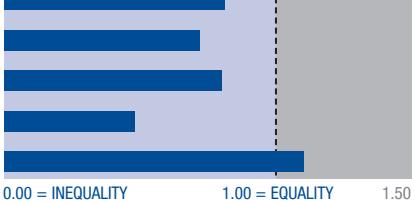
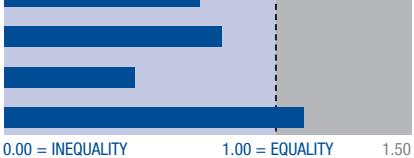
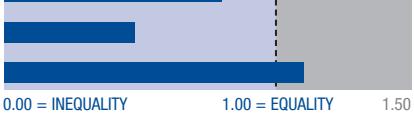
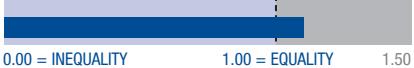
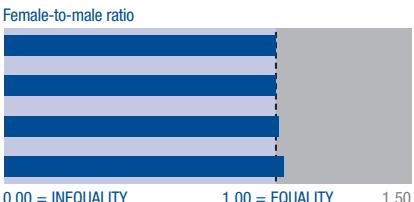
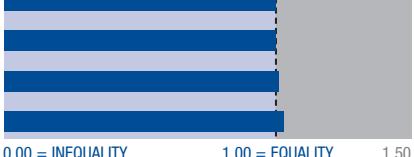
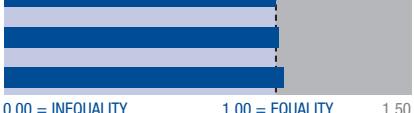
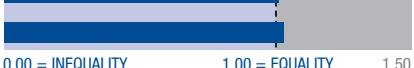
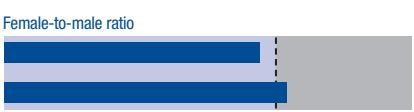
Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank	Score
8	0.785
(out of 142 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

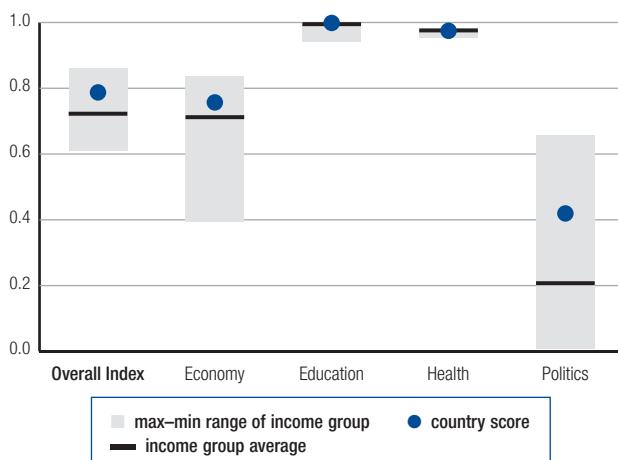
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	207.34
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	42,919
Total population (millions)	4.60
Population growth (%)	0.18
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

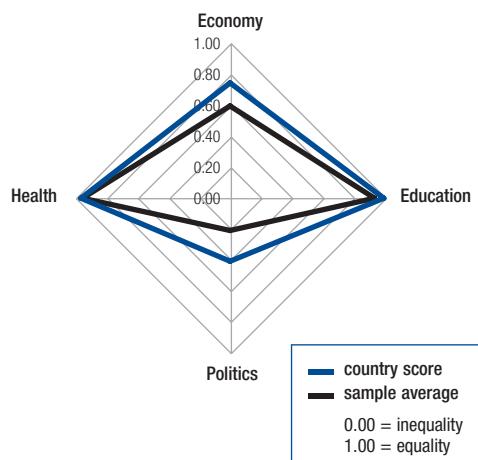
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 28							
Labour force participation.....	66	0.81	0.67	62	77	0.81	
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	31	0.72	0.61	—	—	0.72	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	20	0.80	0.53	32,050	40,000	0.80	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	55	0.48	0.27	33	67	0.48	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	52	48	1.10	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT 40							
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education.....	78	1.00	0.94	95	96	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	100	99	1.01	
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	72	70	1.03	
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 67							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	80	1.04	1.04	73	70	1.04	
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT 8							
Women in parliament.....	92	0.19	0.25	16	84	0.19	
Women in ministerial positions	82	0.17	0.20	14	86	0.17	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	2	0.71	0.20	21	29	0.71	

Country score within income group



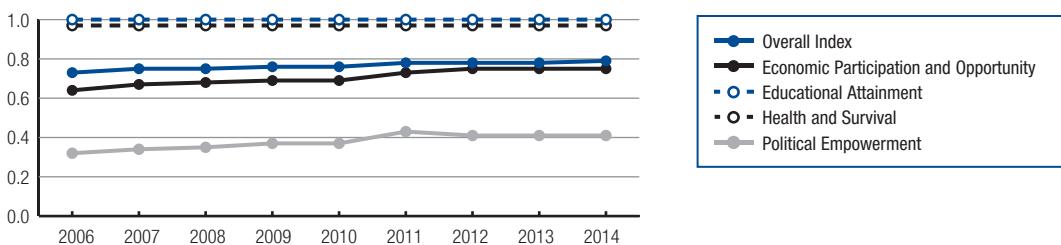
Country score vs sample average



Ireland

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	8	0.785	28	0.754	40	0.998	67	0.974	8	0.414
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	6	0.782	29	0.745	34	0.999	65	0.974	6	0.412
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	5	0.784	29	0.751	30	0.999	69	0.974	6	0.412
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	5	0.783	30	0.732	1	1.000	72	0.974	6	0.426
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	6	0.777	25	0.741	1	1.000	89	0.970	7	0.398
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	8	0.760	43	0.692	1	1.000	86	0.973	8	0.374
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	8	0.752	48	0.681	1	1.000	81	0.973	8	0.354
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	9	0.746	48	0.667	1	1.000	80	0.973	8	0.343
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	10	0.733	47	0.640	1	1.000	81	0.970	9	0.323

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	11.0 , 17.6
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	35.3 , 13.9
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	52
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	296 , 129
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	92 , 96
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	6
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	42

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	77 , 77
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	28 , 72
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	29 , 71
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	49 , 51
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	31 , 70

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	93.5 , 147.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	107.3 , 149.2
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	4.7 , 8.9
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	20.1 , 33.0
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.2 , 0.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.4 , 0.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	32 , 33
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	9 [5-13]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	8.2
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	28
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	65
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	182
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	41
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1918, 1928
Quota type (single/lower house).....	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas.....	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Israel

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
65
(out of 142 countries)

Score
0.700
(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

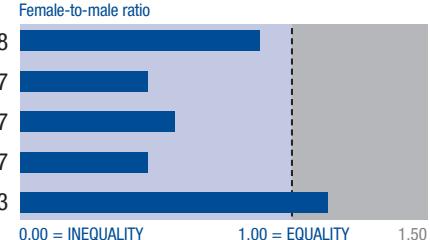
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	188.71
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	30,600
Total population (millions)	8.06
Population growth (%)	1.86
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

Country Score Card

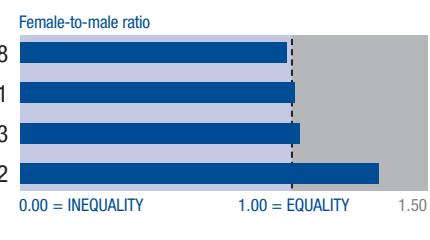
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 90

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	36	0.88	0.67	67	76	0.88
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	130	0.47	0.61	—	—	0.47
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	86	0.57	0.53	22,918	39,955	0.57
Legislators, senior officials and managers	60	0.47	0.27	32	68	0.47
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	53	47	1.13



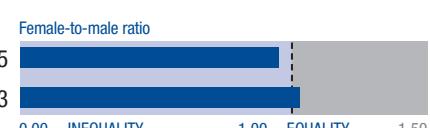
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 49

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	76	0.98	0.87	97	99	0.98
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	97	96	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	100	97	1.03
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	75	57	1.32



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 96

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	111	1.03	1.04	73	71	1.03

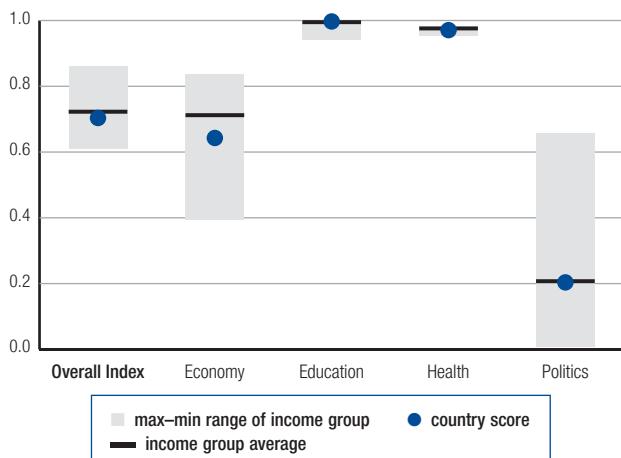


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 49

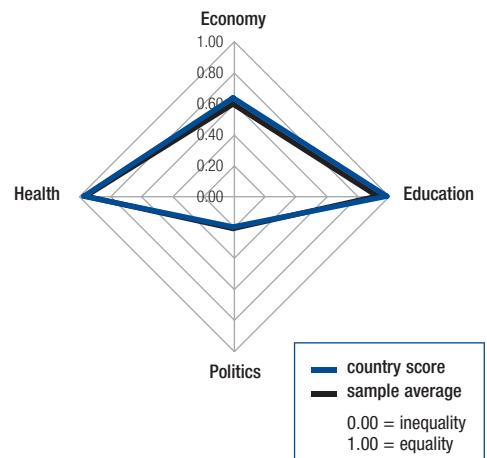
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	64	0.29	0.25	23	78	0.29
Women in ministerial positions	59	0.22	0.20	18	82	0.22
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	20	0.12	0.20	5	45	0.12



Country score within income group

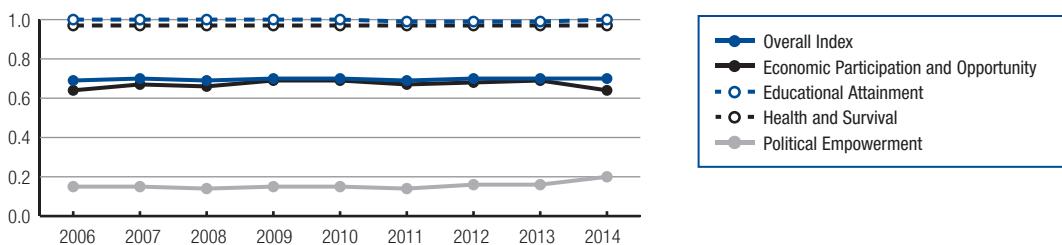


Country score vs sample average



	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	65	0.700	90	0.639	49	0.996	96	0.970	49	0.196
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	53	0.703	56	0.691	82	0.987	93	0.970	57	0.164
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	56	0.699	53	0.682	80	0.987	94	0.970	54	0.156
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	55	0.693	55	0.672	78	0.987	92	0.970	59	0.141
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	52	0.696	49	0.688	80	0.987	91	0.970	63	0.138
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	45	0.702	41	0.693	50	0.995	98	0.970	53	0.150
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	56	0.690	55	0.659	42	0.996	93	0.970	59	0.135
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	36	0.696	45	0.671	38	0.995	92	0.970	41	0.150
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	35	0.689	46	0.641	36	0.995	83	0.969	36	0.150

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	7.0 , 6.8
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	17.9 , 7.0
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	50
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	92 , 88
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	3.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	68 , 74
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	89 , 94
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	32 , 68
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	31 , 69
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	51 , 49
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	24 , 77

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	70.1 , 105.0
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	95.7 , 129.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	17.6 , 23.3
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	14.4 , 24.1
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.2 , 0.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.1 , 0.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	26 , 29
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	2 [1-4]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	7.8
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	27
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	98
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1948
Quota type (single/lower house).....	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas.....	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Italy

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank

69

Score

0.697

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

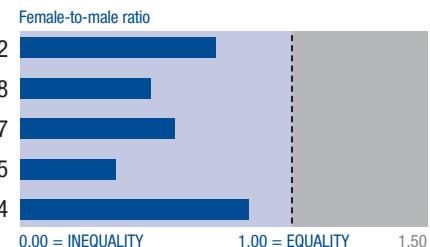
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,697.79
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	33,715
Total population (millions)	59.83
Population growth (%)	0.49
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96

Country Score Card

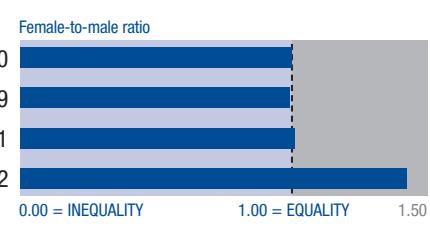
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 114

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	88	0.72	0.67	53	74	0.72
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	129	0.48	0.61	—	—	0.48
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	87	0.57	0.53	22,848	40,000	0.57
Legislators, senior officials and managers	82	0.35	0.27	26	74	0.35
Professional and technical workers	85	0.84	0.65	46	54	0.84



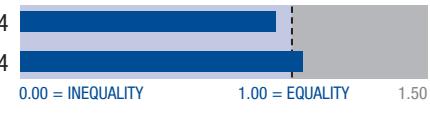
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 62

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	60	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	96	0.99	0.94	97	98	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	92	91	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	74	52	1.42



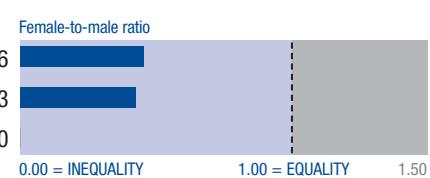
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 70

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	83	1.04	1.04	74	71	1.04

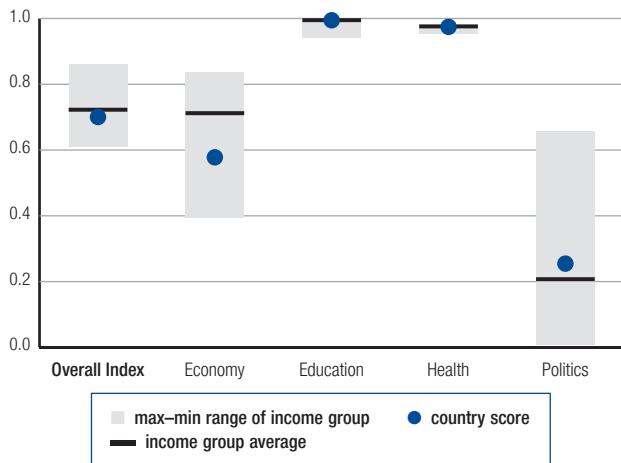


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 37

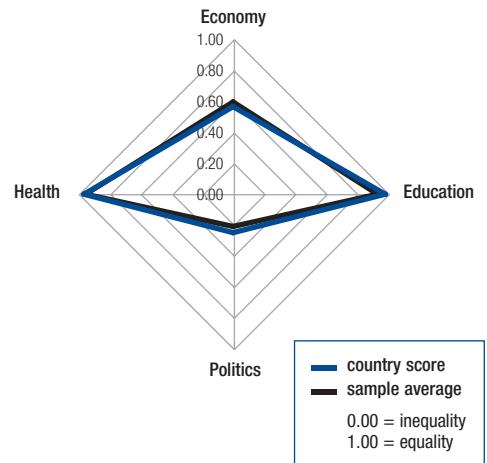
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	30	0.46	0.25	31	69	0.46
Women in ministerial positions	32	0.43	0.20	30	70	0.43
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



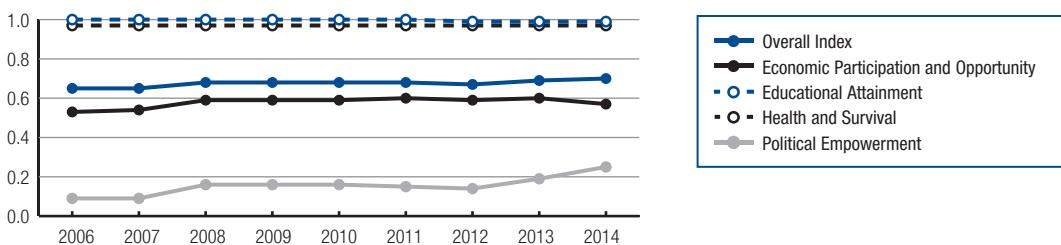
Country score vs sample average



Italy

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	69	0.697	114	0.574	62	0.994	70	0.974	37	0.248
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	71	0.689	97	0.597	65	0.992	72	0.973	44	0.191
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	80	0.673	101	0.591	65	0.992	76	0.973	71	0.135
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	74	0.680	90	0.598	48	0.995	75	0.974	55	0.152
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	74	0.677	97	0.589	49	0.995	95	0.970	54	0.152
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	72	0.680	95	0.590	46	0.996	88	0.972	45	0.162
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	67	0.679	85	0.587	43	0.996	83	0.972	46	0.160
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	84	0.650	101	0.543	32	0.997	82	0.972	80	0.087
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	77	0.646	87	0.527	27	0.997	77	0.972	72	0.087

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	11.9 , 9.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	31.1 , 7.1
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	45
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	315 , 104
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	64 , 79
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	3.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	8
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	51 , 61
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	38 , 62
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	40 , 60
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	53 , 47
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	35 , 66

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	85.4 , 129.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	90.2 , 150.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	9.5 , 13.1
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	10.0 , 23.5
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.5 , 1.7
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.2 , 0.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	31 , 34
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	4 [3-6]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	4.0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	30
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	150
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	80
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	1
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits.....	Government 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1945
Quota type (single/lower house).....	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas.....	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Jamaica

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **52**
Score **0.713**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

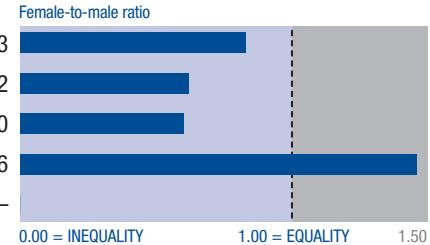
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	11.08
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	8,521
Total population (millions)	2.72
Population growth (%)	0.27
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

Country Score Card

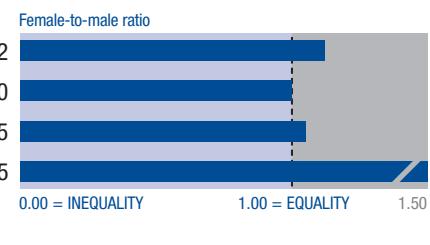
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 40

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	60	0.83	0.67	62	74	0.83
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	81	0.62	0.61	—	—	0.62
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	73	0.60	0.53	6,468	10,735	0.60
Legislators, senior officials and managers	1	1.00	0.27	59	41	1.46
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.65	—	—	—



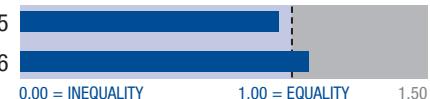
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 37

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	92	83	1.12
Enrolment in primary education.....	74	1.00	0.94	91	91	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	76	72	1.05
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	42	20	2.05



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	66	62	1.06

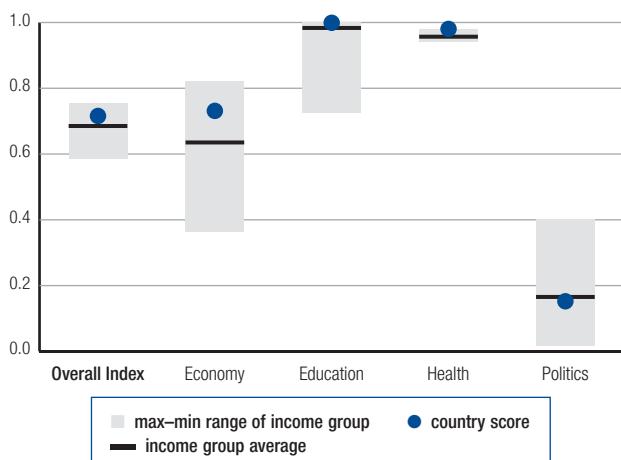


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 75

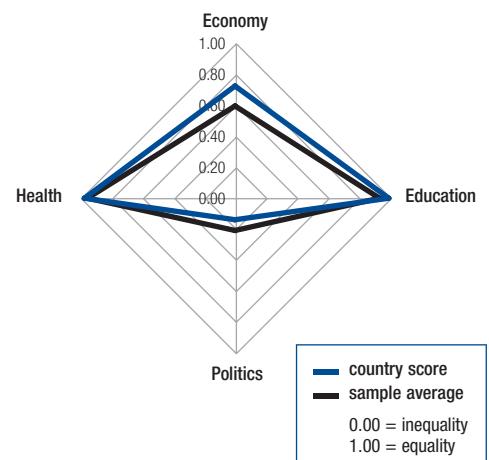
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	105	0.15	0.25	13	87	0.15
Women in ministerial positions	54	0.25	0.20	20	80	0.25
Years with female head of state (last 50)	27	0.09	0.20	4	46	0.09



Country score within income group



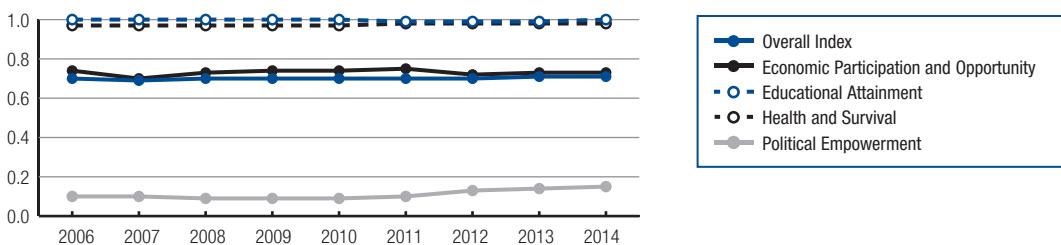
Country score vs sample average



Jamaica

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	52	0.713	40	0.728	37	0.998	1	0.980	75	0.145
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	47	0.709	36	0.732	80	0.988	1	0.980	74	0.135
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	51	0.704	38	0.721	79	0.988	1	0.980	77	0.125
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	47	0.703	21	0.751	83	0.985	1	0.980	92	0.096
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	44	0.704	19	0.754	86	0.985	1	0.980	87	0.097
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	48	0.701	21	0.743	1	1.000	96	0.971	93	0.091
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	44	0.698	23	0.730	1	1.000	91	0.971	91	0.091
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	39	0.692	28	0.701	1	1.000	90	0.971	72	0.098
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	25	0.701	7	0.738	1	1.000	82	0.970	65	0.098

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	17.8, 10.3
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	12.9, 9.9
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	48
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	67, 75
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	24
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	38

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	30, 25
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	88, 89
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	59, 41
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	204.3, 265.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer.....	96.3, 156.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	79.7, 60.2
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	9.3, 26.4
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	34.0, 65.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.1, 0.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	2.6, 3.8

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	33, 35
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	1
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	80 [57-110]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	70.1
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	56
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1944
Quota type (single/lower house)	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Japan

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **104**
Score **0.658**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

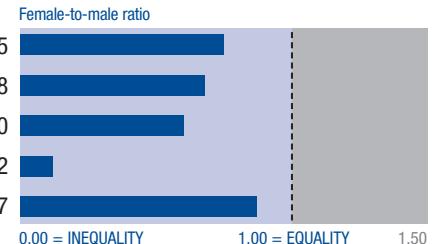
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	4,766.66
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	34,882
Total population (millions)	127.34
Population growth (%)	-0.17
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.95

Country Score Card

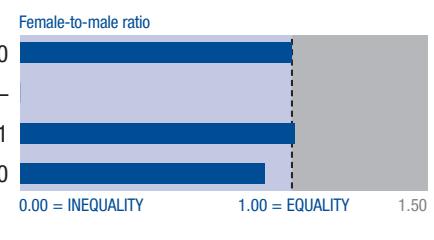
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 102

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	83	0.75	0.67	64	84	0.75
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	53	0.68	0.61	—	—	0.68
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	74	0.60	0.53	23,949	40,000	0.60
Legislators, senior officials and managers	112	0.12	0.27	11	89	0.12
Professional and technical workers	78	0.87	0.65	47	53	0.87



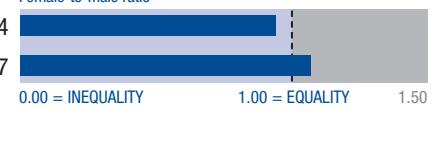
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	—	—	0.94	—	—	—
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	100	99	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	105	0.90	0.88	58	65	0.90



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	77	72	1.07

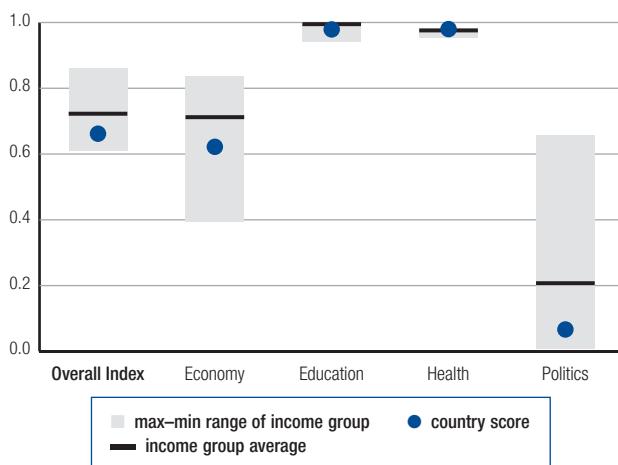


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

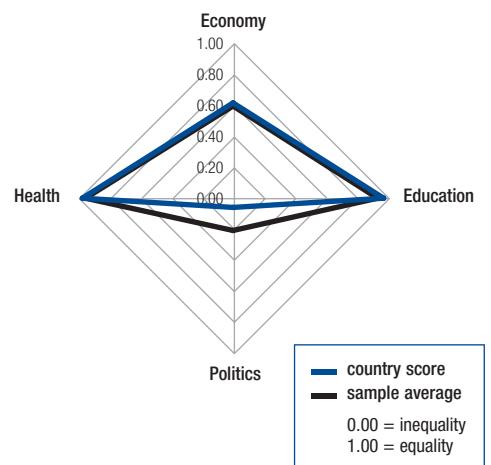
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	126	0.09	0.25	8	92	0.09
Women in ministerial positions	98	0.13	0.20	11	89	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



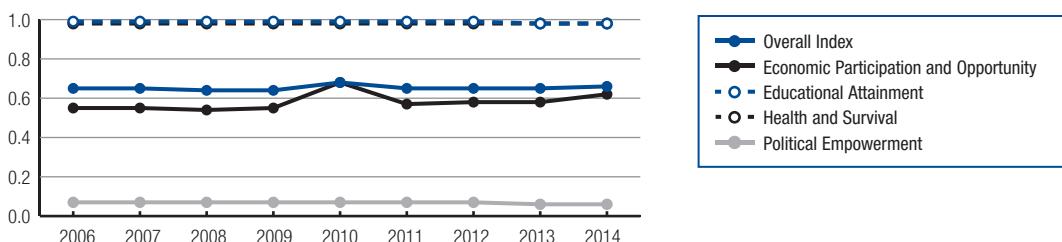
Country score vs sample average



Japan

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	104	0.658	102	0.618	93	0.978	37	0.979	129	0.058
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	105	0.650	104	0.584	91	0.976	34	0.979	118	0.060
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	101	0.653	102	0.576	81	0.987	34	0.979	110	0.070
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	98	0.651	100	0.567	80	0.986	1	0.980	101	0.072
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	94	0.652	101	0.572	82	0.986	1	0.980	101	0.072
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	101	0.645	108	0.550	84	0.985	41	0.979	110	0.065
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	98	0.643	102	0.544	82	0.985	38	0.979	107	0.065
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	91	0.645	97	0.549	69	0.986	37	0.979	94	0.067
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	80	0.645	83	0.545	60	0.986	1	0.980	83	0.067

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	4.0 , 4.6
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	33.4 , 10.1
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	43
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	326 , 69
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	97 , 96
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	4
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	74 , 85
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	72 , 75
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	14 , 86
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	14 , 86
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	30 , 70
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	58.9 , 108.0
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	73.2 , 144.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	2.5 , 5.4
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	8.9 , 26.2
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.0 , 0.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.5 , 1.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	30 , 31
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	6 [5-7]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	5.4
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	29
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	54
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	98
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	66
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1945, 1947
Quota type (single/lower house)	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Jordan

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **134**
Score **0.597**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

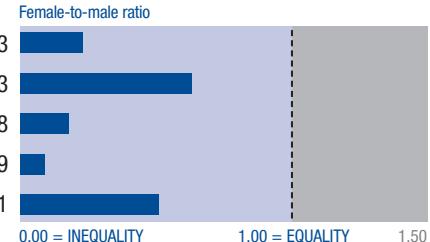
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	18.44
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	11,340
Total population (millions)	6.46
Population growth (%)	2.21
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.06

Country Score Card

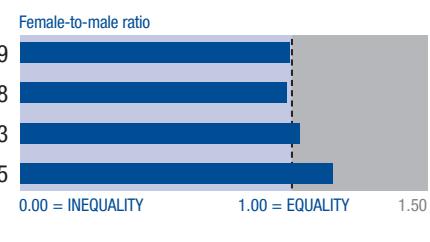
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 140

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	139	0.23	0.67	16	69	0.23
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	74	0.63	0.61	—	—	0.63
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	137	0.18	0.53	3,442	19,300	0.18
Legislators, senior officials and managers	119	0.09	0.27	8	92	0.09
Professional and technical workers	111	0.51	0.65	34	66	0.51



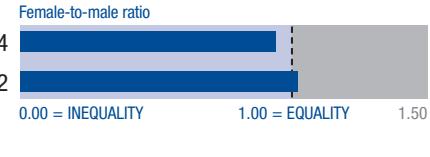
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 74

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	69	0.99	0.87	97	98	0.99
Enrolment in primary education.....	104	0.98	0.94	96	98	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	89	86	1.03
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	50	43	1.15



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 127

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	134	1.02	1.04	65	64	1.02

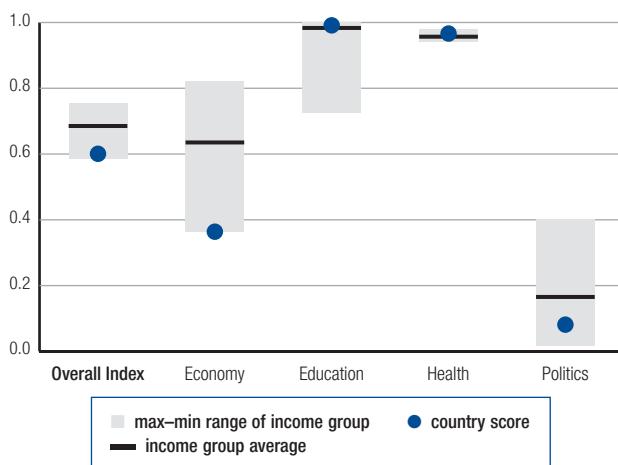


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 119

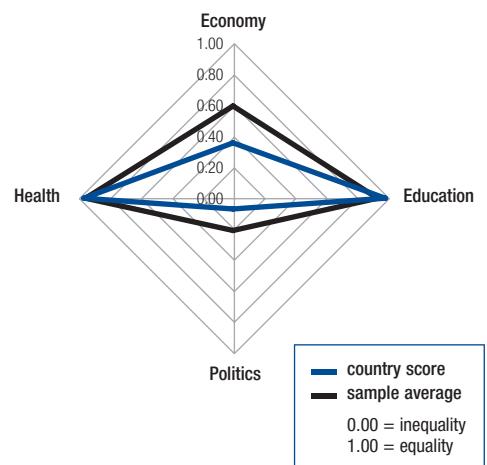
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	107	0.14	0.25	12	88	0.14
Women in ministerial positions	98	0.13	0.20	11	89	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



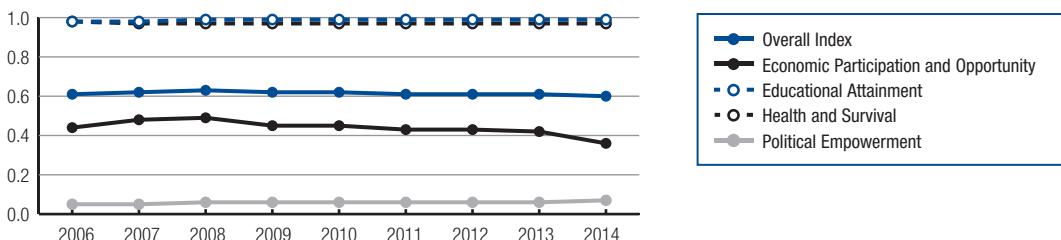
Country score vs sample average



Jordan

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	134	0.597	140	0.358	74	0.991	127	0.966	119	0.073
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	119	0.609	128	0.415	68	0.992	90	0.971	117	0.061
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	121	0.610	126	0.430	82	0.986	90	0.971	118	0.055
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	117	0.612	127	0.433	79	0.987	89	0.971	113	0.056
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	120	0.605	126	0.422	81	0.987	87	0.971	117	0.039
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	113	0.618	122	0.452	83	0.985	94	0.971	111	0.064
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	104	0.628	109	0.489	80	0.986	89	0.971	108	0.064
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	104	0.620	110	0.483	79	0.979	88	0.971	112	0.048
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	93	0.611	105	0.442	70	0.979	62	0.975	100	0.048

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	19.9, 10.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	16
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	17, 34
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	13

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	43, 57
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	45, 55
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	36, 64
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	293.5, 358.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	93.8, 132.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	60.1, 60.8
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	20.7, 44.2
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.8, 1.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	2.1, 1.6

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	25, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	50 [31-84]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	3.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	26.5
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	59
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	70
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	1.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.5
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	1.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1974
Quota type (single/lower house)	Reserved seats
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Kazakhstan

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **43**
Score **0.721**

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

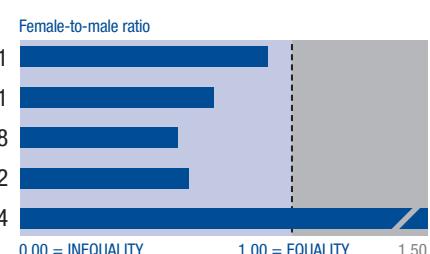
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	92.42
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	21,506
Total population (millions)	17.04
Population growth (%)	1.45
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.92

Country Score Card

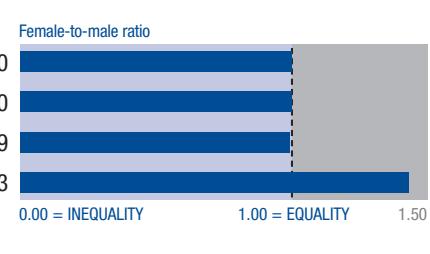
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 33

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	24	0.91	0.67	75	82	0.91
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	39	0.71	0.61	—	—	0.71
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	83	0.58	0.53	16,175	28,020	0.58
Legislators, senior officials and managers	33	0.62	0.27	38	62	0.62
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	62	38	1.64



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 48

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	50	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	86	86	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	87	0.99	0.62	86	87	0.99
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	53	37	1.43



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	1.06
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	64	56	1.14

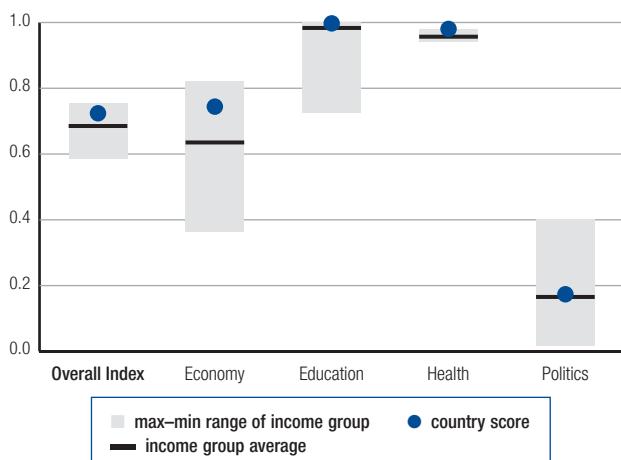


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 66

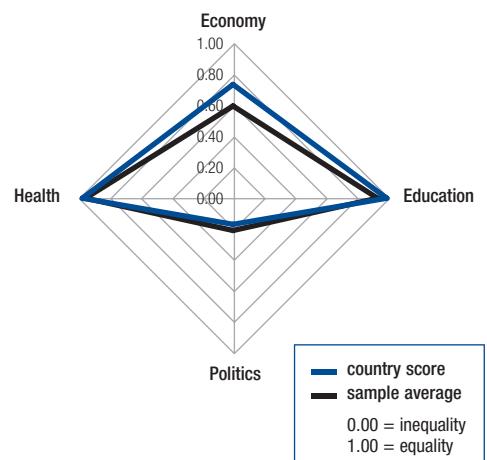
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	50	0.34	0.25	25	75	0.34
Women in ministerial positions	54	0.25	0.20	20	80	0.25
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



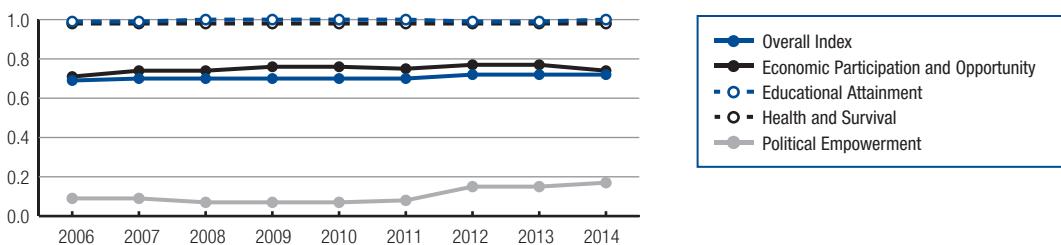
Country score vs sample average



Kazakhstan

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	43	0.721	33	0.741	48	0.997	1	0.980	66	0.166
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	32	0.722	20	0.771	69	0.991	1	0.980	65	0.146
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	31	0.721	19	0.768	66	0.992	1	0.980	61	0.146
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	49	0.701	23	0.749	43	0.995	1	0.980	98	0.080
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	41	0.706	12	0.763	25	0.999	1	0.980	96	0.080
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	47	0.701	12	0.757	42	0.996	41	0.979	102	0.073
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	45	0.698	18	0.741	40	0.997	38	0.979	101	0.073
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	32	0.698	15	0.737	65	0.989	37	0.979	77	0.089
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	32	0.693	16	0.713	53	0.990	36	0.979	69	0.089

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	6.5, 4.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	50
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	44, 40
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	19
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	28

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	39, 61
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	51, 49
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	515.2, 808.1
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	122.5, 217.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	10.1, 10.6
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	24.8, 70.7
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	1.0, 2.7
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	4.6, 16.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	3.6, 3.7

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	25, 28
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	26 [16-43]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	29.9
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	51
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	126
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1924, 1993
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Kenya

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **37**
Score **0.726**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

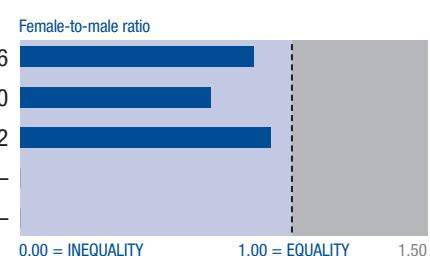
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	26.89
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	2,151
Total population (millions)	44.35
Population growth (%)	2.69
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

Country Score Card

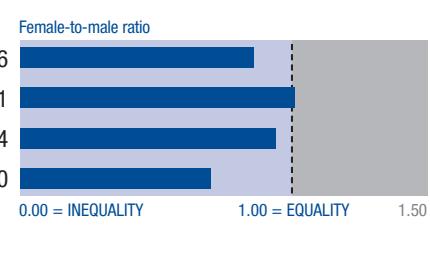
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 9

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	46	0.86	0.67	63	73	0.86
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	43	0.70	0.61	—	—	0.70
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	13	0.92	0.53	2,054	2,238	0.92
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.65	—	—	—



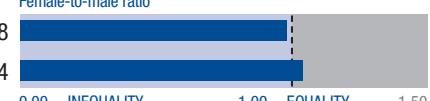
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 115

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	112	0.86	0.87	67	78	0.86
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	82	81	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education.....	104	0.94	0.62	48	52	0.94
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	116	0.70	0.88	3	5	0.70



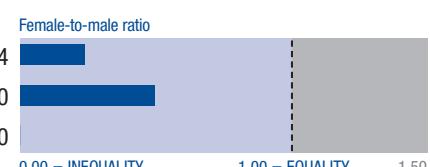
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 80

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.98
Healthy life expectancy.....	90	1.04	1.04	54	52	1.04

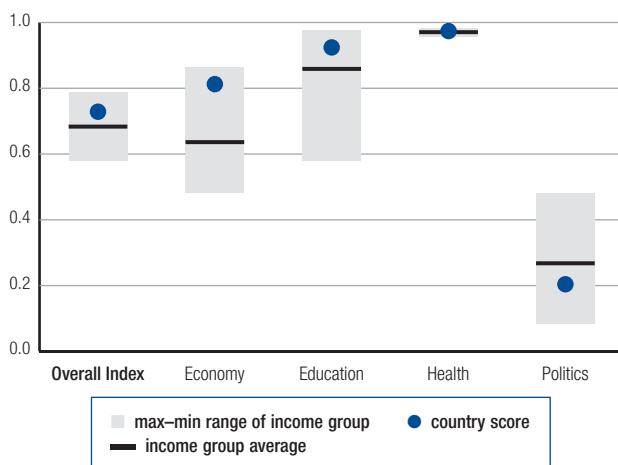


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 48

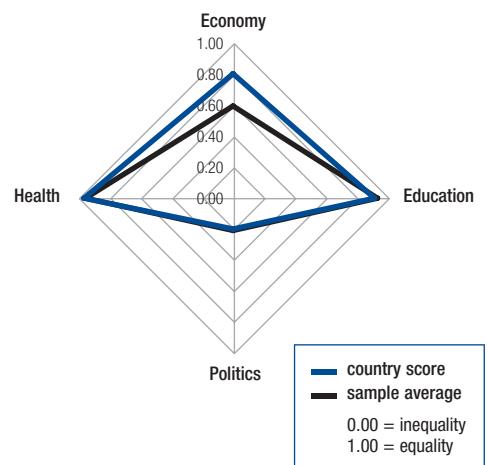
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	77	0.24	0.25	19	81	0.24
Women in ministerial positions	19	0.50	0.20	33	67	0.50
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



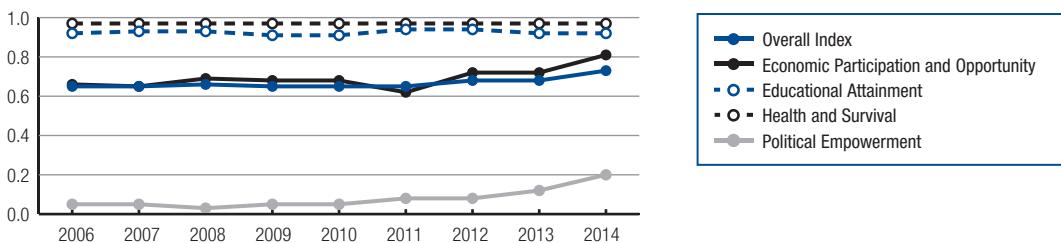
Country score vs sample average



Kenya

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	37	0.726	9	0.810	115	0.923	80	0.973	48	0.197
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	78	0.680	44	0.715	107	0.923	102	0.968	85	0.116
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	72	0.677	35	0.724	106	0.937	103	0.968	103	0.079
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	99	0.649	83	0.616	101	0.936	102	0.968	100	0.077
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	96	0.650	82	0.615	102	0.940	101	0.968	98	0.077
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	97	0.651	50	0.683	106	0.909	110	0.968	122	0.045
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	88	0.655	41	0.693	102	0.926	105	0.968	121	0.032
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	83	0.651	59	0.649	97	0.934	104	0.968	104	0.053
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	73	0.649	40	0.657	88	0.918	96	0.966	93	0.053

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	—, —
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	32
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	39, 46
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	13
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	49

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	18, 82
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	19, 81
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	30, 70
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	39, 61

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	191.2, 219.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	136.8, 148.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	28.1, 42.6
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	17.5, 21.9
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	145.5, 129.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	28.7, 29.3
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	26.0, 49.8
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	15.5, 17.3

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	22, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	20
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	400 [250-680]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	4.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	93.6
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	92
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	44
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	46
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	90
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	14
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits.....	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.5
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	27.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	1.0
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	1.0
Year women received right to vote.....	1919, 1963
Quota type (single/lower house).....	Reserved seats
Voluntary political party quotas.....	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Korea Rep.

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **117**
Score **0.640**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

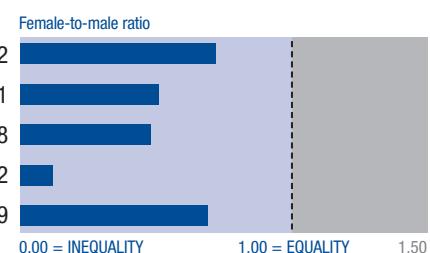
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,199.88
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	31,901
Total population (millions)	50.22
Population growth (%)	0.43
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99

Country Score Card

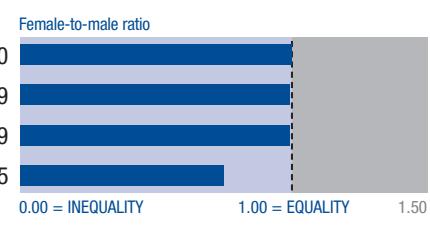
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 124

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	86	0.72	0.67	55	76	0.72
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	125	0.51	0.61	—	—	0.51
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	109	0.48	0.53	19,395	40,000	0.48
Legislators, senior officials and managers	113	0.12	0.27	11	89	0.12
Professional and technical workers	98	0.69	0.65	41	59	0.69



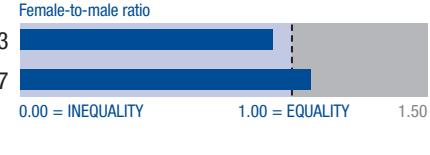
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 103

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	83	0.99	0.94	99	99	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education.....	85	0.99	0.62	96	96	0.99
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	114	0.75	0.88	84	111	0.75



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 74

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	122	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	75	70	1.07

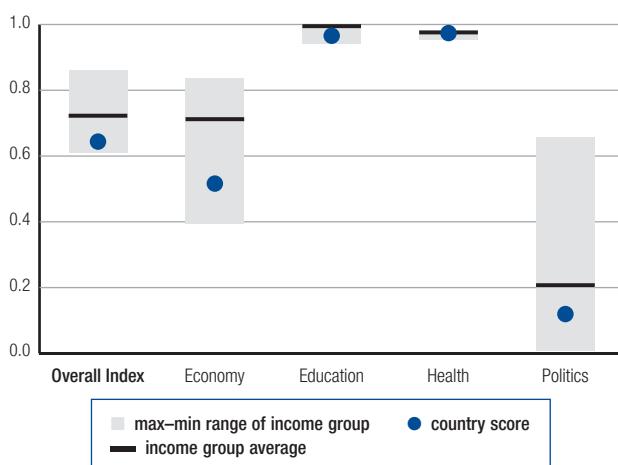


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 93

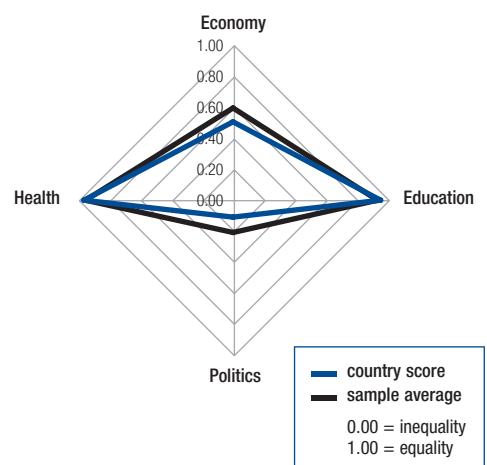
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	91	0.19	0.25	16	84	0.19
Women in ministerial positions	94	0.13	0.20	12	88	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	39	0.05	0.20	2	48	0.05



Country score within income group



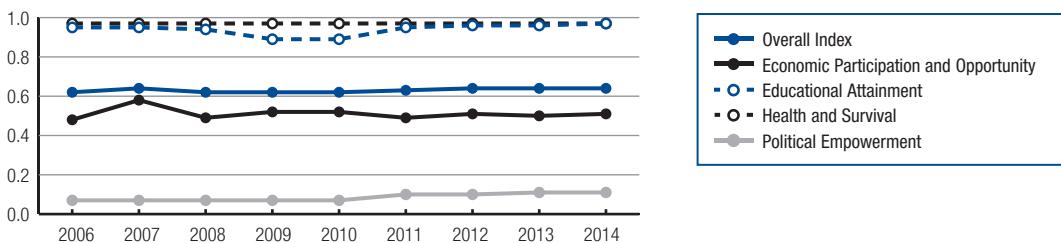
Country score vs sample average



Korea, Rep.

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	117	0.640	124	0.512	103	0.965	74	0.973	93	0.112
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	111	0.635	118	0.504	100	0.959	75	0.973	86	0.105
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	108	0.636	116	0.509	99	0.959	78	0.973	86	0.101
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	107	0.628	117	0.493	97	0.948	78	0.974	90	0.097
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	104	0.634	111	0.520	100	0.947	79	0.973	86	0.097
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	115	0.615	113	0.520	109	0.894	80	0.973	104	0.071
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	108	0.615	110	0.487	99	0.937	107	0.967	102	0.071
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	97	0.641	90	0.580	94	0.949	106	0.967	95	0.067
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	92	0.616	96	0.481	82	0.948	94	0.967	84	0.067

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	3.0 , 3.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	14.7 , 6.7
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	43
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	227 , 45
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	93 , 93
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	3.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	19

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	80 , 88
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	86 , 89
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	33 , 67
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	13 , 87

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	76.2 , 112.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	74.8 , 174.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	12.4 , 20.5
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	11.7 , 33.3
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.0 , 0.4
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	2.4 , 6.8
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	0.6 , 1.2

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	—, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	27 [21-36]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	2.2
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	29
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	80
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	90
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Employer and Government
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	0
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	0
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1948
Quota type (single/lower house).....	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas.....	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Kuwait

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **113**
Score **0.646**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

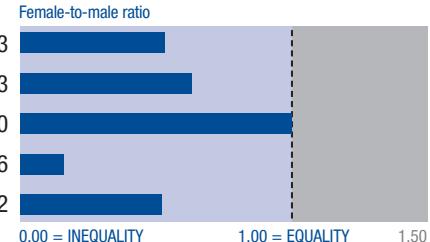
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	96.63
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	84,188
Total population (millions)	3.37
Population growth (%)	3.57
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.48

Country Score Card

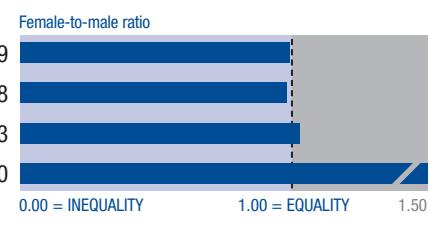
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 106

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	122	0.53	0.67	45	85	0.53
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	78	0.63	0.61	—	—	0.63
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	1	1.00	0.53	40,000	40,000	1.00
Legislators, senior officials and managers	106	0.16	0.27	14	86	0.16
Professional and technical workers	109	0.52	0.65	34	66	0.52



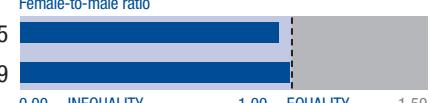
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	66	0.99	0.87	95	96	0.99
Enrolment in primary education.....	106	0.98	0.94	91	93	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	88	86	1.03
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	31	15	2.10



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 134

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	140	0.99	1.04	67	68	0.99

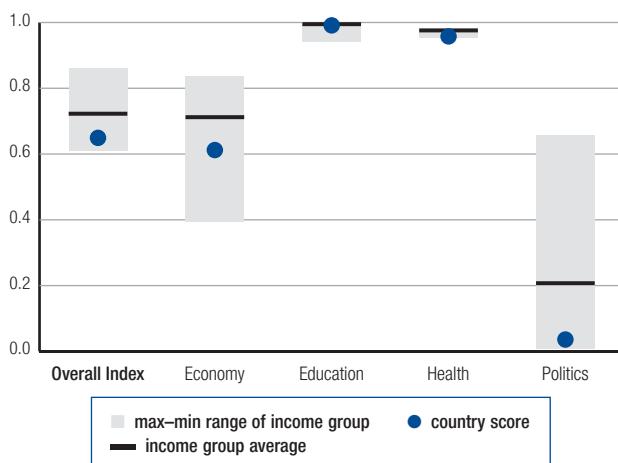


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

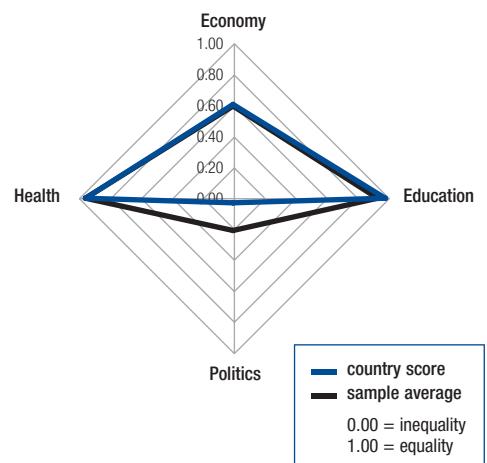
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	134	0.03	0.25	3	97	0.03
Women in ministerial positions	122	0.07	0.20	7	93	0.07
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



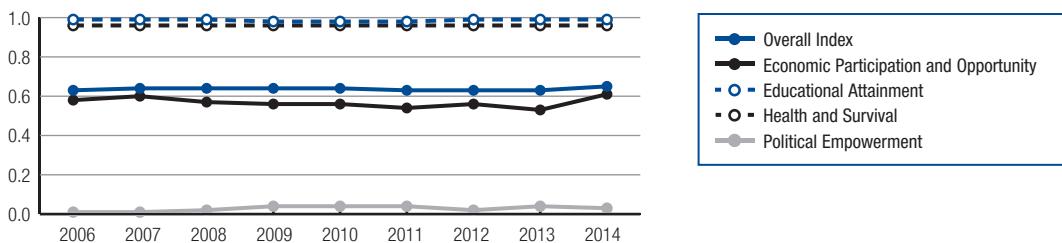
Country score vs sample average



Kuwait

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	113	0.646	106	0.608	76	0.991	134	0.957	137	0.027
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	116	0.629	115	0.525	57	0.994	112	0.961	126	0.037
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	109	0.632	106	0.557	60	0.994	111	0.961	130	0.016
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	105	0.632	107	0.541	84	0.983	111	0.961	116	0.043
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	105	0.632	107	0.537	83	0.986	110	0.961	114	0.043
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	105	0.636	106	0.557	86	0.981	116	0.961	124	0.043
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	101	0.636	92	0.570	74	0.990	112	0.961	125	0.022
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	96	0.641	80	0.604	63	0.989	110	0.961	126	0.010
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	86	0.634	72	0.577	41	0.993	105	0.961	114	0.005

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	4.9, 2.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	23
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	80, 93
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	41, 59

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	233.5, 243.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	78.4, 73.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	33.6, 21.3
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	17.0, 10.0
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.1, 0.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	3.2, 3.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	2.3, 2.1

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	28, 29
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	14 [6-32]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	14.5
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	70
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	1.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.5
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	1.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	2005
Quota type (single/lower house).....	—
Voluntary political party quotas.....	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Kyrgyz Republic

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **67**
Score **0.697**

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

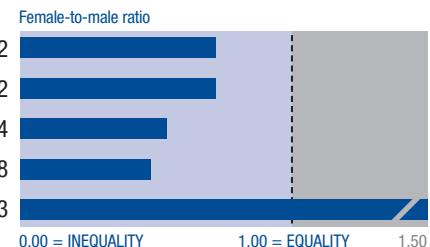
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	3.58
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	2,870
Total population (millions)	5.72
Population growth (%)	1.98
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

Country Score Card

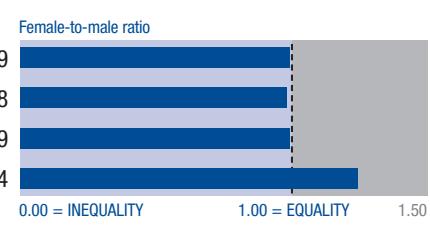
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 62

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	89	0.72	0.67	59	82	0.72
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	30	0.72	0.61	—	—	0.72
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	94	0.54	0.53	2,050	3,766	0.54
Legislators, senior officials and managers	57	0.48	0.27	32	68	0.48
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	65	35	1.83



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 87

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	61	0.99	0.87	99	100	0.99
Enrolment in primary education.....	111	0.98	0.94	89	92	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education.....	86	0.99	0.62	80	81	0.99
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	46	37	1.24



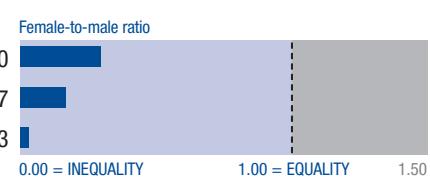
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 74

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	122	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	63	58	1.09

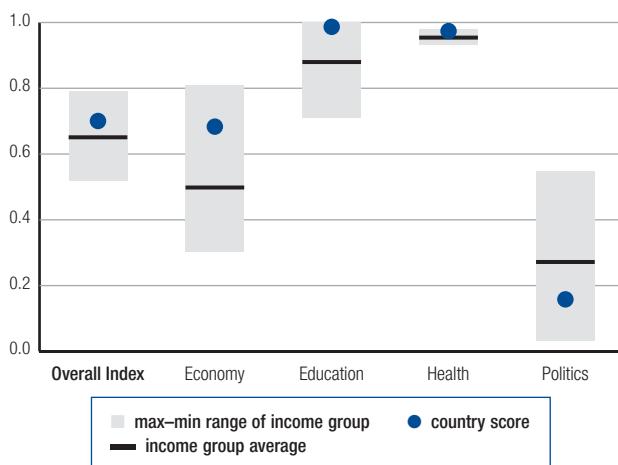


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 71

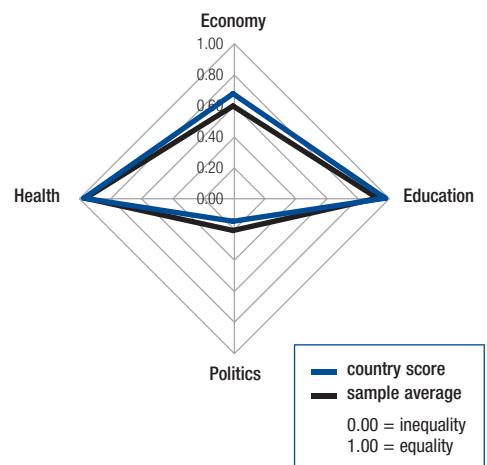
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	61	0.30	0.25	23	77	0.30
Women in ministerial positions	82	0.17	0.20	14	86	0.17
Years with female head of state (last 50)	42	0.03	0.20	2	48	0.03



Country score within income group



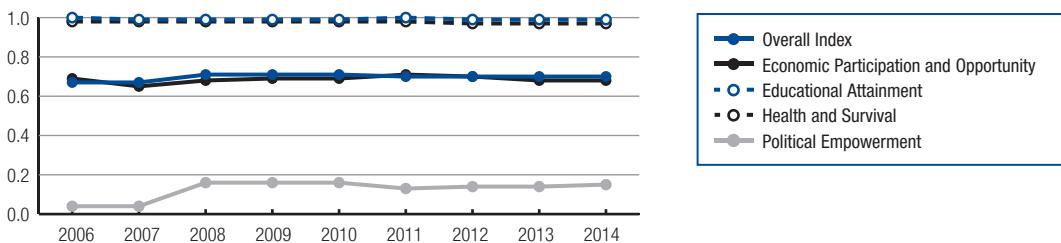
Country score vs sample average



Kyrgyz Republic

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	67	0.697	62	0.680	87	0.986	74	0.973	71	0.151
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	63	0.695	60	0.679	77	0.989	75	0.973	71	0.138
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	54	0.701	46	0.704	74	0.990	78	0.973	68	0.138
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	44	0.704	43	0.707	39	0.996	1	0.980	68	0.132
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	51	0.697	52	0.680	48	0.995	1	0.980	65	0.135
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	41	0.706	46	0.687	59	0.994	1	0.980	43	0.164
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	41	0.705	47	0.682	63	0.993	1	0.980	44	0.164
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	70	0.665	57	0.653	43	0.994	1	0.980	118	0.035
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	52	0.674	26	0.687	33	0.995	1	0.980	107	0.035

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	9.4, 7.3
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	43
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	4, 4
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	29
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	51

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	36, 64
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	42, 58
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	63, 37
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	462.3, 660.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	86.0, 118.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	10.3, 8.6
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	35.0, 69.9
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.3, 2.7
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	6.7, 17.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	2.5, 2.9

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	23, 26
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	75 [47-120]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	3.1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	29.3
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	97
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	48
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	126
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	22
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer and Government
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	0
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	0
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.5
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1918
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Lao PDR

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **60**
Score **0.704**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

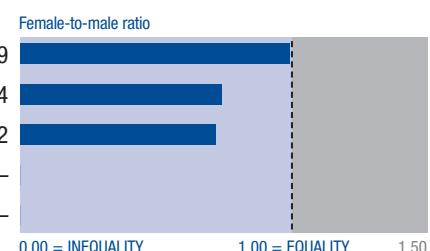
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	5.08
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	4,388
Total population (millions)	6.77
Population growth (%)	1.85
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

Country Score Card

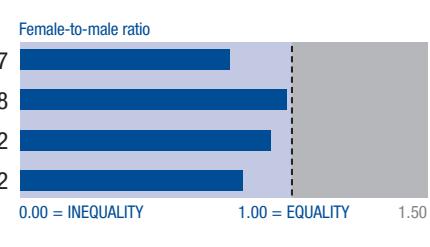
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 13

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	5	0.99	0.67	80	81	0.99
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	23	0.74	0.61	—	—	0.74
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	32	0.72	0.53	3,753	5,184	0.72
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.65	—	—	—



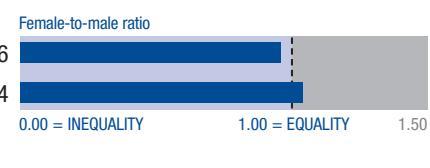
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 118

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	121	0.77	0.87	63	82	0.77
Enrolment in primary education.....	109	0.98	0.94	95	97	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education.....	106	0.92	0.62	40	43	0.92
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	109	0.82	0.88	15	18	0.82



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 86

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy.....	95	1.04	1.04	58	56	1.04

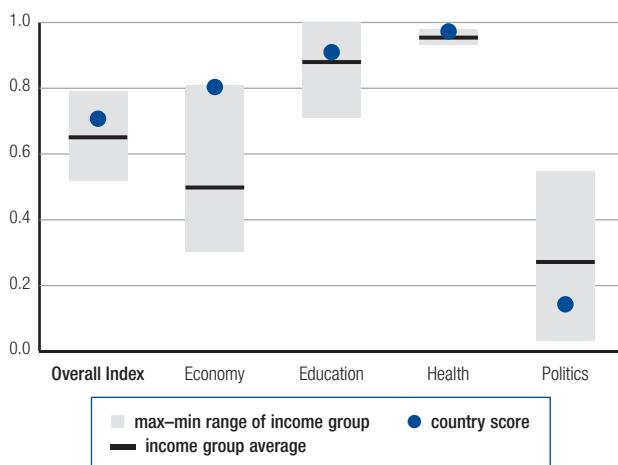


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 81

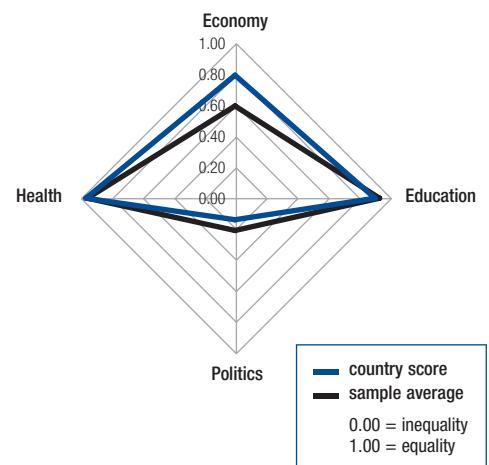
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	53	0.33	0.25	25	75	0.33
Women in ministerial positions	97	0.13	0.20	12	88	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



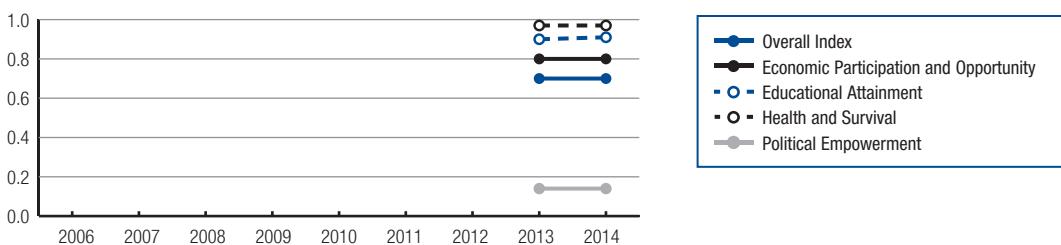
Country score vs sample average



Lao PDR

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	60	0.704	13	0.802	118	0.908	86	0.972	81	0.135
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	60	0.699	8	0.800	113	0.895	106	0.967	73	0.135
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	1.4, 1.3
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	32
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	26, 27
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	32
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	42

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	20, 80
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	17, 83
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	326.6, 368.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer.....	105.6, 174.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	33.8, 24.3
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	77.4, 84.6
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	5.3, 7.9
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	4.8, 5.6
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	13.2, 25.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	30.6, 32.5

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	22, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	20
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	220 [130-370]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	3.1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	65.0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	53
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	40
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	38
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	90
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.5
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote.....	1958
Quota type (single/lower house).....	—
Voluntary political party quotas.....	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Latvia

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
15
Score
0.769

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

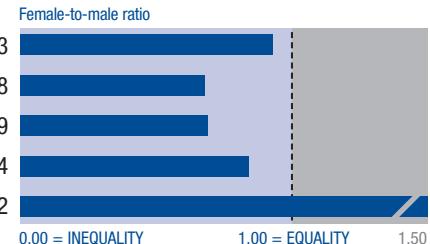
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	17.14
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	21,233
Total population (millions)	2.01
Population growth (%)	-1.03
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.85

Country Score Card

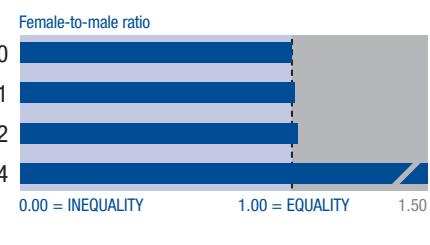
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 16

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	19	0.93	0.67	72	77	0.93
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	55	0.68	0.61	—	—	0.68
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	41	0.69	0.53	18,056	26,271	0.69
Legislators, senior officials and managers	8	0.84	0.27	46	54	0.84
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	63	37	1.72



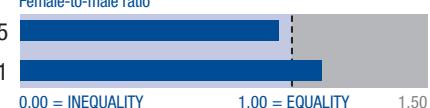
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	98	97	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	84	83	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	79	52	1.54



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	68	61	1.11

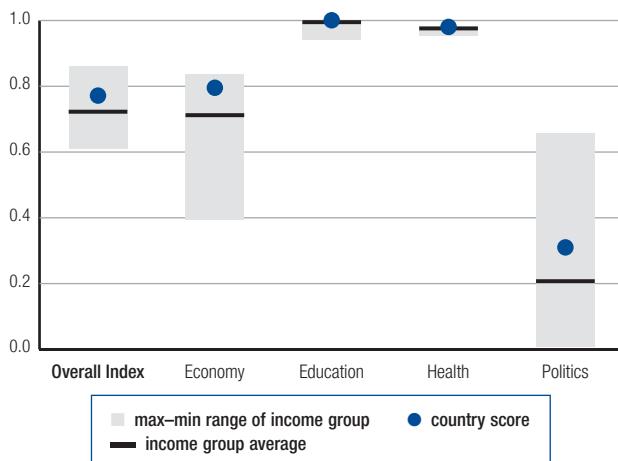


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

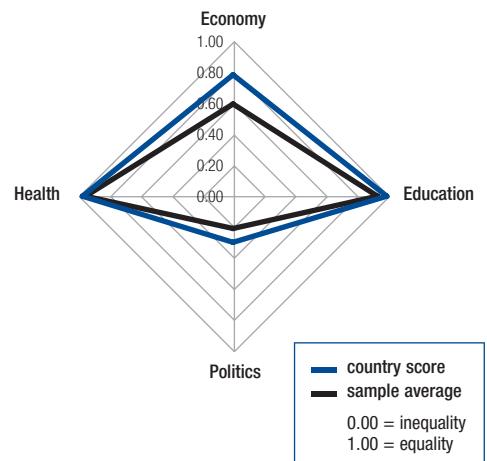
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	53	0.33	0.25	25	75	0.33
Women in ministerial positions	29	0.44	0.20	31	69	0.44
Years with female head of state (last 50)	13	0.20	0.20	8	42	0.20



Country score within income group



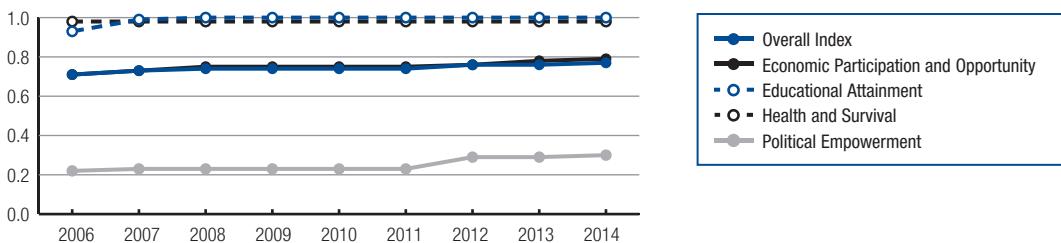
Country score vs sample average



Latvia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	15	0.769	16	0.793	1	1.000	1	0.980	25	0.304
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	12	0.761	17	0.777	1	1.000	1	0.980	26	0.288
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	15	0.757	20	0.762	1	1.000	1	0.980	26	0.288
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	19	0.740	22	0.750	1	1.000	1	0.980	33	0.230
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	18	0.743	21	0.752	1	1.000	1	0.980	31	0.240
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	14	0.742	14	0.754	1	1.000	1	0.980	31	0.233
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	10	0.740	13	0.746	1	1.000	1	0.980	31	0.233
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	13	0.733	17	0.734	70	0.986	1	0.980	19	0.233
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	19	0.709	20	0.705	85	0.931	1	0.980	21	0.221

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	13.9 , 16.0
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	11.6 , 7.1
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	55
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	92 , 87
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	31
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	46

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	72 , 74
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	25 , 75
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	30 , 70
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	60 , 40
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	53 , 47

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	266.5 , 512.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer.....	115.7 , 238.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	19.1 , 24.6
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	3.7 , 17.8
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	1.8 , 6.4
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.8 , 4.0
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	30 , 32
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	13 [7-24]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	13.5
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	25
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	112
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	68
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	10
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	68
Provider of paternity benefits	Government 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1918
Quota type (single/lower house)	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Lebanon

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **135**
Score **0.592**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

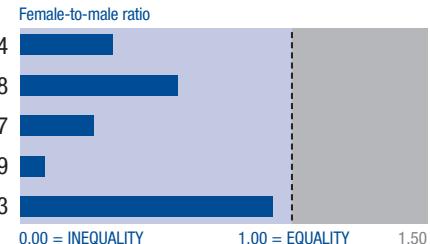
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	32.35
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	16,633
Total population (millions)	4.47
Population growth (%)	0.96
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.95

Country Score Card

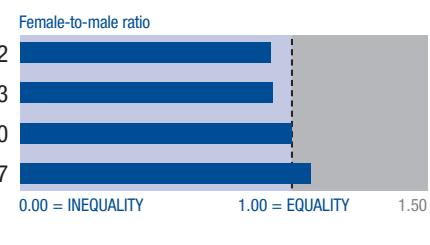
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 133

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	135	0.34	0.67	26	76	0.34
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	104	0.58	0.61	—	—	0.58
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	134	0.27	0.53	7,106	26,157	0.27
Legislators, senior officials and managers	118	0.09	0.27	8	92	0.09
Professional and technical workers	70	0.93	0.65	48	52	0.93



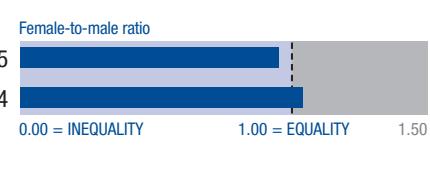
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 106

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	103	0.92	0.87	86	93	0.92
Enrolment in primary education.....	128	0.93	0.94	90	97	0.93
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	68	67	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	48	45	1.07



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 62

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	76	1.04	1.04	71	68	1.04

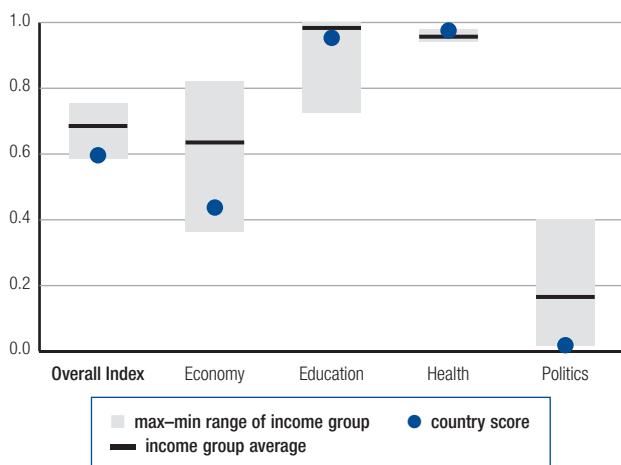


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 141

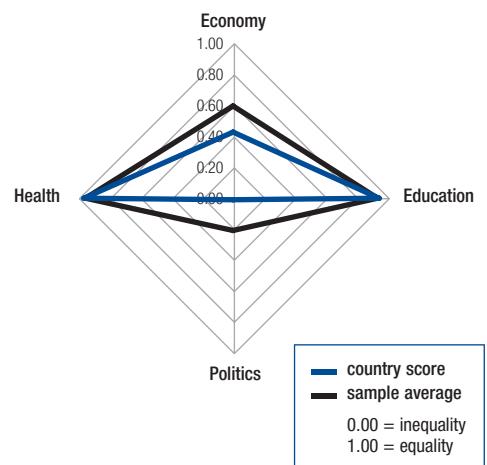
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	131	0.03	0.25	3	97	0.03
Women in ministerial positions	138	0.00	0.20	0	100	0.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



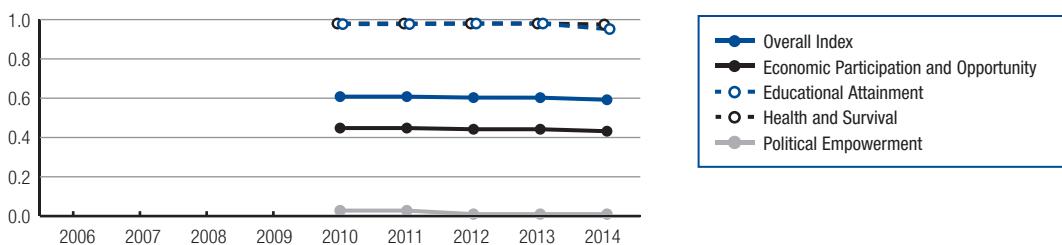
Country score vs sample average



Lebanon

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	135	0.592	133	0.432	106	0.952	62	0.975	141	0.010
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	123	0.603	126	0.442	87	0.980	1	0.980	133	0.010
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	122	0.603	125	0.442	86	0.980	1	0.980	131	0.010
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	118	0.608	123	0.448	90	0.977	1	0.980	128	0.028
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	116	0.608	124	0.448	91	0.977	1	0.980	127	0.028
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	10.1, 8.6
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	14
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	26, 49
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	3.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	29
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	34

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	39, 61
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	43, 57
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	36, 64
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	160.4, 267.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	91.8, 105.7
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	9.2, 24.7
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	14.4, 23.8
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	1.8, 4.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.8, 2.0
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	2.8, 5.4

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	28, 32
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	16 [9-29]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	12.0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	49
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.5
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.8
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1952
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Lesotho

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **38**
Score **0.725**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

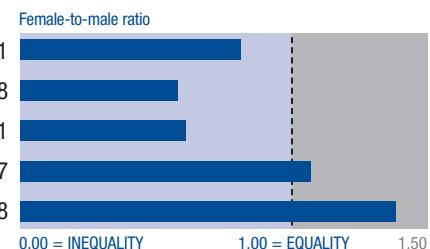
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	2.03
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	2,390
Total population (millions)	2.07
Population growth (%)	1.11
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

Country Score Card

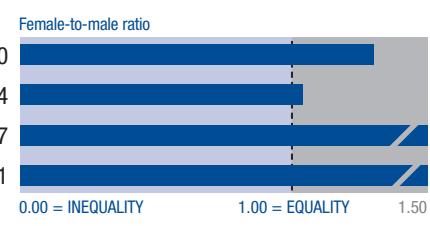
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 32

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	67	0.81	0.67	60	75	0.81
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	103	0.58	0.61	—	—	0.58
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	70	0.61	0.53	1,827	3,009	0.61
Legislators, senior officials and managers	1	1.00	0.27	52	48	1.07
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	58	42	1.38



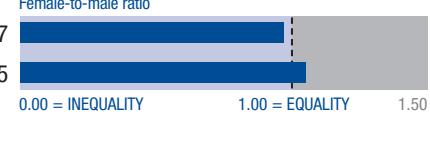
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	85	66	1.30
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	83	80	1.04
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	41	26	1.57
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	13	9	1.51



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 60

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy.....	72	1.05	1.04	44	42	1.05

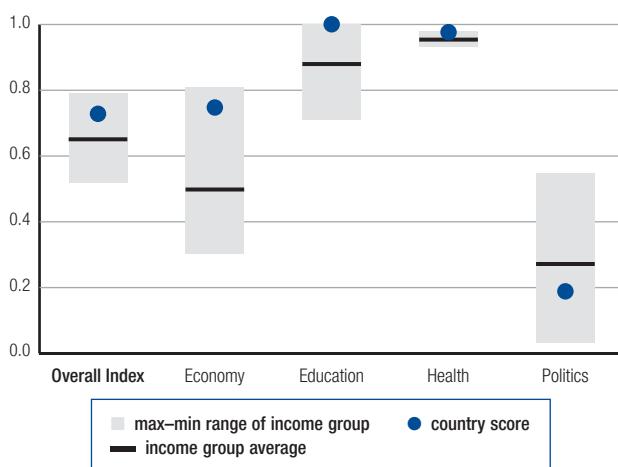


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

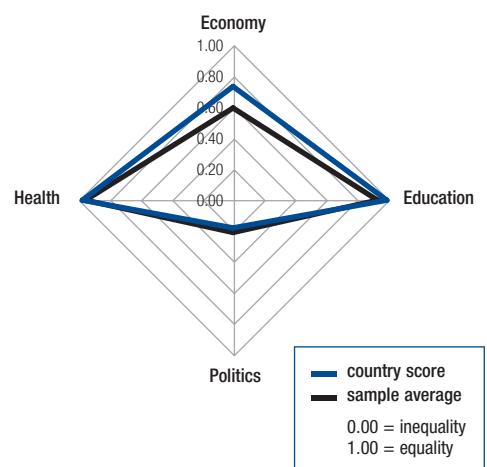
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	42	0.36	0.25	27	73	0.36
Women in ministerial positions	49	0.28	0.20	22	78	0.28
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



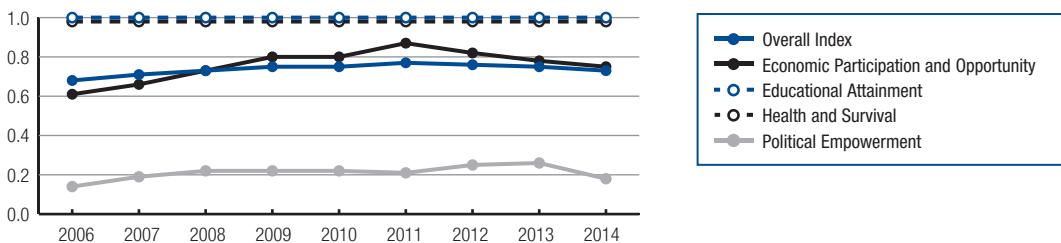
Country score vs sample average



Lesotho

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	38	0.725	32	0.745	1	1.000	60	0.976	57	0.181
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	16	0.753	18	0.776	1	1.000	1	0.980	35	0.257
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	14	0.761	6	0.816	1	1.000	1	0.980	33	0.247
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	9	0.767	2	0.874	1	1.000	1	0.980	35	0.213
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	8	0.768	1	0.879	1	1.000	1	0.980	34	0.213
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	10	0.750	4	0.801	1	1.000	1	0.980	34	0.217
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	16	0.732	21	0.731	1	1.000	1	0.980	33	0.217
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	26	0.708	53	0.661	1	1.000	1	0.980	27	0.190
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	43	0.681	61	0.607	1	1.000	1	0.980	41	0.136

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	28.0 , 23.0
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	44 , 56
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	51
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	17 , 20
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.1
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	22
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	18

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	54 , 46
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	30 , 70
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	34 , 66

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	309.9 , 301.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	63.8 , 88.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	87.3 , 53.7
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	65.4 , 133.2
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	759.2 , 818.8
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	11.6 , 43.1
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	11.1 , 16.0

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	24 , 28
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	18
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	490 [300-770]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	3.1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	89.4
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	92
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	62
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	47
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	84
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.8
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	No
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	1.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1965
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Liberia

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **111**
Score **0.646**

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

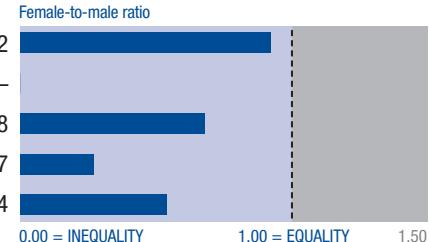
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	1.29
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	782
Total population (millions)	4.29
Population growth (%)	2.44
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01

Country Score Card

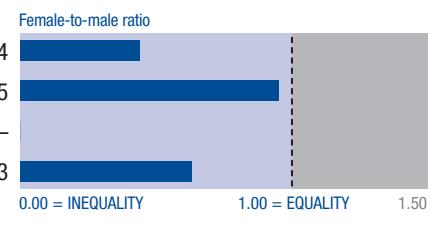
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 94

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	22	0.92	0.67	59	65	0.92
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.61	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	43	0.68	0.53	644	946	0.68
Legislators, senior officials and managers	94	0.27	0.27	21	79	0.27
Professional and technical workers	106	0.54	0.65	35	65	0.54



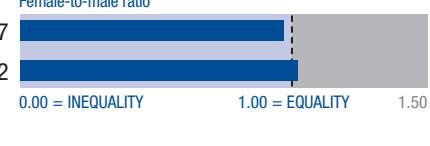
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 135

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	140	0.44	0.87	27	61	0.44
Enrolment in primary education.....	125	0.95	0.94	40	42	0.95
Enrolment in secondary education.....	—	—	0.62	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	121	0.63	0.88	9	14	0.63



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 112

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy.....	123	1.02	1.04	53	52	1.02

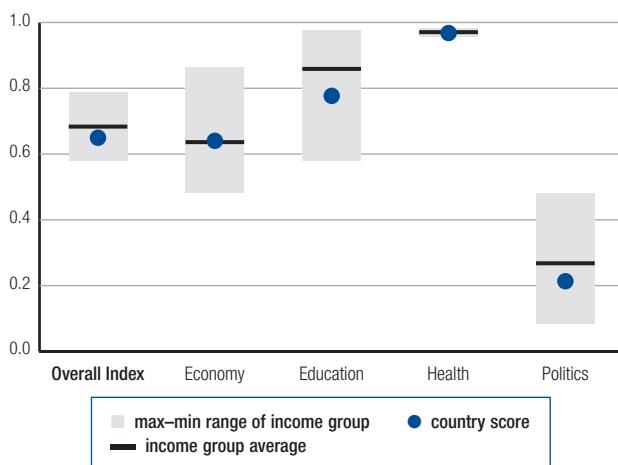


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 46

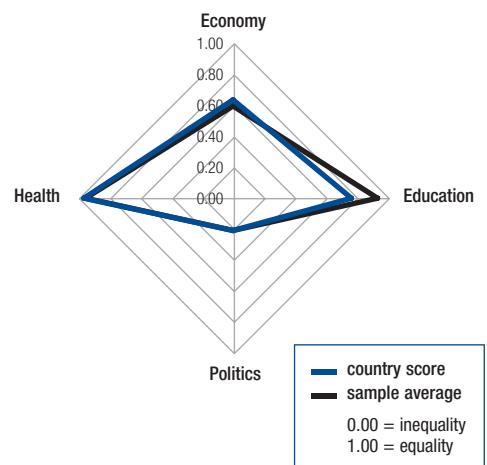
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	112	0.12	0.25	11	89	0.12
Women in ministerial positions	52	0.27	0.20	21	79	0.27
Years with female head of state (last 50)	11	0.23	0.20	9	41	0.23



Country score within income group



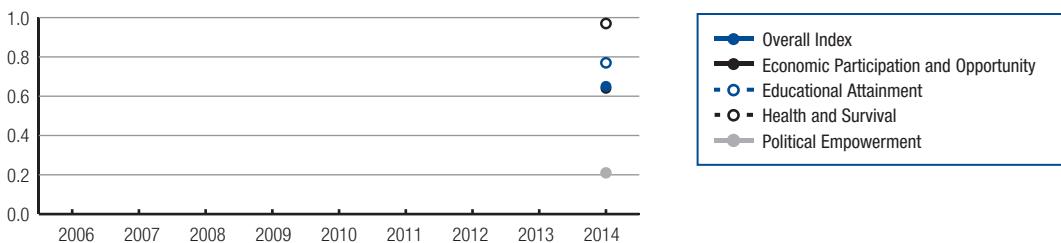
Country score vs sample average



Liberia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	111	0.646	94	0.637	135	0.774	112	0.967	46	0.206
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	4.1, 3.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	60, 40
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	24
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	15, 23
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	—
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	30
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	53

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	20, 80
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	35, 65
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	40, 60
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	256.4, 236.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	82.8, 103.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	39.0, 34.1
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	111.7, 142.0
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	66.6, 55.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	49.8, 56.7
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	26.0, 130.8
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	18.7, 21.9

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	23, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	20
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	640 [350-1200]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	4.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	117.4
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	61
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	11
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	90
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.5
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	58.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	1.0
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1946
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Lithuania

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **44**
Score **0.721**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

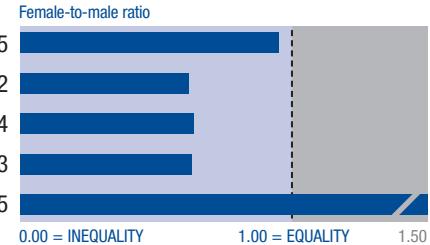
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	30.06
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	23,556
Total population (millions)	2.96
Population growth (%)	-1.07
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.87

Country Score Card

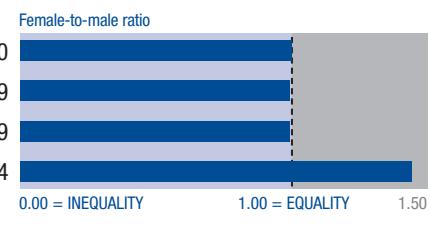
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 35

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	12	0.95	0.67	71	75	0.95
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	86	0.62	0.61	—	—	0.62
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	54	0.64	0.53	19,394	30,166	0.64
Legislators, senior officials and managers	29	0.63	0.27	39	61	0.63
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	68	32	2.15



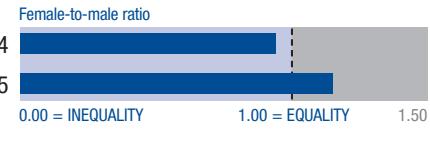
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	91	0.99	0.94	95	96	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education.....	84	0.99	0.62	96	97	0.99
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	88	61	1.44



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 37

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	70	61	1.15

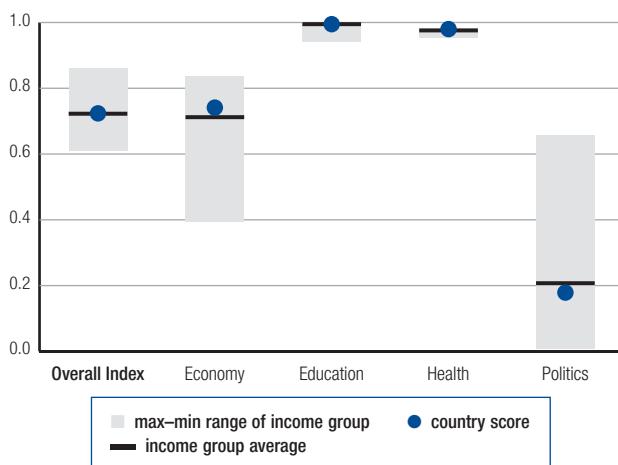


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

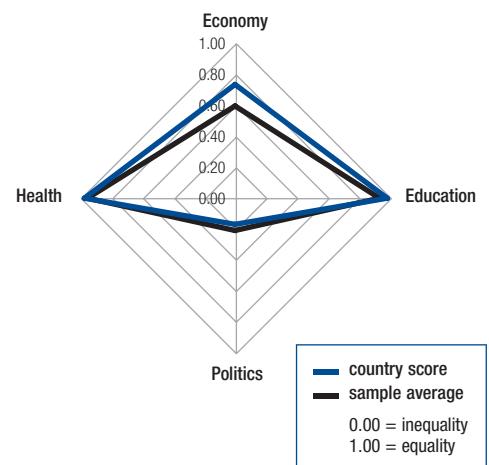
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	58	0.32	0.25	24	76	0.32
Women in ministerial positions	118	0.08	0.20	7	93	0.08
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	18	0.12	0.20	5	45	0.12



Country score within income group



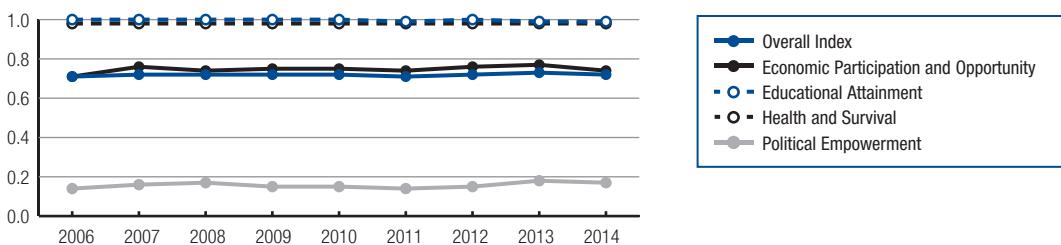
Country score vs sample average



Lithuania

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	44	0.721	35	0.738	61	0.994	37	0.979	65	0.171
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	28	0.731	21	0.769	60	0.993	34	0.979	47	0.183
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	34	0.719	25	0.755	45	0.995	34	0.979	60	0.147
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	37	0.713	26	0.744	60	0.991	1	0.980	65	0.138
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	35	0.713	17	0.756	68	0.989	1	0.980	66	0.128
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	30	0.718	18	0.748	54	0.995	41	0.979	54	0.148
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	23	0.722	17	0.742	53	0.995	38	0.979	40	0.173
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	14	0.723	7	0.761	29	0.998	37	0.979	38	0.155
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	21	0.708	15	0.713	24	0.998	36	0.979	39	0.140

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	11.5, 15.0
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	11.2, 7.3
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	54
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	76, 71
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.1
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	15
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	39

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	67, 68
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	94, 94
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	24, 76
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	27, 73
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	57, 43
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	52, 48

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	241.6, 448.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	100.7, 221.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	3.8, 5.5
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	4.8, 26.4
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.2, 1.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	1.6, 10.0
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	29, 32
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	11 [6-21]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	10.6
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	25
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	63
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	126
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	30
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits.....	Government 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1919
Quota type (single/lower house).....	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas.....	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Luxembourg

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **28**
Score **0.733**

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

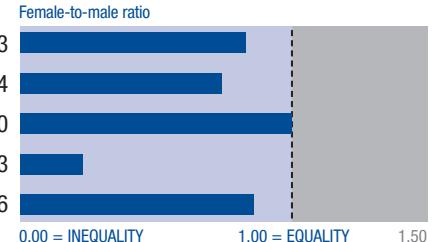
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	42.28
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	86,587
Total population (millions)	0.54
Population growth (%)	2.28
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99

Country Score Card

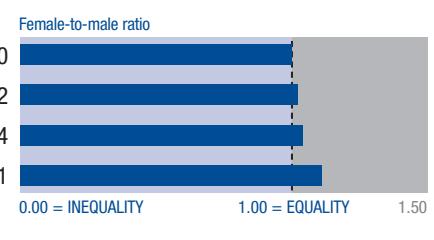
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 29

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	61	0.83	0.67	62	75	0.83
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	22	0.74	0.61	—	—	0.74
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	1	1.00	0.53	40,000	40,000	1.00
Legislators, senior officials and managers	98	0.23	0.27	19	82	0.23
Professional and technical workers	83	0.86	0.65	46	54	0.86



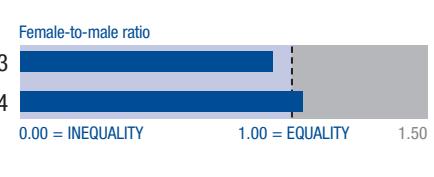
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	93	91	1.02
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	88	85	1.04
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	19	17	1.11



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 106

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	122	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy.....	80	1.04	1.04	73	70	1.04

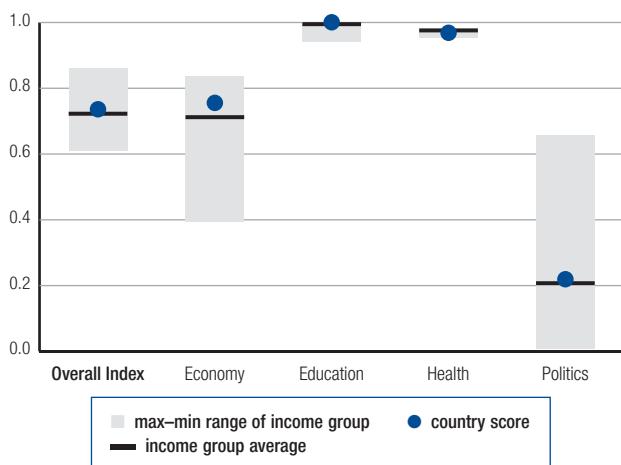


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

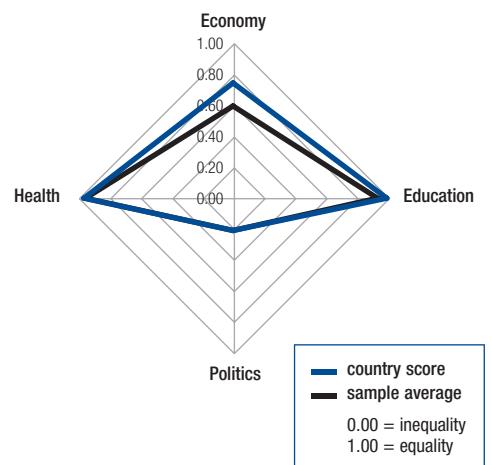
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	37	0.40	0.25	28	72	0.40
Women in ministerial positions	38	0.36	0.20	27	73	0.36
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



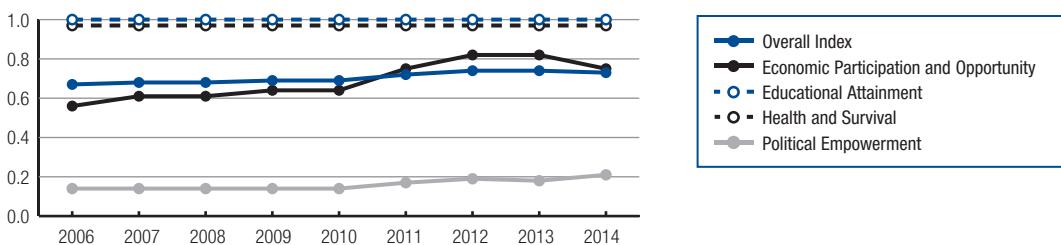
Country score vs sample average



Luxembourg

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	28	0.733	29	0.753	1	1.000	106	0.968	45	0.212
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	21	0.741	7	0.816	1	1.000	85	0.972	51	0.176
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	17	0.744	7	0.815	43	0.996	85	0.972	39	0.193
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	30	0.722	25	0.745	1	1.000	67	0.974	48	0.167
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	26	0.723	22	0.751	1	1.000	67	0.974	49	0.167
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	63	0.689	73	0.638	1	1.000	80	0.973	57	0.144
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	66	0.680	75	0.613	1	1.000	76	0.973	58	0.135
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	58	0.679	78	0.606	1	1.000	74	0.973	50	0.135
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	56	0.667	76	0.560	1	1.000	71	0.973	44	0.135

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	5.9, 4.5
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	27.2, 5.2
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	44
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	95, 94
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	10
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	89, 95
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	27, 73
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	48, 52
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	25, 75
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	29, 71

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	88.2, 131.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	102.9, 153.7
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	6.1, 7.0
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	17.5, 24.7
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.4, 0.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.1, 0.1
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	28, 31
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	11 [7-18]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	8.3
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	29
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of maternity benefits	—
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1919
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Macedonia, FYR

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
70
Score
0.694

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

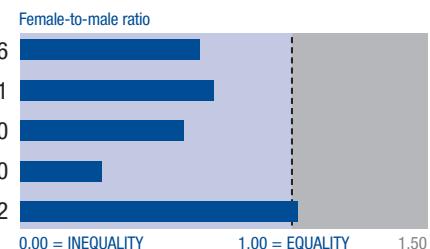
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	7.54
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	11,645
Total population (millions)	2.11
Population growth (%)	0.08
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

Country Score Card

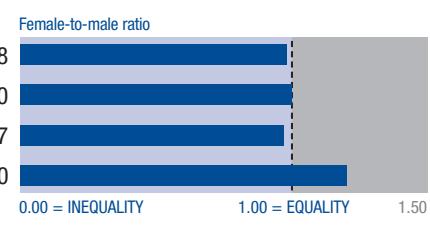
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 80

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	100	0.66	0.67	51	77	0.66
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	34	0.71	0.61	—	—	0.71
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	75	0.60	0.53	8,847	14,809	0.60
Legislators, senior officials and managers	90	0.30	0.27	23	77	0.30
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	50	50	1.02



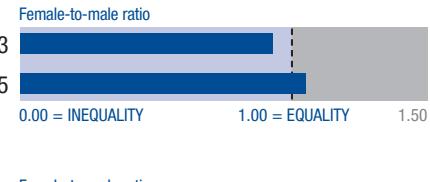
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 77

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	84	0.98	0.87	96	99	0.98
Enrolment in primary education.....	64	1.00	0.94	87	87	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	91	0.97	0.62	77	79	0.97
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	42	35	1.20



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 131

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	135	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy.....	75	1.05	1.04	68	65	1.05

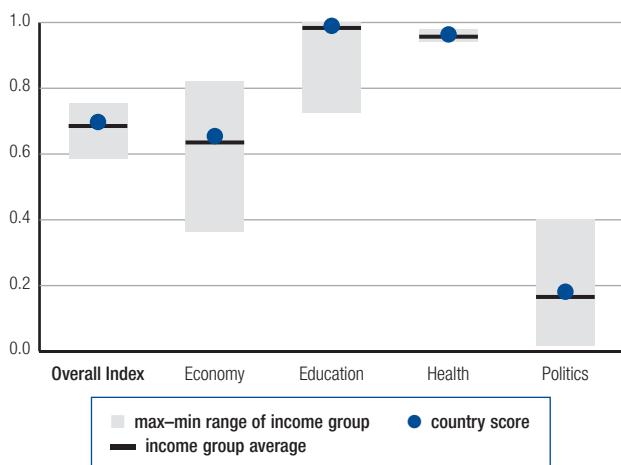


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 63

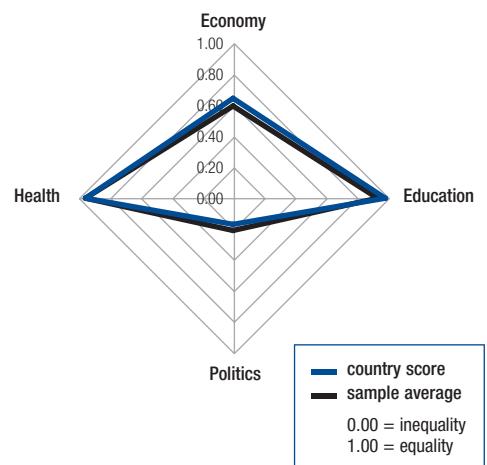
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	26	0.48	0.25	33	67	0.48
Women in ministerial positions	114	0.10	0.20	9	91	0.10
Years with female head of state (last 50)	58	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



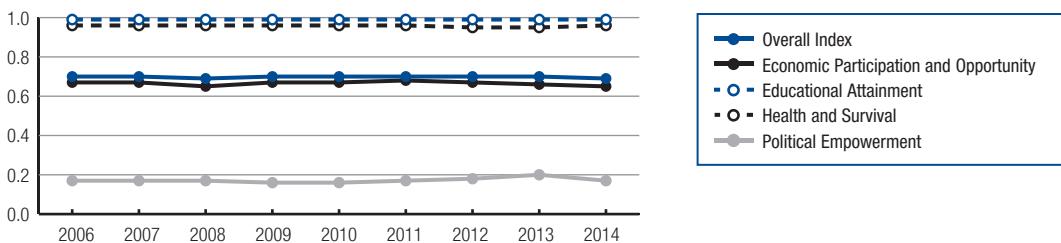
Country score vs sample average



Macedonia, FYR

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	70	0.694	80	0.651	77	0.989	131	0.963	63	0.174
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	57	0.701	71	0.661	75	0.990	128	0.953	40	0.201
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	61	0.697	65	0.665	75	0.990	126	0.953	45	0.179
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	53	0.697	53	0.676	71	0.989	125	0.955	49	0.166
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	49	0.700	53	0.677	72	0.989	124	0.955	43	0.177
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	53	0.695	59	0.666	79	0.988	115	0.963	44	0.163
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	53	0.691	63	0.647	79	0.987	111	0.963	42	0.168
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	35	0.697	51	0.665	72	0.985	109	0.963	30	0.173
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	28	0.698	31	0.671	64	0.985	101	0.964	28	0.173

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	30.3, 31.5
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	7.2, 5.9
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	25, 75
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	42
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	72, 76
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	26
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	29

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	54, 61
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	37, 63
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	39, 61
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	49, 51
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	55, 45

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	366.1, 448.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	110.1, 189.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	27.6, 24.5
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	16.8, 28.6
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.1, 0.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.6, 1.0
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	1.4, 2.8

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	—, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	2
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	7 [3-17]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	18.3
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	270
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1946
Quota type (single/lower house)	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Madagascar

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **41**
Score **0.721**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

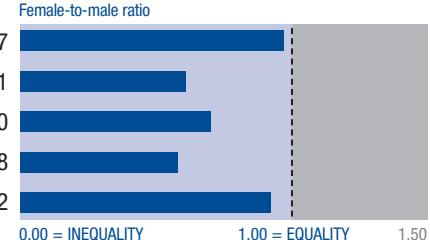
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	6.08
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	1,360
Total population (millions)	22.92
Population growth (%)	2.79
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99

Country Score Card

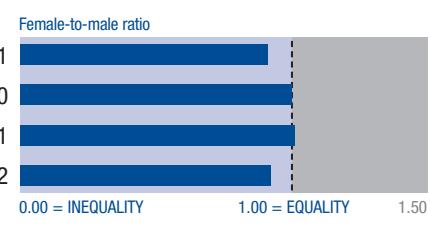
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 37

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	7	0.97	0.67	88	91	0.97
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	92	0.61	0.61	—	—	0.61
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	37	0.70	0.53	1,159	1,647	0.70
Legislators, senior officials and managers	38	0.58	0.27	37	63	0.58
Professional and technical workers	73	0.92	0.65	48	52	0.92



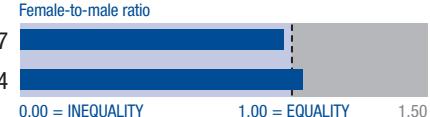
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	104	0.91	0.87	62	67	0.91
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	77	77	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	31	31	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	104	0.92	0.88	4	4	0.92



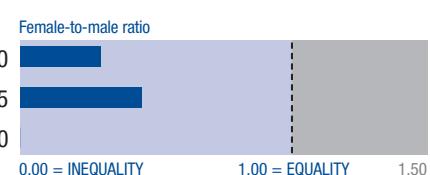
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 82

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy.....	92	1.04	1.04	56	54	1.04

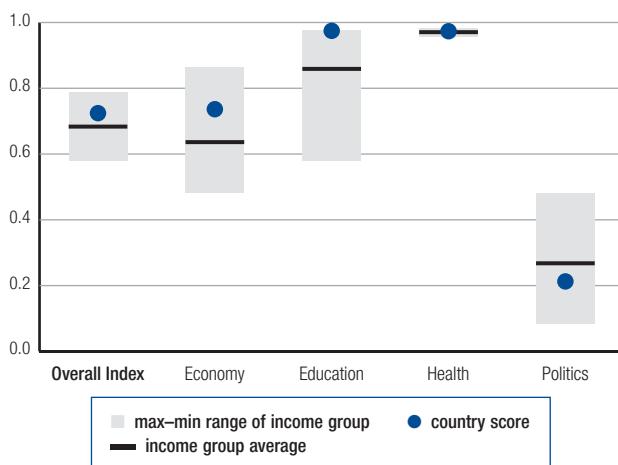


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

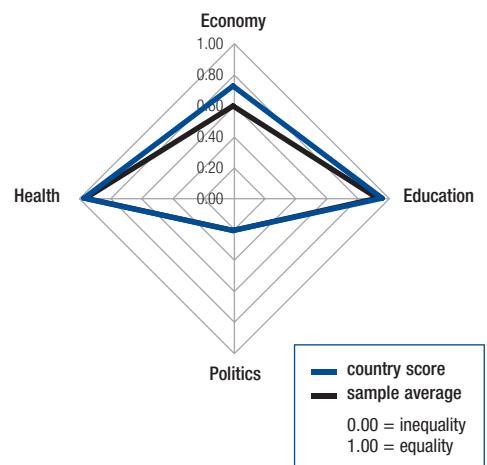
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	62	0.30	0.25	23	77	0.30
Women in ministerial positions	27	0.45	0.20	31	69	0.45
Years with female head of state (last 50)	61	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



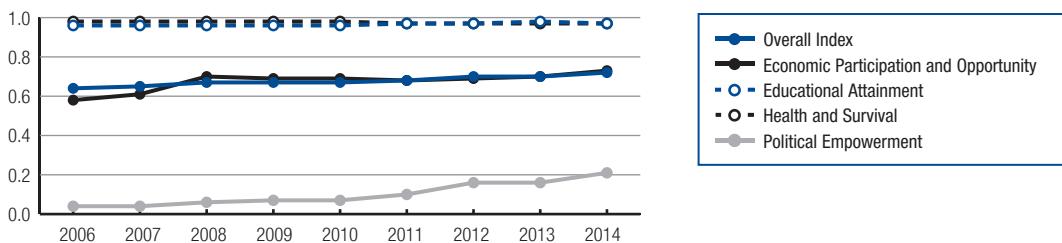
Country score vs sample average



Madagascar

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	41	0.721	37	0.733	95	0.974	82	0.973	47	0.206
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	56	0.702	51	0.703	93	0.975	74	0.973	61	0.155
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	58	0.698	51	0.692	93	0.973	77	0.973	56	0.155
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	71	0.680	52	0.678	91	0.972	81	0.973	93	0.096
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	80	0.671	58	0.671	98	0.959	78	0.973	95	0.082
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	77	0.673	45	0.688	98	0.958	1	0.980	108	0.067
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	74	0.674	38	0.696	94	0.957	1	0.980	111	0.062
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	89	0.646	76	0.609	89	0.958	1	0.980	116	0.038
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	84	0.639	71	0.578	76	0.960	49	0.978	104	0.038

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	3.5, 1.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	27.0, 17.5
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	53, 47
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	35
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	5, 6
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	50

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	26, 74
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	29, 71
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	45, 55
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	36, 64

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	354.6, 349.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	105.9, 151.0
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	20.4, 25.0
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	38.6, 48.3
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	28.8, 38.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	23.9, 28.4
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	53.9, 99.5
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	34.5, 39.2

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	19, 22
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	33
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	440 [270-720]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	4.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	122.8
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	86
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	44
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	40
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	98
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer and Government
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.5
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	1.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1959
Quota type (single/lower house)	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Malawi

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **34**
Score **0.728**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

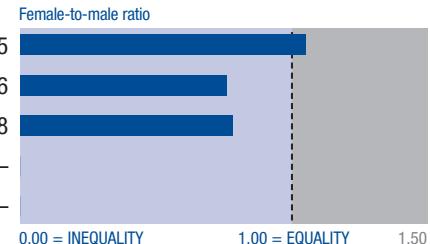
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	3.67
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	740
Total population (millions)	16.36
Population growth (%)	2.83
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

Country Score Card

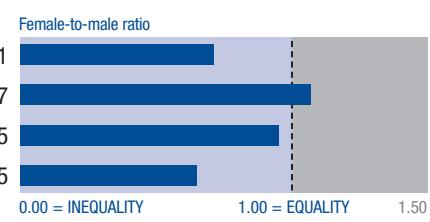
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 3

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	1	1.00	0.67	85	81	1.05
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	17	0.76	0.61	—	—	0.76
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	26	0.78	0.53	659	844	0.78
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.65	—	—	—



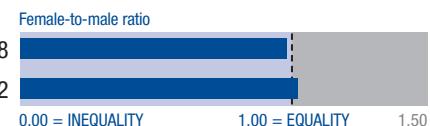
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 121

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	125	0.71	0.87	51	72	0.71
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	96	90	1.07
Enrolment in secondary education.....	102	0.95	0.62	29	30	0.95
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	119	0.65	0.88	1	1	0.65



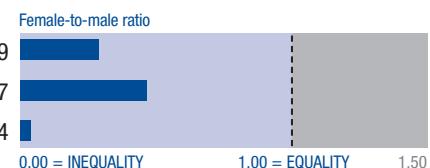
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 110

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.98
Healthy life expectancy.....	121	1.02	1.04	51	50	1.02

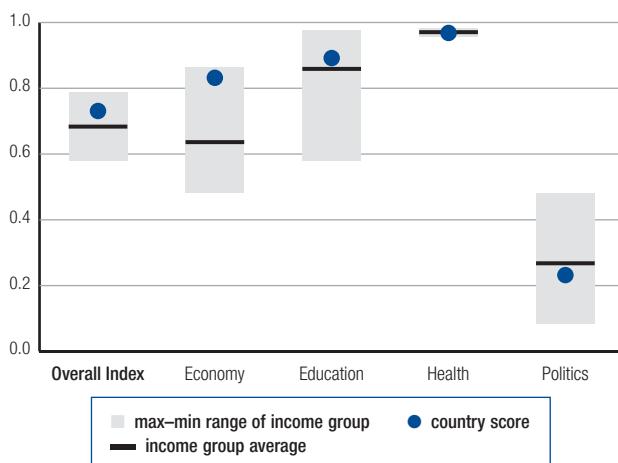


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 41

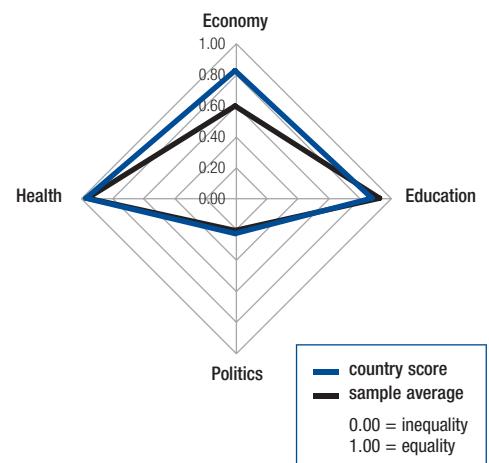
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	66	0.29	0.25	22	78	0.29
Women in ministerial positions	23	0.47	0.20	32	68	0.47
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	40	0.04	0.20	2	48	0.04



Country score within income group



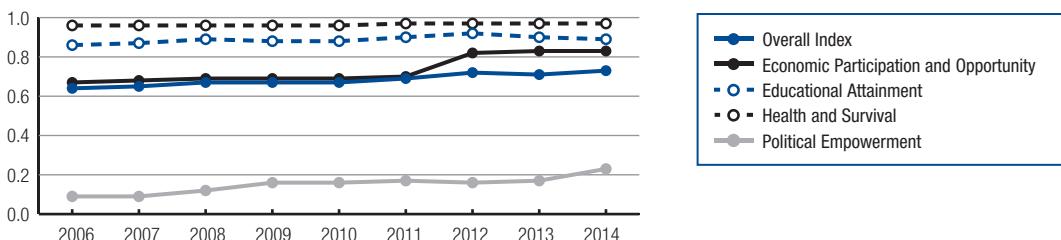
Country score vs sample average



Malawi

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	34	0.728	3	0.830	121	0.890	110	0.967	41	0.225
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	39	0.714	4	0.825	112	0.896	101	0.968	56	0.166
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	36	0.717	5	0.822	111	0.919	102	0.968	53	0.157
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	65	0.685	45	0.700	112	0.897	100	0.968	44	0.174
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	68	0.682	44	0.698	112	0.889	99	0.968	45	0.174
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	76	0.674	42	0.693	113	0.883	116	0.961	48	0.159
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	81	0.666	46	0.687	107	0.894	112	0.961	65	0.124
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	87	0.648	43	0.675	108	0.865	110	0.961	76	0.090
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	81	0.644	36	0.665	96	0.860	106	0.960	68	0.090

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	10.0 , 5.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	11
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	17 , 16
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.0
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	16
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	24

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	17 , 83
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	18 , 82

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	366.7 , 296.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	115.8 , 91.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	23.9 , 37.8
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	28.5 , 54.4
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	324.1 , 371.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	47.2 , 54.5
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	5.9 , 17.9
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	12.6 , 15.2

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	20 , 24
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	36
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	510 [320-830]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	5.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	144.8
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	95
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	71
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	46
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	56
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	5.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1961
Quota type (single/lower house).....	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas.....	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Malaysia

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **107**
Score **0.652**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

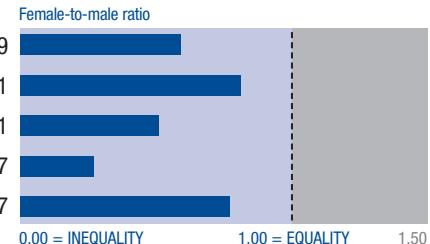
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	207.73
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	21,897
Total population (millions)	29.72
Population growth (%)	1.62
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.03

Country Score Card

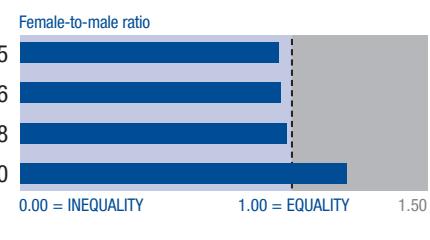
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 104

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	117	0.59	0.67	47	79	0.59
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	5	0.81	0.61	—	—	0.81
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	103	0.51	0.53	15,280	29,711	0.51
Legislators, senior officials and managers	93	0.27	0.27	22	79	0.27
Professional and technical workers	91	0.77	0.65	44	56	0.77



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 100

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	95	0.95	0.87	91	95	0.95
Enrolment in primary education.....	121	0.96	0.94	95	98	0.96
Enrolment in secondary education.....	90	0.98	0.62	66	67	0.98
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	39	33	1.20



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 102

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	122	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy.....	72	1.05	1.04	66	63	1.05

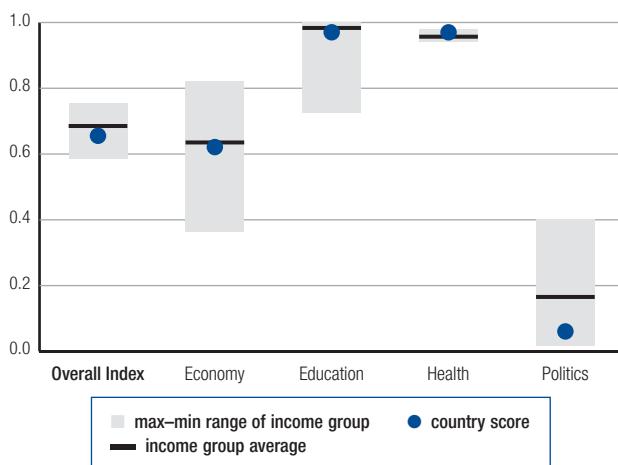


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 132

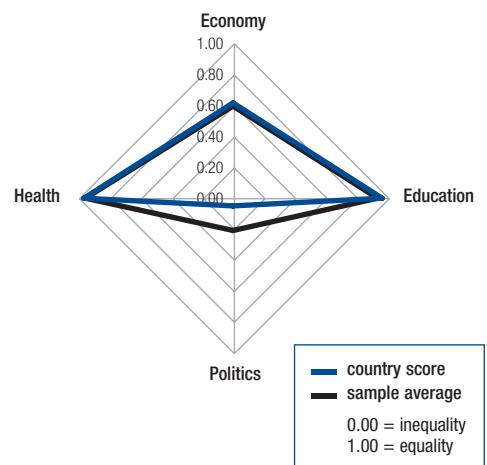
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	116	0.12	0.25	10	90	0.12
Women in ministerial positions	127	0.07	0.20	6	94	0.07
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



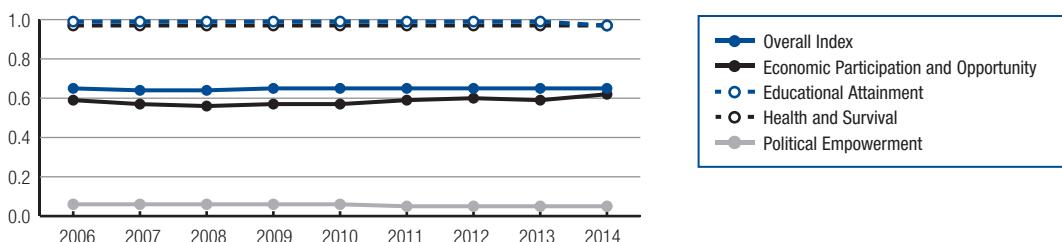
Country score vs sample average



Malaysia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	107	0.652	104	0.617	100	0.969	102	0.969	132	0.052
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	102	0.652	100	0.590	73	0.991	75	0.973	121	0.053
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	100	0.654	98	0.599	72	0.991	78	0.973	120	0.053
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	97	0.653	95	0.594	65	0.991	78	0.974	115	0.052
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	98	0.648	99	0.576	65	0.990	76	0.974	110	0.052
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	100	0.647	103	0.565	77	0.989	103	0.969	113	0.063
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	96	0.644	100	0.555	75	0.990	98	0.969	109	0.063
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	92	0.644	93	0.567	71	0.985	97	0.969	101	0.056
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	72	0.651	68	0.592	63	0.985	80	0.970	90	0.056

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	3.2, 2.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	39
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	63, 69
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	9
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	13

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	39, 61
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	42, 58
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	51, 49
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	45, 55

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	268.8, 324.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	93.2, 103.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	26.5, 23.1
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	36.1, 72.3
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	2.0, 33.9
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	3.5, 11.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	12.7, 13.2

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	26, 28
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	29 [18-46]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	5.7
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	97
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	60
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1957
Quota type (single/lower house)	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Maldives

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **105**
Score **0.656**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

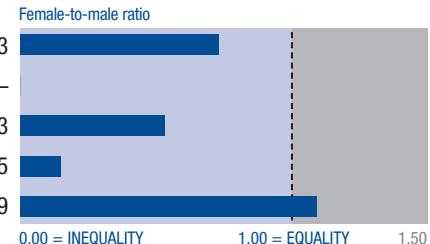
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	1.70
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	11,090
Total population (millions)	0.35
Population growth (%)	1.93
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01

Country Score Card

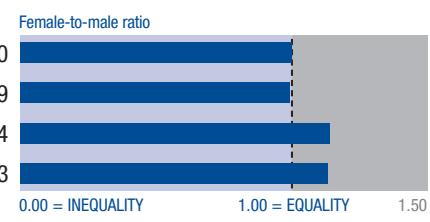
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 110

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	85	0.73	0.67	58	79	0.73
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	—	—	0.61	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	99	0.53	0.53	7,935	14,946	0.53
Legislators, senior officials and managers	108	0.15	0.27	13	87	0.15
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	52	48	1.09



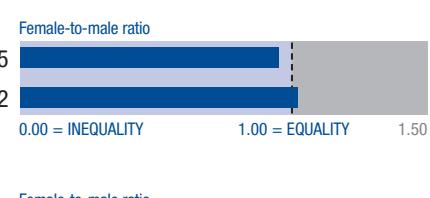
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	98	98	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	98	0.99	0.94	94	95	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	53	46	1.14
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	14	12	1.13



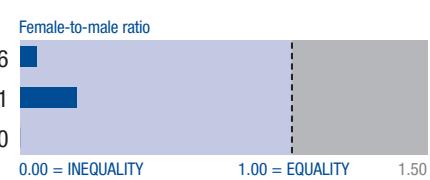
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 125

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	135	1.02	1.04	67	66	1.02

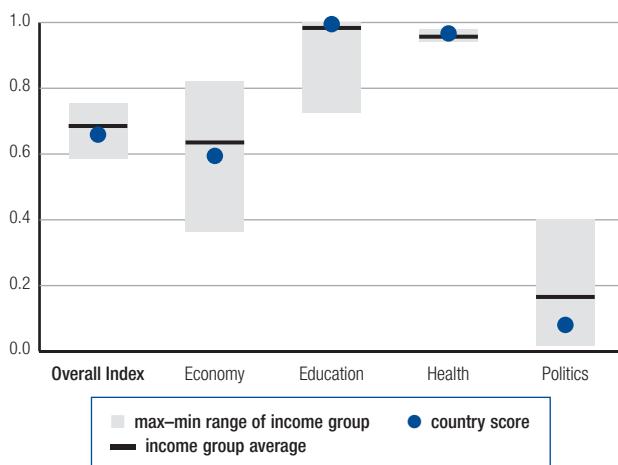


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

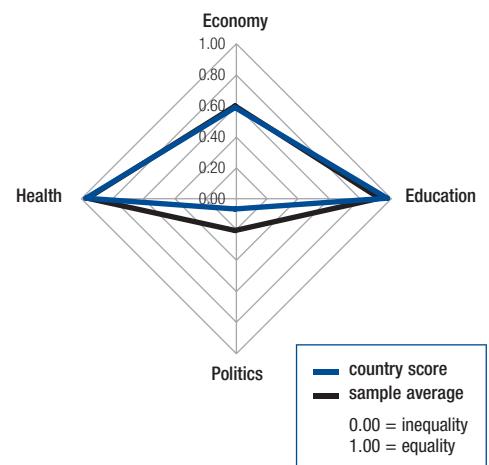
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	129	0.06	0.25	6	94	0.06
Women in ministerial positions	61	0.21	0.20	18	82	0.21
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



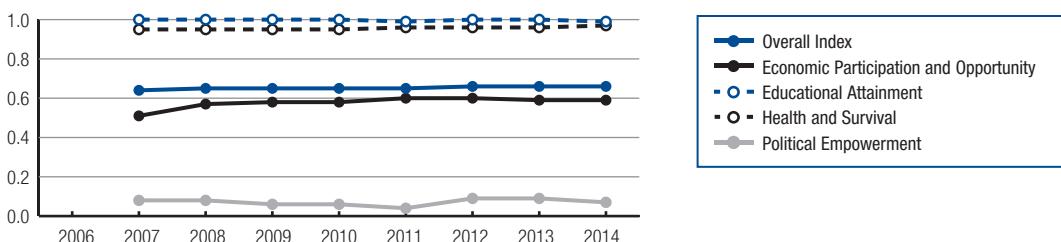
Country score vs sample average



Maldives

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	105	0.656	110	0.590	58	0.994	125	0.966	120	0.072
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	97	0.660	99	0.591	1	1.000	112	0.961	101	0.089
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	95	0.662	100	0.597	26	0.999	111	0.961	96	0.089
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	101	0.648	86	0.602	69	0.990	111	0.961	119	0.039
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	99	0.645	95	0.591	67	0.990	110	0.961	118	0.039
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	99	0.648	97	0.579	1	1.000	126	0.951	112	0.063
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	91	0.650	95	0.566	1	1.000	122	0.951	96	0.083
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	99	0.635	106	0.514	1	1.000	120	0.951	87	0.075
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	23.8 , 7.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	41
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	—, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	—
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	208 , 279.0
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	59.5 , 79.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	14.1 , 12.0
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	69.7 , 52.9
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.5 , 1.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	2.2 , 3.9
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	17.2 , 18.4

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	22 , —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	31 [19-52]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	4.2
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	35
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of maternity benefits	—
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1932
Quota type (single/lower house).....	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Mali

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **138**
Score **0.578**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

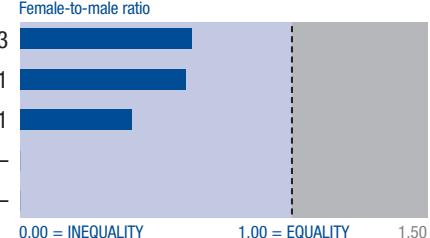
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	7.29
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	1,603
Total population (millions)	15.30
Population growth (%)	2.97
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

Country Score Card

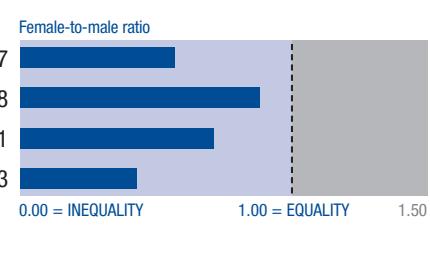
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 118

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	106	0.63	0.67	52	82	0.63
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	91	0.61	0.61	—	—	0.61
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	122	0.41	0.53	949	2,310	0.41
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.65	—	—	—



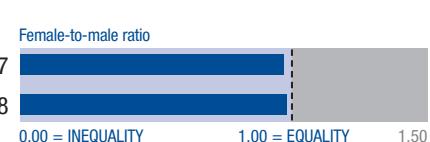
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 136

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	138	0.57	0.87	25	43	0.57
Enrolment in primary education.....	130	0.88	0.94	64	73	0.88
Enrolment in secondary education.....	120	0.71	0.62	28	40	0.71
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	133	0.43	0.88	4	10	0.43



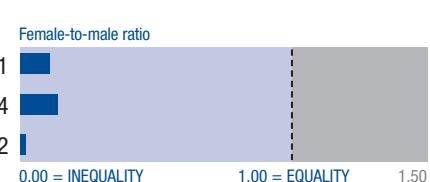
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 135

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy.....	141	0.98	1.04	48	49	0.98

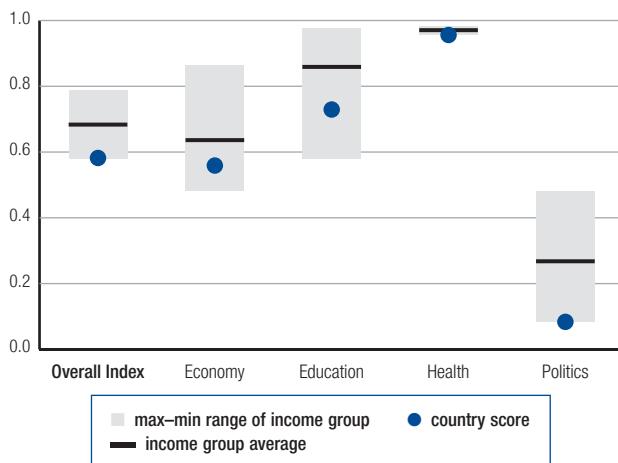


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 118

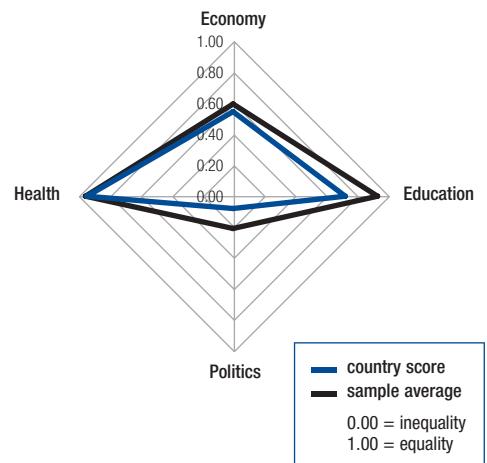
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	120	0.11	0.25	10	90	0.11
Women in ministerial positions	92	0.14	0.20	12	88	0.14
Years with female head of state (last 50)	47	0.02	0.20	1	49	0.02



Country score within income group

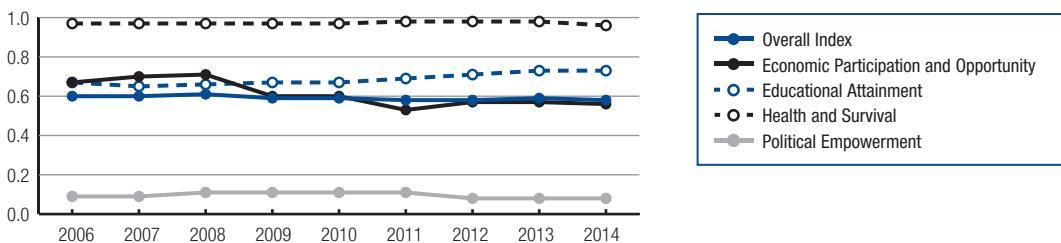


Country score vs sample average



	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	138	0.578	118	0.555	136	0.726	135	0.955	118	0.075
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	128	0.587	107	0.567	132	0.729	54	0.976	106	0.077
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	128	0.584	103	0.568	132	0.709	57	0.976	101	0.083
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	132	0.575	111	0.527	132	0.693	55	0.976	81	0.105
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	131	0.568	113	0.514	131	0.679	55	0.976	81	0.103
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	127	0.586	92	0.597	131	0.668	104	0.969	78	0.109
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	109	0.612	29	0.711	127	0.657	99	0.969	74	0.109
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	112	0.602	33	0.695	126	0.652	98	0.969	75	0.091
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	99	0.600	35	0.665	111	0.674	91	0.968	67	0.091

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	10.9 , 7.2
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	55 , 45
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	35
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	7 , 10
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	21
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	58

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	10 , 90
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	16 , 84

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	447.6 , 334.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer.....	113.8 , 78.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	58.4 , 50.3
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	65.7 , 145.8
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	37.5 , 50.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	52.0 , 51.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	9.1 , 16.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	26.0 , 29.7

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	18 , 24
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	53
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	550 [330-940]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	6.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	175.6
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	74
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	58
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	8
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	98
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	3
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Government 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	1.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	85.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	1.0
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	1.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1956
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Malta

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **99**
Score **0.671**

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

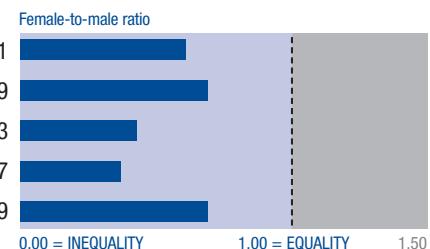
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	6.84
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	28,390
Total population (millions)	0.42
Population growth (%)	0.91
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99

Country Score Card

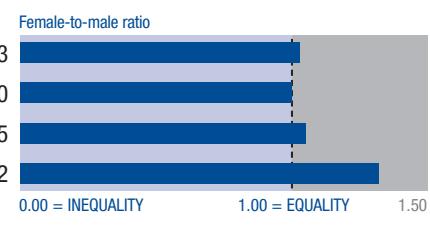
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 116

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	114	0.61	0.67	47	78	0.61
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	45	0.69	0.61	—	—	0.69
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	121	0.43	0.53	17,047	40,000	0.43
Legislators, senior officials and managers	79	0.37	0.27	27	73	0.37
Professional and technical workers	98	0.69	0.65	41	59	0.69



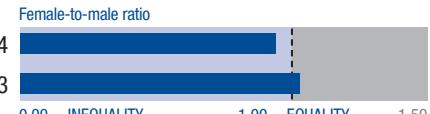
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	94	91	1.03
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	95	95	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	84	80	1.05
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	47	36	1.32



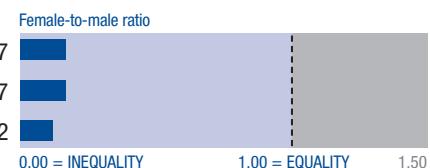
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 98

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	107	1.03	1.04	72	70	1.03

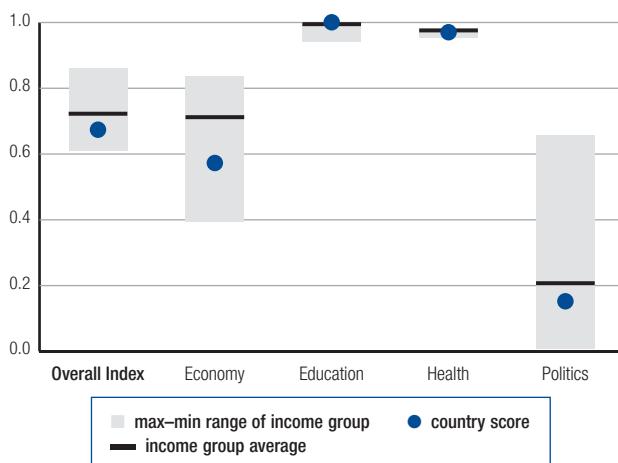


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 76

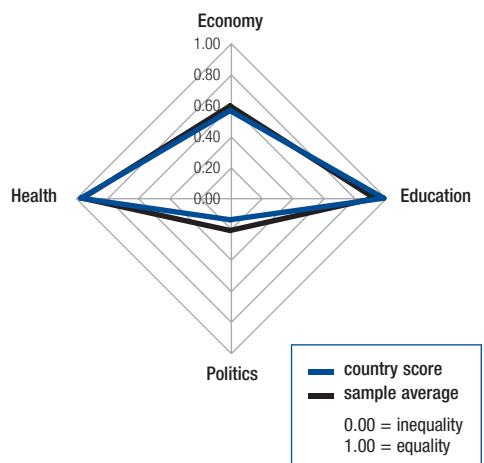
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	99	0.17	0.25	14	86	0.17
Women in ministerial positions	82	0.17	0.20	14	86	0.17
Years with female head of state (last 50)	19	0.12	0.20	5	45	0.12



Country score within income group



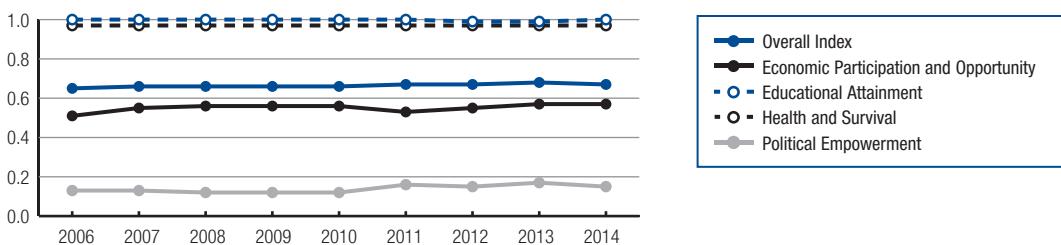
Country score vs sample average



Malta

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	99	0.671	116	0.569	1	1.000	98	0.970	76	0.145
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	84	0.676	108	0.565	58	0.994	65	0.974	53	0.172
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	88	0.667	109	0.550	59	0.994	69	0.974	59	0.149
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	83	0.666	110	0.528	1	1.000	72	0.974	52	0.161
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	83	0.670	104	0.543	1	1.000	72	0.974	51	0.161
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	88	0.664	105	0.561	47	0.995	77	0.974	69	0.124
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	83	0.663	98	0.560	47	0.995	74	0.974	64	0.124
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	76	0.661	99	0.549	31	0.998	72	0.974	54	0.126
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	71	0.652	91	0.510	26	0.998	65	0.974	48	0.126

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	7.4, 5.8
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	26.2, 6.8
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	38
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	94, 97
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	66, 71
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	28, 72
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	25, 75
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	46, 54
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	24, 76

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	124.8, 184.0
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer.....	103.8, 141.7
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	7.6, 11.3
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	9.4, 23.6
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.0, 0.4
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.2, 0.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	28, 31
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	9 [5-14]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	18.2
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of maternity benefits	—
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1947
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Mauritania

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **131**
Score **0.603**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

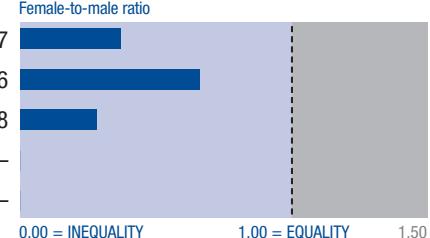
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	3.34
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	2,829
Total population (millions)	3.89
Population growth (%)	2.44
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01

Country Score Card

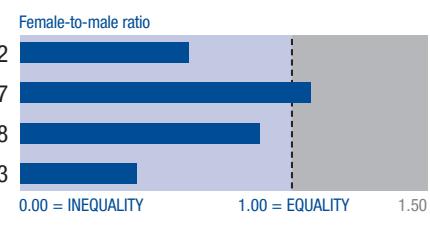
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 129

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	129	0.37	0.67	29	80	0.37
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	60	0.66	0.61	—	—	0.66
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	131	0.28	0.53	1,299	4,656	0.28
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.65	—	—	—



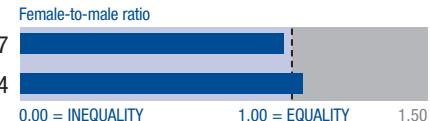
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 130

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	130	0.62	0.87	35	57	0.62
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	72	67	1.07
Enrolment in secondary education.....	111	0.88	0.62	14	15	0.88
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	132	0.43	0.88	3	7	0.43



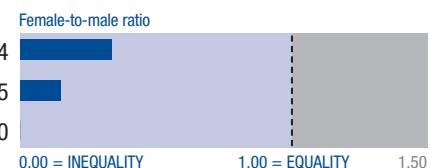
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 80

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy.....	90	1.04	1.04	54	52	1.04

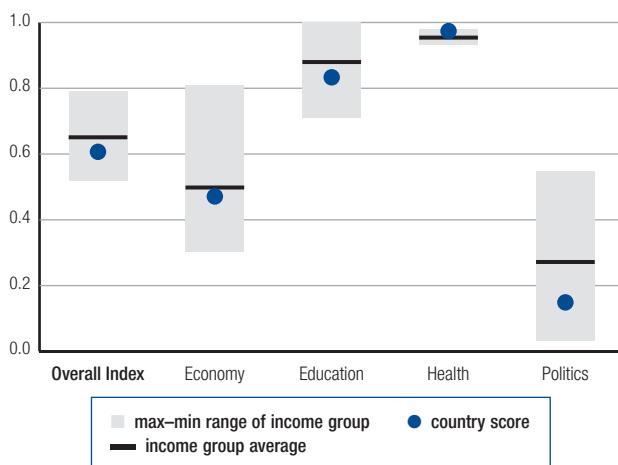


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 77

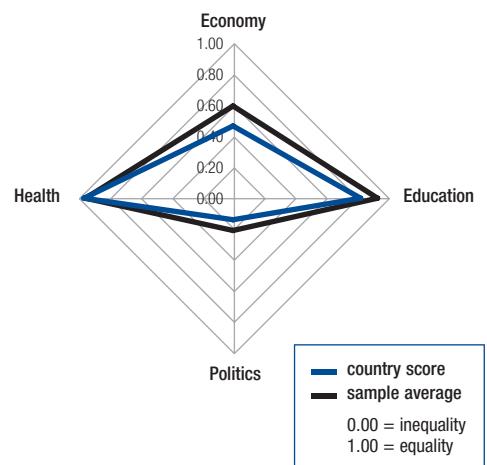
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	51	0.34	0.25	25	75	0.34
Women in ministerial positions	89	0.15	0.20	13	87	0.15
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



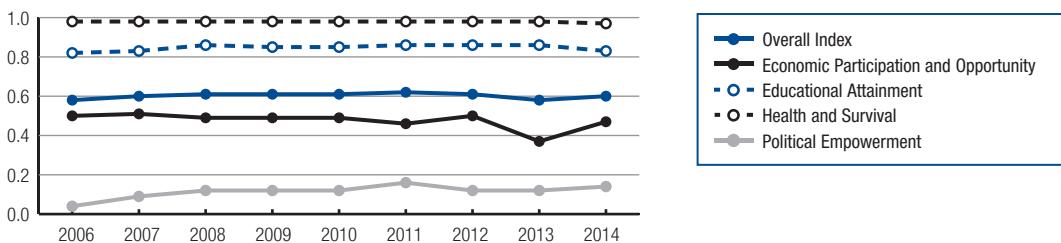
Country score vs sample average



Mauritania

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	131	0.603	129	0.466	130	0.831	80	0.973	77	0.141
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	132	0.581	131	0.365	119	0.859	1	0.980	82	0.120
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	119	0.613	119	0.496	119	0.857	1	0.980	82	0.120
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	114	0.616	120	0.464	117	0.860	1	0.980	51	0.162
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	113	0.615	118	0.467	118	0.853	1	0.980	50	0.162
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	119	0.610	117	0.491	120	0.849	1	0.980	71	0.122
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	110	0.612	108	0.489	113	0.856	1	0.980	66	0.122
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	111	0.602	108	0.505	114	0.832	1	0.980	74	0.092
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	106	0.583	93	0.499	103	0.818	1	0.980	106	0.037

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	44.0 , 23.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	36
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	12 , 23
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	17

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	267.7 , 252.1
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	67.5 , 67.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	44.9 , 33.2
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	26.2 , 39.9
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	25.6 , 17.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	56.3 , 59.9
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	98.0 , 225.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	17.2 , 21.8

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	22 , 29
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	28
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	320 [180-590]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	4.7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	73.3
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	72
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	57
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	9
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	98
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.5
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	72.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.5
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	1.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1961
Quota type (single/lower house).....	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas.....	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Mauritius

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **106**
Score **0.654**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

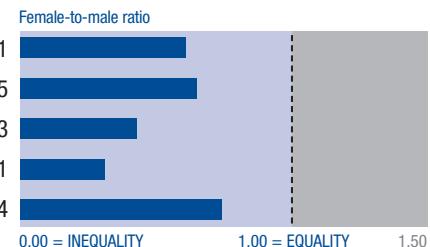
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	8.66
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	16,200
Total population (millions)	1.30
Population growth (%)	0.40
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

Country Score Card

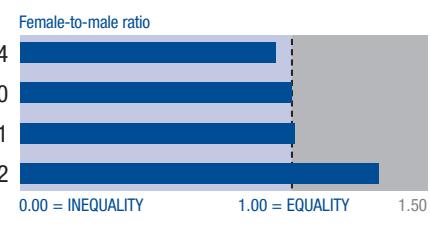
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 121

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	113	0.61	0.67	49	80	0.61
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	70	0.65	0.61	—	—	0.65
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	120	0.43	0.53	9,934	23,182	0.43
Legislators, senior officials and managers	89	0.31	0.27	23	77	0.31
Professional and technical workers	93	0.74	0.65	42	58	0.74



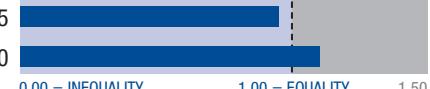
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 79

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	98	0.94	0.87	87	92	0.94
Enrolment in primary education.....	66	1.00	0.94	98	98	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	81	80	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	46	35	1.32



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	68	62	1.10

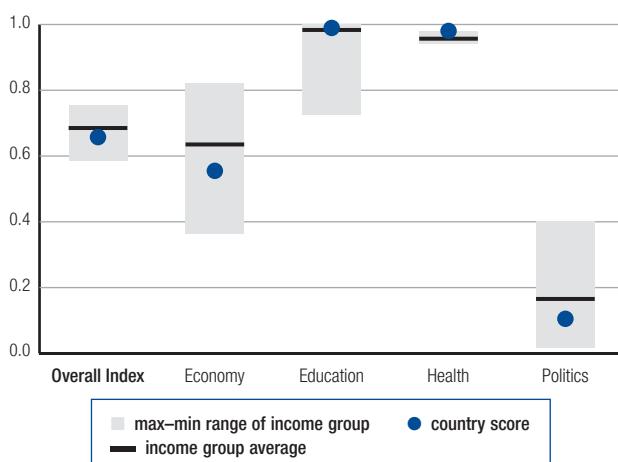


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 107

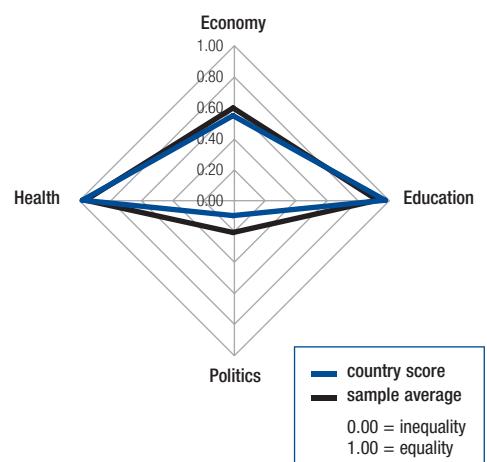
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	80	0.23	0.25	19	81	0.23
Women in ministerial positions	115	0.09	0.20	8	92	0.09
Years with female head of state (last 50)	56	0.01	0.20	0	50	0.01



Country score within income group



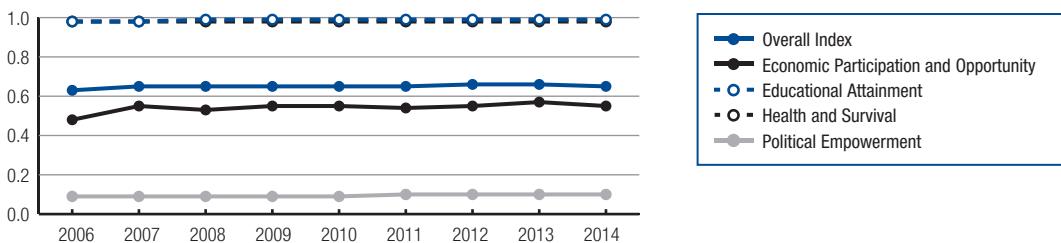
Country score vs sample average



Mauritius

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	106	0.654	121	0.551	79	0.989	1	0.980	107	0.097
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	98	0.660	105	0.574	72	0.991	1	0.980	93	0.096
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	98	0.655	108	0.554	73	0.990	1	0.980	88	0.095
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	95	0.653	105	0.544	74	0.989	1	0.980	86	0.099
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	95	0.652	103	0.549	76	0.988	1	0.980	91	0.091
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	96	0.651	109	0.546	80	0.988	1	0.980	92	0.091
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	95	0.647	103	0.527	77	0.988	1	0.980	90	0.091
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	85	0.649	100	0.547	75	0.983	1	0.980	82	0.085
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	88	0.633	95	0.483	65	0.983	1	0.980	73	0.085

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	13.0 , 6.0
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	39.1 , 23.8
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	38
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	75 , 86
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	17

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	34 , 37
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	77 , 83
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	35 , 65
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	38 , 62
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	59 , 41
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	157.3 , 269.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer.....	72.1 , 99.0
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	144.1 , 201.9
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	23.2 , 56.5
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.9 , 8.8
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.4 , 2.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	23 , 29
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	10
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	73 [42-130]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	30.9
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	84
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	5
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.0
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1956
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Mexico

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
80
Score
0.690

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

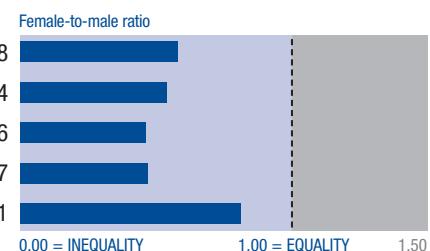
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,042.15
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	16,316
Total population (millions)	122.33
Population growth (%)	1.22
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

Country Score Card

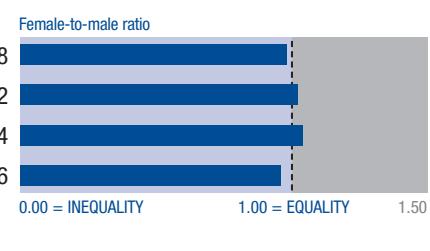
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 120

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	118	0.58	0.67	48	83	0.58
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	116	0.54	0.61	—	—	0.54
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	114	0.46	0.53	10,468	22,769	0.46
Legislators, senior officials and managers	59	0.47	0.27	32	68	0.47
Professional and technical workers	88	0.81	0.65	45	55	0.81



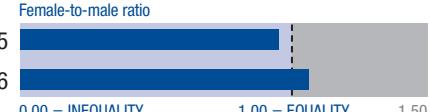
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 75

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	81	0.98	0.87	93	95	0.98
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	97	96	1.02
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	69	66	1.04
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	102	0.96	0.88	28	30	0.96



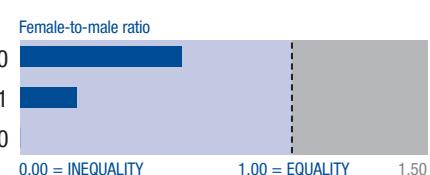
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	69	65	1.06

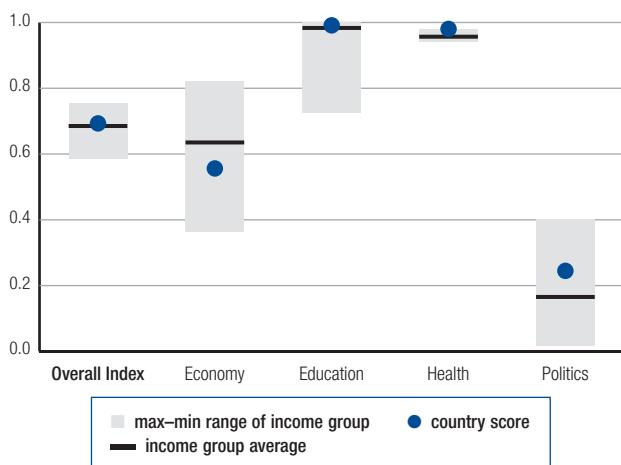


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 39

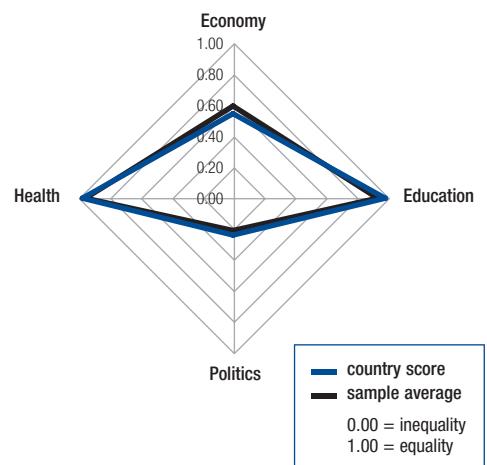
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	16	0.60	0.25	37	63	0.60
Women in ministerial positions	61	0.21	0.20	18	82	0.21
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



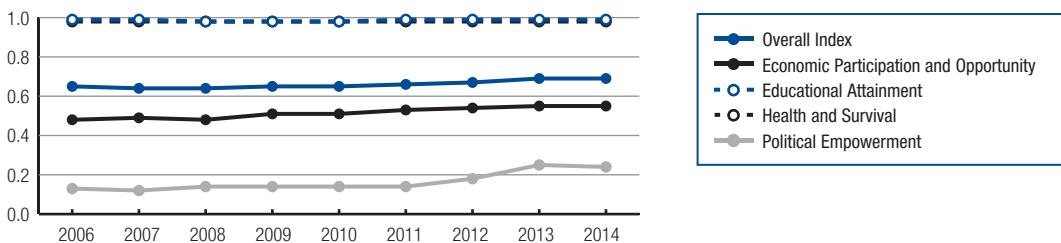
Country score vs sample average



Mexico

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	80	0.690	120	0.552	75	0.991	1	0.980	39	0.238
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	68	0.692	111	0.550	70	0.991	1	0.980	36	0.246
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	84	0.671	113	0.538	69	0.991	1	0.980	48	0.176
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	89	0.660	109	0.532	61	0.991	1	0.980	63	0.139
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	91	0.658	110	0.521	61	0.991	1	0.980	61	0.139
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	98	0.650	114	0.509	90	0.978	1	0.980	65	0.135
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	97	0.644	112	0.479	86	0.978	1	0.980	55	0.140
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	93	0.644	109	0.489	49	0.992	1	0.980	57	0.116
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	75	0.646	98	0.480	45	0.992	1	0.980	45	0.133

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	4.9, 4.8
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	28.5, 13.5
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	45, 55
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	40
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	373, 113
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	22, 33
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	3.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	15
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	7
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	26

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	38, 42
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	54, 56
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	30, 70
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	32, 68
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	48, 52
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	130.3, 170.1
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	68.7, 77.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	86.0, 95.8
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	27.6, 42.5
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	1.6, 6.9
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	1.3, 3.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	2.8, 2.8

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	23, 26
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	49 [31-77]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.2
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	63.4
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	21
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	71
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	84
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	5
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1947
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Moldova

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **25**
Score **0.740**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

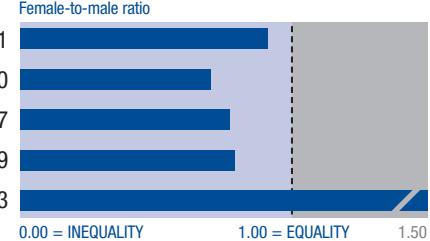
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	4.04
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	4,151
Total population (millions)	3.56
Population growth (%)	-0.01
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.90

Country Score Card

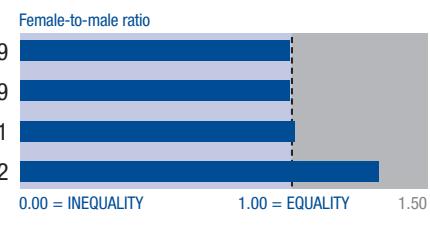
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 11

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	26	0.91	0.67	43	47	0.91
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	41	0.70	0.61	—	—	0.70
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	27	0.77	0.53	3,701	4,794	0.77
Legislators, senior officials and managers	10	0.79	0.27	44	56	0.79
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	66	34	1.93



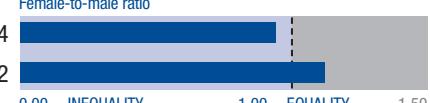
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 56

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	67	0.99	0.87	99	100	0.99
Enrolment in primary education.....	86	0.99	0.94	88	88	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	78	78	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	46	35	1.32



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 37

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	66	59	1.12

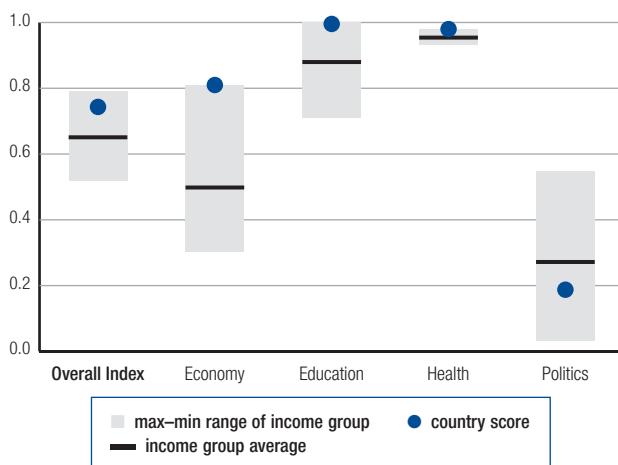


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 59

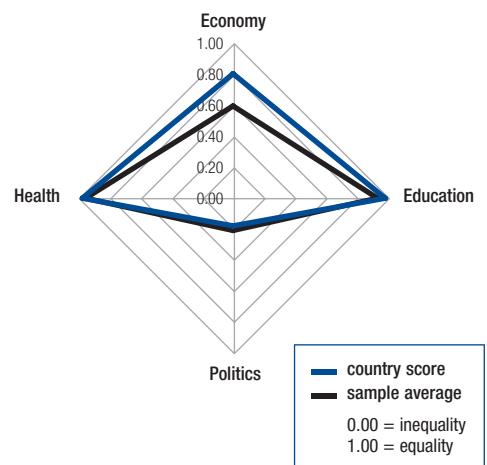
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	81	0.23	0.25	19	81	0.23
Women in ministerial positions	36	0.38	0.20	28	72	0.38
Years with female head of state (last 50)	43	0.03	0.20	1	49	0.03



Country score within income group



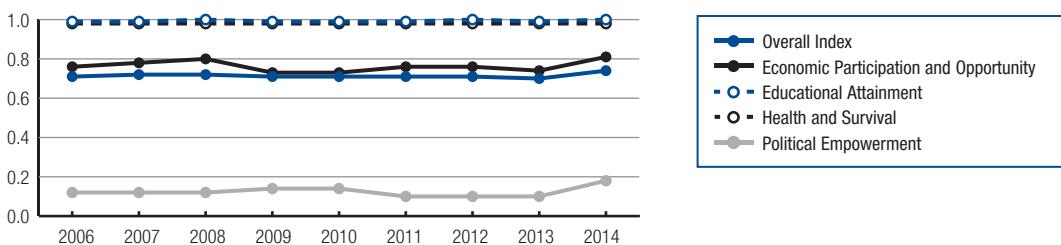
Country score vs sample average



Moldova

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	25	0.740	11	0.808	56	0.995	37	0.979	59	0.180
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	52	0.704	32	0.741	74	0.991	34	0.979	87	0.104
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	45	0.710	21	0.761	42	0.996	34	0.979	85	0.104
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	39	0.708	14	0.764	64	0.991	1	0.980	88	0.099
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	34	0.716	10	0.771	66	0.990	1	0.980	69	0.124
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	36	0.710	26	0.732	63	0.993	41	0.979	64	0.137
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	20	0.724	2	0.802	35	0.998	38	0.979	68	0.118
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	21	0.717	5	0.778	41	0.994	37	0.979	56	0.117
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	17	0.713	2	0.760	37	0.994	1	0.980	50	0.117

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	4.3, 6.8
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	26.2, 18.5
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	37, 63
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	55
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	17, 19
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	26
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	48

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	60, 40
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	52, 48

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	429.0, 622.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	91.8, 181.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	7.6, 7.9
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	11.7, 40.3
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	1.3, 2.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	2.8, 19.5
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	3.4, 3.0

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	22, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	21 [12-36]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	29.3
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	68
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	126
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1924, 1993
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Mongolia

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **42**
Score **0.721**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

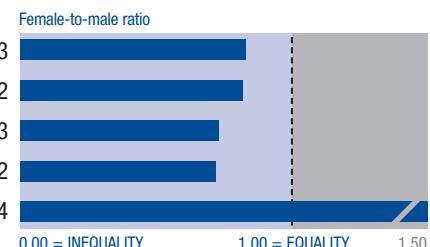
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	5.10
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	8,297
Total population (millions)	2.84
Population growth (%)	1.51
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

Country Score Card

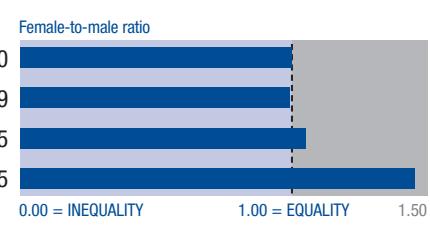
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 10

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	58	0.83	0.67	59	71	0.83
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	2	0.82	0.61	—	—	0.82
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	31	0.73	0.53	7,107	9,783	0.73
Legislators, senior officials and managers	18	0.72	0.27	42	58	0.72
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	62	38	1.64



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 69

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	98	98	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	102	0.99	0.94	97	98	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	85	81	1.05
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	72	50	1.45



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	63	56	1.13

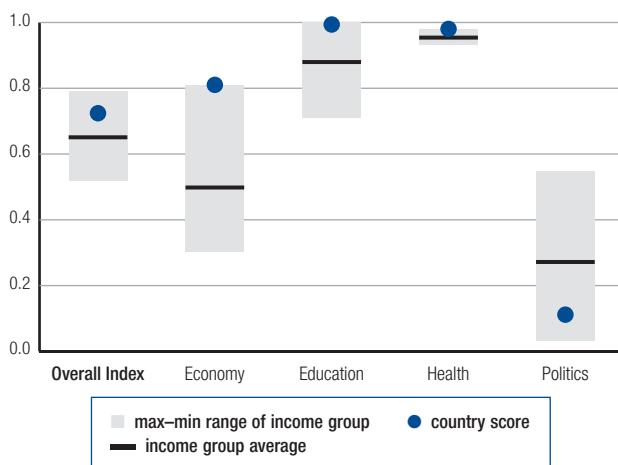


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 103

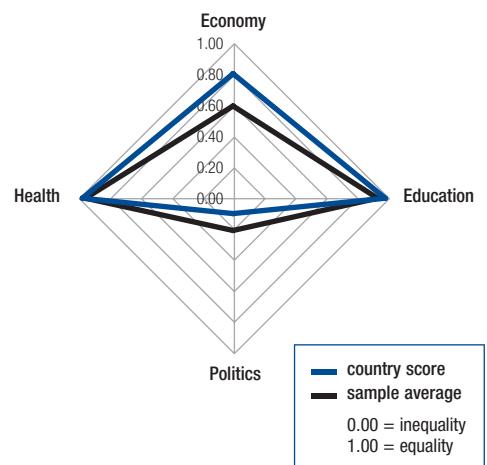
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	96	0.17	0.25	15	85	0.17
Women in ministerial positions	66	0.20	0.20	17	83	0.20
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



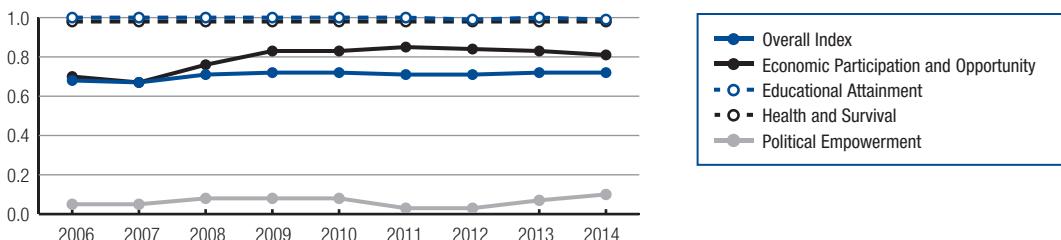
Country score vs sample average



Mongolia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	42	0.721	10	0.808	69	0.993	1	0.980	103	0.104
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	33	0.720	2	0.834	49	0.995	1	0.980	108	0.073
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	44	0.711	1	0.839	50	0.994	1	0.980	127	0.032
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	36	0.714	3	0.850	47	0.995	1	0.980	125	0.032
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	27	0.719	2	0.875	59	0.992	1	0.980	124	0.032
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	22	0.722	1	0.833	1	1.000	1	0.980	100	0.075
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	40	0.705	10	0.756	1	1.000	1	0.980	95	0.084
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	62	0.673	47	0.668	23	0.999	1	0.980	113	0.046
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	42	0.682	21	0.704	20	0.999	1	0.980	101	0.046

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	4.4, 5.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	53
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	82, 73
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	37
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	39

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	34, 66
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	41, 59
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	62, 38
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	483.2, 723.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	154.6, 244.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	5.0, 8.9
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	31.8, 59.5
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	1.0, 1.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	5.3, 18.1
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	5.3, 5.3

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	24, 26
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	68 [40-120]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	18.7
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	55
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	120
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	70
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1924
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Montenegro

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank

74

Score

0.693

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

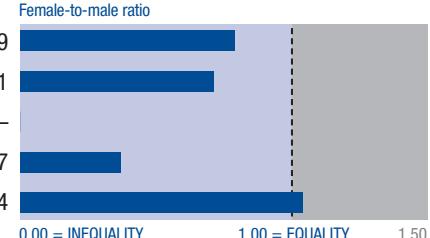
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	2.92
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	13,767
Total population (millions)	0.62
Population growth (%)	0.05
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96

Country Score Card

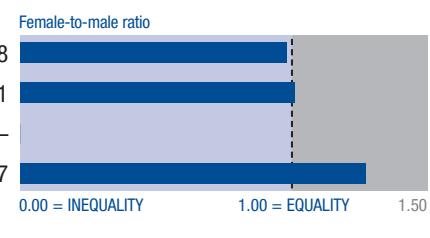
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 49

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	73	0.79	0.67	52	66	0.79
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	35	0.71	0.61	—	—	0.71
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	—	—	0.53	—	—	—
Legislators, senior officials and managers	77	0.37	0.27	27	73	0.37
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	51	49	1.04



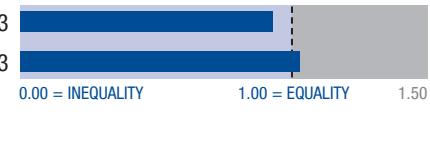
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 55

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	77	0.98	0.87	98	99	0.98
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	99	98	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education.....	—	—	0.62	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	62	49	1.27



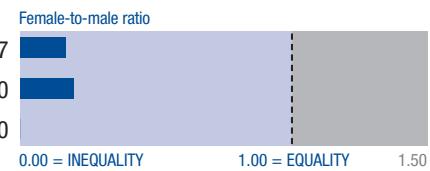
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 129

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	122	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy.....	101	1.03	1.04	67	65	1.03

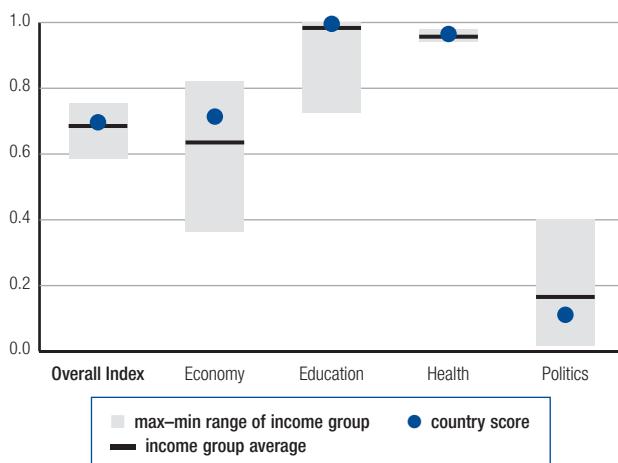


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 104

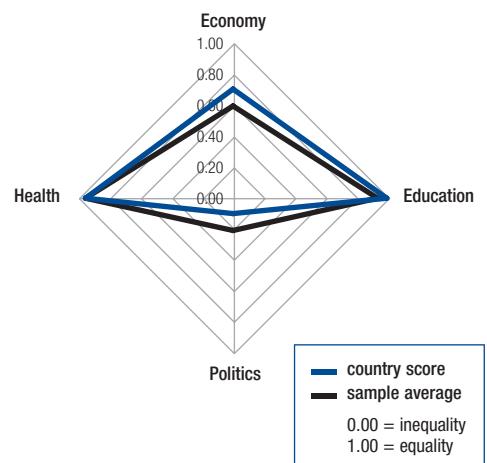
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	97	0.17	0.25	15	85	0.17
Women in ministerial positions	66	0.20	0.20	17	83	0.20
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



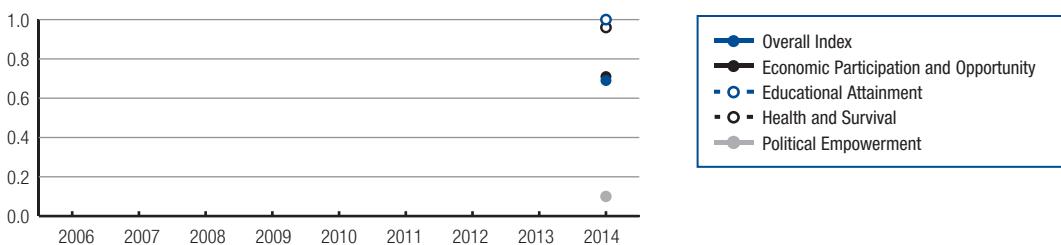
Country score vs sample average



Montenegro

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	74	0.693	49	0.711	55	0.995	129	0.964	104	0.103
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	20.4 , 18.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	4.2 , 4.1
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	46
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	49 , 52
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	19
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	24

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	33 , 39
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	52 , 48

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	329.7 , 405.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer.....	117.2 , 190.7
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	12.1 , 11.6
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	1.9 , 5.7
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.0 , 0.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.1 , 0.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	1.6 , 2.8

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	26 , 31
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	7 [4-12]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	15.2
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	97
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	39
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	45
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1946
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Morocco

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **133**
Score **0.599**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

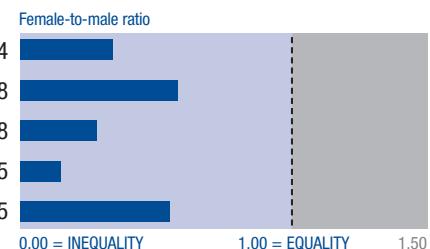
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	85.02
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	6,778
Total population (millions)	33.01
Population growth (%)	1.49
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96

Country Score Card

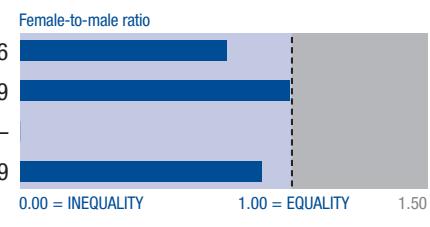
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 135

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	134	0.34	0.67	27	79	0.34
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	102	0.58	0.61	—	—	0.58
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	130	0.28	0.53	3,123	10,988	0.28
Legislators, senior officials and managers	109	0.15	0.27	13	87	0.15
Professional and technical workers	104	0.55	0.65	36	64	0.55



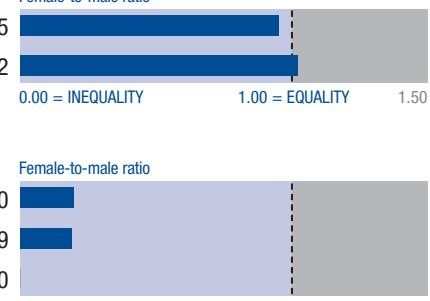
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	122	0.76	0.87	58	76	0.76
Enrolment in primary education.....	84	0.99	0.94	97	98	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education.....	—	—	0.62	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	106	0.89	0.88	13	15	0.89



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	131	1.02	1.04	61	60	1.02

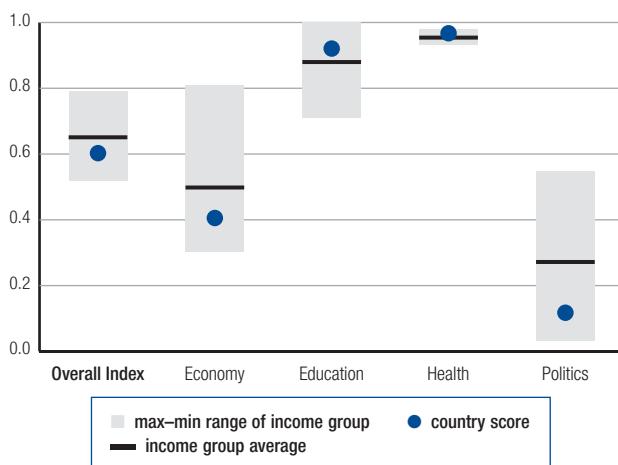


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

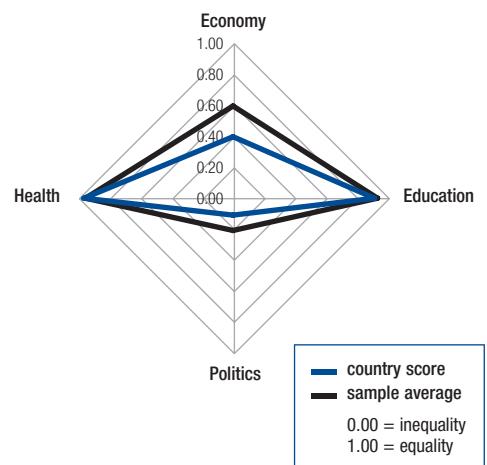
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	86	0.20	0.25	17	83	0.20
Women in ministerial positions	74	0.19	0.20	16	84	0.19
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



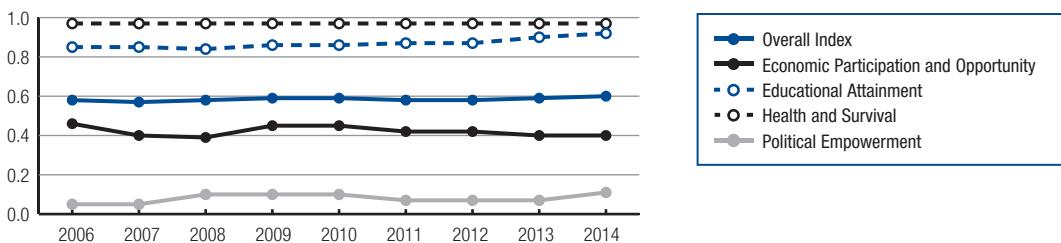
Country score vs sample average



Morocco

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	133	0.599	135	0.400	116	0.919	122	0.966	98	0.110
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	129	0.585	129	0.395	109	0.900	88	0.971	111	0.072
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	129	0.583	128	0.415	115	0.874	88	0.971	108	0.072
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	129	0.580	128	0.418	115	0.865	87	0.971	102	0.067
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	127	0.577	127	0.408	116	0.861	85	0.971	103	0.067
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	124	0.593	125	0.448	118	0.856	90	0.972	90	0.095
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	125	0.576	127	0.393	117	0.844	85	0.972	86	0.095
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	122	0.568	121	0.401	113	0.845	84	0.972	103	0.053
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	107	0.583	102	0.461	99	0.848	90	0.968	92	0.053

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	9.9, 8.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	21
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	27, 52
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	13

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	46, 65
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	40, 60
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	38, 62
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	31, 69
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	31, 69

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	314.0, 347.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	77.5, 123.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	122.0, 106.2
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	29.7, 62.0
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	2.4, 4.9
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	8.8, 19.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	3.1, 3.1

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	26, 31
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	120 [75-190]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	35.8
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	77
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	74
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	67
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	98
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	67
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	3
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Government 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.8
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	1.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1959
Quota type (single/lower house)	Reserved seats
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Mozambique

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **27**
Score **0.737**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

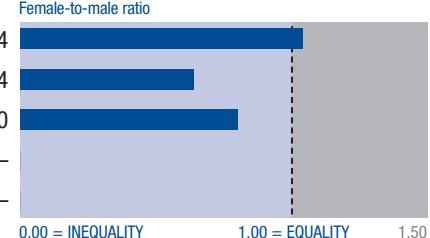
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	11.26
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	.968
Total population (millions)	25.83
Population growth (%)	2.47
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.95

Country Score Card

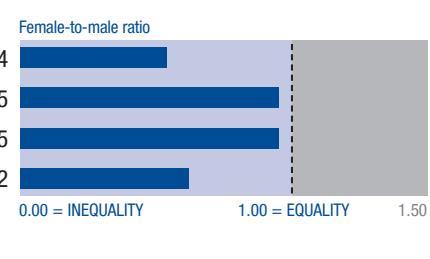
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 19

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	1	1.00	0.67	86	83	1.04
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	71	0.64	0.61	—	—	0.64
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	19	0.80	0.53	883	1,098	0.80
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.65	—	—	—



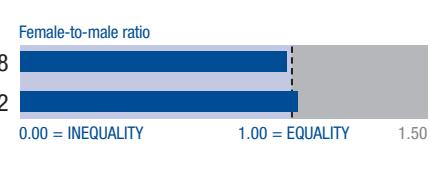
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 129

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	139	0.54	0.87	36	67	0.54
Enrolment in primary education.....	126	0.95	0.94	84	89	0.95
Enrolment in secondary education.....	97	0.95	0.62	17	18	0.95
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	122	0.62	0.88	4	6	0.62



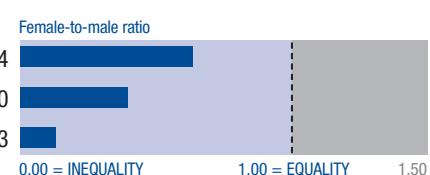
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 104

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.98
Healthy life expectancy.....	116	1.02	1.04	46	45	1.02

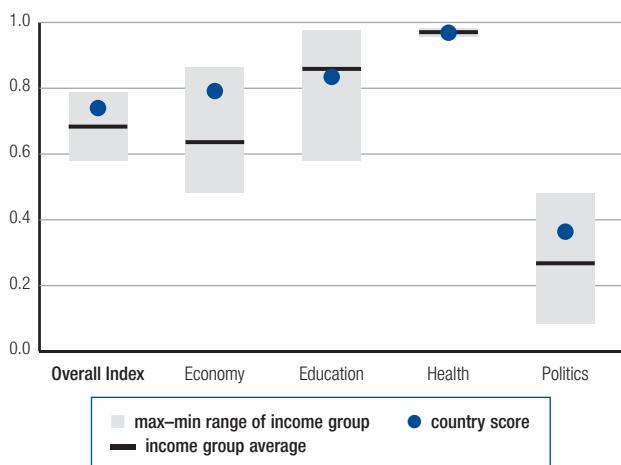


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 19

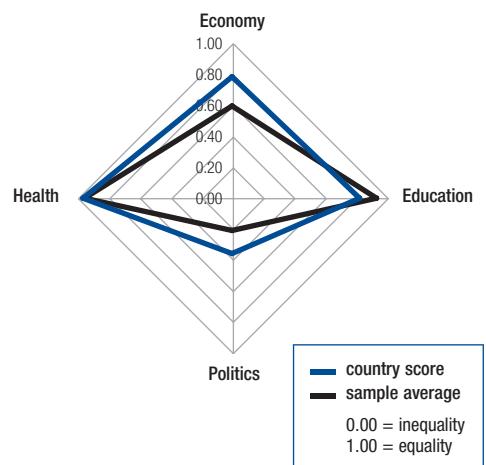
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	13	0.64	0.25	39	61	0.64
Women in ministerial positions	35	0.40	0.20	29	71	0.40
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	16	0.13	0.20	6	44	0.13



Country score within income group



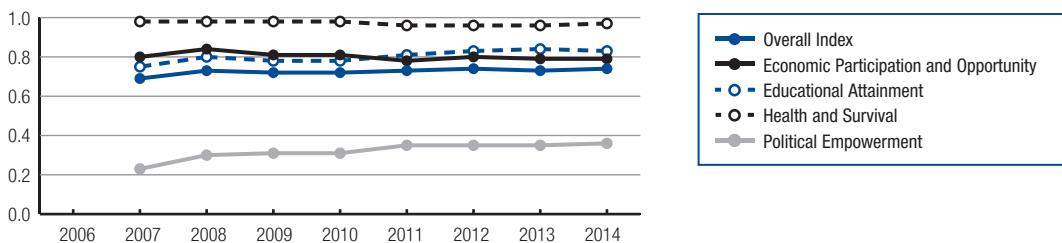
Country score vs sample average



Mozambique

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	27	0.737	19	0.789	129	0.833	104	0.968	19	0.358
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	26	0.735	11	0.790	124	0.836	112	0.961	18	0.353
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	23	0.735	9	0.799	123	0.827	111	0.961	12	0.353
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	26	0.725	9	0.782	124	0.812	111	0.961	12	0.346
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	22	0.733	5	0.811	123	0.814	110	0.961	11	0.345
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	26	0.720	3	0.813	126	0.782	62	0.978	15	0.305
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	18	0.727	1	0.835	121	0.799	59	0.978	17	0.295
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	43	0.688	1	0.797	120	0.752	57	0.978	22	0.226
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	1.3, 3.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	11
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	35, 45
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	24

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	21, 79
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	20, 80
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	47, 53
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	34, 66

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	203.6, 224.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	108.3, 85.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	28.4, 40.2
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	43.3, 46.3
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	505.2, 426.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	42.5, 43.8
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	45.0, 104.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	13.6, 17.5

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	19, 23
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	43
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	480 [300-780]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	5.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	137.8
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	60
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	19
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	12
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	60
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	1
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	1.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1975
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

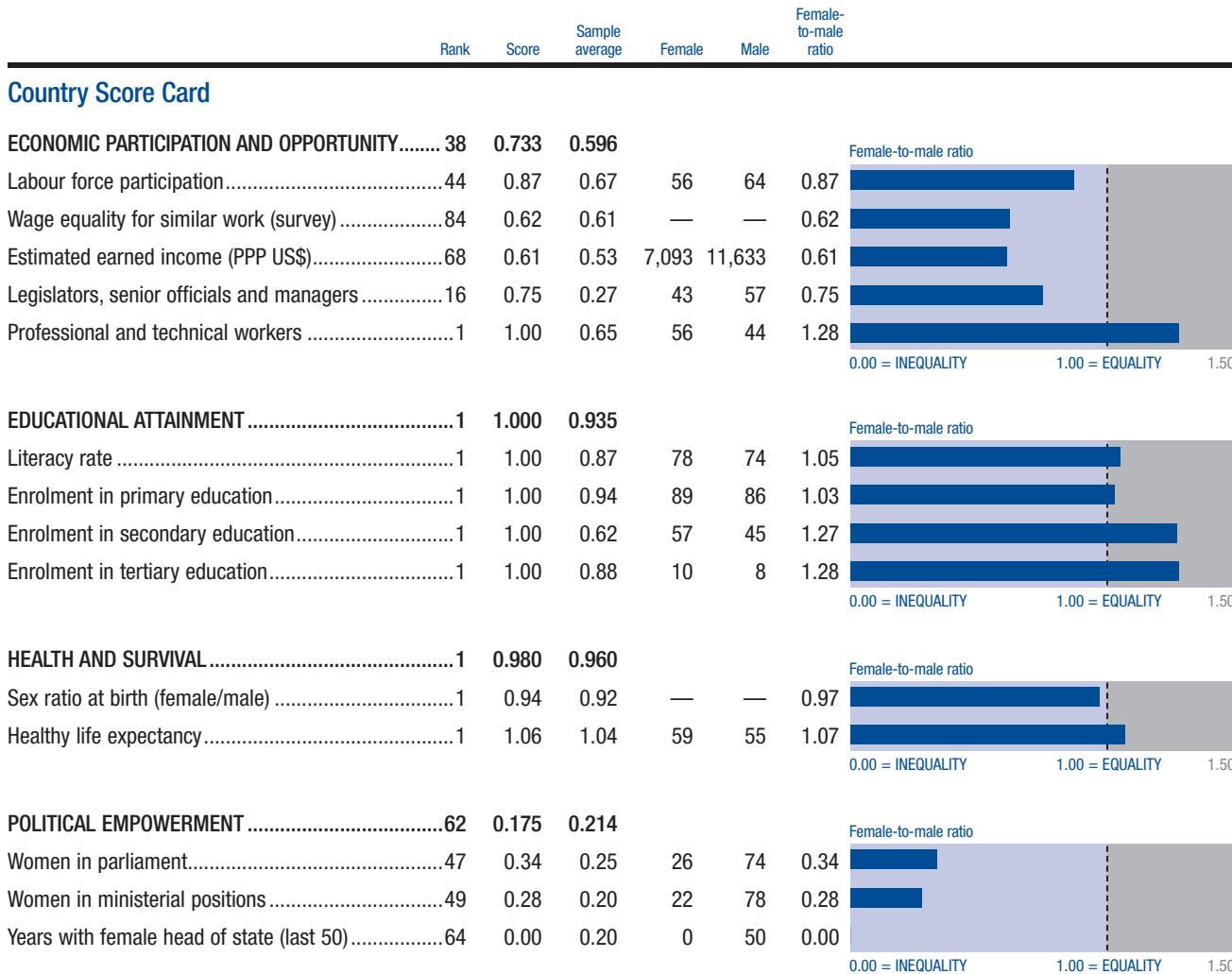
³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Namibia

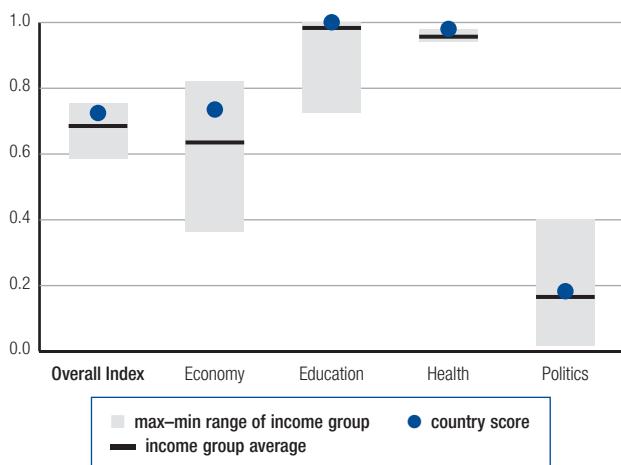


Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

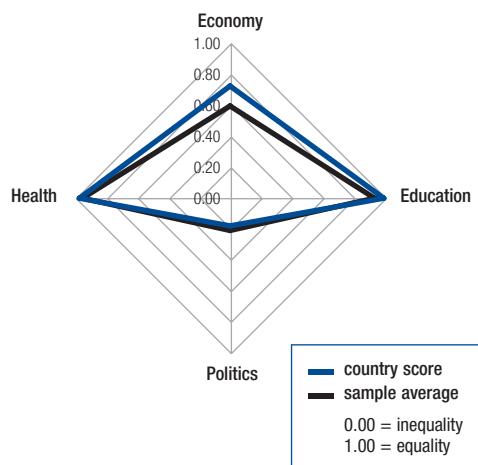
GDP (US\$ billions).....	10.55
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	9,156
Total population (millions)	2.30
Population growth (%)	1.93
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99



Country score within income group



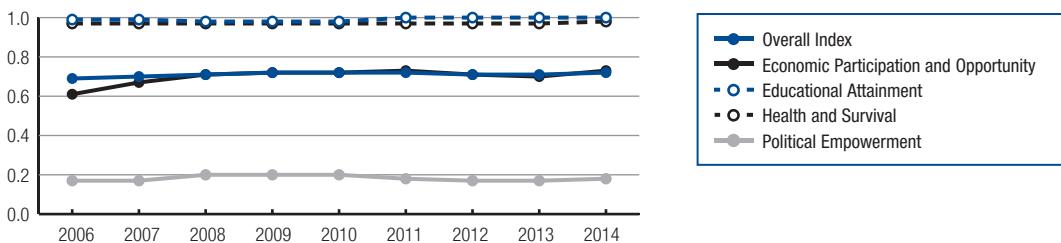
Country score vs sample average



Namibia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	40	0.722	38	0.733	1	1.000	1	0.980	62	0.175
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	44	0.709	53	0.698	1	1.000	105	0.967	52	0.173
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	41	0.712	43	0.710	31	0.999	106	0.967	49	0.173
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	32	0.718	31	0.727	34	0.998	105	0.967	41	0.178
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	25	0.724	27	0.739	34	0.998	104	0.967	38	0.192
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	32	0.717	32	0.720	85	0.982	108	0.968	38	0.196
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	30	0.714	30	0.709	83	0.983	104	0.968	36	0.196
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	29	0.701	44	0.672	46	0.993	103	0.968	31	0.172
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	38	0.686	57	0.614	43	0.993	93	0.967	29	0.172

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	18.9 , 14.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	26.5 , 8.4
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	51 , 49
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	48
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	—, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	33

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	43 , 57
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	38 , 62
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	33 , 67
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	318.3 , 279.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	50.2 , 81.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	67.4 , 45.3
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	49.4 , 84.3
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	138.1 , 251.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.1 , 0.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	14.0 , 37.5
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	16.5 , 18.5

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	28 , 30
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	130 [84-220]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	3.1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	54.9
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	95
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	81
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	55
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	84
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.5
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1989
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Nepal

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **112**
Score **0.646**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

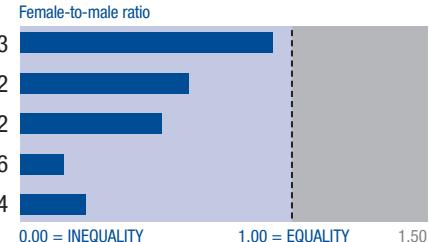
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	11.37
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	2,118
Total population (millions)	27.80
Population growth (%)	1.17
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

Country Score Card

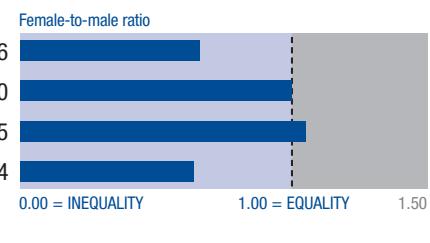
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 122

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	16	0.93	0.67	83	89	0.93
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	85	0.62	0.61	—	—	0.62
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	101	0.52	0.53	1,503	2,873	0.52
Legislators, senior officials and managers	107	0.16	0.27	14	86	0.16
Professional and technical workers	121	0.24	0.65	20	80	0.24



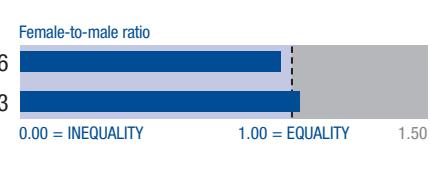
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 122

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	128	0.66	0.87	47	71	0.66
Enrolment in primary education.....	79	1.00	0.94	97	98	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	61	59	1.05
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	120	0.64	0.88	11	18	0.64



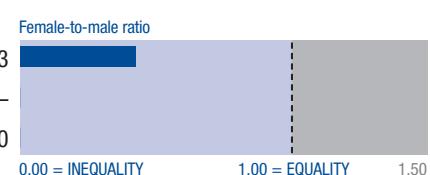
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 88

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy.....	97	1.03	1.04	60	58	1.03

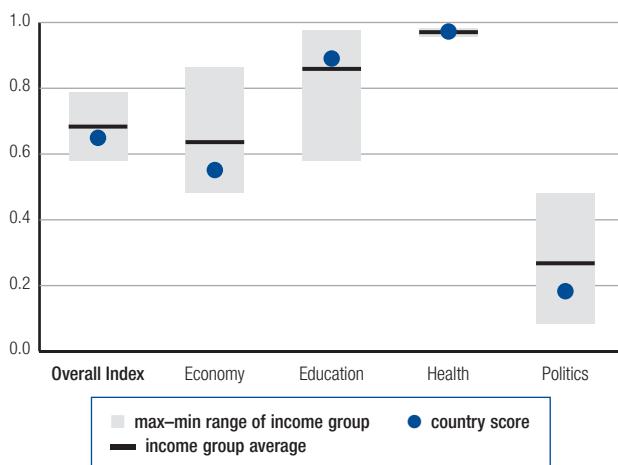


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 61

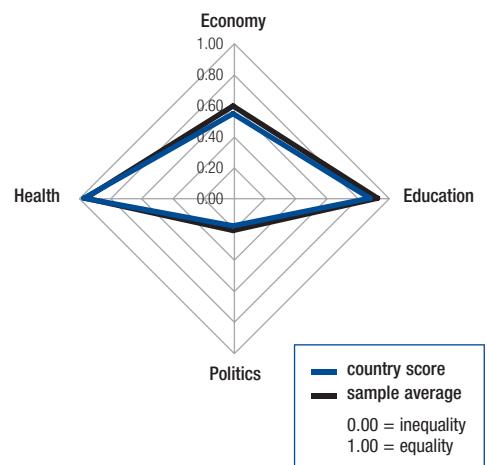
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	35	0.43	0.25	30	70	0.43
Women in ministerial positions	—	—	0.20	—	—	—
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



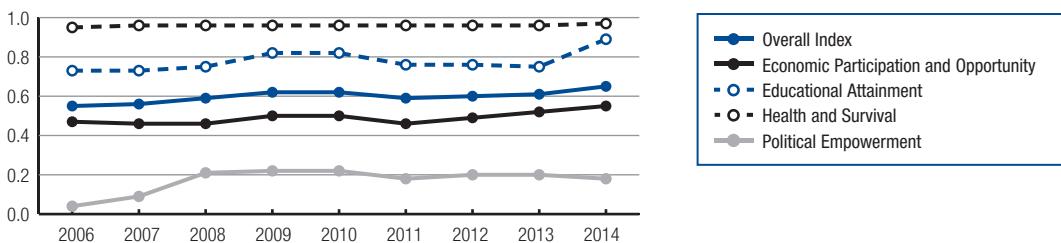
Country score vs sample average



Nepal

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	112	0.646	122	0.547	122	0.889	88	0.972	61	0.176
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	121	0.605	116	0.515	130	0.746	112	0.961	41	0.199
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	123	0.603	120	0.487	128	0.763	111	0.961	37	0.199
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	126	0.589	121	0.461	128	0.759	111	0.961	43	0.175
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	115	0.608	112	0.517	126	0.781	110	0.961	44	0.174
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	110	0.621	116	0.498	125	0.816	123	0.955	35	0.216
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	120	0.594	116	0.462	124	0.745	119	0.955	34	0.214
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	125	0.558	114	0.457	122	0.734	117	0.955	83	0.085
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	111	0.548	100	0.465	109	0.734	111	0.953	102	0.039

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	2.4, 3.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	14
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	21, 30
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.0
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	17
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	22

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	20, 80
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	252.4, 288.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer.....	75.3, 77.7
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	30.5, 34.9
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	135.6, 171.6
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	9.8, 26.7
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	17.0, 41.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	28.4, 29.8

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	20, 24
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	32
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	190 [110-340]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	73.7
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	58
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	36
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	50
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	52
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.5
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote.....	1951
Quota type (single/lower house).....	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas.....	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Netherlands

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
14
Score
0.773

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

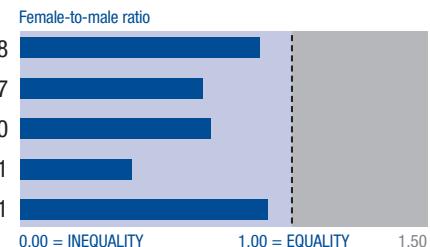
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	675.31
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	42,453
Total population (millions)	16.80
Population growth (%)	0.29
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99

Country Score Card

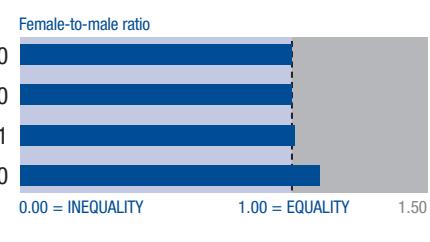
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 51

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	37	0.88	0.67	74	84	0.88
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	56	0.67	0.61	—	—	0.67
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	38	0.70	0.53	28,107	40,000	0.70
Legislators, senior officials and managers	70	0.41	0.27	29	71	0.41
Professional and technical workers	74	0.91	0.65	48	52	0.91



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	99	98	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	91	90	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	81	74	1.10



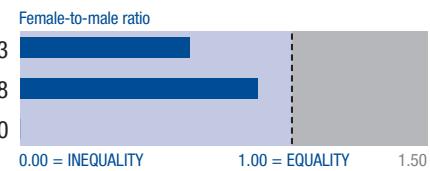
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 94

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	107	1.03	1.04	72	70	1.03

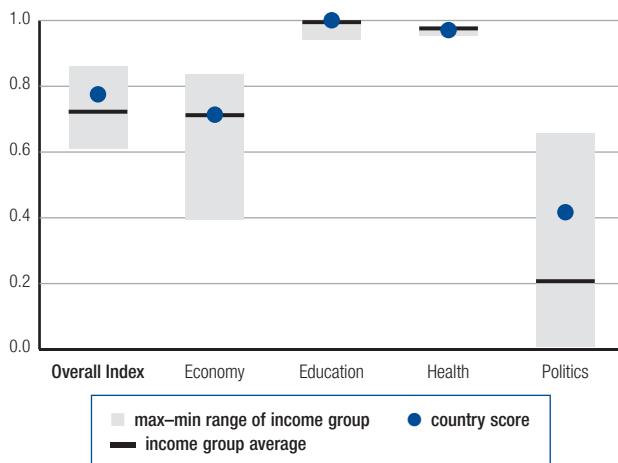


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

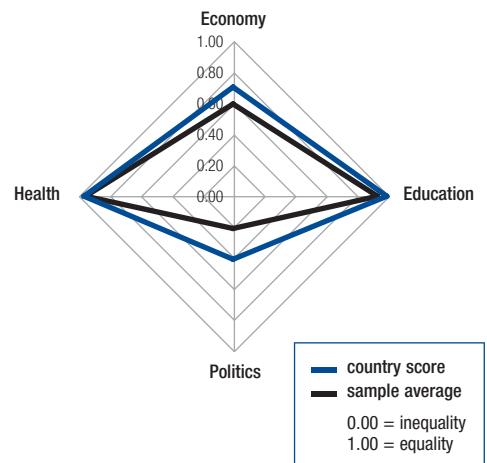
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	15	0.63	0.25	39	61	0.63
Women in ministerial positions	7	0.88	0.20	47	53	0.88
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



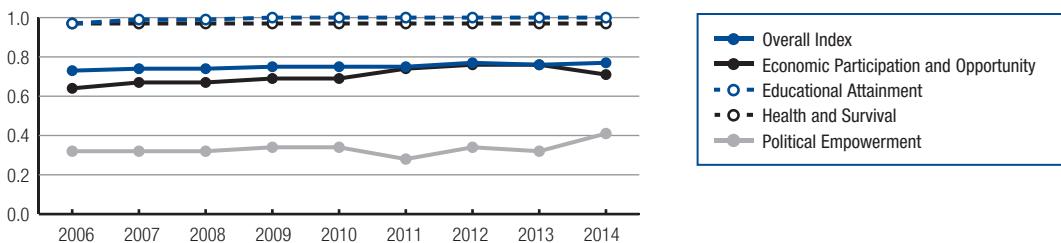
Country score vs sample average



Netherlands

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	14	0.773	51	0.711	1	1.000	94	0.970	9	0.412
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	13	0.761	26	0.759	44	0.995	93	0.970	22	0.319
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	11	0.766	24	0.758	1	1.000	94	0.970	16	0.336
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	15	0.747	27	0.743	32	0.999	92	0.970	26	0.277
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	17	0.744	31	0.723	39	0.997	91	0.970	25	0.288
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	11	0.749	49	0.685	51	0.995	75	0.974	10	0.342
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	9	0.740	51	0.667	59	0.994	72	0.974	12	0.324
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	12	0.738	49	0.667	44	0.993	70	0.974	11	0.319
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	12	0.725	51	0.635	73	0.972	67	0.974	10	0.319

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	5.2, 5.3
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	77.0, 26.2
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	48
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	254, 133
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	98, 99
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.1
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	5
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	91, 95
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	20, 80
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	23, 77
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	45, 55
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	27, 73

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	84.9, 128.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	124.2, 178.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	6.6, 9.1
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	18.0, 30.1
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.1, 0.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.1, 0.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	1.1, 2.2

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	32, 34
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	6 [4-9]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	6.2
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	29
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	69
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	112
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	2
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1919
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

New Zealand

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **13**
Score **0.777**

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

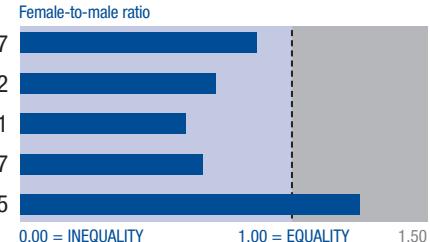
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	128.94
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	32,240
Total population (millions)	4.47
Population growth (%)	0.85
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

Country Score Card

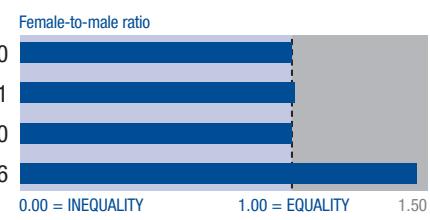
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 30

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	40	0.87	0.67	73	83	0.87
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	33	0.72	0.61	—	—	0.72
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	67	0.61	0.53	24,478	40,000	0.61
Legislators, senior officials and managers	22	0.67	0.27	40	60	0.67
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	55	45	1.25



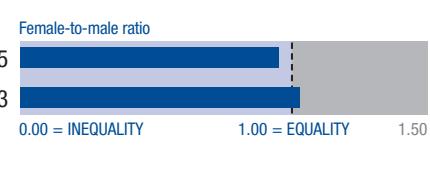
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	99	98	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	97	97	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	95	65	1.46



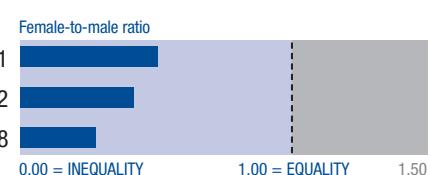
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 96

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	111	1.03	1.04	73	71	1.03

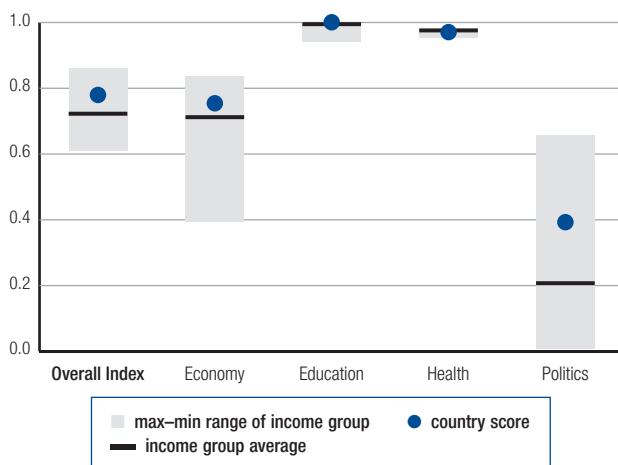


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

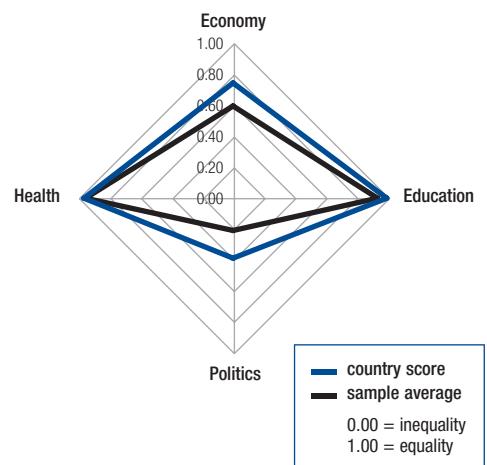
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	23	0.51	0.25	34	66	0.51
Women in ministerial positions	34	0.42	0.20	30	70	0.42
Years with female head of state (last 50)	9	0.28	0.20	11	39	0.28



Country score within income group



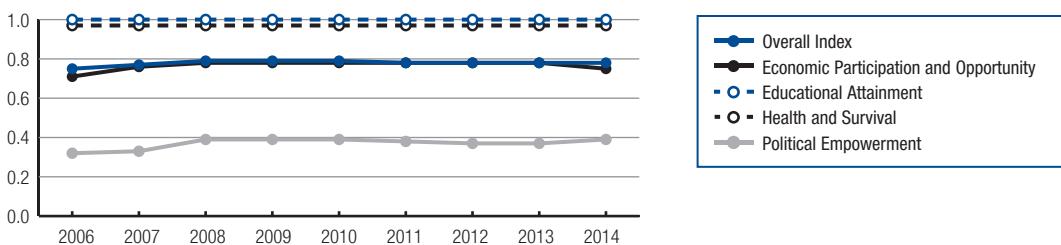
Country score vs sample average



New Zealand

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	13	0.777	30	0.752	1	1.000	96	0.970	14	0.387
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	7	0.780	15	0.780	1	1.000	93	0.970	12	0.370
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	6	0.781	15	0.782	1	1.000	94	0.970	9	0.370
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	6	0.781	11	0.775	1	1.000	92	0.970	8	0.380
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	5	0.781	9	0.774	1	1.000	91	0.970	8	0.379
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	5	0.788	7	0.784	1	1.000	72	0.974	7	0.393
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	5	0.786	7	0.779	1	1.000	69	0.974	6	0.390
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	5	0.765	8	0.755	19	0.999	67	0.974	9	0.331
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	7	0.751	14	0.714	17	0.999	69	0.973	11	0.317

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	7.3, 6.5
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	33.6, 10.6
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	50
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	264, 141
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	99, 99
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	7
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	35, 65
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	35, 65
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	50, 50
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	86.2, 122.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer.....	100.8, 128.0
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	8.3, 13.4
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	21.4, 27.7
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.1, 0.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.1, 0.1
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	26, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	8 [5-12]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	25.3
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	28
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	98
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	0
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	0
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote.....	1893
Quota type (single/lower house).....	—
Voluntary political party quotas.....	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Nicaragua

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **6**
Score **0.789**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

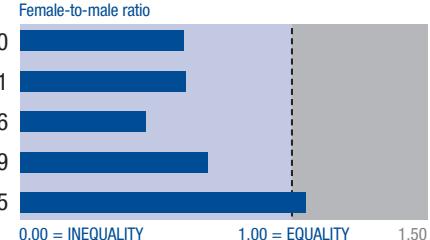
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	8.31
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	4,293
Total population (millions)	6.08
Population growth (%)	1.47
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

Country Score Card

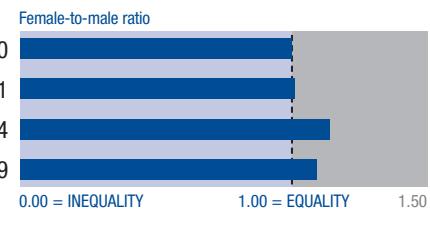
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 95

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	116	0.60	0.67	49	82	0.60
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	93	0.61	0.61	—	—	0.61
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	112	0.46	0.53	2,758	5,933	0.46
Legislators, senior officials and managers	20	0.69	0.27	41	59	0.69
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	51	49	1.05



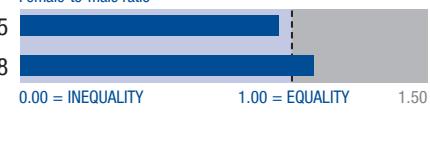
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 33

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	56	1.00	0.87	78	78	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	92	91	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	49	42	1.14
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	19	17	1.09



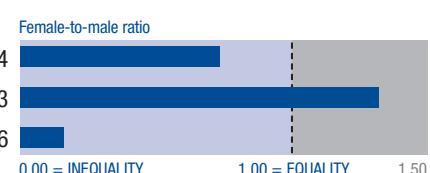
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	66	61	1.08

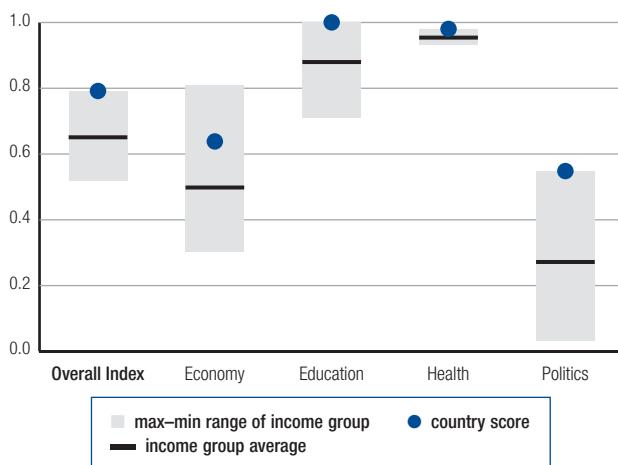


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 4

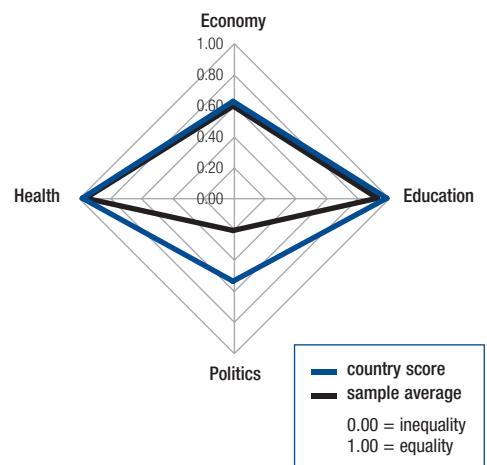
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	7	0.74	0.25	42	58	0.74
Women in ministerial positions	1	1.00	0.20	57	43	1.33
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	15	0.16	0.20	7	43	0.16



Country score within income group



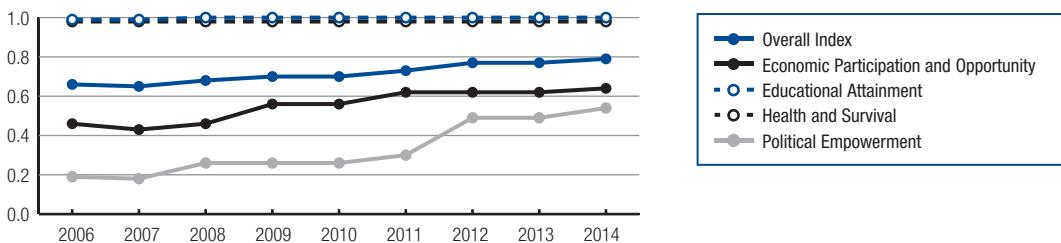
Country score vs sample average



Nicaragua

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	6	0.789	95	0.635	33	1.000	1	0.980	4	0.544
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	10	0.771	91	0.622	28	1.000	55	0.976	5	0.489
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	9	0.770	88	0.615	23	1.000	58	0.976	5	0.489
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	27	0.725	79	0.619	25	1.000	58	0.976	21	0.304
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	30	0.718	94	0.591	24	1.000	57	0.976	19	0.304
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	49	0.700	104	0.563	1	1.000	65	0.976	25	0.262
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	71	0.675	117	0.461	1	1.000	62	0.976	23	0.262
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	90	0.646	117	0.434	51	0.991	60	0.976	28	0.181
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	62	0.657	101	0.463	40	0.994	50	0.978	25	0.192

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	8.8, 7.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	43.0, 21.0
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	49, 51
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	38
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	13, 16
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	32
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	62

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	197.8, 262.0
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	90.2, 98.0
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	47.7, 41.4
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	29.1, 41.4
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	1.4, 4.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	3.1, 6.8
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	5.9, 5.6

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	21, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	28
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	100 [68-160]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	100.8
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	95
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	72
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	84
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer and Government
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.5
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1950
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Nigeria

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank

118

Score

0.639

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

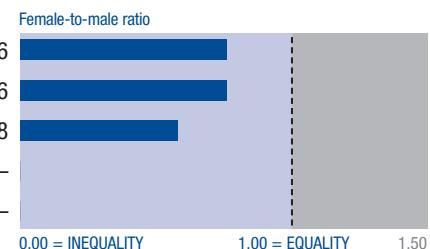
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	190.62
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	5,440
Total population (millions)	173.62
Population growth (%)	2.79
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.03

Country Score Card

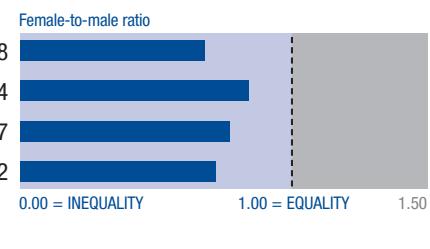
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 55

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	80	0.76	0.67	48	64	0.76
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	14	0.76	0.61	—	—	0.76
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	84	0.58	0.53	4,029	6,989	0.58
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.65	—	—	—



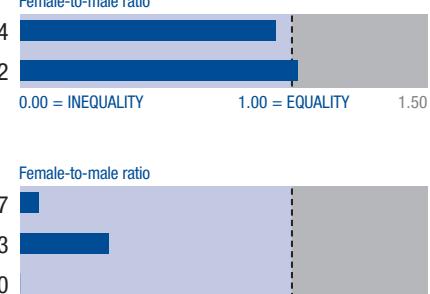
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 134

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	127	0.68	0.87	41	61	0.68
Enrolment in primary education.....	134	0.84	0.94	58	69	0.84
Enrolment in secondary education.....	117	0.77	0.62	22	29	0.77
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	115	0.72	0.88	9	12	0.72



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 109

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	118	1.02	1.04	47	46	1.02

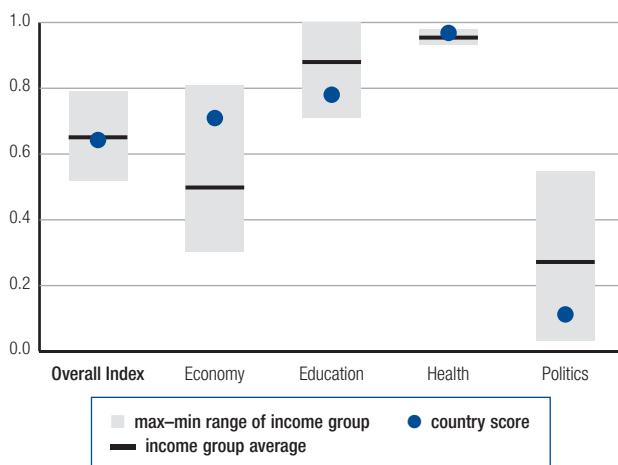


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 102

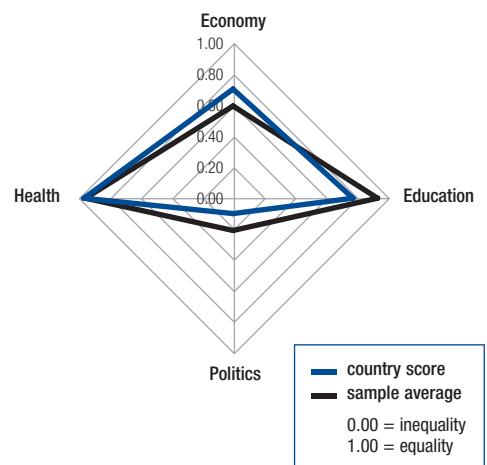
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	127	0.07	0.25	7	93	0.07
Women in ministerial positions	42	0.33	0.20	25	75	0.33
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



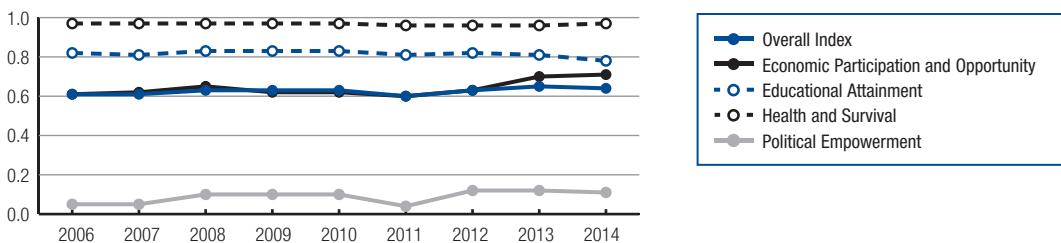
Country score vs sample average



Nigeria

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	118	0.639	55	0.706	134	0.778	109	0.967	102	0.105
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	106	0.647	54	0.696	126	0.811	122	0.961	83	0.119
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	110	0.631	81	0.630	124	0.816	121	0.961	83	0.119
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	120	0.601	93	0.596	125	0.809	121	0.961	121	0.038
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	118	0.606	86	0.604	124	0.807	120	0.961	111	0.050
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	108	0.628	83	0.616	123	0.832	109	0.968	89	0.096
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	102	0.634	64	0.646	120	0.825	101	0.969	84	0.096
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	107	0.612	72	0.621	118	0.808	100	0.969	106	0.052
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	94	0.610	59	0.612	104	0.816	99	0.966	99	0.049

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	4.4, 3.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	21
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	26, 33
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.0
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	20

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	27, 73

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	271.8, 258.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	97.0, 120.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	51.4, 41.9
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	34.0, 40.1
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	183.4, 156.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	61.4, 60.3
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	33.9, 26.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	24.1, 24.6

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	22, 29
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	33
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	560 [300-1000]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	6.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	119.6
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	61
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	38
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	14
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	84
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	50
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.5
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	30.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.5
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	1.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	1.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1958
Quota type (single/lower house)	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Norway

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **3**
Score **0.837**

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

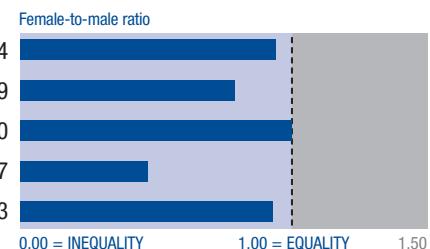
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	331.43
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	62,858
Total population (millions)	5.08
Population growth (%)	1.30
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

Country Score Card

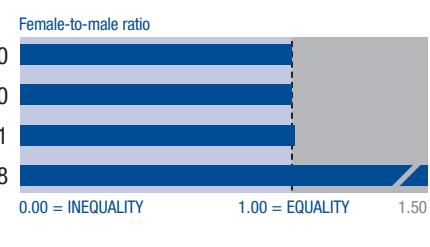
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 2

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	14	0.94	0.67	76	81	0.94
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	8	0.79	0.61	—	—	0.79
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	1	1.00	0.53	40,000	40,000	1.00
Legislators, senior officials and managers	58	0.47	0.27	32	68	0.47
Professional and technical workers	71	0.93	0.65	48	52	0.93



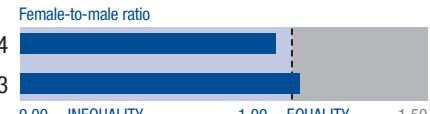
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	100	99	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	96	94	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	91	58	1.58



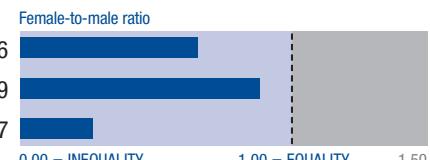
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 98

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	107	1.03	1.04	72	70	1.03

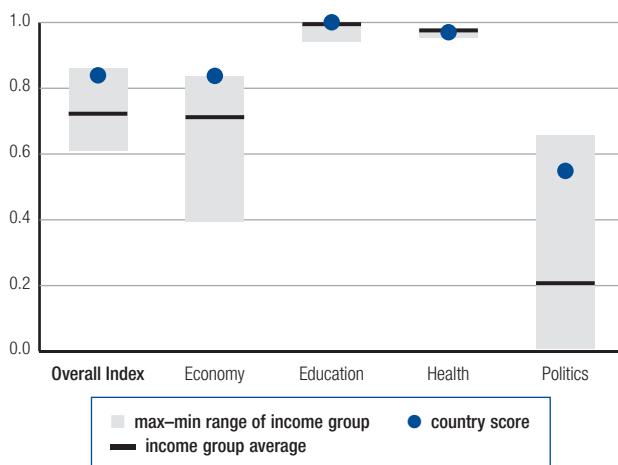


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

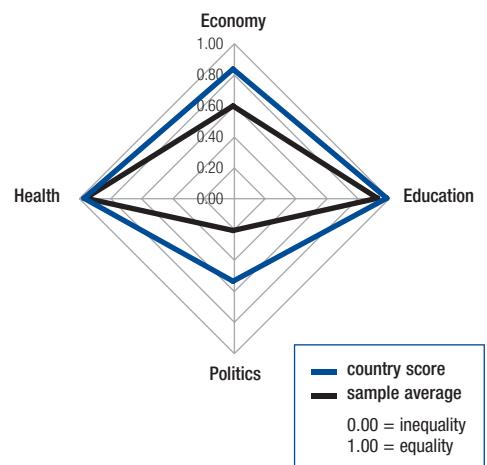
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	12	0.66	0.25	40	60	0.66
Women in ministerial positions	5	0.89	0.20	47	53	0.89
Years with female head of state (last 50)	10	0.27	0.20	11	39	0.27



Country score within income group



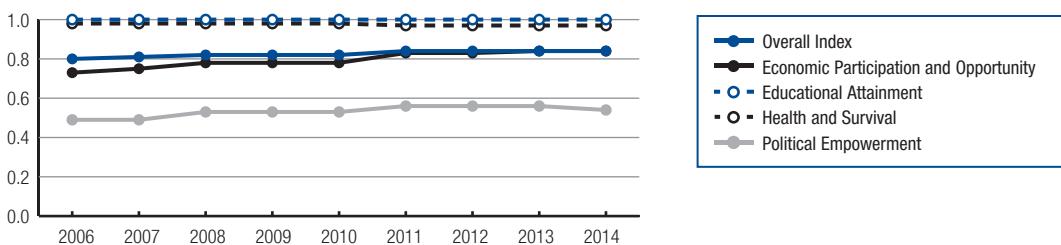
Country score vs sample average



Norway

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	3	0.837	2	0.836	1	1.000	98	0.970	3	0.544
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	3	0.842	1	0.836	1	1.000	93	0.970	3	0.562
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	3	0.840	4	0.830	1	1.000	94	0.970	3	0.562
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	2	0.840	5	0.830	1	1.000	92	0.970	3	0.562
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	2	0.840	3	0.831	1	1.000	91	0.970	3	0.561
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	3	0.823	8	0.779	26	1.000	56	0.979	3	0.533
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	1	0.824	6	0.784	1	1.000	53	0.979	2	0.533
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	2	0.806	10	0.751	17	1.000	51	0.979	3	0.494
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	2	0.799	11	0.729	15	1.000	61	0.975	2	0.494

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	2.8 , 3.6
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	28.9 , 11.4
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	49
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	215 , 184
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	—, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	37
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	94 , 95
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	31 , 69
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	31 , 69
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	48 , 52
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	87.2 , 139.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	104.9 , 145.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	5.4 , 9.2
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	21.5 , 30.0
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.1 , 0.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.2 , 0.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	32 , 34
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	4 [2-8]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	7.8
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	28
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	88
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of maternity benefits	—
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1913
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Oman

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **128**
Score **0.609**

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

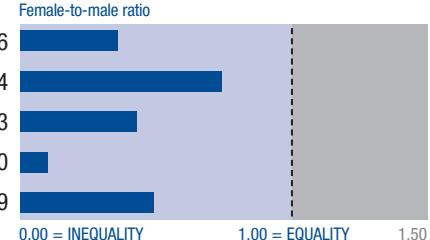
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	48.34
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	44,491
Total population (millions)	3.63
Population growth (%)	9.17
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.44

Country Score Card

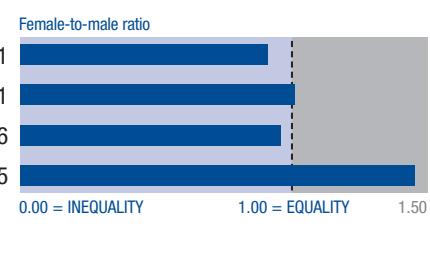
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 128

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	132	0.36	0.67	30	84	0.36
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	21	0.74	0.61	—	—	0.74
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	119	0.43	0.53	17,359	40,000	0.43
Legislators, senior officials and managers	117	0.10	0.27	9	91	0.10
Professional and technical workers	113	0.49	0.65	33	67	0.49



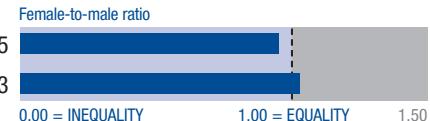
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	106	0.91	0.87	82	90	0.91
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	97	96	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education.....	94	0.96	0.62	86	90	0.96
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	34	24	1.45



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	101	1.03	1.04	67	65	1.03

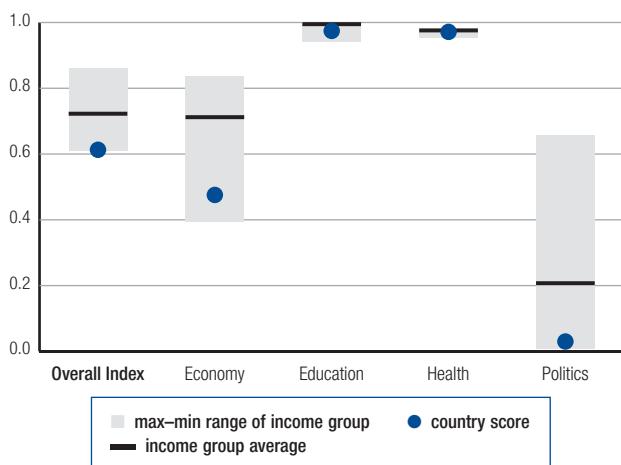


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

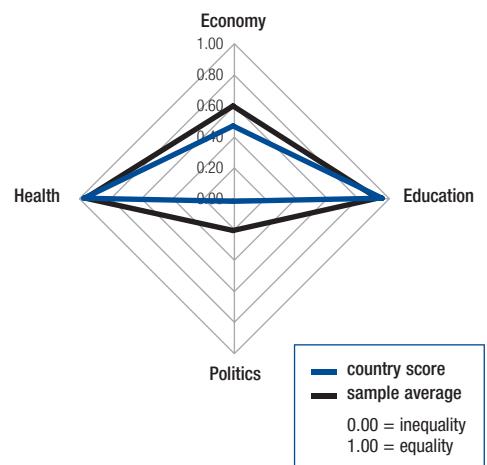
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	135	0.01	0.25	1	99	0.01
Women in ministerial positions	122	0.07	0.20	7	93	0.07
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



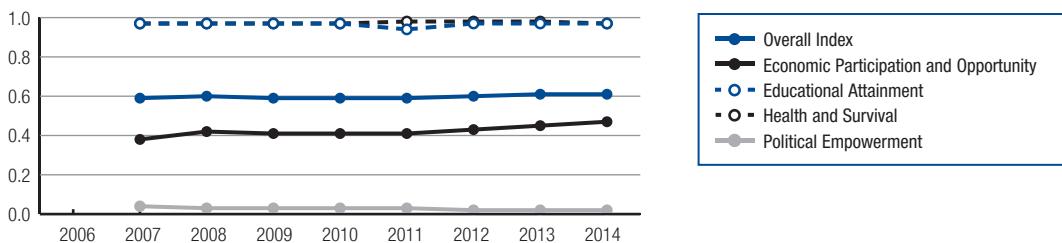
Country score vs sample average



Oman

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	128	0.609	128	0.471	96	0.974	91	0.971	139	0.021
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	122	0.605	123	0.449	94	0.974	59	0.976	132	0.022
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	125	0.599	127	0.428	96	0.968	62	0.976	129	0.022
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	127	0.587	130	0.407	99	0.941	62	0.976	129	0.026
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	122	0.595	129	0.400	90	0.978	61	0.976	128	0.026
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	123	0.594	128	0.406	93	0.974	95	0.971	128	0.025
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	118	0.596	122	0.415	89	0.974	90	0.971	123	0.025
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	119	0.590	125	0.384	83	0.971	89	0.971	119	0.035
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	—, —
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	22
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	64, 84
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	43, 57
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	50, 50
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	22, 78

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	209.8, 275.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	56.7, 72.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	67.9, 90.0
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	10.2, 15.6
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	2.5, 9.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	1.8, 2.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	8.3, 8.9

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	25, 28
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	11 [8-16]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	10.6
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	42
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	75
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	1.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	1.0
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	1.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1994, 2003
Quota type (single/lower house).....	—
Voluntary political party quotas.....	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Pakistan

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
141
(out of 142 countries)

Score
0.552
(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

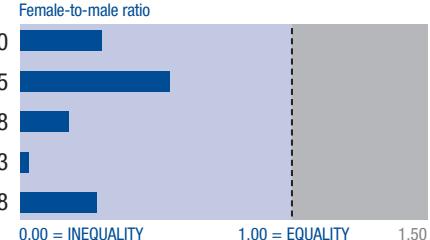
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	146.88
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	4,360
Total population (millions)	182.14
Population growth (%)	1.65
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.03

Country Score Card

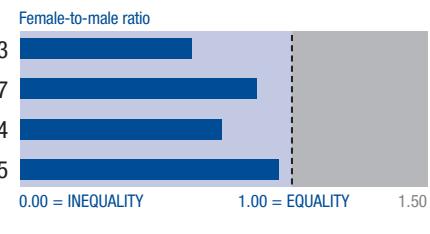
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 141

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	137	0.30	0.67	25	86	0.30
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	111	0.55	0.61	—	—	0.55
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	136	0.18	0.53	1,342	7,367	0.18
Legislators, senior officials and managers	124	0.03	0.27	3	97	0.03
Professional and technical workers	119	0.28	0.65	22	78	0.28



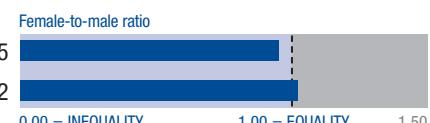
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	129	0.63	0.87	42	67	0.63
Enrolment in primary education.....	131	0.87	0.94	67	77	0.87
Enrolment in secondary education.....	119	0.74	0.62	31	41	0.74
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	103	0.95	0.88	9	10	0.95



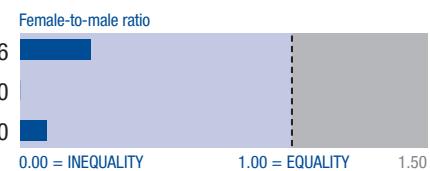
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 119

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	128	1.02	1.04	57	56	1.02

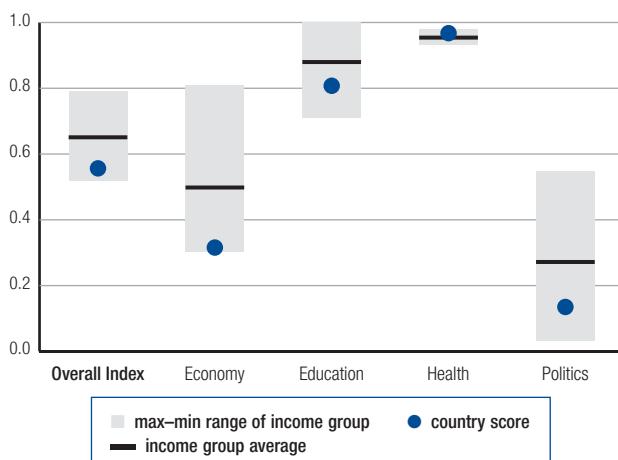


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

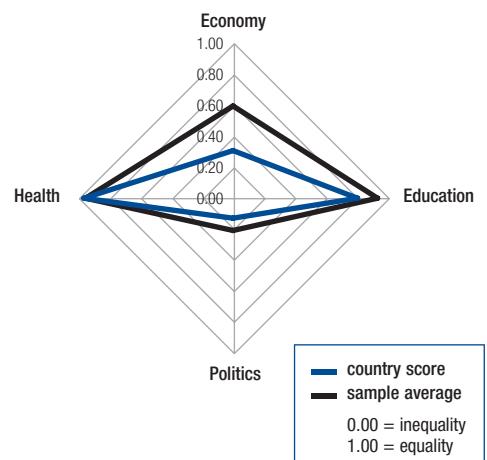
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	71	0.26	0.25	21	79	0.26
Women in ministerial positions	138	0.00	0.20	0	100	0.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	23	0.10	0.20	5	45	0.10



Country score within income group



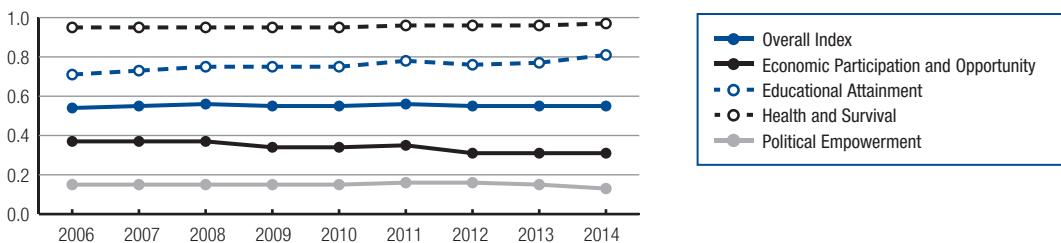
Country score vs sample average



Pakistan

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	141	0.552	141	0.309	132	0.805	119	0.967	85	0.127
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	135	0.546	135	0.311	129	0.768	124	0.956	64	0.149
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	134	0.548	134	0.310	129	0.762	123	0.956	52	0.164
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	133	0.558	134	0.345	127	0.778	123	0.956	54	0.155
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	132	0.546	133	0.306	127	0.770	122	0.956	52	0.155
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	132	0.546	132	0.340	128	0.747	128	0.950	55	0.146
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	127	0.555	128	0.372	123	0.751	123	0.950	50	0.146
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	126	0.551	126	0.372	123	0.734	121	0.950	43	0.148
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	112	0.543	112	0.369	110	0.706	112	0.951	37	0.148

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	9.0, 5.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	45.3, 8.5
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	9, 91
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	13
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	3, 17
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	3.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	7

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	11, 89

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	293.6, 256.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	91.8, 84.6
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	49.8, 35.7
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	41.3, 138.2
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	1.2, 3.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	1.0, 1.8
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	37.1, 72.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	30.4, 31.4

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	23, 26
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	16
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	170 [93-320]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	3.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	27.3
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	73
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	52
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	27
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	84
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	1.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.8
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1956
Quota type (single/lower house)	Reserved seats
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Panama

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **46**
Score **0.720**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

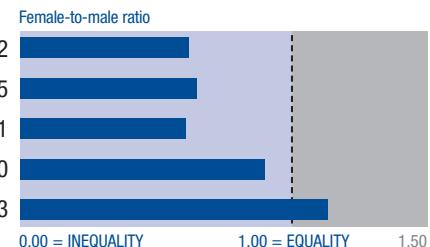
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	29.91
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	17,627
Total population (millions)	3.86
Population growth (%)	1.61
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01

Country Score Card

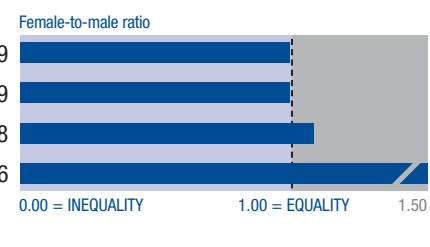
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 48

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	110	0.62	0.67	53	86	0.62
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	69	0.65	0.61	—	—	0.65
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	69	0.61	0.53	12,775	21,035	0.61
Legislators, senior officials and managers	6	0.90	0.27	47	53	0.90
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	53	47	1.13



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	72	0.99	0.87	93	95	0.99
Enrolment in primary education.....	87	0.99	0.94	91	92	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	79	74	1.08
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	51	33	1.56



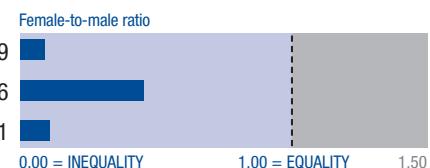
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	69	65	1.06

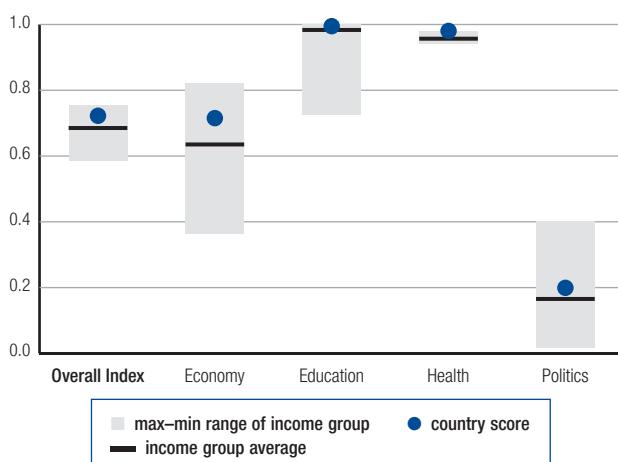


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

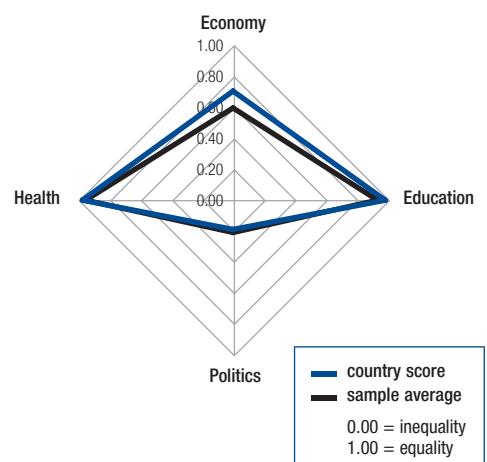
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	125	0.09	0.25	8	92	0.09
Women in ministerial positions	26	0.46	0.20	32	68	0.46
Years with female head of state (last 50)	21	0.11	0.20	5	45	0.11



Country score within income group



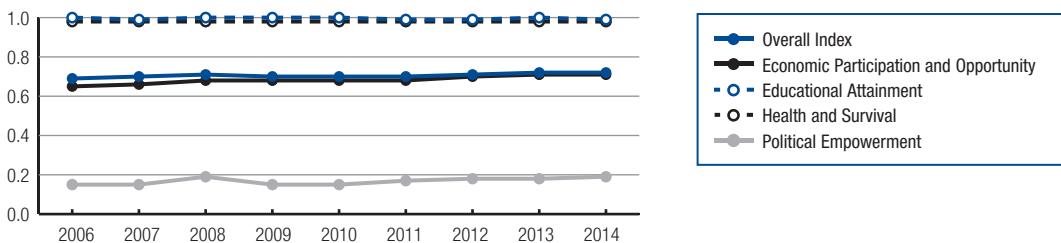
Country score vs sample average



Panama

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	46	0.720	48	0.712	60	0.994	1	0.980	52	0.192
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	37	0.716	45	0.714	43	0.996	61	0.975	48	0.181
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	40	0.712	48	0.700	62	0.993	64	0.975	44	0.181
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	40	0.704	51	0.680	54	0.994	65	0.975	47	0.168
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	39	0.707	47	0.693	55	0.993	65	0.975	48	0.168
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	43	0.702	51	0.683	52	0.995	1	0.980	52	0.152
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	34	0.710	49	0.678	54	0.995	1	0.980	38	0.185
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	38	0.695	54	0.655	40	0.994	1	0.980	40	0.153
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	31	0.693	44	0.647	35	0.995	47	0.979	35	0.153

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	4.9, 3.5
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	23.5, 16.3
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	45, 55
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	43
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	23, 27
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	24
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	25

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	42, 39
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	77, 75
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	48, 52
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	56, 44
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	40, 60
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	125.3, 179.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	81.9, 105.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	28.2, 26.7
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	19.6, 27.4
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	6.7, 21.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	5.0, 10.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	5.2, 2.8

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	22, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	22
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	85 [55-130]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	78.5
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	94
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	52
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	98
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer and Government
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.0
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1941, 1946
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Paraguay

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank

81

Score

0.689

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

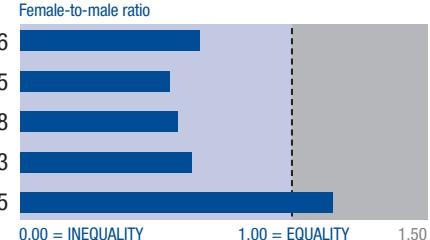
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	13.04
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	6,975
Total population (millions)	6.80
Population growth (%)	1.70
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02

Country Score Card

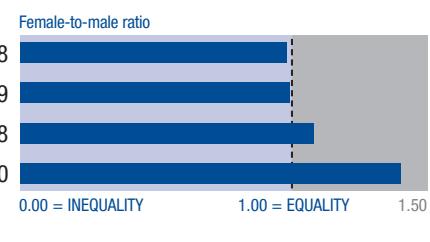
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 85

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	99	0.66	0.67	58	88	0.66
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	110	0.55	0.61	—	—	0.55
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	85	0.58	0.53	5,357	9,293	0.58
Legislators, senior officials and managers	31	0.63	0.27	39	61	0.63
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	54	46	1.15



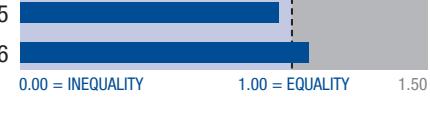
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 67

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	78	0.98	0.87	93	95	0.98
Enrolment in primary education.....	82	0.99	0.94	82	82	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	65	60	1.08
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	40	29	1.40



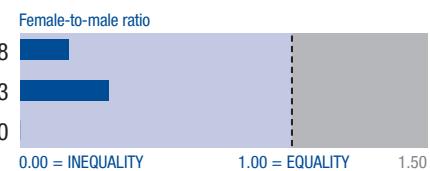
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	67	63	1.06

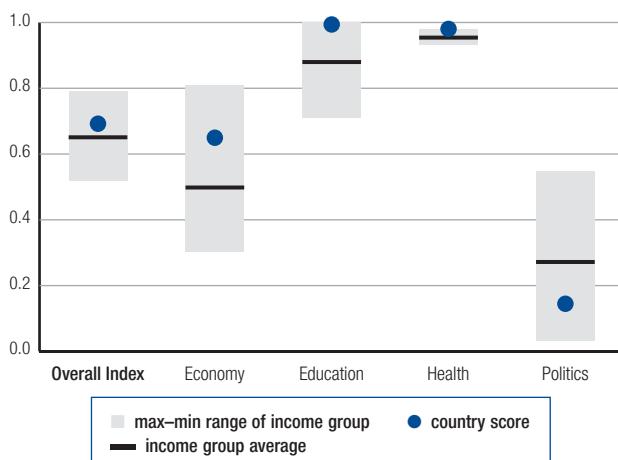


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 79

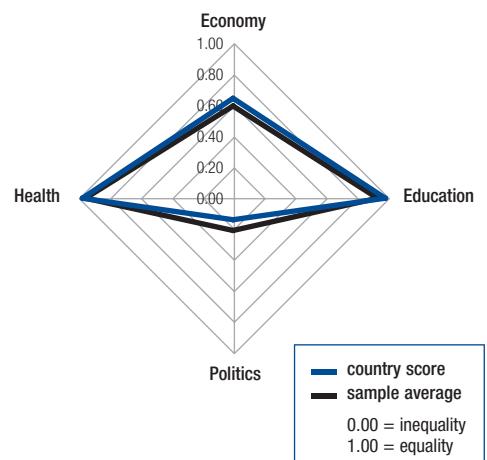
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	94	0.18	0.25	15	85	0.18
Women in ministerial positions	42	0.33	0.20	25	75	0.33
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



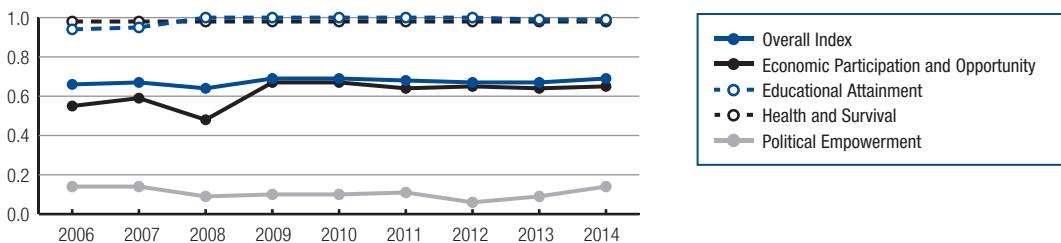
Country score vs sample average



Paraguay

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	81	0.689	85	0.646	67	0.993	1	0.980	79	0.137
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	89	0.672	83	0.636	61	0.993	55	0.976	104	0.085
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	83	0.671	71	0.651	44	0.995	58	0.976	115	0.063
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	67	0.682	69	0.644	46	0.995	58	0.976	73	0.113
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	69	0.680	71	0.637	45	0.996	57	0.976	75	0.113
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	66	0.687	58	0.669	40	0.997	1	0.980	85	0.102
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	100	0.638	111	0.483	38	0.997	1	0.980	89	0.092
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	69	0.666	83	0.594	95	0.945	1	0.980	45	0.144
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	64	0.656	80	0.554	83	0.944	1	0.980	38	0.144

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	6.1, 3.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	29.2, 12.4
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	45, 55
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	39
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	23, 21
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.1
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	23
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	52

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	29, 29
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	179.7, 261.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	95.5, 121.6
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	49.4, 42.7
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	15.5, 35.1
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	4.2, 4.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	1.8, 6.8
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	3.4, 2.2

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	23, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	12
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	110 [71-170]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	67.0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	79
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	63
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	50
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	2
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1961
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

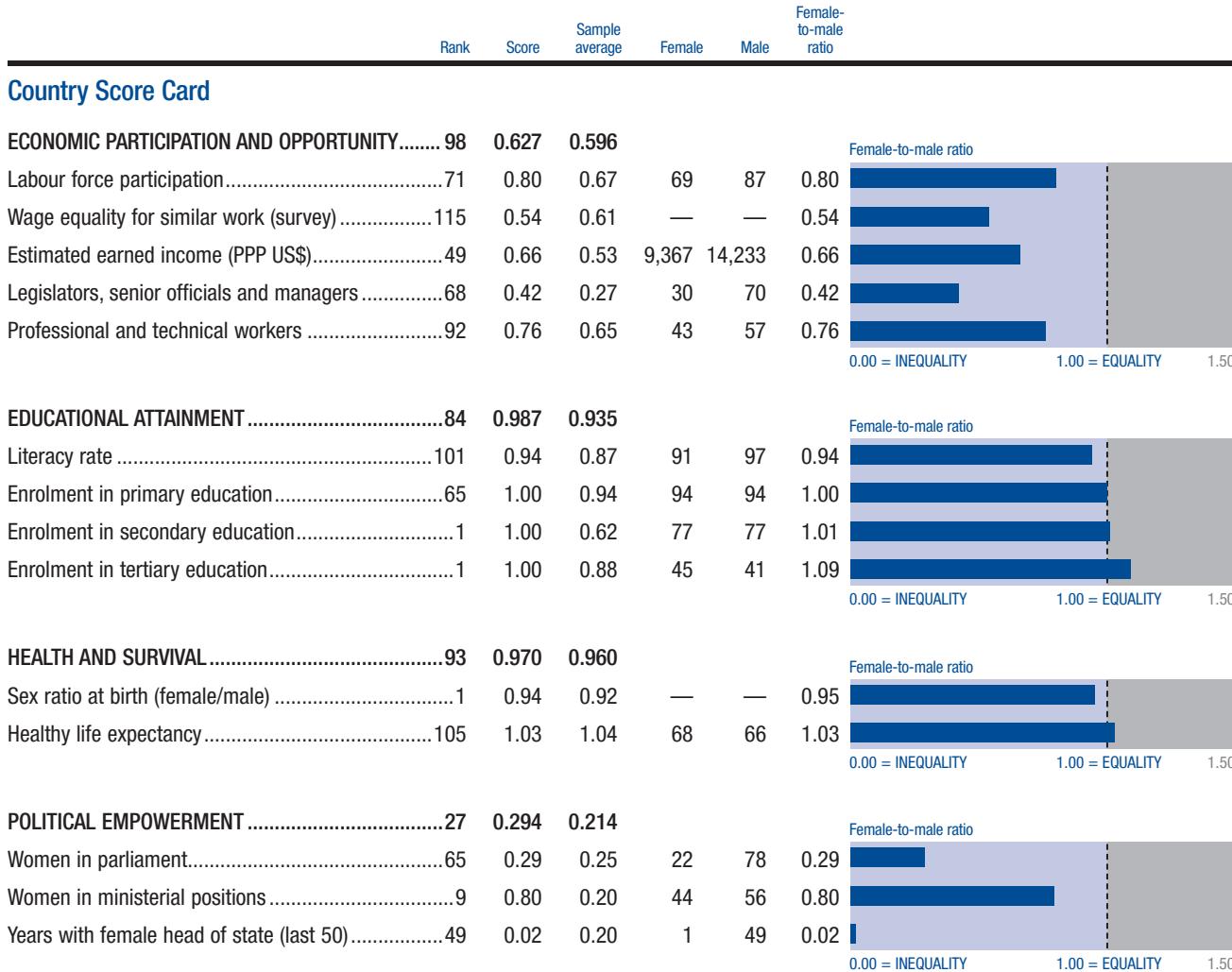
³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Peru

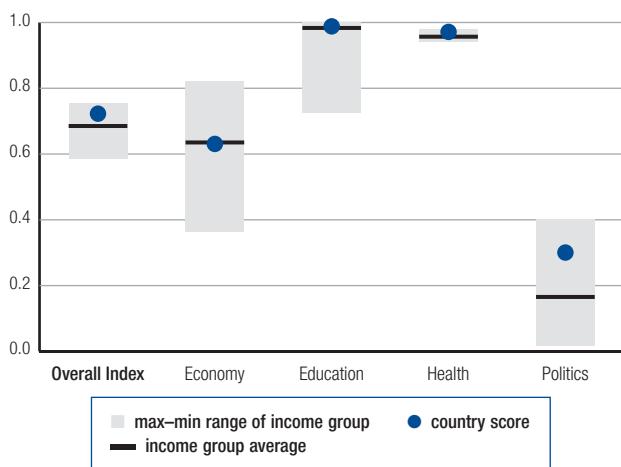


Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

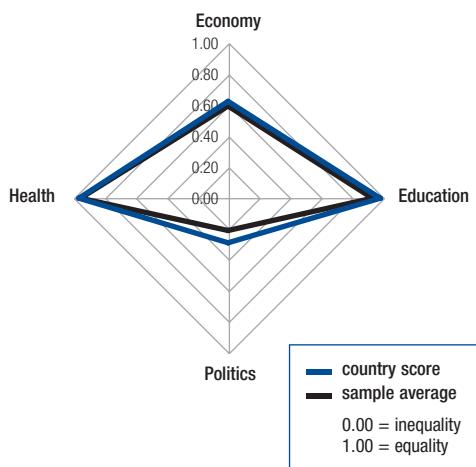
GDP (US\$ billions).....	123.52
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	10,913
Total population (millions)	30.38
Population growth (%)	1.28
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00



Country score within income group



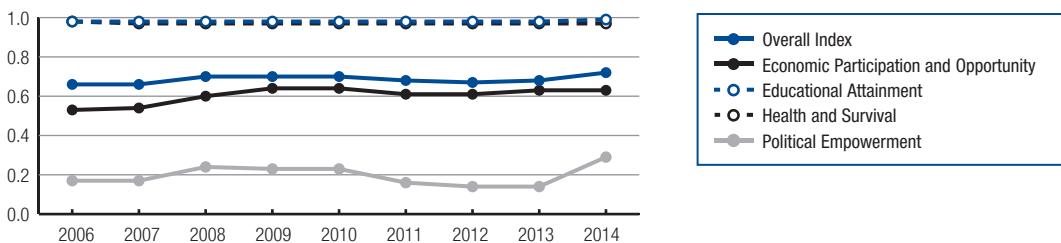
Country score vs sample average



Peru

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	45	0.720	98	0.627	84	0.987	93	0.970	27	0.294
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	80	0.679	88	0.628	88	0.980	109	0.966	69	0.142
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	78	0.674	91	0.610	88	0.980	109	0.966	65	0.142
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	73	0.680	85	0.611	88	0.980	108	0.966	50	0.162
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	60	0.690	81	0.620	89	0.980	107	0.966	37	0.193
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	44	0.702	76	0.635	89	0.978	91	0.971	33	0.225
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	48	0.696	83	0.596	84	0.981	86	0.971	29	0.235
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	75	0.662	103	0.537	80	0.976	85	0.971	34	0.165
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	60	0.662	86	0.531	71	0.976	58	0.976	31	0.165

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	4.3, 3.0
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	26.7, 13.0
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	51, 49
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	36
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	18, 23
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	3.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	14
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	6
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	29

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	31, 39
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	105.3, 143.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	108.9, 114.2
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	11.9, 13.8
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	22.5, 28.4
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	3.5, 8.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	4.0, 8.9
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	4.5, 4.5

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	24, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	12
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	89 [61-130]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	50.7
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	69
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	90
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	4
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1955
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Philippines

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **9**
Score **0.781**

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

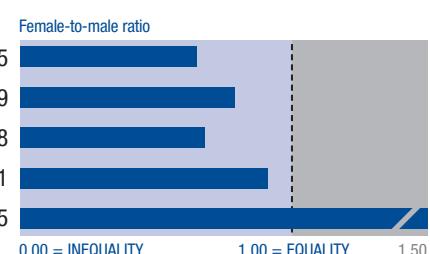
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	155.56
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	6,005
Total population (millions)	98.39
Population growth (%)	1.73
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01

Country Score Card

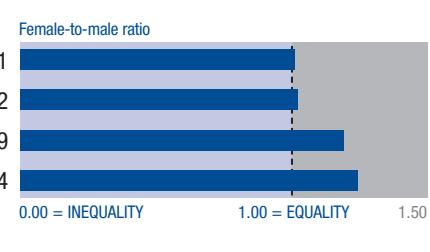
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 24

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	102	0.65	0.67	53	81	0.65
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	9	0.79	0.61	—	—	0.79
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	44	0.68	0.53	4,925	7,290	0.68
Legislators, senior officials and managers	5	0.91	0.27	48	52	0.91
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	61	39	1.55



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	96	95	1.01
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	89	88	1.02
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	67	56	1.19
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	31	25	1.24



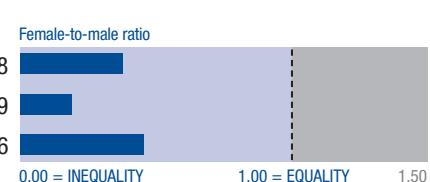
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	63	57	1.11

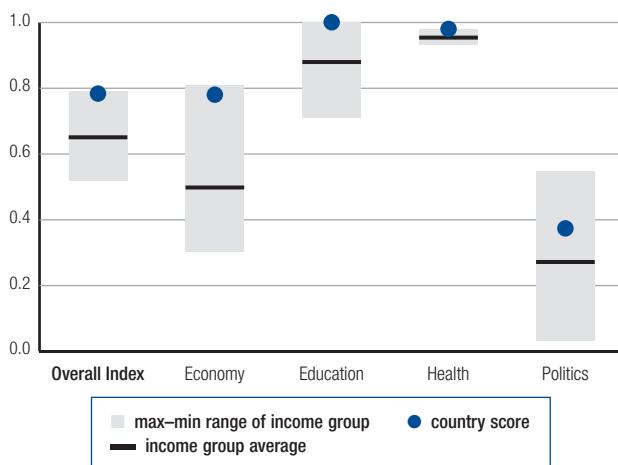


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

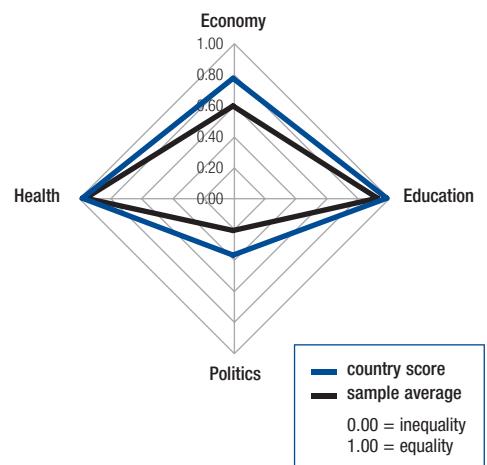
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	41	0.38	0.25	27	73	0.38
Women in ministerial positions	72	0.19	0.20	16	84	0.19
Years with female head of state (last 50)	5	0.46	0.20	16	34	0.46



Country score within income group



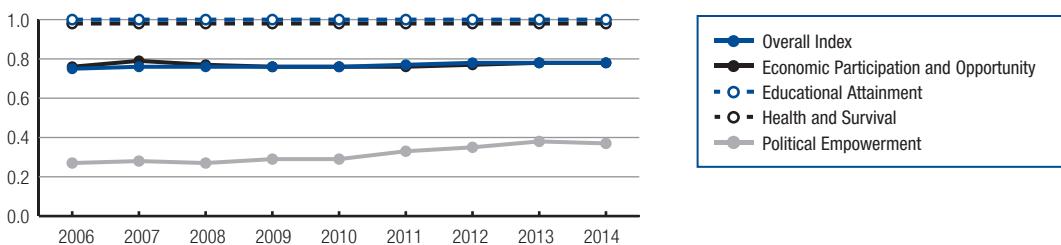
Country score vs sample average



Philippines

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	9	0.781	24	0.778	1	1.000	1	0.980	17	0.368
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	5	0.783	16	0.777	1	1.000	1	0.980	10	0.376
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	8	0.776	17	0.772	1	1.000	1	0.980	14	0.352
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	8	0.769	15	0.763	1	1.000	1	0.980	16	0.331
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	9	0.765	13	0.761	1	1.000	1	0.980	17	0.321
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	9	0.758	11	0.760	1	1.000	1	0.980	19	0.291
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	6	0.757	8	0.773	1	1.000	1	0.980	22	0.274
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	6	0.763	2	0.789	1	1.000	1	0.980	14	0.283
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	6	0.752	4	0.757	1	1.000	1	0.980	16	0.269

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	6.7, 7.2
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	45, 55
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	42
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	34, 19
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	33
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	69

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	40, 60
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	60, 40
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	46, 54

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	305.4, 463.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	85.4, 114.2
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	60.7, 65.7
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	34.8, 97.1
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.1, 0.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.1, 0.2
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	25.0, 65.6
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	20.3, 20.1

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	24, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	9
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	120 [81-190]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	3.1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	46.8
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	95
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	72
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	49
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	60
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	7
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1937
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Poland

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **57**
Score **0.705**

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

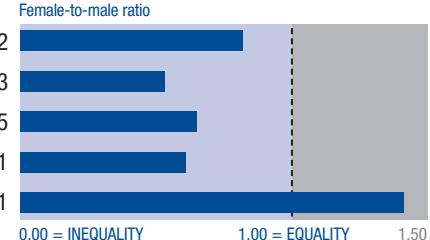
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	414.31
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	22,162
Total population (millions)	38.53
Population growth (%)	-0.01
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.93

Country Score Card

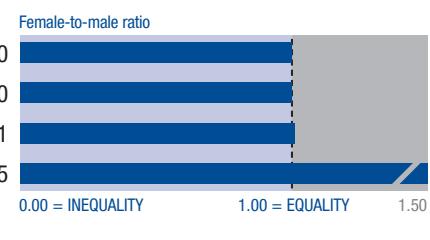
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 61

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	65	0.82	0.67	60	74	0.82
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	120	0.53	0.61	—	—	0.53
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	51	0.65	0.53	18,094	27,805	0.65
Legislators, senior officials and managers	35	0.61	0.27	38	62	0.61
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	58	42	1.41



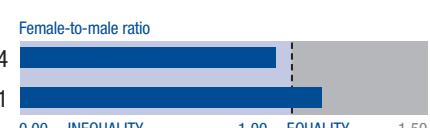
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 36

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	58	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	97	97	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	91	90	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	89	58	1.55



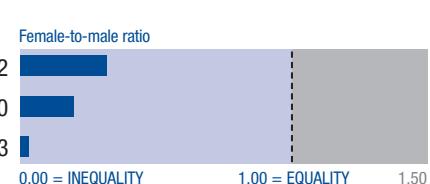
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 37

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	71	64	1.11

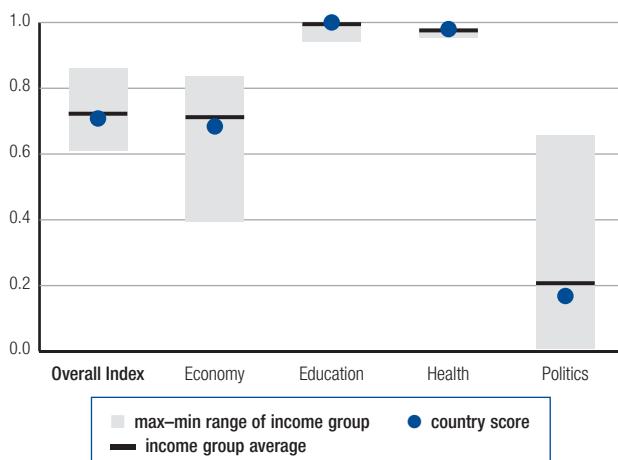


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 68

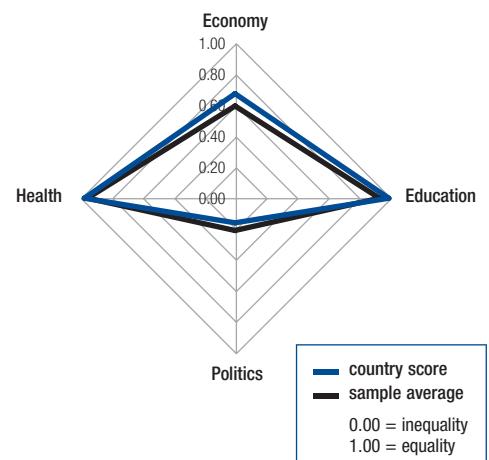
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	56	0.32	0.25	24	76	0.32
Women in ministerial positions	66	0.20	0.20	17	83	0.20
Years with female head of state (last 50)	44	0.03	0.20	1	49	0.03



Country score within income group



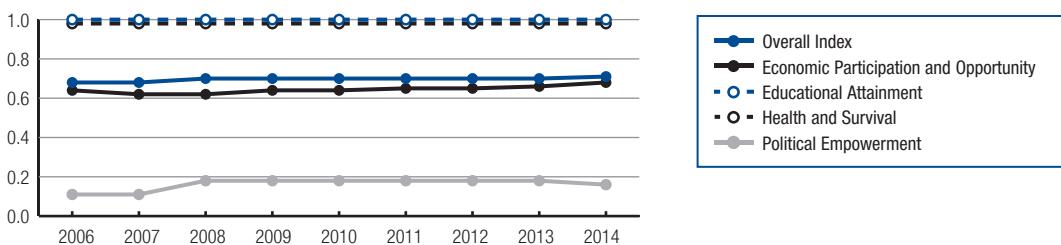
Country score vs sample average



Poland

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	57	0.705	61	0.681	36	0.999	37	0.979	68	0.161
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	54	0.703	73	0.656	37	0.998	34	0.979	49	0.179
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	53	0.702	72	0.650	34	0.998	34	0.979	46	0.179
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	42	0.704	65	0.653	28	0.999	48	0.979	40	0.184
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	43	0.704	63	0.653	29	0.999	46	0.979	41	0.184
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	50	0.700	71	0.643	33	0.999	41	0.979	40	0.178
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	49	0.695	73	0.624	30	0.999	38	0.979	39	0.178
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	60	0.676	74	0.617	1	1.000	37	0.979	63	0.107
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	44	0.680	50	0.635	13	1.000	36	0.979	58	0.107

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	10.9 , 9.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	12.2 , 4.7
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	47
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	296 , 157
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	68 , 72
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	31
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	7
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	48

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	62 , 63
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	35 , 65
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	40 , 60
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	53 , 47
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	192.1 , 333.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	113.8 , 203.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	7.8 , 11.3
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	11.3 , 35.6
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.1 , 0.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.4 , 2.1
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	25 , 28
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	3 [2-5]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	12.2
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	26
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	182
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	14
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Government 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1918
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Portugal

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **39**
Score **0.724**

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

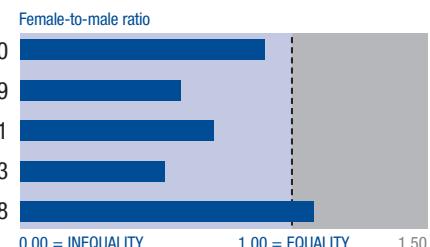
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	185.84
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	25,095
Total population (millions)	10.46
Population growth (%)	-0.52
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.94

Country Score Card

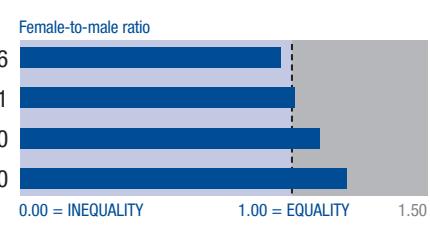
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 44

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	31	0.90	0.67	70	78	0.90
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	97	0.59	0.61	—	—	0.59
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	36	0.71	0.53	21,605	30,593	0.71
Legislators, senior officials and managers	46	0.53	0.27	35	65	0.53
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	52	48	1.08



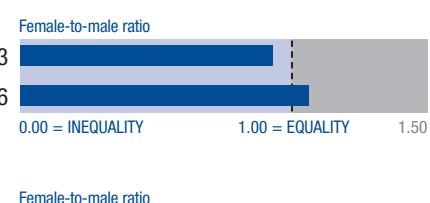
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 68

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	88	0.96	0.87	93	96	0.96
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	99	98	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	86	78	1.10
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	75	63	1.20



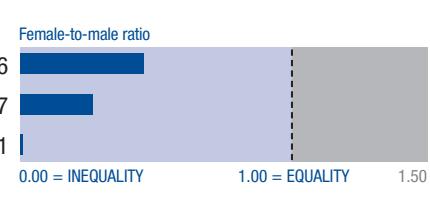
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 85

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	122	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy.....	62	1.06	1.04	73	69	1.06

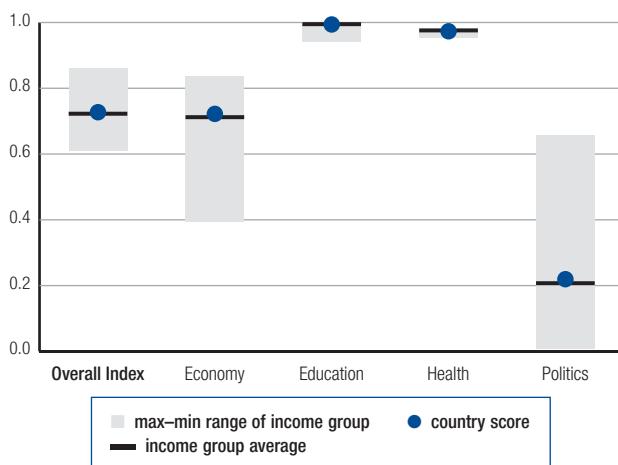


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 44

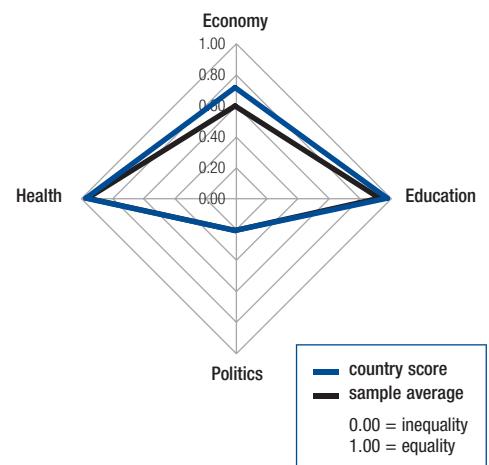
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	32	0.46	0.25	31	69	0.46
Women in ministerial positions	51	0.27	0.20	21	79	0.27
Years with female head of state (last 50)	53	0.01	0.20	0	50	0.01



Country score within income group



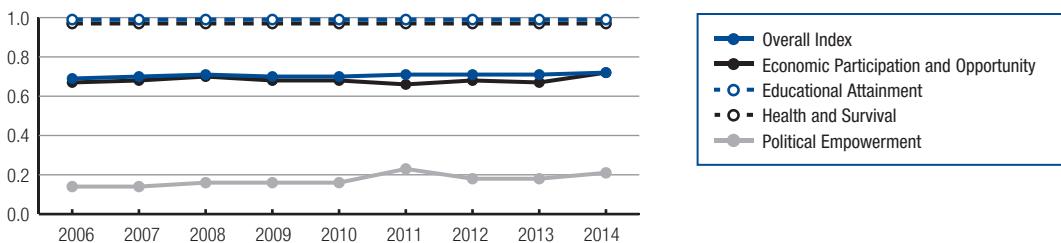
Country score vs sample average



Portugal

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	39	0.724	44	0.719	68	0.993	85	0.972	44	0.212
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	51	0.706	66	0.673	56	0.994	83	0.972	46	0.183
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	47	0.707	55	0.679	57	0.994	83	0.972	43	0.183
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	35	0.714	59	0.663	55	0.993	71	0.974	34	0.228
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	32	0.717	56	0.672	69	0.989	71	0.974	32	0.233
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	46	0.701	53	0.681	76	0.989	80	0.973	47	0.161
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	39	0.705	39	0.696	71	0.990	76	0.973	45	0.161
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	37	0.696	38	0.684	58	0.989	74	0.973	47	0.138
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	33	0.692	33	0.669	57	0.989	71	0.973	40	0.138

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	15.6 , 15.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	14.3 , 9.2
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	50
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	328 , 96
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	78 , 85
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	12
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	51

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	56 , 65
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	31 , 69
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	39 , 61
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	56 , 44
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	45 , 56

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	91.5 , 140.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	88.2 , 184
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	15.3 , 20.3
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	14.5 , 32.9
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	2.2 , 8.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.4 , 1.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	26 , 28
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	8 [4-17]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	12.6
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	28
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	87
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of maternity benefits	—
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1931, 1976
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Qatar

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **116**
Score **0.640**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

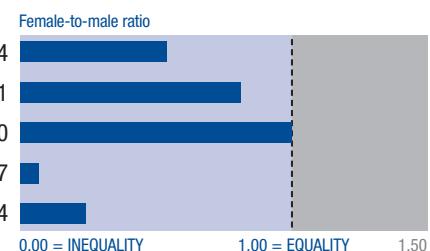
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	126.66
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	127,819
Total population (millions)	2.17
Population growth (%)	5.60
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	3.14

Country Score Card

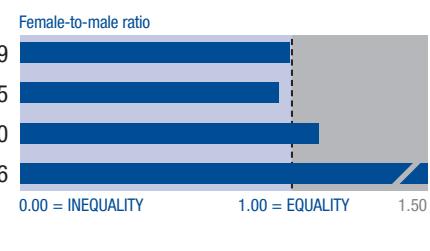
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 101

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	120	0.54	0.67	52	96	0.54
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	3	0.81	0.61	—	—	0.81
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	1	1.00	0.53	40,000	40,000	1.00
Legislators, senior officials and managers	121	0.07	0.27	7	93	0.07
Professional and technical workers	122	0.24	0.65	19	81	0.24



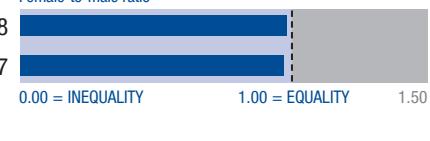
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	71	0.99	0.87	96	97	0.99
Enrolment in primary education.....	123	0.95	0.94	90	94	0.95
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	100	91	1.10
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	37	5	6.76



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 136

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.98
Healthy life expectancy.....	142	0.97	1.04	66	68	0.97

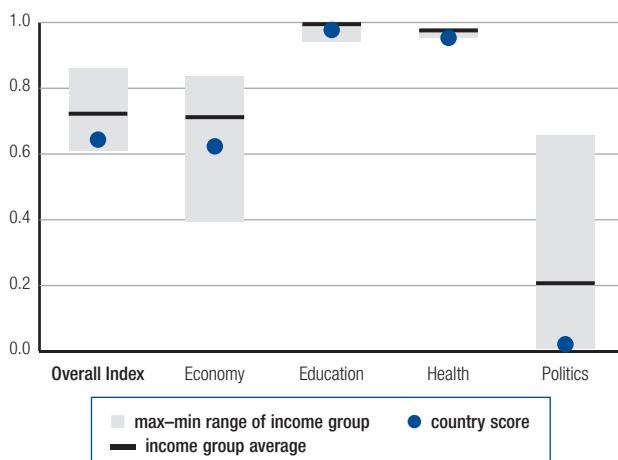


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

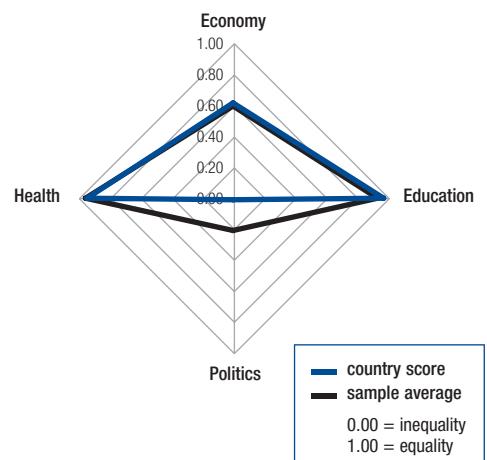
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	137	0.00	0.25	0	100	0.00
Women in ministerial positions	131	0.05	0.20	5	95	0.05
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



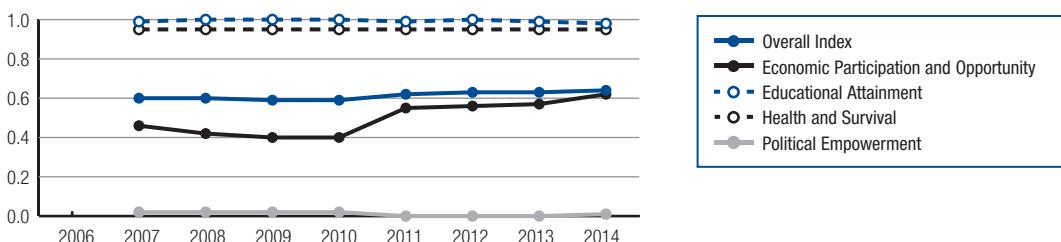
Country score vs sample average



Qatar

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	116	0.640	101	0.620	94	0.976	136	0.952	140	0.013
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	115	0.630	106	0.573	53	0.994	129	0.952	135	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	115	0.626	107	0.556	36	0.998	127	0.952	133	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	111	0.623	104	0.547	57	0.992	127	0.952	132	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	117	0.606	116	0.483	74	0.989	126	0.952	131	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	125	0.591	129	0.400	53	0.995	129	0.947	130	0.021
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	119	0.595	123	0.415	41	0.997	125	0.947	126	0.021
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	109	0.604	115	0.456	45	0.993	123	0.947	124	0.021
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	2.8, 0.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	12
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	62, 69
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	82, 91
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	99, 100
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	40, 60
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	31, 69
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	159.7, 151.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	76.2, 97.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	78.7, 55.9
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	12.5, 10.6
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.3, 0.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.3, 1.1
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	25, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	6 [3-12]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	9.5
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	91
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of maternity benefits	—
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	2003
Quota type (single/lower house).....	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Romania

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **72**
Score **0.694**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

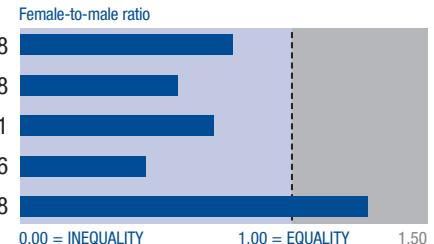
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	121.24
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	17,237
Total population (millions)	19.96
Population growth (%)	-0.57
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.94

Country Score Card

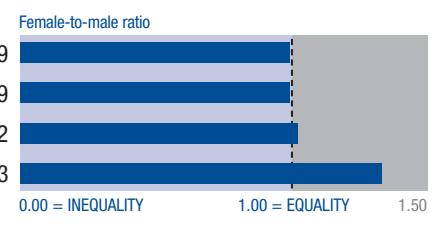
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 60

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	75	0.78	0.67	57	72	0.78
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	101	0.58	0.61	—	—	0.58
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	35	0.71	0.53	15,023	21,263	0.71
Legislators, senior officials and managers	61	0.46	0.27	32	69	0.46
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	56	44	1.28



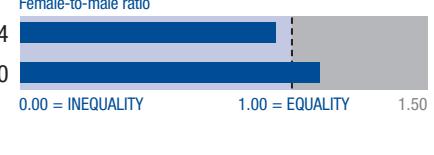
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 63

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	65	0.99	0.87	98	99	0.99
Enrolment in primary education.....	94	0.99	0.94	85	86	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	81	79	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	59	44	1.33



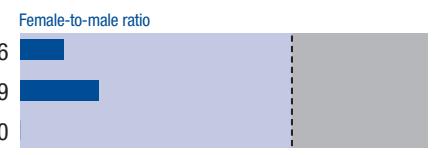
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 37

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	69	63	1.10

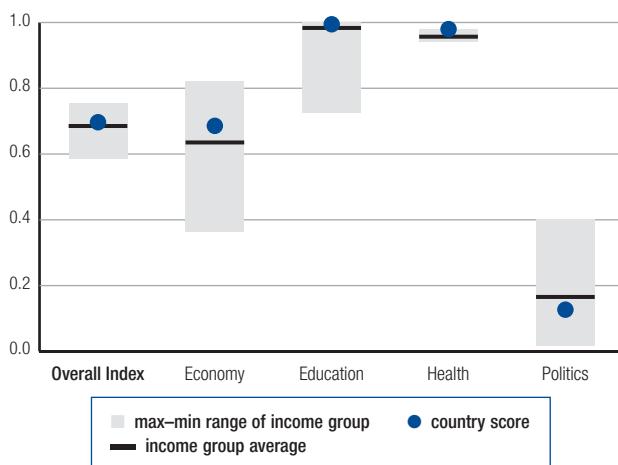


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 91

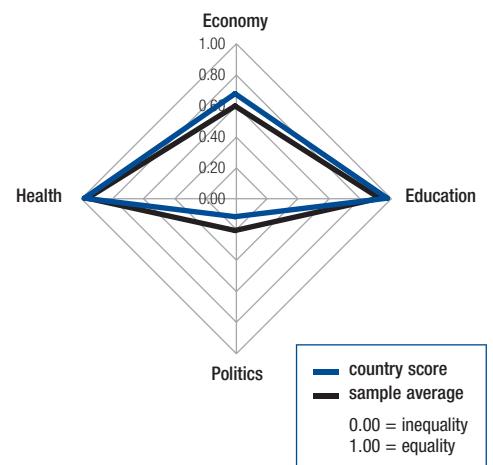
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	101	0.16	0.25	14	86	0.16
Women in ministerial positions	47	0.29	0.20	22	78	0.29
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



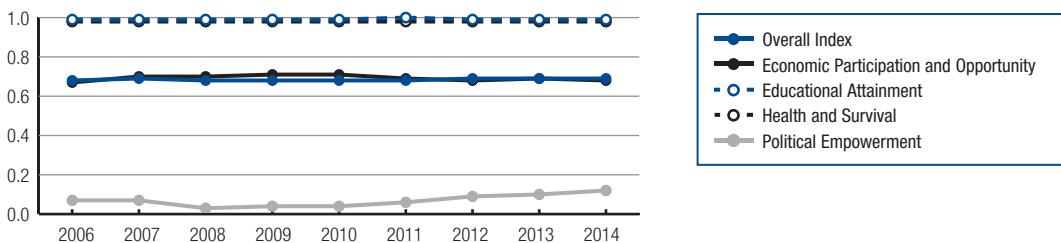
Country score vs sample average



Romania

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	72	0.694	60	0.683	63	0.994	37	0.979	91	0.119
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	70	0.691	55	0.693	50	0.994	34	0.979	91	0.097
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	67	0.686	54	0.681	52	0.994	34	0.979	97	0.089
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	68	0.681	46	0.694	45	0.995	41	0.979	112	0.056
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	67	0.683	41	0.708	73	0.989	50	0.977	109	0.056
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	70	0.681	34	0.712	70	0.991	41	0.979	126	0.040
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	70	0.676	34	0.700	60	0.994	38	0.979	120	0.032
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	47	0.686	31	0.697	47	0.993	37	0.979	89	0.074
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	46	0.680	30	0.673	44	0.993	36	0.979	79	0.074

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	—, 7.6
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	11.1, 9.5
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	46
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	41, 49
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	20
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	47

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	36, 64
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	42, 58
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	50, 50
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	47, 54

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	—, —
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	—, —
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	—, —
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	—, —
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	—, —
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	—, —
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	—, —
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	2.9, 4.0

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	27, 30
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	—
Total fertility rate (children per women)	—
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	31.0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	25
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	126
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	85
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	15
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1929, 1946
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Russian Federation

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **75**
Score **0.693**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

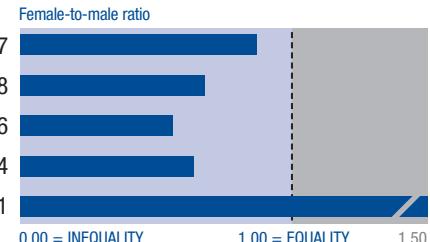
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	993.51
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	23,310
Total population (millions)	143.50
Population growth (%)	0.22
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.86

Country Score Card

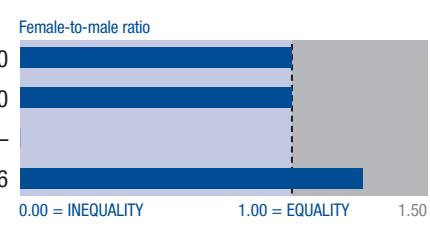
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 42

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	39	0.87	0.67	68	78	0.87
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	52	0.68	0.61	—	—	0.68
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	92	0.56	0.53	17,295	30,933	0.56
Legislators, senior officials and managers	26	0.64	0.27	39	61	0.64
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	64	36	1.81



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 28

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	48	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	96	96	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	—	—	0.62	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	85	68	1.26



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 37

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	66	57	1.16

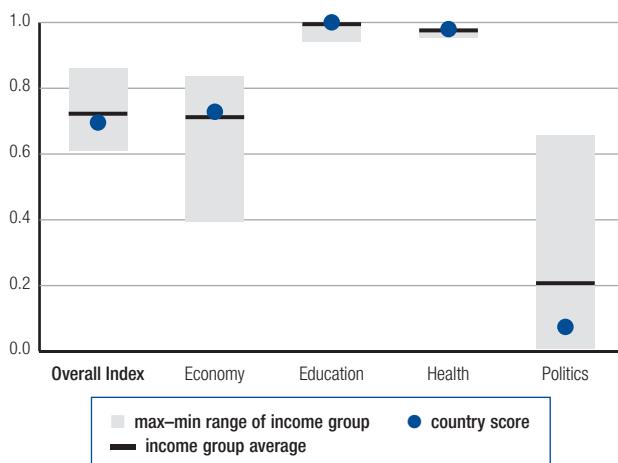


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 125

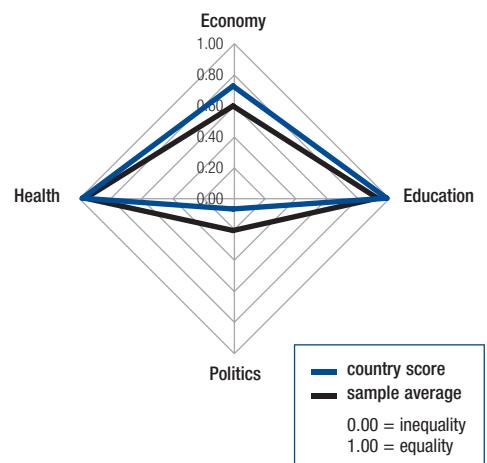
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	100	0.16	0.25	14	86	0.16
Women in ministerial positions	122	0.07	0.20	7	93	0.07
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



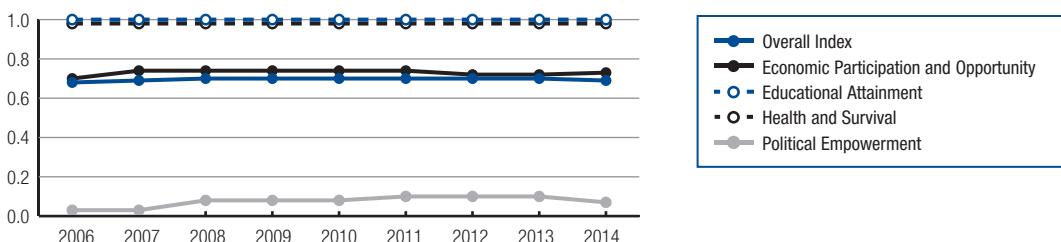
Country score vs sample average



Russian Federation

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	75	0.693	42	0.726	28	1.000	37	0.979	125	0.066
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	61	0.698	42	0.720	36	0.998	34	0.979	94	0.095
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	59	0.698	39	0.720	35	0.998	34	0.979	90	0.095
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	43	0.704	29	0.737	33	0.998	41	0.979	84	0.100
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	45	0.704	28	0.736	26	0.999	40	0.979	85	0.100
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	51	0.699	24	0.740	29	0.999	41	0.979	99	0.076
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	42	0.699	16	0.743	28	0.999	38	0.979	100	0.076
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	45	0.687	16	0.735	22	0.999	37	0.979	120	0.034
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	49	0.677	22	0.696	19	0.999	36	0.979	108	0.034

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	5.1, 5.8
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	5.4, 2.9
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	51
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	48, 49
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	20
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	29

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	49, 51
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	394.7, 760.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	105.7, 223.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	4.7, 3.9
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	7.1, 36.6
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	17.7, 58.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	3.8, 20.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	24, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	24 [16-37]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	25.7
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	80
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	140
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.8
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1918
Quota type (single/lower house)	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Rwanda

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
7
Score
0.785

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

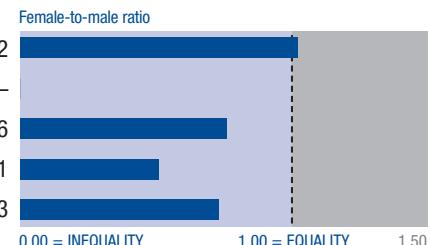
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	4.57
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	1,381
Total population (millions)	11.78
Population growth (%)	2.74
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

Country Score Card

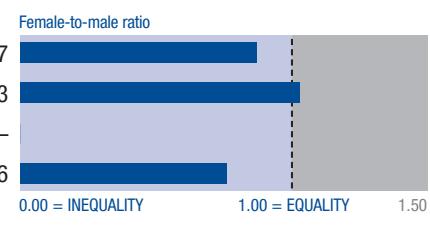
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 25

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	1	1.00	0.67	88	86	1.02
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	—	—	0.61	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	28	0.76	0.53	1,217	1,598	0.76
Legislators, senior officials and managers	50	0.51	0.27	34	66	0.51
Professional and technical workers	94	0.73	0.65	42	58	0.73



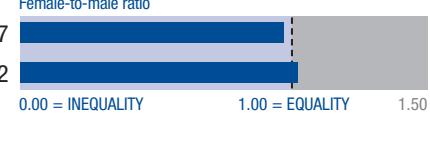
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 114

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	111	0.87	0.87	62	71	0.87
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	90	87	1.03
Enrolment in secondary education.....	—	—	0.62	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	113	0.76	0.88	6	8	0.76



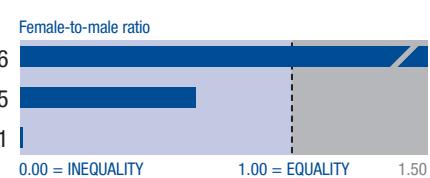
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 118

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy.....	127	1.02	1.04	56	55	1.02

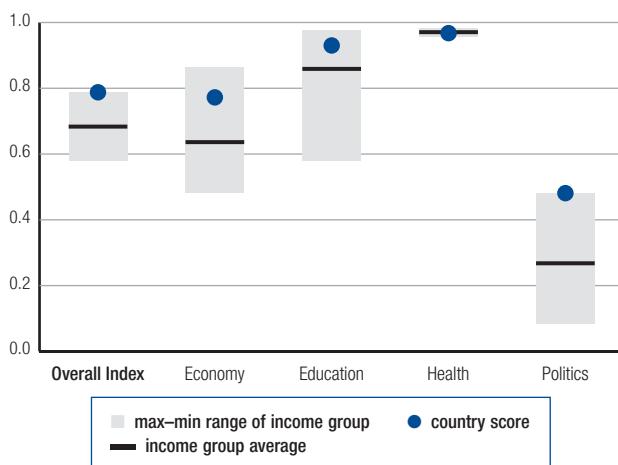


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 6

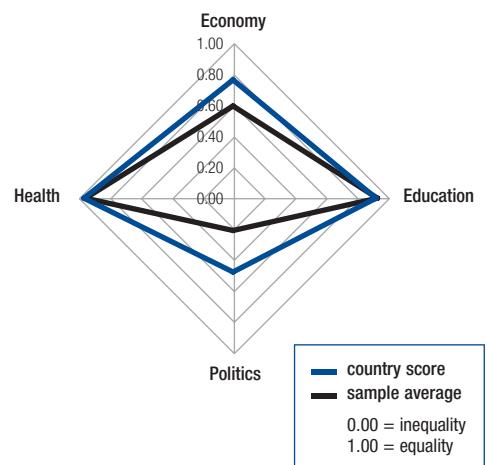
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	1	1.00	0.25	64	36	1.76
Women in ministerial positions	13	0.65	0.20	39	61	0.65
Years with female head of state (last 50)	50	0.01	0.20	1	49	0.01



Country score within income group



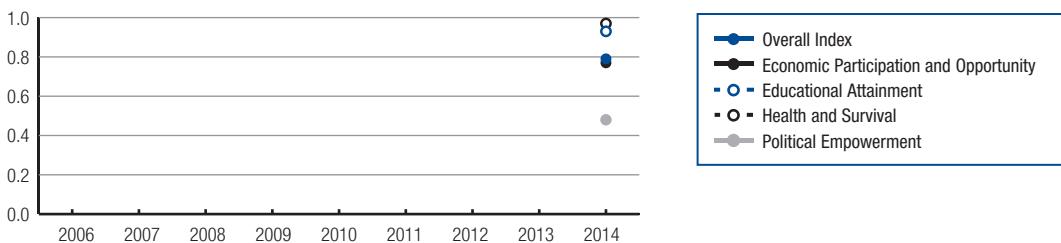
Country score vs sample average



Rwanda

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	7	0.785	25	0.770	114	0.929	118	0.967	6	0.476
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	0.4, 0.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	33
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	28, 38
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	—
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	20
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	43

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	31, 69
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	30, 70
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	252.1, 272.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	118.1, 133.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	31.8, 37.8
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	21.5, 30.6
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	70.1, 63.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	39.4, 37.7
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	12.0, 25.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	10.4, 12.9

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	24, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	3
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	320 [200-540]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	4.6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	33.6
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	52
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	84
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	60
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	4
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.5
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1961
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Saudi Arabia

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **130**
Score **0.606**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

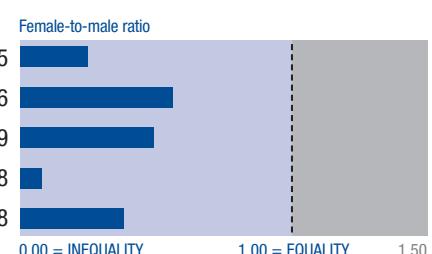
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	519.89
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	51,122
Total population (millions)	28.83
Population growth (%)	1.89
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.23

Country Score Card

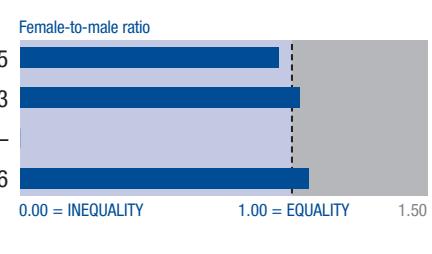
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 137

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	138	0.25	0.67	19	77	0.25
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	108	0.56	0.61	—	—	0.56
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	106	0.49	0.53	19,763	40,000	0.49
Legislators, senior officials and managers	120	0.08	0.27	7	93	0.08
Professional and technical workers	117	0.38	0.65	28	72	0.38



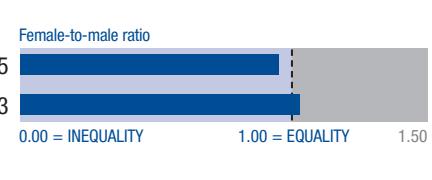
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 86

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	96	0.95	0.87	91	97	0.95
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	98	95	1.03
Enrolment in secondary education.....	—	—	0.62	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	53	49	1.06



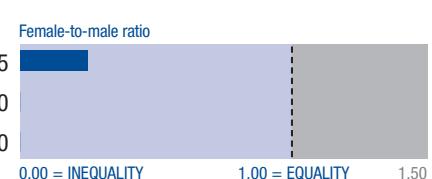
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 90

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	99	1.03	1.04	66	64	1.03

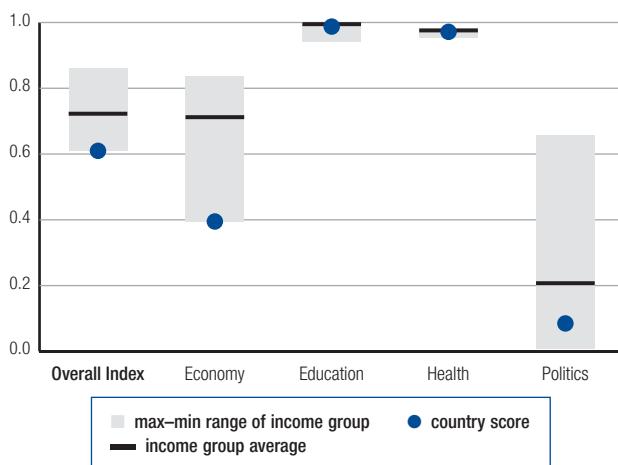


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 117

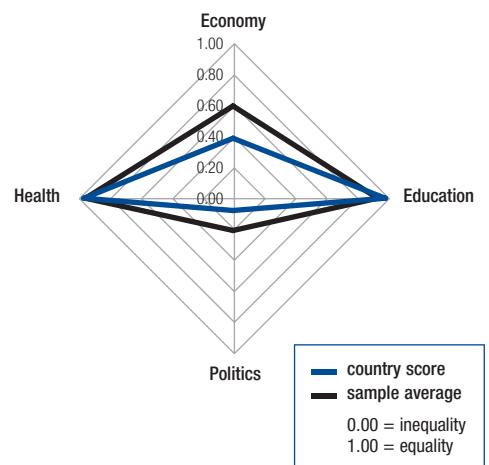
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	74	0.25	0.25	20	80	0.25
Women in ministerial positions	138	0.00	0.20	0	100	0.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



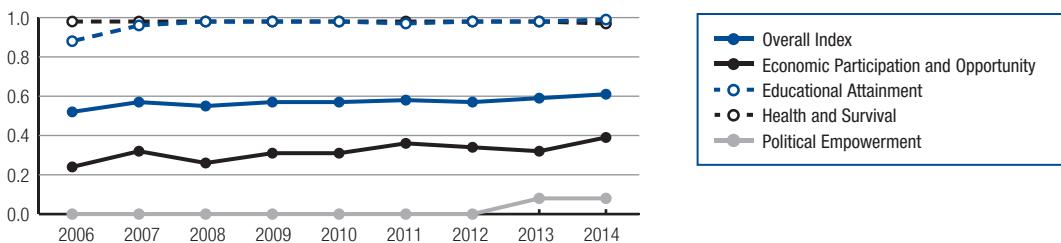
Country score vs sample average



Saudi Arabia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	130	0.606	137	0.389	86	0.987	90	0.971	117	0.077
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	127	0.588	134	0.322	90	0.976	52	0.976	105	0.077
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	131	0.573	133	0.340	91	0.976	55	0.976	133	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	131	0.575	133	0.358	92	0.967	53	0.976	132	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	129	0.571	132	0.335	92	0.974	53	0.976	131	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	130	0.565	133	0.310	92	0.975	65	0.976	134	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	128	0.554	129	0.259	85	0.979	62	0.976	130	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	124	0.565	127	0.321	87	0.961	60	0.976	128	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	114	0.524	115	0.240	93	0.880	54	0.977	115	0.000

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	18.6, 3.2
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	14
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	15, 73
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	3.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	41, 59
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	40, 60
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	45, 55
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	287.5, 382.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	62.7, 66.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	26.8, 42.8
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	20.5, 28.6
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	7.1, 10.0
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	4.5, 6.1

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	25, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	16 [9-29]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	10.2
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	24
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	70
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	1
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	1.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.8
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	1.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	—
Quota type (single/lower house)	Reserved seats
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Senegal

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **77**
Score **0.691**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

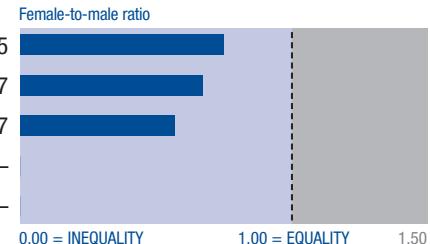
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	11.39
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	2,174
Total population (millions)	14.13
Population growth (%)	2.92
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

Country Score Card

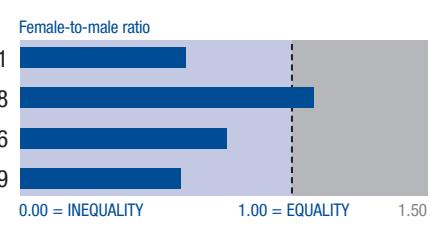
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 71

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	84	0.75	0.67	67	90	0.75
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	57	0.67	0.61	—	—	0.67
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	89	0.57	0.53	1,608	2,839	0.57
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.65	—	—	—



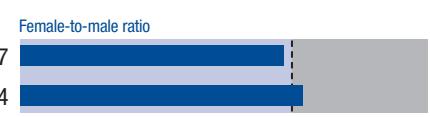
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 131

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	131	0.61	0.87	40	66	0.61
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	76	71	1.08
Enrolment in secondary education.....	118	0.76	0.62	18	24	0.76
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	125	0.59	0.88	6	10	0.59



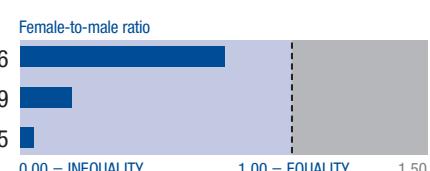
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 82

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy.....	92	1.04	1.04	56	54	1.04

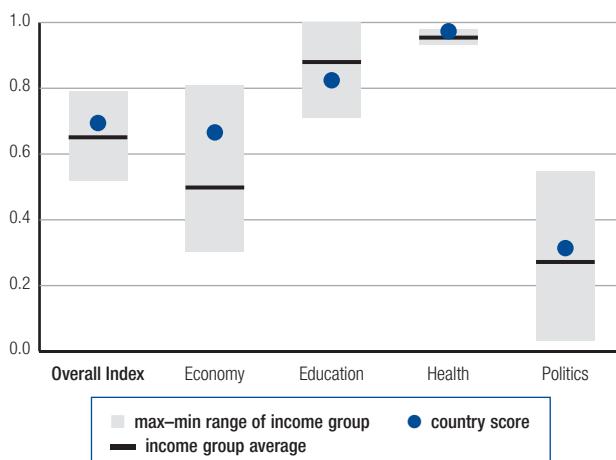


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 24

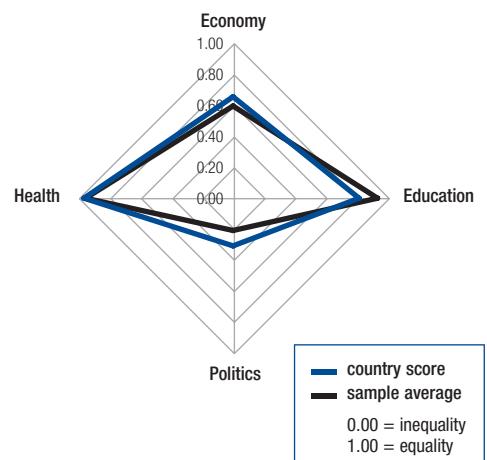
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	5	0.76	0.25	43	57	0.76
Women in ministerial positions	70	0.19	0.20	16	84	0.19
Years with female head of state (last 50)	36	0.05	0.20	3	47	0.05



Country score within income group



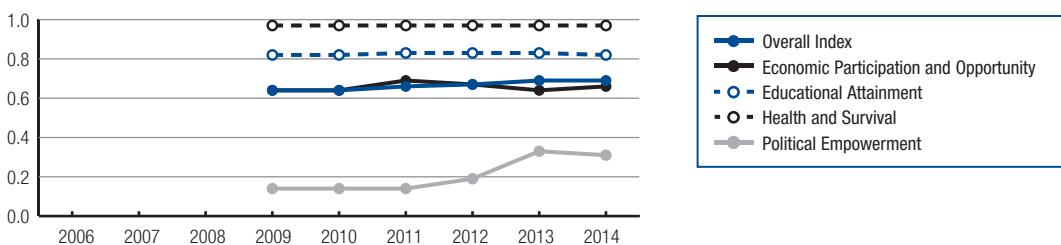
Country score vs sample average



Senegal

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	77	0.691	71	0.662	131	0.822	82	0.973	24	0.308
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	67	0.692	81	0.640	125	0.827	71	0.973	20	0.329
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	90	0.666	59	0.674	122	0.827	75	0.973	41	0.189
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	92	0.657	47	0.688	123	0.825	80	0.973	58	0.143
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	101	0.641	65	0.644	122	0.821	77	0.973	68	0.127
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	102	0.643	74	0.638	124	0.817	76	0.974	59	0.141
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	13.6 , 7.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	11
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	5 , 6
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	26

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	25 , 75

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	198.2 , 197.1
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer.....	73.4 , 76.0
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	58.0 , 54.1
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	32.7 , 61.1
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	24.4 , 6.7
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	57.6 , 64.7
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	23.9 , 39.9
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	13.2 , 15.5

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	22 , 30
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	30
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	320 [190-560]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	5.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	94.4
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	95
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	51
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	13
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	98
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	1.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	28.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1945
Quota type (single/lower house).....	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas.....	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Serbia

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **54**
Score **0.709**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

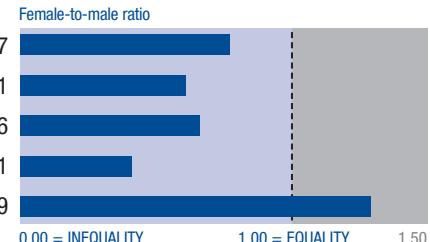
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	28.57
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	11,776
Total population (millions)	7.16
Population growth (%)	-0.49
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

Country Score Card

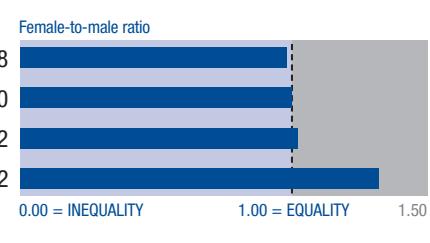
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 67

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	77	0.77	0.67	53	69	0.77
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	89	0.61	0.61	—	—	0.61
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	48	0.66	0.53	9,435	14,276	0.66
Legislators, senior officials and managers	70	0.41	0.27	29	71	0.41
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	56	44	1.29



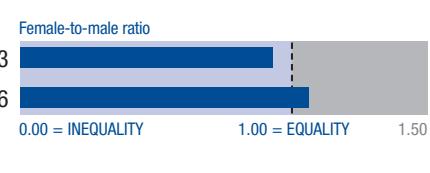
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 54

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	80	0.98	0.87	97	99	0.98
Enrolment in primary education.....	71	1.00	0.94	91	91	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	91	90	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	60	45	1.32



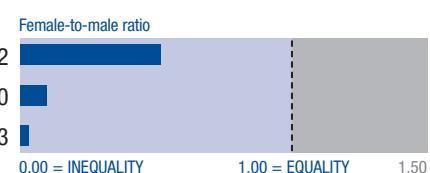
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 74

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	122	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	67	63	1.06

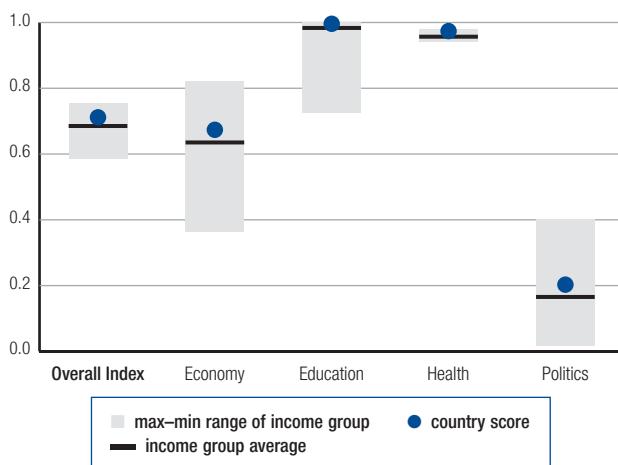


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 51

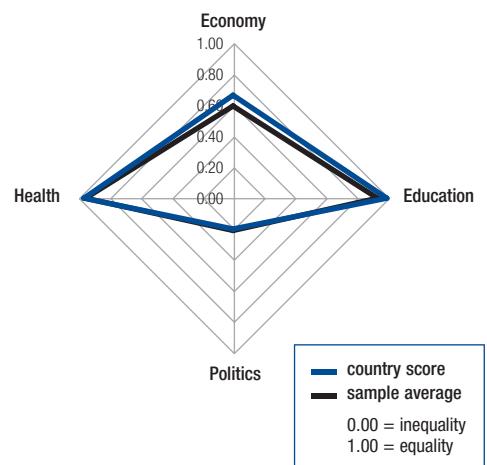
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	22	0.52	0.25	34	66	0.52
Women in ministerial positions	108	0.10	0.20	9	91	0.10
Years with female head of state (last 50)	46	0.03	0.20	1	49	0.03



Country score within income group



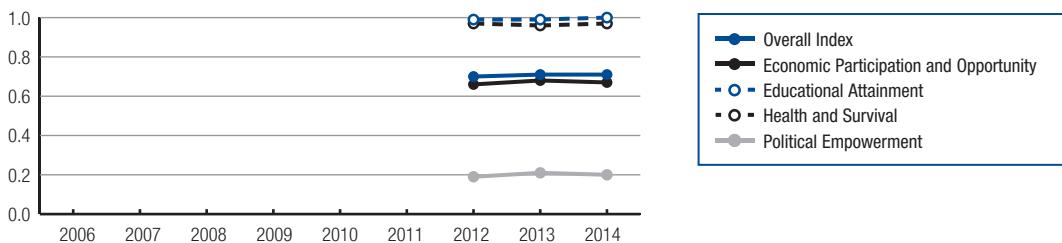
Country score vs sample average



Serbia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	54	0.709	67	0.670	54	0.995	74	0.973	51	0.196
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	42	0.712	59	0.679	55	0.994	111	0.964	39	0.209
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	50	0.704	67	0.660	61	0.993	91	0.970	40	0.192
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	24.9 , 23.2
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	31 , 70
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	46
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	62 , 62
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	26
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	38

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	37 , 63
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	37 , 63
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	48 , 52
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	51 , 49

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	318.9 , 400.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	132.9 , 218.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	22.1 , 23.6
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	18.8 , 39.1
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.2 , 1.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.6 , 1.6
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	1.7 , 1.5

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	26 , 30
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	16 [10-27]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	16.9
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	61
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	135
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	108
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1946
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Singapore

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
59
Score
0.705

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

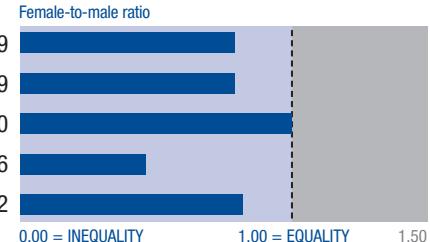
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	199.22
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	74,609
Total population (millions)	5.40
Population growth (%)	1.62
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02

Country Score Card

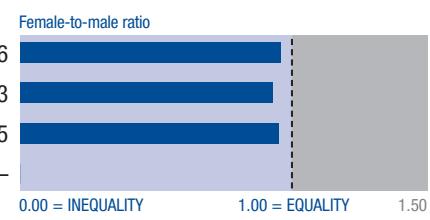
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 18

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	72	0.79	0.67	65	82	0.79
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	10	0.79	0.61	—	—	0.79
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	1	1.00	0.53	40,000	40,000	1.00
Legislators, senior officials and managers	62	0.46	0.27	31	69	0.46
Professional and technical workers	87	0.82	0.65	45	55	0.82



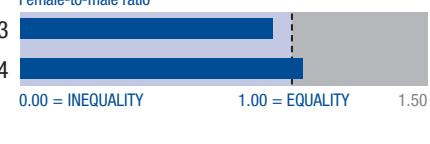
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 110

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	90	0.96	0.87	94	98	0.96
Enrolment in primary education.....	127	0.93	0.94	—	—	0.93
Enrolment in secondary education.....	100	0.95	0.62	—	—	0.95
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	—	—	0.88	—	—	—



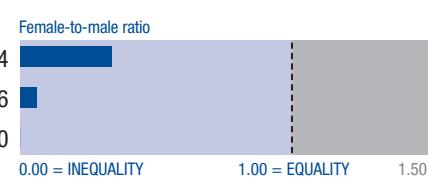
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 114

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	122	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy.....	88	1.04	1.04	77	74	1.04

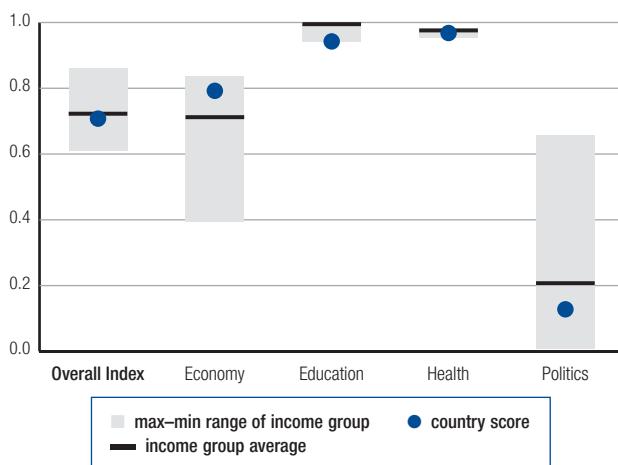


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 90

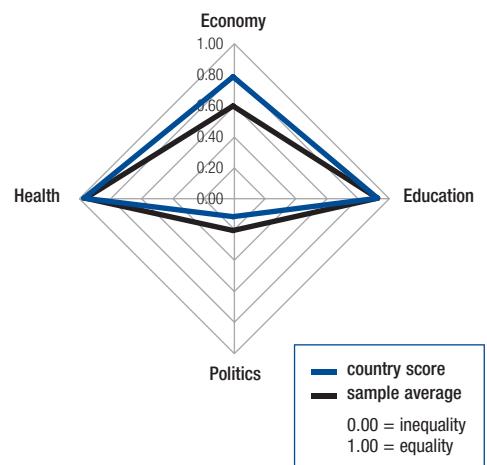
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	49	0.34	0.25	25	75	0.34
Women in ministerial positions	128	0.06	0.20	6	94	0.06
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



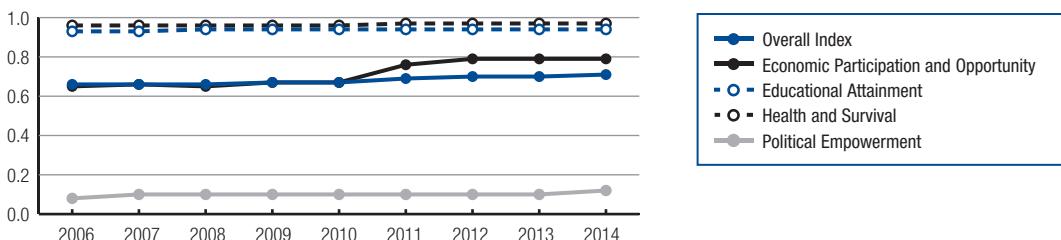
Country score vs sample average



Singapore

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	59	0.705	18	0.790	110	0.941	114	0.967	90	0.120
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	58	0.700	12	0.788	105	0.941	85	0.972	90	0.099
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	55	0.699	13	0.788	104	0.941	85	0.972	89	0.095
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	57	0.691	16	0.758	100	0.938	101	0.968	83	0.101
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	56	0.691	20	0.753	103	0.937	100	0.968	79	0.108
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	84	0.666	57	0.671	102	0.937	121	0.958	86	0.101
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	84	0.663	58	0.654	98	0.938	117	0.958	81	0.101
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	77	0.661	55	0.655	98	0.931	115	0.958	71	0.101
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	65	0.655	45	0.646	86	0.931	107	0.960	75	0.083

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	3.1, 2.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	45
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	98, 98
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	34, 66
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	82.1, 137.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	86.0, 127.2
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	3.6, 3.9
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	5.8, 19.5
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.5, 2.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	2.9, 3.6

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	28, 30
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	1
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	6 [3-12]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	6.0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	112
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.0
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	No
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1947
Quota type (single/lower house)	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Slovak Republic

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
90
Score
0.681

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

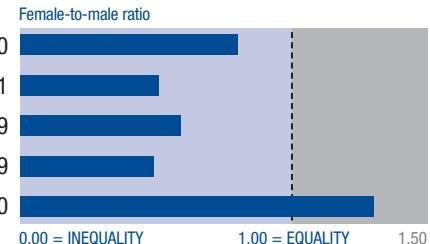
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	80.63
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	25,537
Total population (millions)	5.41
Population growth (%)	0.12
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.95

Country Score Card

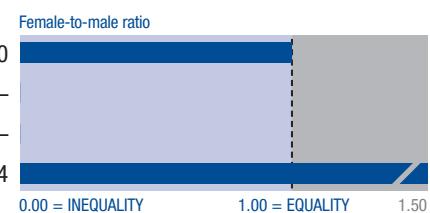
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 88

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	69	0.80	0.67	62	77	0.80
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	123	0.51	0.61	—	—	0.51
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	80	0.59	0.53	19,251	32,804	0.59
Legislators, senior officials and managers	53	0.49	0.27	33	67	0.49
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	57	43	1.30



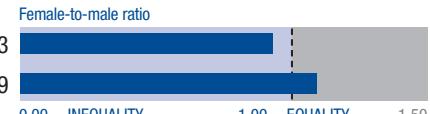
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	—	—	0.94	—	—	—
Enrolment in secondary education.....	—	—	0.62	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	67	44	1.54



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 74

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	122	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	70	64	1.09

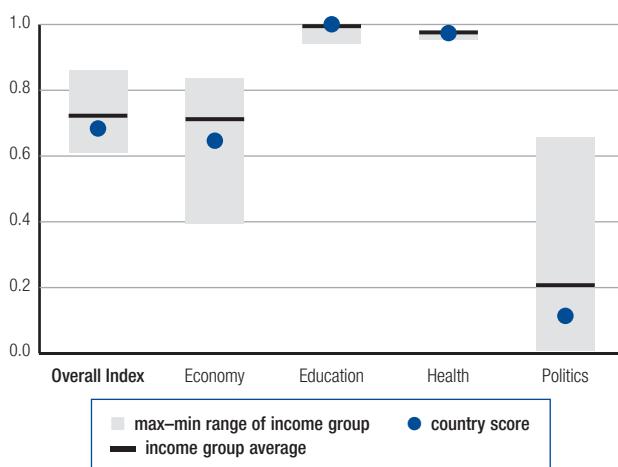


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 100

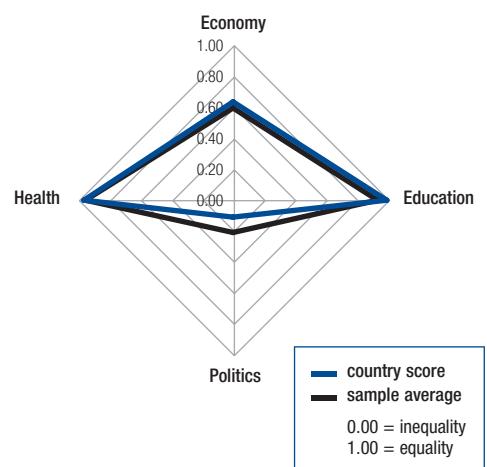
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	82	0.23	0.25	19	81	0.23
Women in ministerial positions	118	0.08	0.20	7	93	0.08
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.04	0.20	2	48	0.04



Country score within income group



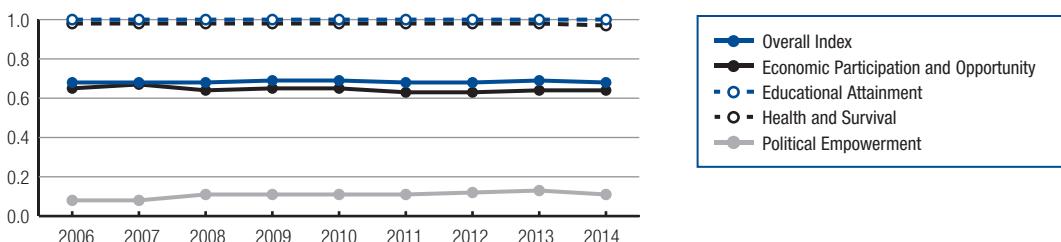
Country score vs sample average



Slovak Republic

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	90	0.681	88	0.643	1	1.000	74	0.973	100	0.106
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	74	0.686	86	0.635	1	1.000	1	0.980	77	0.128
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	70	0.682	82	0.628	1	1.000	1	0.980	80	0.122
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	72	0.680	73	0.634	1	1.000	1	0.980	79	0.106
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	71	0.678	70	0.638	1	1.000	1	0.980	89	0.094
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	68	0.685	68	0.646	1	1.000	1	0.980	75	0.112
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	64	0.682	66	0.638	1	1.000	1	0.980	71	0.112
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	54	0.680	50	0.667	37	0.995	1	0.980	86	0.077
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	50	0.676	43	0.650	34	0.995	1	0.980	77	0.077

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	14.5, 13.5
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	5.1, 2.7
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	48
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	79, 80
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	20
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	18
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	30

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	74, 79
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	34, 66
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	36, 64
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	49, 51
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	43, 57

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	241.5, 394.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	100.7, 196.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	5.6, 7.8
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	7.6, 22.5
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.2, 0.8
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	29, 31
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	7 [4-11]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	15.9
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	26
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	238
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	65
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1920
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Slovenia

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **23**
Score **0.744**

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

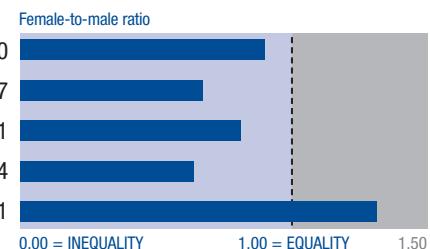
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	38.32
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	27,394
Total population (millions)	2.06
Population growth (%)	0.16
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96

Country Score Card

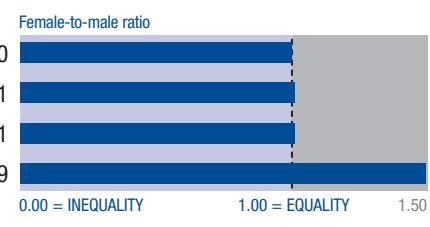
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 22

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	29	0.90	0.67	67	74	0.90
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	58	0.67	0.61	—	—	0.67
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	18	0.81	0.53	25,544	31,443	0.81
Legislators, senior officials and managers	27	0.64	0.27	39	61	0.64
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	57	43	1.31



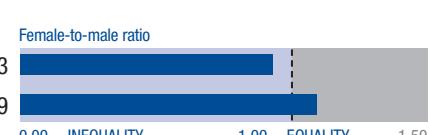
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 27

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	47	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	98	97	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	94	93	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	104	70	1.49



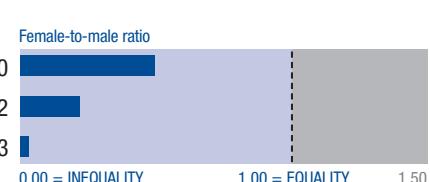
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 74

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	122	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	73	67	1.09

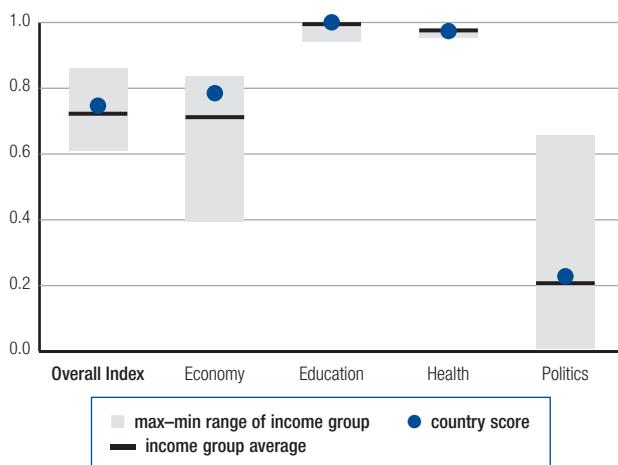


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 43

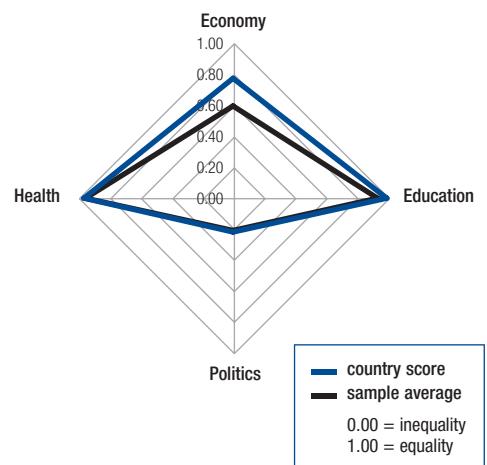
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	24	0.50	0.25	33	67	0.50
Women in ministerial positions	59	0.22	0.20	18	82	0.22
Years with female head of state (last 50)	45	0.03	0.20	1	49	0.03



Country score within income group



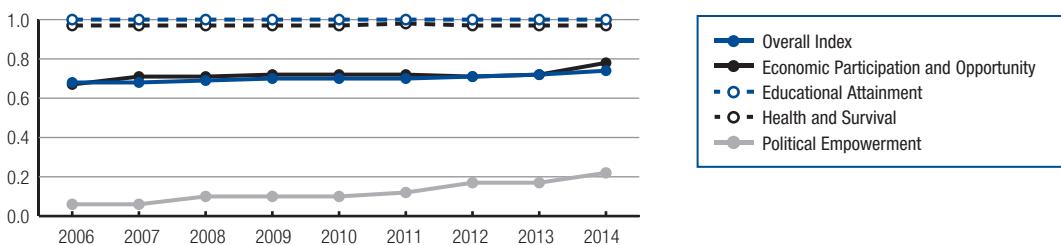
Country score vs sample average



Slovenia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	23	0.744	22	0.783	27	1.000	74	0.973	43	0.221
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	38	0.716	43	0.719	26	1.000	75	0.973	54	0.170
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	38	0.713	41	0.714	33	0.998	78	0.973	50	0.168
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	41	0.704	34	0.720	36	0.998	64	0.975	71	0.123
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	42	0.705	32	0.723	36	0.998	63	0.975	70	0.123
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	52	0.698	31	0.721	36	0.998	80	0.973	87	0.100
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	51	0.694	31	0.708	36	0.998	76	0.973	85	0.096
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	49	0.684	27	0.705	18	0.999	74	0.973	99	0.060
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	51	0.675	34	0.667	22	0.999	71	0.973	88	0.060

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	9.4, 8.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	10.3, 5.9
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	48
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	286, 166
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	98, 96
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	19
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	34

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	66, 71
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	30, 70
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	29, 71
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	50, 50
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	35, 65

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	113.6, 174.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	110.2, 208.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	3.1, 4.2
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	6.8, 18.1
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.0, 0.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.4, 1.0
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	31, 33
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	7 [5-11]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	0.6
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	28
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	105
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	15
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Government 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1946
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

South Africa

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **18**
Score **0.753**

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

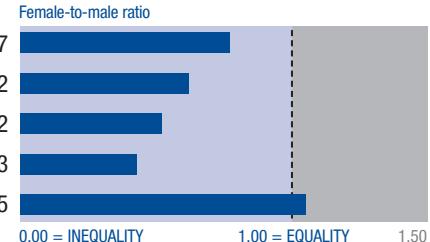
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	313.47
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	12,042
Total population (millions)	52.98
Population growth (%)	1.34
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

Country Score Card

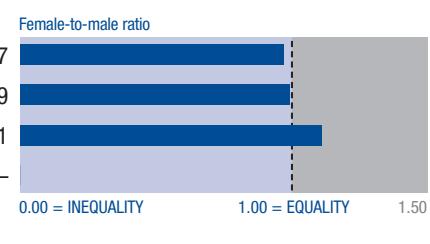
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 83

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	79	0.77	0.67	49	63	0.77
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	83	0.62	0.61	—	—	0.62
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	100	0.52	0.53	8,464	16,163	0.52
Legislators, senior officials and managers	65	0.43	0.27	30	70	0.43
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	51	49	1.05



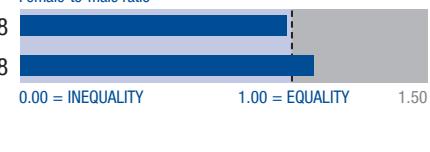
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 85

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	85	0.97	0.87	93	95	0.97
Enrolment in primary education.....	101	0.99	0.94	84	86	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	65	58	1.11
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	—	—	0.88	—	—	—



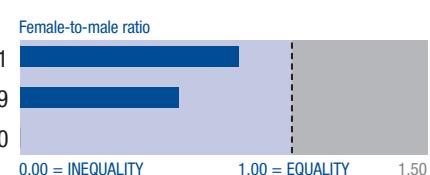
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.98
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	53	49	1.08

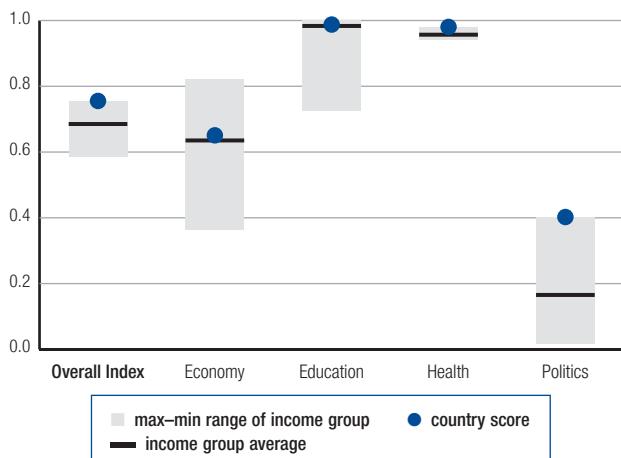


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 12

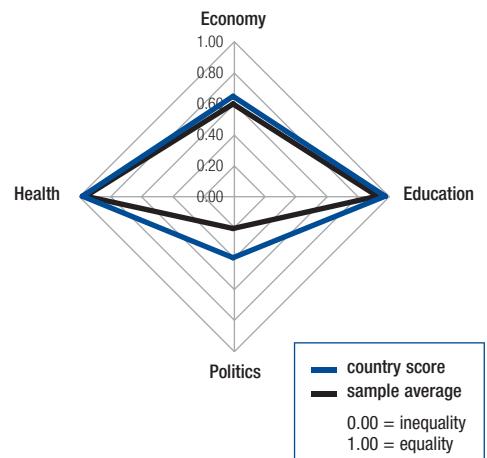
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	4	0.81	0.25	45	55	0.81
Women in ministerial positions	16	0.59	0.20	37	63	0.59
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



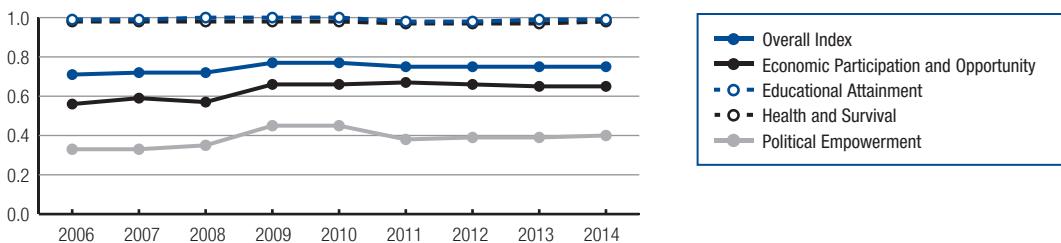
Country score vs sample average



South Africa

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	18	0.753	83	0.647	85	0.987	1	0.980	12	0.397
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	17	0.751	78	0.651	54	0.994	102	0.968	8	0.392
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	16	0.750	69	0.659	87	0.980	103	0.968	7	0.392
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	14	0.748	58	0.665	86	0.981	102	0.968	9	0.377
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	12	0.753	55	0.673	43	0.996	101	0.968	9	0.377
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	6	0.771	60	0.663	43	0.996	70	0.975	5	0.449
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	22	0.723	93	0.568	45	0.996	67	0.975	9	0.353
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	20	0.719	85	0.586	52	0.991	65	0.975	10	0.326
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	18	0.713	79	0.556	42	0.993	59	0.976	8	0.326

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	27.7 , 22.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	11.7 , 4.8
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	49 , 51
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	45
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	257 , 92
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	51 , 56
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	13
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	23

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	41 , 59

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	259.8 , 354.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	89.6 , 143.0
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	91.0 , 98.5
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	33.4 , 84.9
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	396.0 , 434.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.1 , 0.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	32.2 , 87.6
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	9.6 , 13.6

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	31 , 33
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	140 [85-210]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	50.9
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	120
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	38
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	3
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1930, 1994
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Spain

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **29**
Score **0.733**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

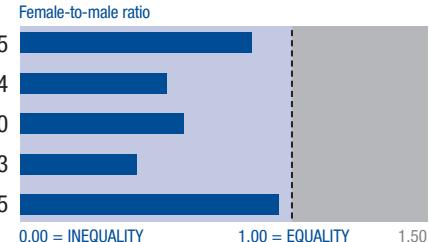
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,146.27
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	31,198
Total population (millions)	46.65
Population growth (%)	-0.24
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

Country Score Card

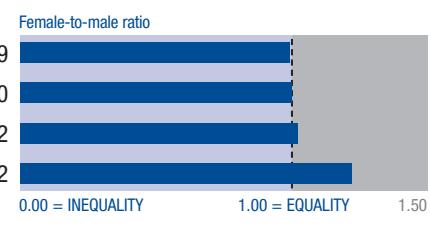
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 84

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	53	0.85	0.67	68	81	0.85
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	117	0.54	0.61	—	—	0.54
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	72	0.60	0.53	24,107	40,000	0.60
Legislators, senior officials and managers	66	0.43	0.27	30	70	0.43
Professional and technical workers	68	0.95	0.65	49	51	0.95



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 44

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	73	0.99	0.87	97	99	0.99
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	96	95	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	93	76	1.22



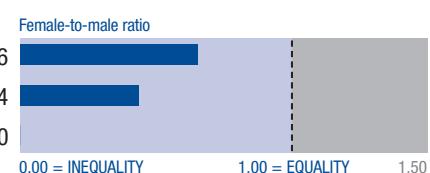
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 87

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	122	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy.....	67	1.06	1.04	75	71	1.06

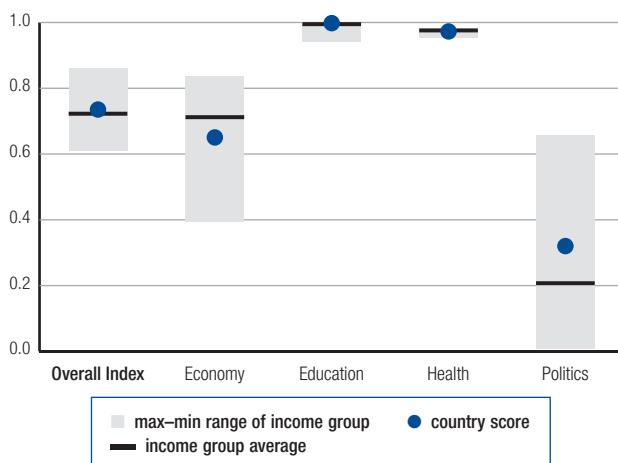


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 23

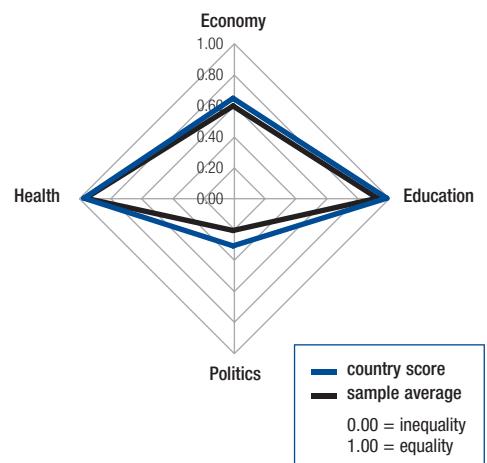
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	10	0.66	0.25	40	60	0.66
Women in ministerial positions	29	0.44	0.20	31	69	0.44
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



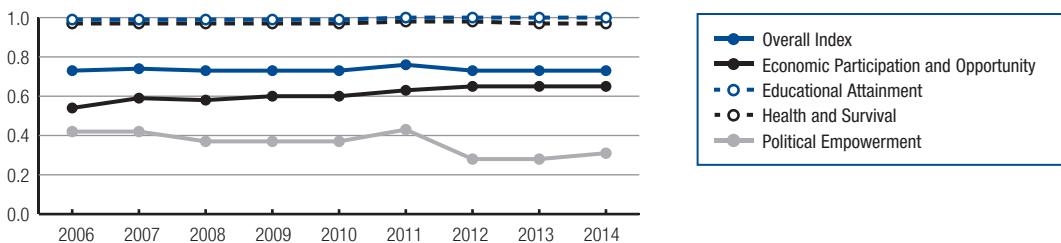
Country score vs sample average



Spain

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	29	0.733	84	0.647	44	0.997	87	0.972	23	0.314
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	30	0.727	76	0.652	40	0.997	75	0.973	27	0.284
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	26	0.727	75	0.646	38	0.997	34	0.979	27	0.284
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	12	0.758	74	0.633	37	0.997	56	0.976	5	0.426
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	11	0.755	78	0.624	40	0.996	63	0.975	5	0.426
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	17	0.734	90	0.602	56	0.994	80	0.973	9	0.369
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	17	0.728	89	0.577	58	0.994	76	0.973	7	0.369
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	10	0.744	84	0.589	39	0.994	74	0.973	5	0.421
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	11	0.732	85	0.539	38	0.994	71	0.973	5	0.421

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	25.4 , 24.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	22.0 , 5.7
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	48
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	258 , 154
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	92 , 95

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	67 , 72
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	29 , 71
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	31 , 69
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	49 , 51
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	40 , 60

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	75.6 , 121.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	80.8 , 169.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	7.0 , 9.3
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	15.5 , 42.4
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.7 , 2.7
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.2 , 0.6
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	29 , 32
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	4 [3-7]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	10.6
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	30
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	66
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	112
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	13
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Government 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1931
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Sri Lanka

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
79
Score
0.690

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

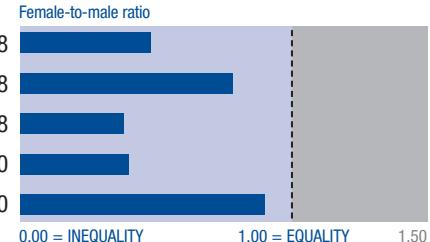
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	41.05
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	8,856
Total population (millions)	20.48
Population growth (%)	0.76
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

Country Score Card

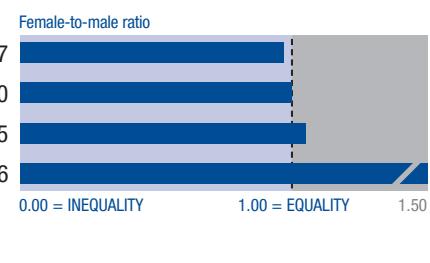
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 109

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	126	0.48	0.67	39	81	0.48
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	11	0.78	0.61	—	—	0.78
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	127	0.38	0.53	5,030	13,180	0.38
Legislators, senior officials and managers	72	0.40	0.27	28	72	0.40
Professional and technical workers	76	0.90	0.65	47	53	0.90



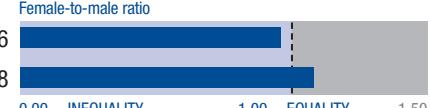
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	86	0.97	0.87	90	93	0.97
Enrolment in primary education.....	70	1.00	0.94	94	94	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	87	83	1.05
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	21	13	1.66



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	68	63	1.08

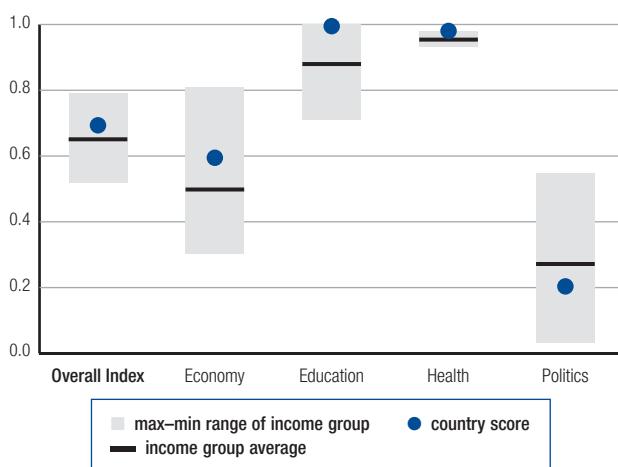


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

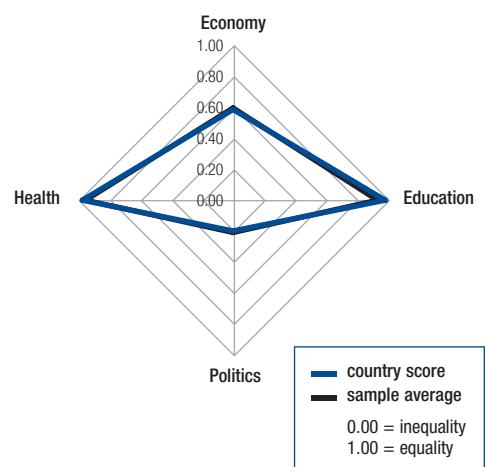
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	130	0.06	0.25	6	94	0.06
Women in ministerial positions	136	0.03	0.20	3	97	0.03
Years with female head of state (last 50)	6	0.38	0.20	14	36	0.38



Country score within income group



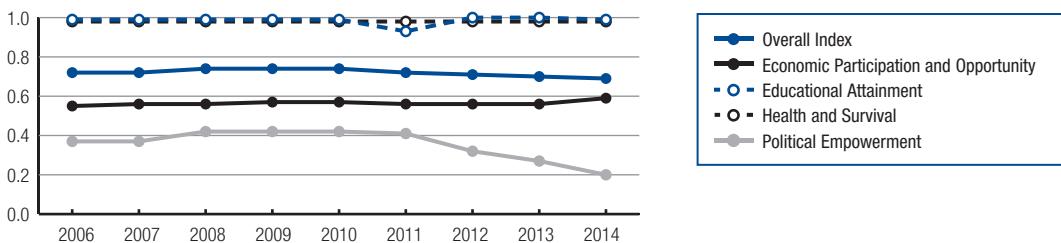
Country score vs sample average



Sri Lanka

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	79	0.690	109	0.591	59	0.994	1	0.980	50	0.196
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	55	0.702	109	0.559	48	0.995	1	0.980	30	0.274
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	39	0.712	105	0.560	48	0.995	1	0.980	22	0.315
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	31	0.721	102	0.560	103	0.933	1	0.980	7	0.413
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	16	0.746	89	0.601	57	0.993	1	0.980	6	0.410
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	16	0.740	99	0.573	68	0.992	1	0.980	6	0.416
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	12	0.737	99	0.560	65	0.992	1	0.980	5	0.416
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	15	0.723	94	0.557	56	0.990	1	0.980	7	0.365
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	13	0.720	84	0.545	52	0.990	1	0.980	7	0.365

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	6.2, 2.8
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	29, 71
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	31
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	67, 70
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	9
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	26

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	43, 57
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	41, 59
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	45, 55
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	40, 61

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	209.0, 345.1
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	61.4, 68.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	38.8, 59.7
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	37.9, 74.0
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.5, 1.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.6, 1.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	21.6, 21.6

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	24, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	29 [21-42]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	16.9
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	68
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	84
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	1.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	1.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1931
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Suriname

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **109**
Score **0.650**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

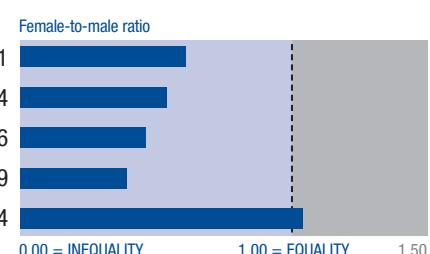
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	2.50
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	15,174
Total population (millions)	0.54
Population growth (%)	0.88
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

Country Score Card

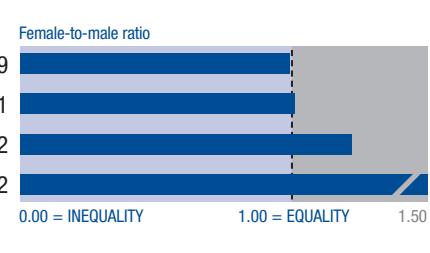
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 115

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	112	0.61	0.67	45	74	0.61
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	114	0.54	0.61	—	—	0.54
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	115	0.46	0.53	9,704	21,147	0.46
Legislators, senior officials and managers	75	0.39	0.27	28	72	0.39
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	51	49	1.04



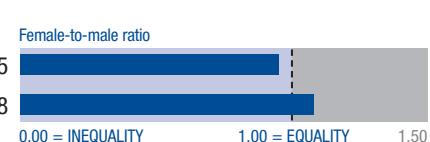
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 45

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	74	0.99	0.87	94	95	0.99
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	93	92	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	63	52	1.22
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	15	9	1.72



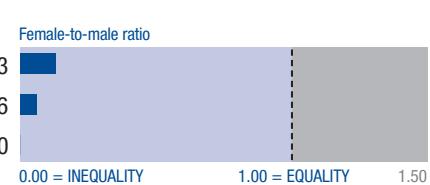
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	68	63	1.08

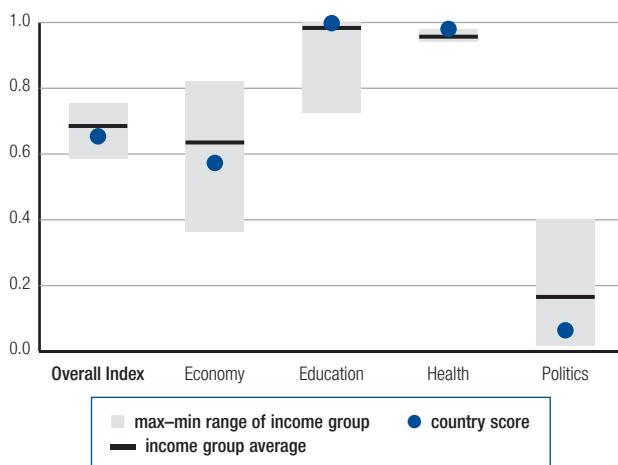


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 131

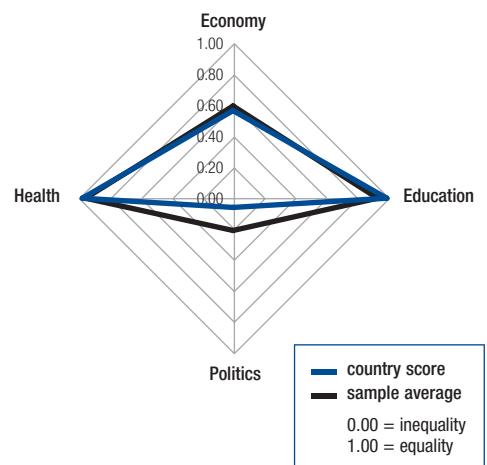
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	110	0.13	0.25	12	88	0.13
Women in ministerial positions	129	0.06	0.20	6	94	0.06
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



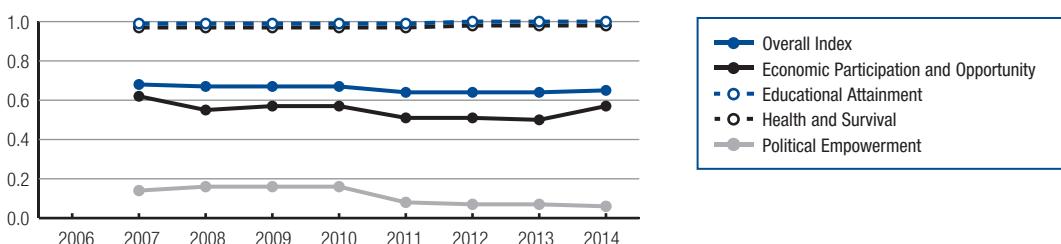
Country score vs sample average



Suriname

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	109	0.650	115	0.569	45	0.997	1	0.980	131	0.056
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	110	0.637	119	0.499	39	0.997	1	0.980	110	0.072
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	106	0.641	115	0.514	37	0.997	1	0.980	107	0.072
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	104	0.640	114	0.508	62	0.991	70	0.974	95	0.084
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	102	0.641	123	0.449	85	0.985	70	0.974	53	0.154
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	78	0.673	101	0.571	74	0.990	80	0.973	51	0.155
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	79	0.667	101	0.551	70	0.991	76	0.973	49	0.155
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	56	0.679	73	0.617	64	0.989	74	0.973	46	0.139
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	13.7, 7.0
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	31.9, 12.4
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	36
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	—, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	3.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	15
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	18

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	48, 52
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	143.2, 169.1
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer.....	64.8, 108.7
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	32.7, 47.5
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	7.7, 14.9
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	16.7, 16.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.2
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.7, 3.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	5.4, 6.2

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	29, 32
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	130 [87-190]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	35.2
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	90
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	90
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	46
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of maternity benefits	—
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1948
Quota type (single/lower house)	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Swaziland

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **92**
Score **0.677**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

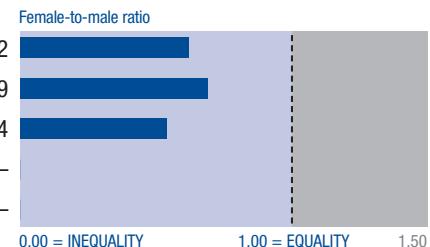
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	3.04
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	6,390
Total population (millions)	1.25
Population growth (%)	1.49
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

Country Score Card

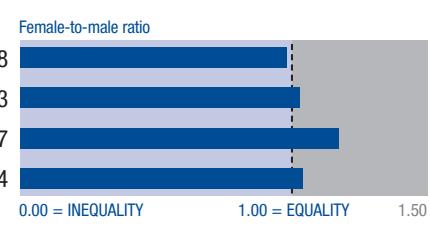
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 99

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	107	0.62	0.67	45	73	0.62
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	50	0.69	0.61	—	—	0.69
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	97	0.54	0.53	4,225	7,859	0.54
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.65	—	—	—



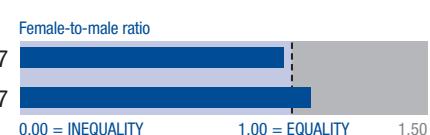
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 47

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	75	0.98	0.87	82	84	0.98
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	86	84	1.03
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	38	32	1.17
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	6	6	1.04



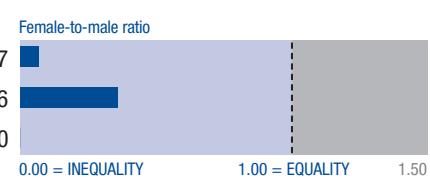
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	47	44	1.07

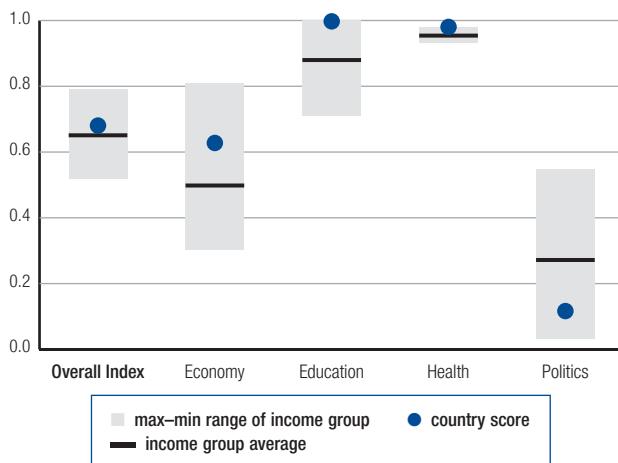


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 99

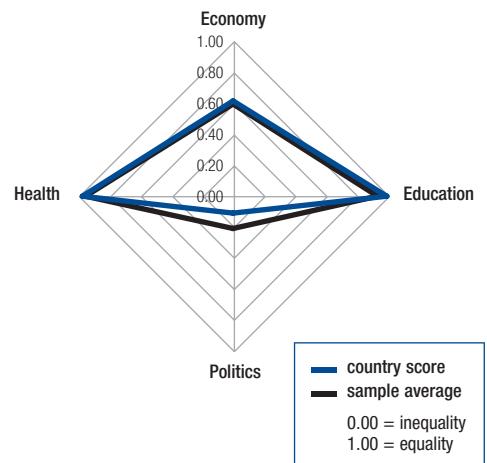
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	128	0.07	0.25	6	94	0.07
Women in ministerial positions	40	0.36	0.20	26	74	0.36
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



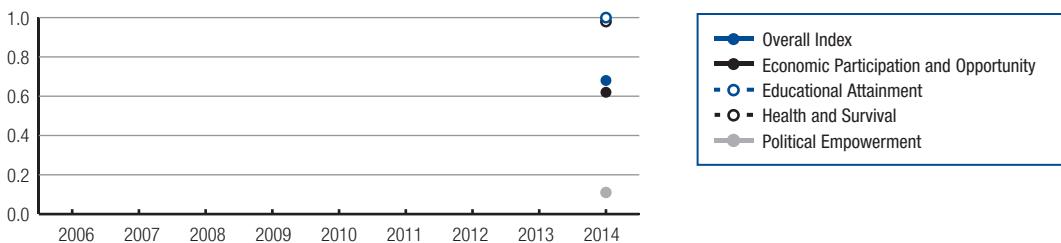
Country score vs sample average



Swaziland

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	92	0.677	99	0.624	47	0.997	1	0.980	99	0.109
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	26.0 , 20.0
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	32
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	27 , 30
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	29

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	27 , 73
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	30 , 70
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	330.8 , 248.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	75.7 , 101.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	98.2 , 43.3
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	83.3 , 100.6
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	430.6 , 645.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.1 , 0.2
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	55.1 , 164.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	5.0 , 6.7

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	27 , 31
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	310 [170-560]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	3.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	72.0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	97
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	82
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	65
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of maternity benefits	—
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	1.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.8
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	1.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	1.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1968
Quota type (single/lower house)	Reserved seats
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Sweden

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank	Score
4	0.817
(out of 142 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

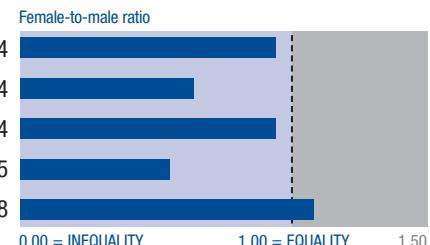
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	423.62
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	41,840
Total population (millions)	9.59
Population growth (%)	0.77
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99

Country Score Card

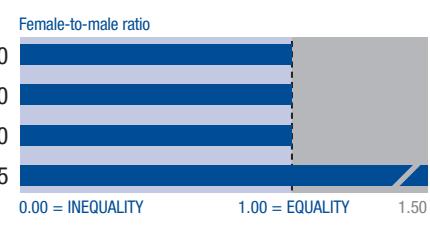
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 15

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	13	0.94	0.67	78	82	0.94
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	71	0.64	0.61	—	—	0.64
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	11	0.94	0.53	37,788	40,000	0.94
Legislators, senior officials and managers	44	0.55	0.27	36	65	0.55
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	52	48	1.08



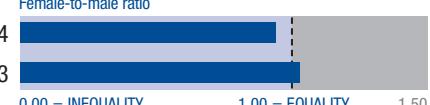
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT 43

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	76	1.00	0.94	99	100	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	81	1.00	0.62	93	93	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	86	55	1.55



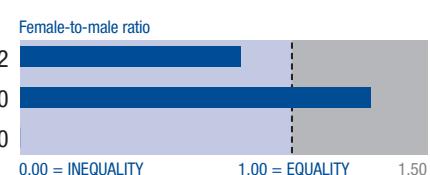
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL 100

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	111	1.03	1.04	73	71	1.03

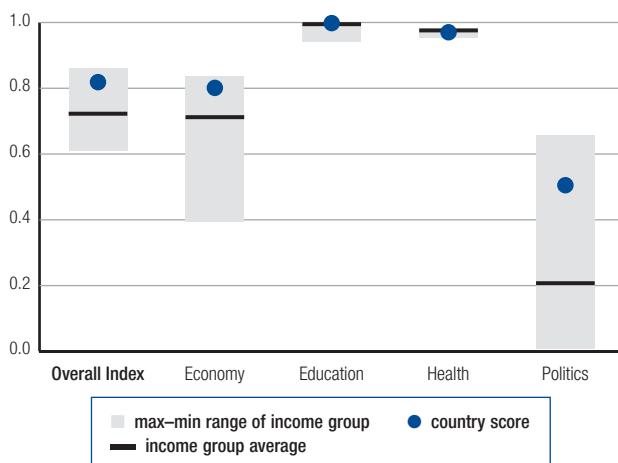


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT 5

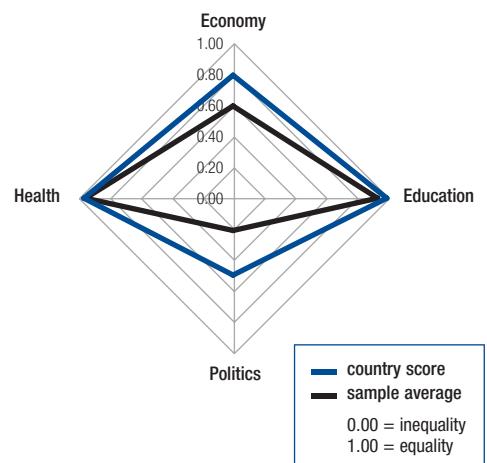
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	3	0.82	0.25	45	55	0.82
Women in ministerial positions	1	1.00	0.20	57	43	1.30
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



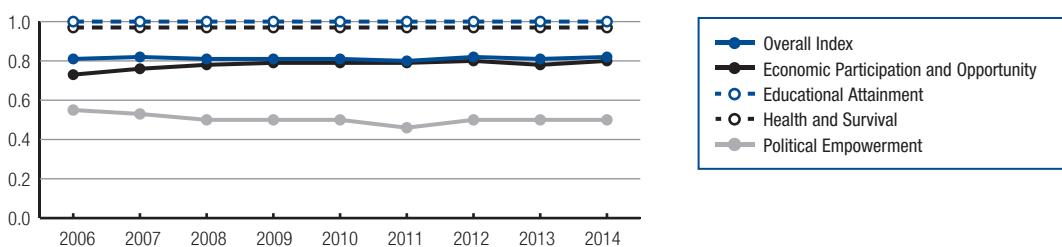
Country score vs sample average



Sweden

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	4	0.817	15	0.799	43	0.997	100	0.969	5	0.500
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	4	0.813	14	0.783	38	0.998	69	0.974	4	0.498
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	4	0.816	10	0.796	39	0.997	73	0.974	4	0.498
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	4	0.804	7	0.793	41	0.996	82	0.973	4	0.456
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	4	0.802	11	0.770	41	0.996	80	0.973	4	0.471
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	4	0.814	6	0.785	39	0.998	79	0.974	4	0.499
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	3	0.814	5	0.784	33	0.999	75	0.974	4	0.499
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	1	0.821	6	0.761	27	0.999	73	0.974	1	0.550
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	1	0.813	9	0.731	23	0.999	70	0.973	1	0.550

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	7.7, 8.2
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	18.6, 10.3
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	50
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	207, 154
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	99, 99
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	17
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	92, 95
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	34, 66
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	33, 67
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	47, 53
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	30, 70

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	105.7, 162.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	100.5, 124.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	6.1, 10.6
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	13.8, 17.3
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.1, 0.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.2, 0.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	31, 34
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	4 [2-8]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	6.5
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	28
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	0
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	0
Provider of maternity benefits	—
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	10
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	80
Provider of paternity benefits	Government 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1919, 1921
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Switzerland

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
11
Score
0.780

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

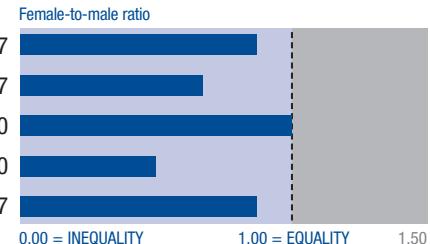
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	448.41
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	51,293
Total population (millions)	8.08
Population growth (%)	1.05
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

Country Score Card

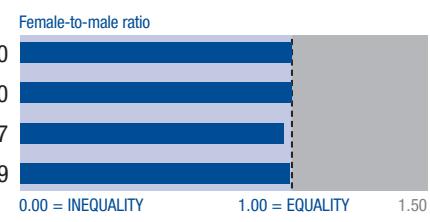
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 23

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	41	0.87	0.67	77	89	0.87
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	59	0.67	0.61	—	—	0.67
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	1	1.00	0.53	40,000	40,000	1.00
Legislators, senior officials and managers	52	0.50	0.27	33	67	0.50
Professional and technical workers	81	0.87	0.65	46	54	0.87



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 72

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	63	1.00	0.94	93	93	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	92	0.97	0.62	80	82	0.97
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	100	0.99	0.88	55	56	0.99



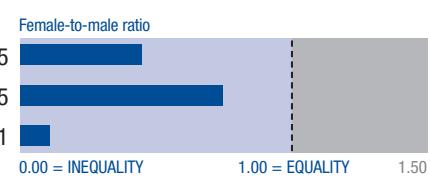
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 70

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	83	1.04	1.04	74	71	1.04

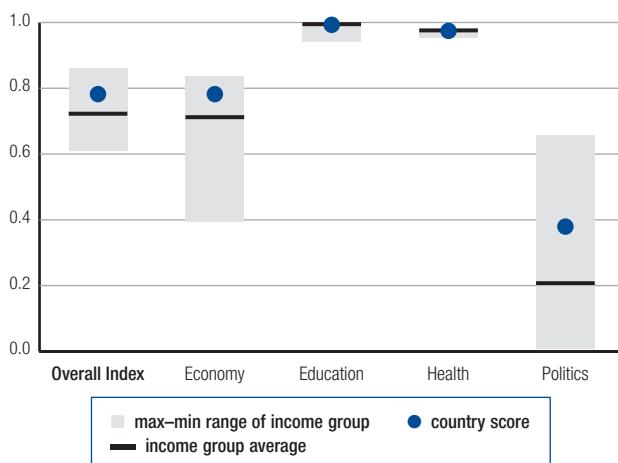


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 16

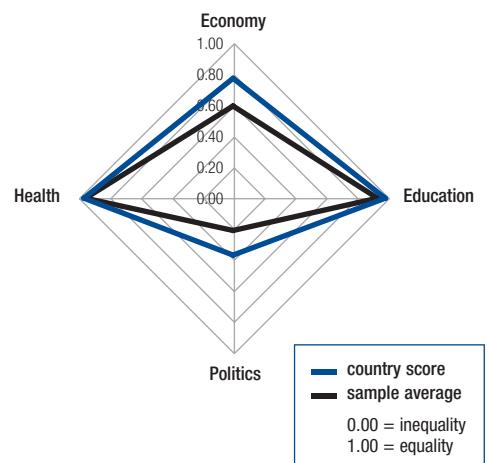
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	33	0.45	0.25	31	69	0.45
Women in ministerial positions	10	0.75	0.20	43	57	0.75
Years with female head of state (last 50)	22	0.11	0.20	5	45	0.11



Country score within income group



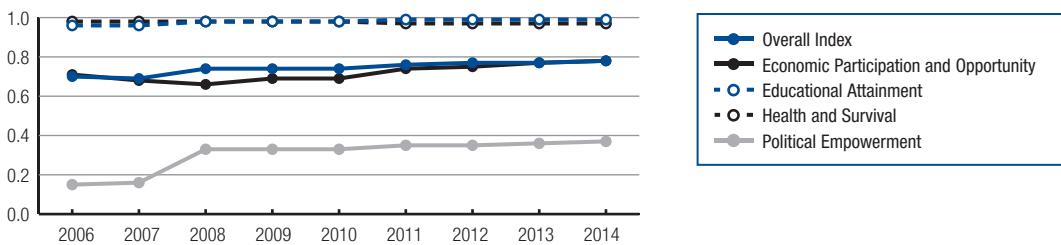
Country score vs sample average



Switzerland

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	11	0.780	23	0.780	72	0.992	70	0.974	16	0.374
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	9	0.774	23	0.768	66	0.992	72	0.973	16	0.361
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	10	0.767	28	0.752	71	0.991	68	0.974	13	0.353
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	10	0.763	28	0.742	68	0.990	75	0.974	13	0.345
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	10	0.756	30	0.727	71	0.989	74	0.974	13	0.335
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	13	0.743	48	0.685	88	0.979	59	0.978	12	0.327
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	14	0.736	54	0.663	88	0.975	56	0.978	11	0.327
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	40	0.692	42	0.676	92	0.957	55	0.978	37	0.158
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	26	0.700	18	0.709	79	0.957	35	0.979	34	0.154

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	4.5, 3.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	45.6, 9.6
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	47
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	—, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.1
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	8
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	81, 90
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	23, 77
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	20, 80
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	42, 58
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	77.9, 122.0
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	83.9, 131.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	5.0, 8.1
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	9.3, 18.3
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.3, 0.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.1, 0.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	30, 33
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	6 [2-14]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	1.9
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	30
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	98
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	80
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1971
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Syria

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **139**
Score **0.577**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

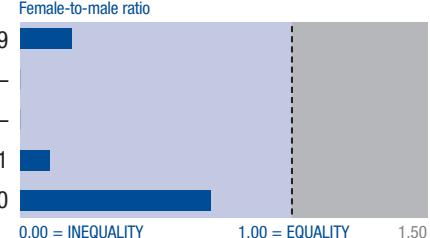
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	32.03
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	—
Total population (millions)	22.85
Population growth (%)	1.97
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02

Country Score Card

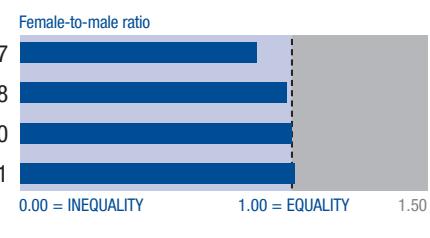
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 142

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	142	0.19	0.67	14	76	0.19
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	—	—	0.61	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	—	—	0.53	—	—	—
Legislators, senior officials and managers	114	0.11	0.27	10	90	0.11
Professional and technical workers	97	0.70	0.65	41	59	0.70



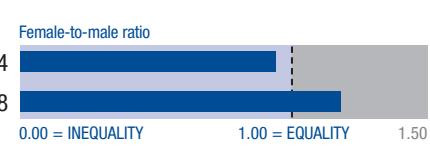
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 101

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	110	0.87	0.87	79	91	0.87
Enrolment in primary education.....	107	0.98	0.94	92	94	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	69	69	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	26	26	1.01



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 37

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	94	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	65	55	1.18

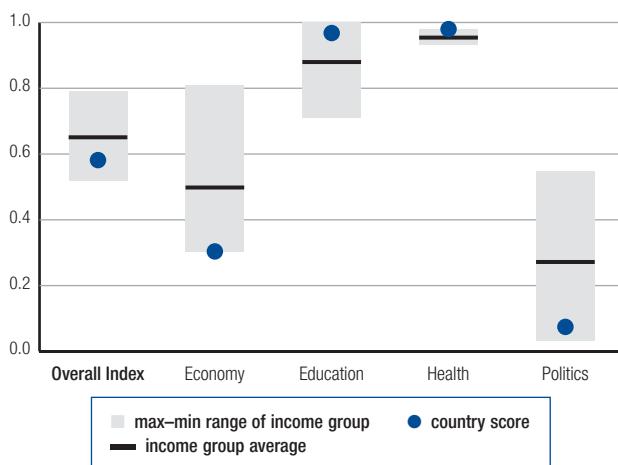


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 126

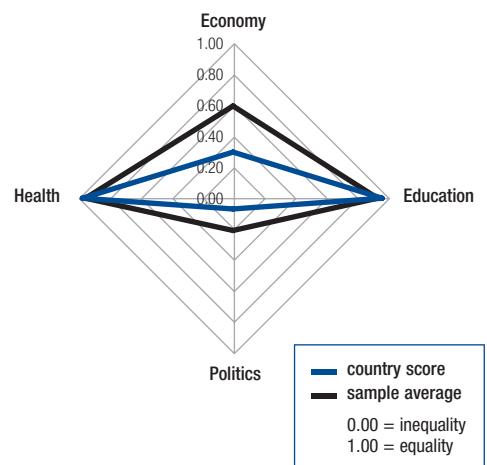
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	107	0.14	0.25	12	88	0.14
Women in ministerial positions	112	0.10	0.20	9	91	0.10
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



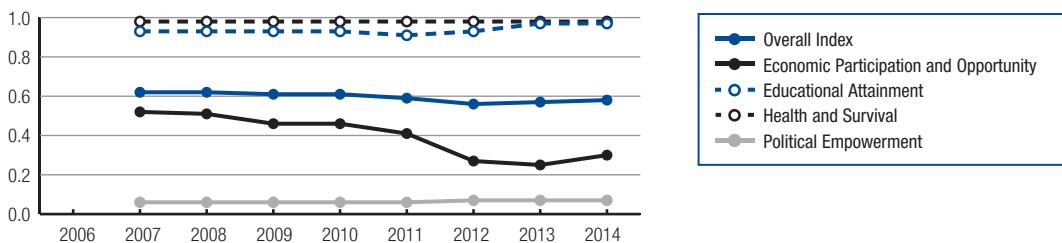
Country score vs sample average



Syria

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	139	0.577	142	0.297	101	0.967	37	0.979	126	0.066
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	133	0.566	136	0.251	96	0.968	58	0.976	112	0.070
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	132	0.563	135	0.274	107	0.931	61	0.976	111	0.070
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	124	0.590	129	0.409	109	0.914	61	0.976	110	0.060
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	124	0.593	130	0.398	104	0.936	60	0.976	107	0.060
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	121	0.607	120	0.461	104	0.931	68	0.976	116	0.060
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	107	0.618	107	0.508	101	0.927	65	0.976	112	0.060
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	103	0.622	104	0.524	99	0.927	63	0.976	100	0.059
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	22.5, 5.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	13.3, 6.6
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	16
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	20, 27
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	—
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	23
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	14

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	32, 68
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	299.2, 455.0
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	99.0, 125.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	9.6, 10.3
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	17.2, 30.6
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.0, 0.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	2.5, 4.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	8.7, 11.5

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	25, 29
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	49 [28-83]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	3.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	41.6
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	88
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	58
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	120
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.5
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	1.0
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote.....	1949, 1953
Quota type (single/lower house).....	—
Voluntary political party quotas.....	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Tajikistan

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **102**
Score **0.665**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

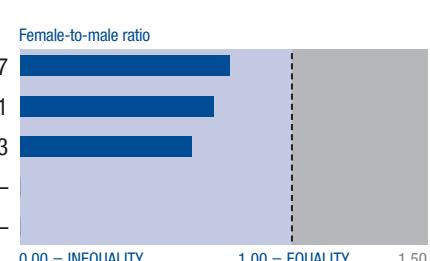
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	3.94
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	2,320
Total population (millions)	8.21
Population growth (%)	2.45
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96

Country Score Card

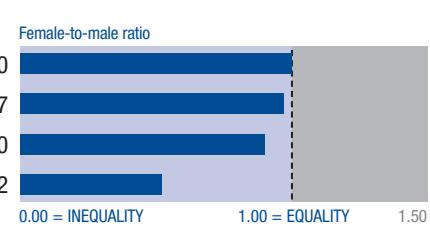
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 58

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	76	0.77	0.67	62	80	0.77
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	36	0.71	0.61	—	—	0.71
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	62	0.63	0.53	1,818	2,899	0.63
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.65	—	—	—



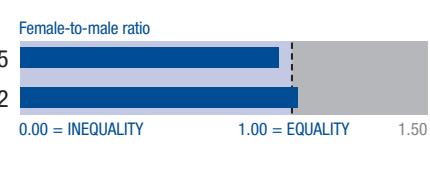
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 119

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	53	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	118	0.97	0.94	96	99	0.97
Enrolment in secondary education.....	109	0.90	0.62	79	88	0.90
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	127	0.52	0.88	15	29	0.52



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 121

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	130	1.02	1.04	60	59	1.02

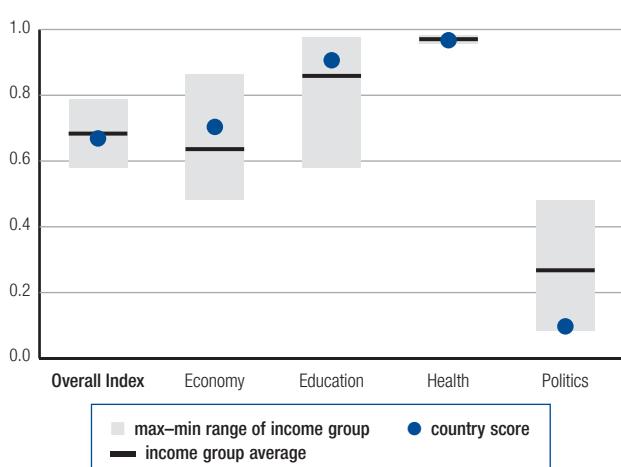


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 111

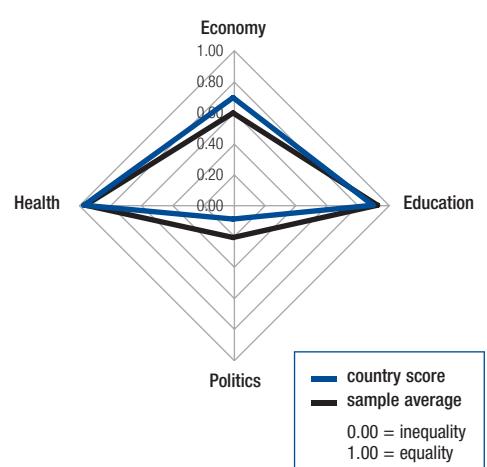
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	89	0.19	0.25	16	84	0.19
Women in ministerial positions	98	0.13	0.20	11	89	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



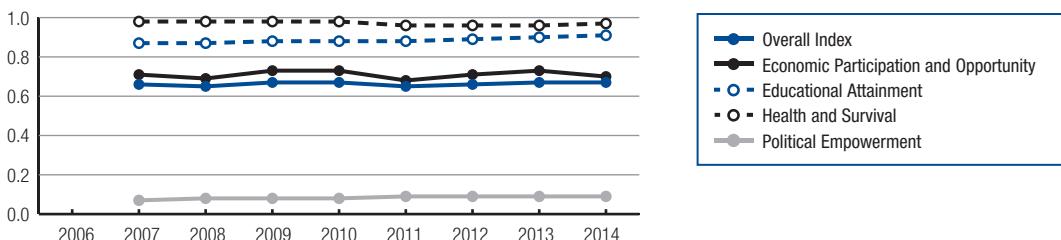
Country score vs sample average



Tajikistan

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	102	0.665	58	0.701	119	0.905	121	0.966	111	0.089
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	90	0.668	38	0.728	110	0.899	123	0.956	100	0.089
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	96	0.661	42	0.711	114	0.887	122	0.956	95	0.089
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	96	0.653	49	0.683	113	0.884	122	0.956	94	0.088
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	89	0.660	40	0.709	113	0.882	121	0.956	90	0.093
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	86	0.666	27	0.730	114	0.875	58	0.979	96	0.081
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	89	0.654	44	0.689	112	0.867	55	0.979	98	0.081
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	79	0.658	25	0.710	107	0.869	54	0.979	90	0.074
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	10.5 , 12.3
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	29
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	2 , 3
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	12
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	34

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	19 , 81
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	11 , 89
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	523.2 , 490.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	80.0 , 103.0
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	21.1 , 16.9
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	45.7 , 44.8
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	4.4 , 10.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	10.9 , 16.1
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	14.0 , 15.9

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	22 , 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	14
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	44 [27-71]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	3.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	42.8
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	79
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	28
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	140
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.8
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1924
Quota type (single/lower house).....	—
Voluntary political party quotas.....	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Tanzania

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank

47

Score

0.718

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

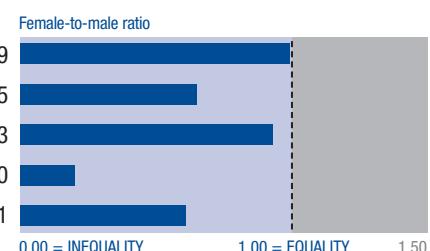
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	24.01
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	1,656
Total population (millions)	49.25
Population growth (%)	3.03
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

Country Score Card

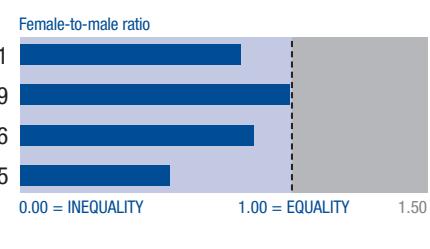
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 53

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	6	0.99	0.67	90	91	0.99
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	67	0.65	0.61	—	—	0.65
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	12	0.93	0.53	1,618	1,748	0.93
Legislators, senior officials and managers	102	0.20	0.27	16	84	0.20
Professional and technical workers	101	0.61	0.65	38	62	0.61



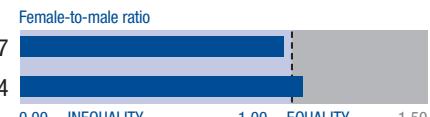
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 125

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	117	0.81	0.87	61	75	0.81
Enrolment in primary education.....	80	0.99	0.94	97	98	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education.....	113	0.86	0.62	26	30	0.86
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	126	0.55	0.88	3	5	0.55



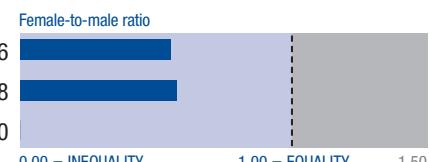
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 73

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	89	1.04	1.04	53	51	1.04

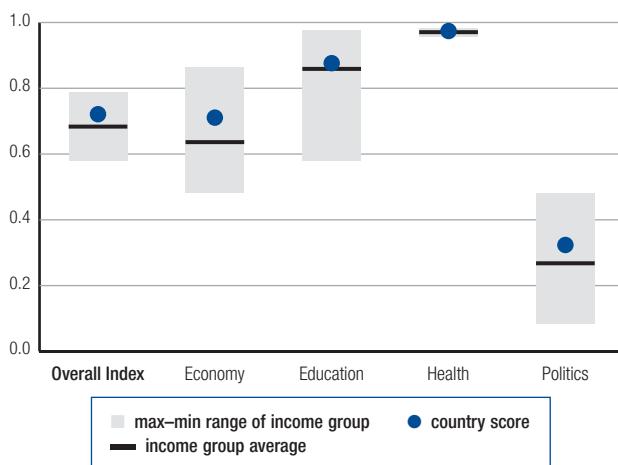


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 22

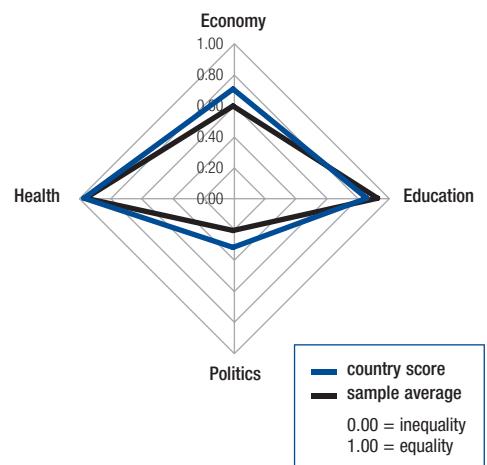
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	20	0.56	0.25	36	64	0.56
Women in ministerial positions	17	0.58	0.20	37	63	0.58
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



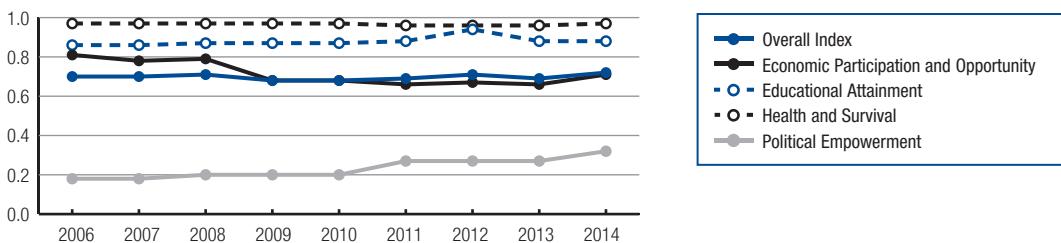
Country score vs sample average



Tanzania

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	47	0.718	53	0.708	125	0.875	73	0.973	22	0.317
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	66	0.693	70	0.664	118	0.878	112	0.961	32	0.268
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	46	0.709	60	0.669	105	0.937	111	0.961	31	0.268
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	59	0.690	63	0.657	114	0.878	111	0.961	30	0.265
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	66	0.683	57	0.671	114	0.872	110	0.961	33	0.228
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	73	0.680	52	0.682	115	0.868	105	0.969	37	0.200
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	38	0.707	3	0.789	111	0.870	100	0.969	35	0.200
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	34	0.697	4	0.780	109	0.859	99	0.969	29	0.180
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	24	0.704	1	0.809	97	0.859	95	0.967	26	0.180

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	4.2, 2.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	16.3, 11.6
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	48, 52
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	31
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	14, 21
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	14
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	25

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	22, 78
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	28, 72

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	191.1, 214.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer.....	90.9, 104.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	49.5, 49.3
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	23.9, 32.1
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	171.5, 210.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	42.6, 45.3
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	12.1, 24.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	14.6, 17.8

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	21, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	28
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	410 [250-660]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	5.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	122.7
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	88
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	49
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	34
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	84
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	3
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.5
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	15.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	1.0
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	1.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1959
Quota type (single/lower house)	Reserved seats
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Thailand

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank

61

(out of 142 countries)

Score

0.703

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

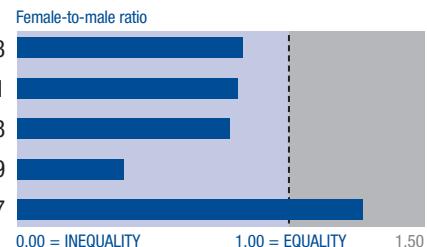
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	230.37
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	13,736
Total population (millions)	67.01
Population growth (%)	0.34
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

Country Score Card

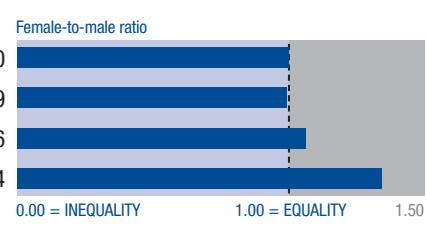
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 26

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	63	0.83	0.67	71	86	0.83
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	4	0.81	0.61	—	—	0.81
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	25	0.78	0.53	12,157	15,559	0.78
Legislators, senior officials and managers	74	0.39	0.27	28	72	0.39
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	56	44	1.27



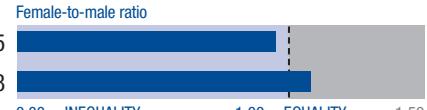
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 64

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	44	1.00	0.87	96	96	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	100	0.99	0.94	95	96	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	82	77	1.06
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	59	44	1.34



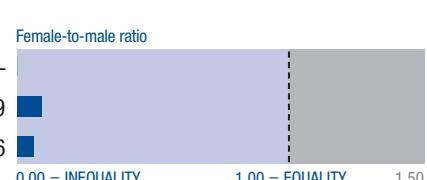
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	68	63	1.08

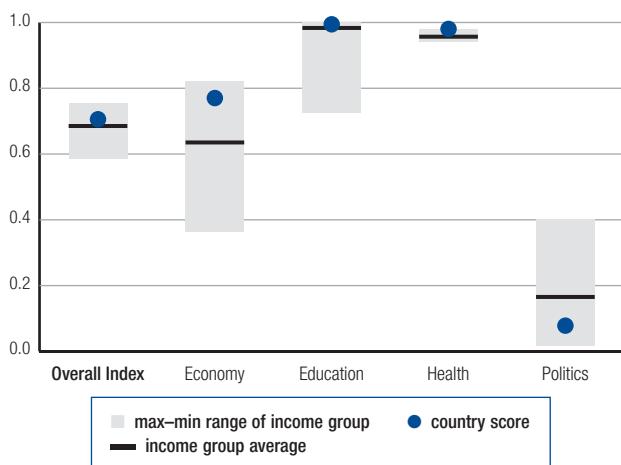


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 121

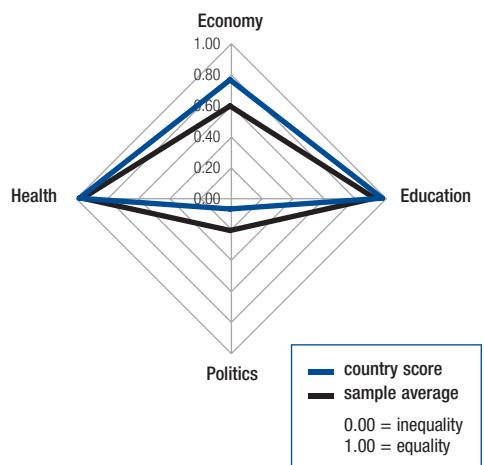
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	—	—	0.25	—	—	—
Women in ministerial positions	115	0.09	0.20	8	92	0.09
Years with female head of state (last 50)	33	0.06	0.20	3	47	0.06



Country score within income group



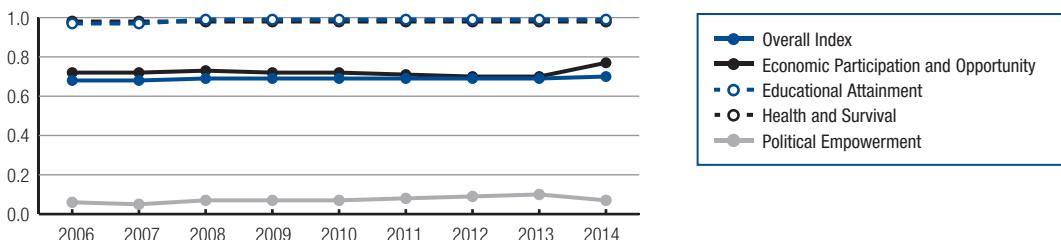
Country score vs sample average



Thailand

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	61	0.703	26	0.768	64	0.994	1	0.980	121	0.070
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	65	0.693	50	0.703	78	0.989	1	0.980	89	0.099
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	65	0.689	49	0.699	78	0.989	1	0.980	93	0.090
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	60	0.689	41	0.709	82	0.986	1	0.980	97	0.083
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	57	0.691	36	0.716	84	0.986	1	0.980	94	0.083
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	59	0.691	30	0.722	62	0.993	1	0.980	105	0.069
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	52	0.692	25	0.728	69	0.991	1	0.980	104	0.069
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	52	0.682	21	0.724	81	0.973	1	0.980	110	0.050
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	40	0.683	13	0.722	72	0.973	1	0.980	89	0.058

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	0.6, 0.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	7.5, 6.5
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	49, 51
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	45
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	73, 73
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	27, 26
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	70, 70
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	37, 63
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	50, 50
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	44, 57

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	156.9, 215.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	82.6, 127.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	27.9, 23.5
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	29.1, 87.7
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	15.7, 37.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.2, 0.3
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	6.3, 17.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	7.1, 6.9

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	24, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	26 [18-38]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	41.0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	80
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	45
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	75
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer and Government
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.5
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1932
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Trinidad and Tobago

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
49
Score
0.715

(out of 142 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

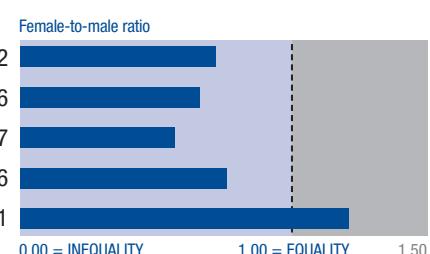
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	19.27
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	29,086
Total population (millions)	1.34
Population growth (%)	0.28
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.94

Country Score Card

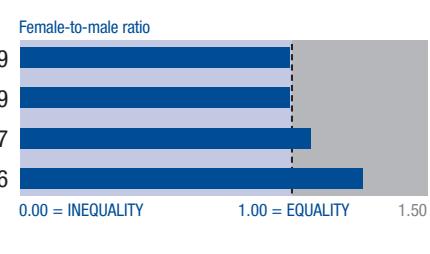
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 54

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation	87	0.72	0.67	59	82	0.72
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	64	0.66	0.61	—	—	0.66
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	91	0.57	0.53	21,455	37,911	0.57
Legislators, senior officials and managers	15	0.76	0.27	43	57	0.76
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	55	45	1.21



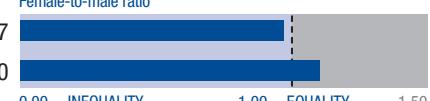
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 57

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	62	0.99	0.87	98	99	0.99
Enrolment in primary education.....	92	0.99	0.94	95	96	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	75	70	1.07
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	13	11	1.26



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	64	58	1.10

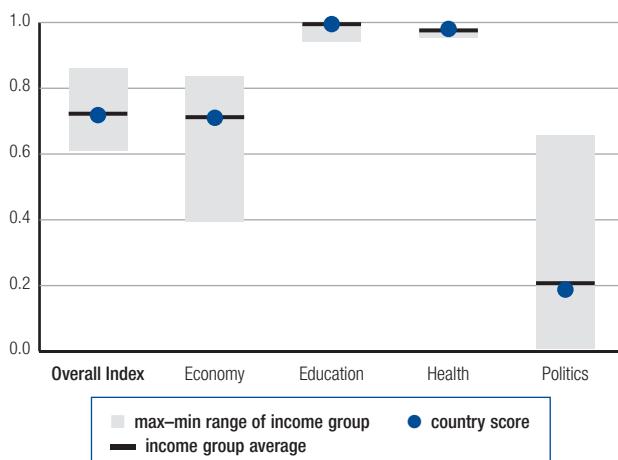


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 58

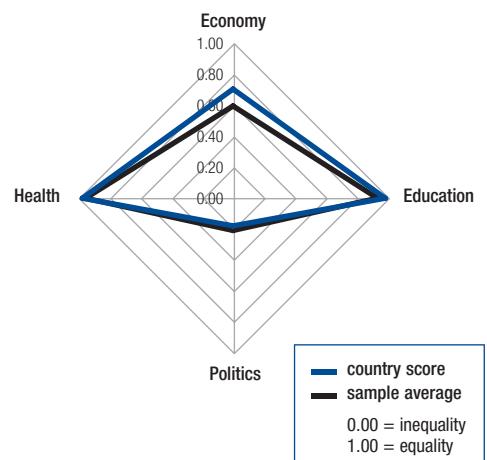
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	36	0.40	0.25	29	71	0.40
Women in ministerial positions	126	0.07	0.20	6	94	0.07
Years with female head of state (last 50)	25	0.09	0.20	4	46	0.09



Country score within income group



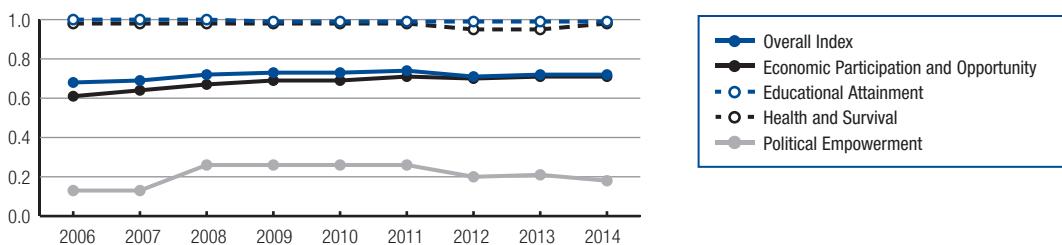
Country score vs sample average



Trinidad and Tobago

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	49	0.715	54	0.707	57	0.994	1	0.980	58	0.181
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	36	0.717	47	0.711	51	0.994	130	0.952	38	0.209
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	43	0.712	47	0.701	53	0.994	128	0.952	36	0.199
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	21	0.737	39	0.711	49	0.994	1	0.980	31	0.264
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	21	0.735	38	0.712	50	0.995	1	0.980	30	0.255
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	19	0.730	44	0.691	58	0.994	1	0.980	27	0.255
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	19	0.724	52	0.666	39	0.997	1	0.980	24	0.255
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	46	0.686	64	0.639	34	0.996	1	0.980	52	0.130
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	45	0.680	56	0.614	30	0.996	1	0.980	46	0.130

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	6.2, 3.5
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	9.5, 6.9
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	46
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	70, 82
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	21
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	45

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	33, 67
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	38, 62
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	56, 44
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	220.7, 346.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	115.2, 172.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	105.1, 155.0
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	18.1, 42.6
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	10.3, 17.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.8, 3.8
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	4.3, 4.4

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	28, 31
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	84 [53-140]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	34.8
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	95
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	43
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of maternity benefits	—
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1946
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Tunisia

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **123**
Score **0.627**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

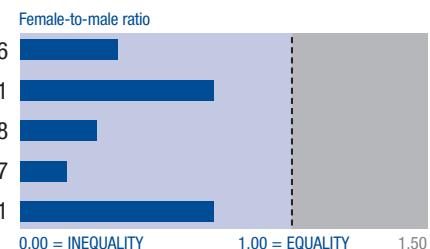
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	43.49
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	10,551
Total population (millions)	10.89
Population growth (%)	1.01
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

Country Score Card

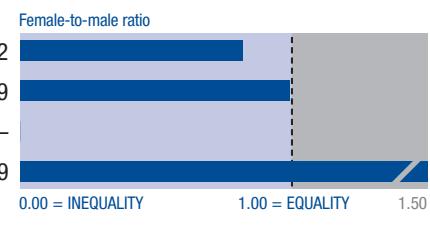
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 130

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	131	0.36	0.67	27	75	0.36
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	37	0.71	0.61	—	—	0.71
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	133	0.28	0.53	4,690	17,003	0.28
Legislators, senior officials and managers	104	0.17	0.27	15	85	0.17
Professional and technical workers	96	0.71	0.65	41	59	0.71



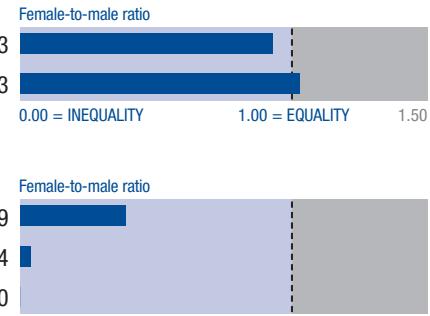
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 107

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	115	0.82	0.87	72	88	0.82
Enrolment in primary education.....	88	0.99	0.94	98	99	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education.....	—	—	0.62	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	43	27	1.59



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 129

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	122	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy.....	101	1.03	1.04	67	65	1.03

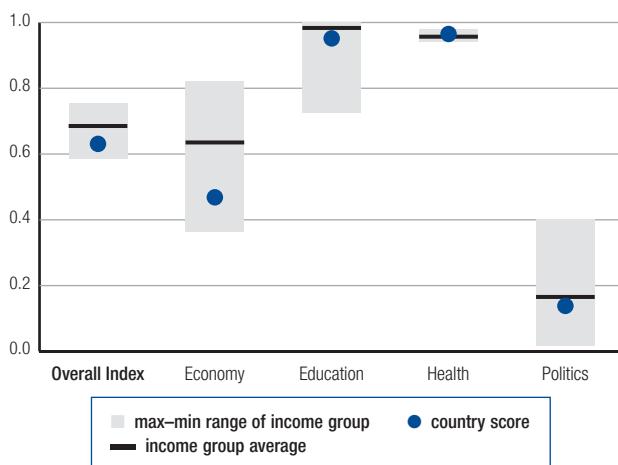


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 82

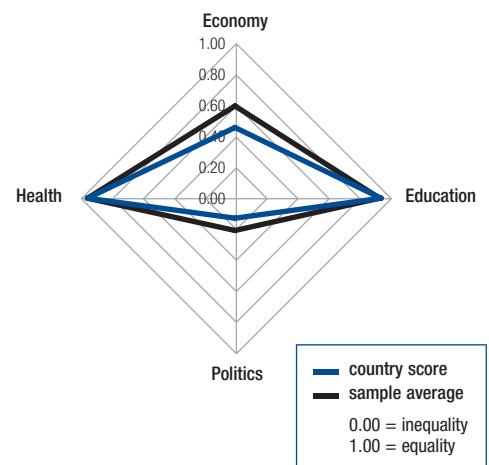
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	38	0.39	0.25	28	72	0.39
Women in ministerial positions	134	0.04	0.20	4	96	0.04
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



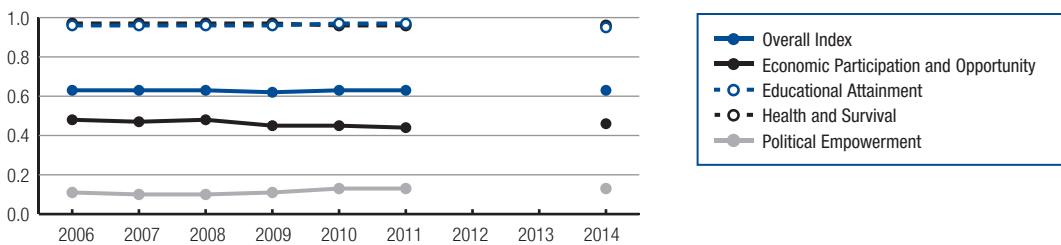
Country score vs sample average



Tunisia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	123	0.627	130	0.463	107	0.951	129	0.964	82	0.131
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	108	0.625	126	0.444	94	0.966	110	0.964	69	0.128
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	107	0.627	122	0.450	94	0.966	109	0.962	67	0.128
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	109	0.623	123	0.452	97	0.961	100	0.970	77	0.110
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	103	0.629	113	0.476	93	0.962	95	0.970	73	0.110
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	102	0.628	111	0.474	88	0.959	94	0.970	60	0.110
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	90	0.629	97	0.480	76	0.959	98	0.966	53	0.110

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	27.4 , 15.0
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	25
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	25 , 39
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	48 , 52
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	43 , 57
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	53 , 47
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	50 , 51

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	271.2 , 347.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer.....	52.9 , 96.6
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	30.9 , 29.1
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	25.9 , 37.7
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.5 , 0.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	2.2 , 4.0
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	2.9 , 3.7

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	29 , 33
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	3
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	46 [25-85]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	4.6
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	84
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	74
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	63
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	30
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	67
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	1
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits.....	Government 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	1.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote.....	1959
Quota type (single/lower house).....	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas.....	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Turkey

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **125**
Score **0.618**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

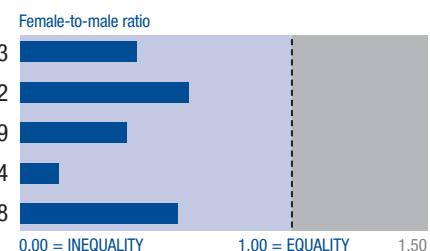
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	653.16
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	18,148
Total population (millions)	74.93
Population growth (%)	1.26
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99

Country Score Card

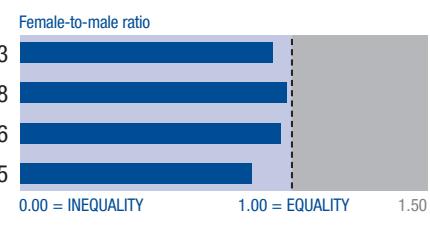
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 132

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	128	0.43	0.67	32	76	0.43
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	87	0.62	0.61	—	—	0.62
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	126	0.39	0.53	10,501	26,893	0.39
Legislators, senior officials and managers	111	0.14	0.27	12	88	0.14
Professional and technical workers	102	0.58	0.65	37	63	0.58



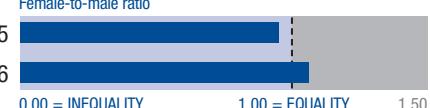
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 105

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	102	0.93	0.87	92	98	0.93
Enrolment in primary education.....	103	0.98	0.94	93	95	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education.....	96	0.96	0.62	80	84	0.96
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	107	0.85	0.88	64	75	0.85



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	67	63	1.06

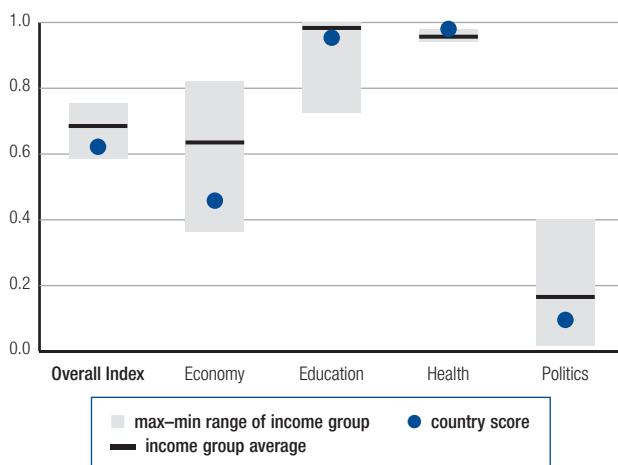


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 113

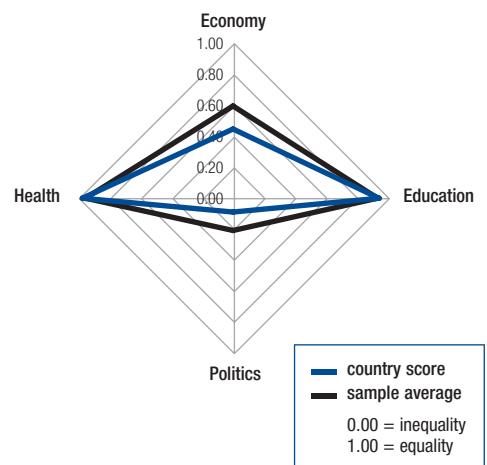
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	98	0.17	0.25	14	86	0.17
Women in ministerial positions	133	0.04	0.20	4	96	0.04
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	35	0.06	0.20	3	47	0.06



Country score within income group



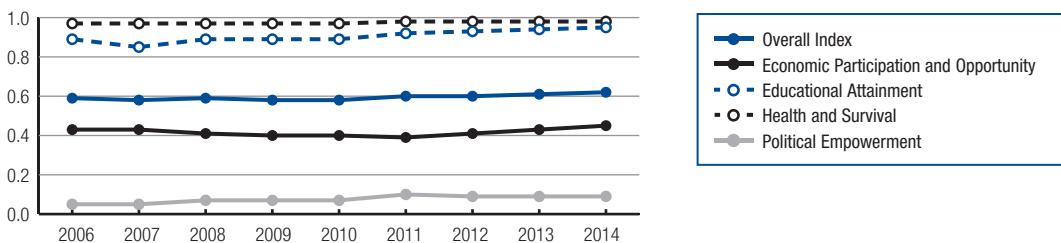
Country score vs sample average



Turkey

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	125	0.618	132	0.453	105	0.953	1	0.980	113	0.088
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	120	0.608	127	0.427	104	0.943	59	0.976	103	0.087
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	124	0.601	129	0.414	108	0.930	62	0.976	98	0.087
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	122	0.595	132	0.389	106	0.920	62	0.976	89	0.097
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	126	0.588	131	0.386	109	0.912	61	0.976	99	0.077
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	129	0.583	130	0.400	110	0.892	93	0.971	107	0.068
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	123	0.585	124	0.412	108	0.890	88	0.971	106	0.068
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	121	0.577	118	0.431	110	0.854	87	0.971	108	0.052
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	105	0.585	106	0.434	92	0.885	85	0.969	96	0.052

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	10.8 , 8.5
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	24.1 , 6.7
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	23 , 77
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	24
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	377 , 116
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	33 , 82
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.0
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	12
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	8
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	41

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	35 , 56
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	31 , 69
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	34 , 66
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	47 , 53
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	30 , 70

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	256.0 , 384.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	86.9 , 198.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	13.4 , 12.8
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	38.8 , 77.3
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.0 , 0.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.4 , 0.9
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	3.9 , 3.1

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	24 , —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	20 [14-31]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	30.9
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	92
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	73
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	112
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	67
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits.....	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1930
Quota type (single/lower house).....	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas.....	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Uganda

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
88
Score
0.682

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

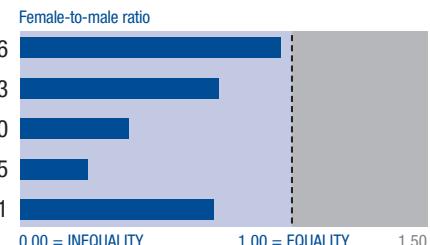
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	15.59
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	1,334
Total population (millions)	37.58
Population growth (%)	3.34
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

Country Score Card

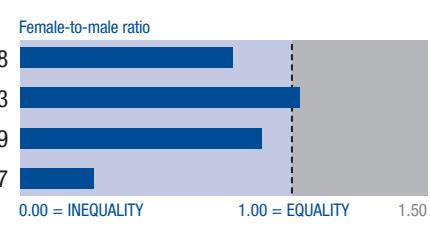
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 97

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	8	0.96	0.67	77	80	0.96
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	26	0.73	0.61	—	—	0.73
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	123	0.40	0.53	780	1,932	0.40
Legislators, senior officials and managers	97	0.25	0.27	20	80	0.25
Professional and technical workers	95	0.71	0.65	42	58	0.71



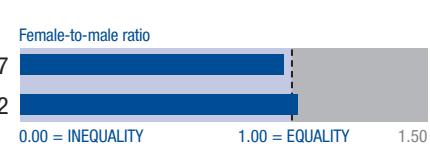
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 128

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	120	0.78	0.87	65	83	0.78
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	92	90	1.03
Enrolment in secondary education.....	110	0.89	0.62	15	16	0.89
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	137	0.27	0.88	4	14	0.27



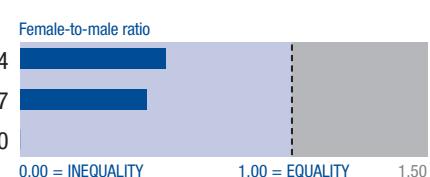
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 107

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy.....	119	1.02	1.04	50	49	1.02

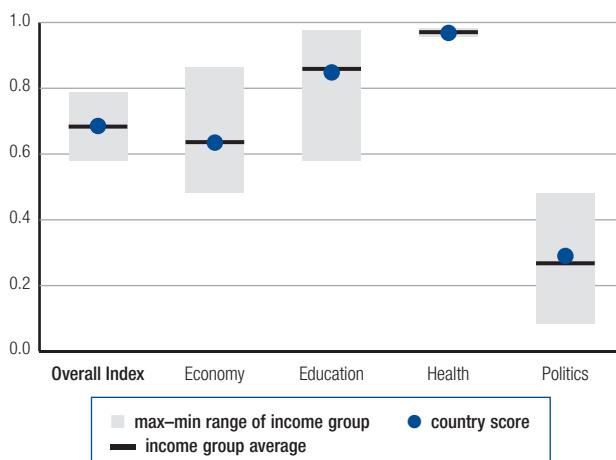


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 29

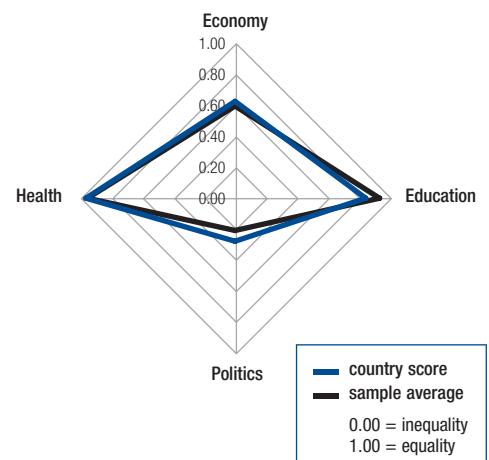
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	21	0.54	0.25	35	65	0.54
Women in ministerial positions	22	0.47	0.20	32	68	0.47
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



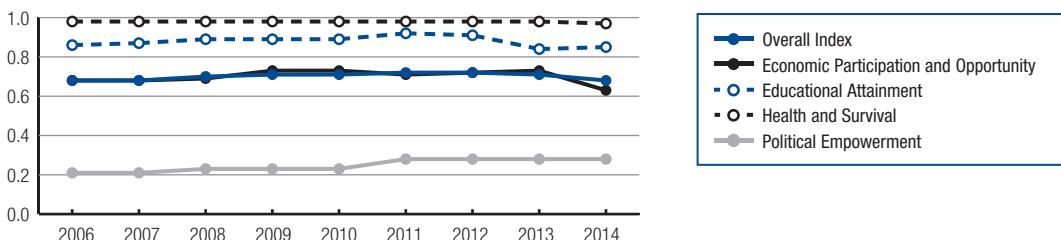
Country score vs sample average



Uganda

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	88	0.682	97	0.631	128	0.846	107	0.967	29	0.284
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	46	0.709	37	0.729	123	0.843	1	0.980	28	0.284
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	28	0.723	37	0.722	112	0.906	1	0.980	28	0.284
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	29	0.722	42	0.709	107	0.917	1	0.980	25	0.282
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	33	0.717	42	0.707	107	0.922	1	0.980	29	0.259
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	40	0.707	28	0.726	111	0.892	69	0.976	30	0.233
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	43	0.698	40	0.694	109	0.889	66	0.976	30	0.233
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	50	0.683	41	0.676	104	0.874	64	0.976	24	0.207
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	47	0.680	28	0.677	98	0.859	60	0.976	22	0.207

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	5.1, 3.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	45, 55
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	35
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	15, 26
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	15
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	26

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	20, 80
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	22, 78
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	34, 66
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	28, 72

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	250.7, 276.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	122.3, 150.0
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	40.2, 46.1
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	34.4, 42.4
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	262.2, 235.4
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	43.4, 42.6
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	12.1, 18.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	12.8, 15.4

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	20, 24
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	22
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	360 [230-580]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	6.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	126.6
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	95
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	58
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	30
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	60
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	4
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.5
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	1.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	No
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	1.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	1.0
Women's access to credit ³	1.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	1.0
Year women received right to vote	1962
Quota type (single/lower house)	Reserved seats
Voluntary political party quotas	No

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Ukraine

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **56**
Score **0.706**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

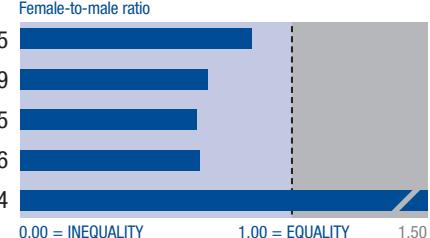
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	97.27
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	8,332
Total population (millions)	45.49
Population growth (%)	-0.23
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.85

Country Score Card

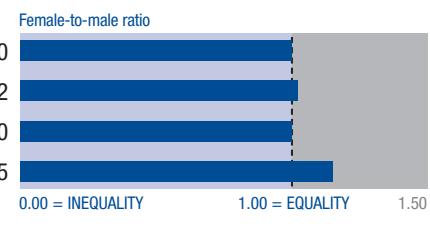
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 31

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	49	0.85	0.67	63	73	0.85
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	46	0.69	0.61	—	—	0.69
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	52	0.65	0.53	6,783	10,460	0.65
Legislators, senior officials and managers	24	0.66	0.27	40	60	0.66
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	63	37	1.74



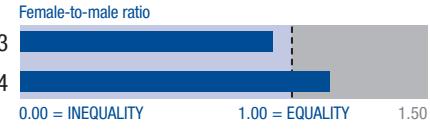
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 29

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	51	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	99	97	1.02
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	86	85	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	85	74	1.15



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 74

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	122	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	67	59	1.14

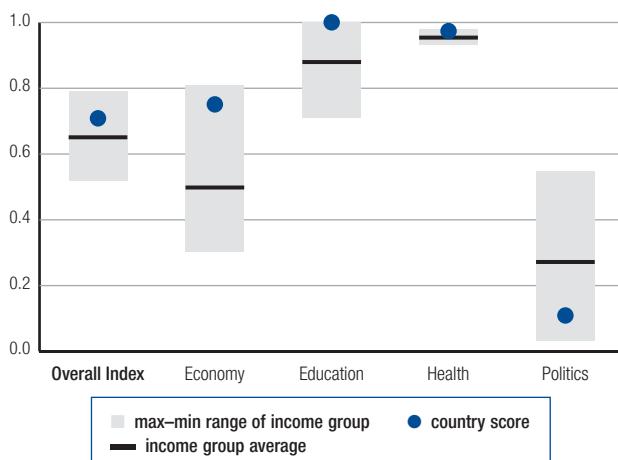


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 105

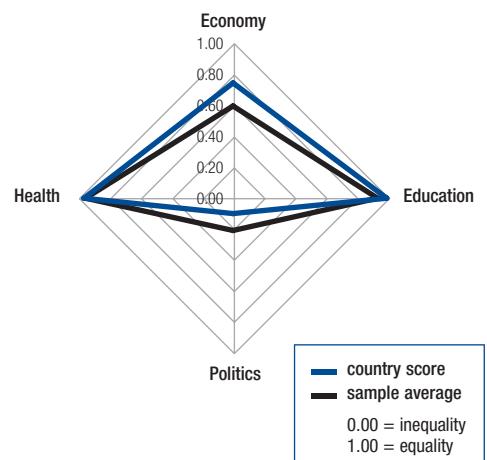
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	118	0.11	0.25	10	90	0.11
Women in ministerial positions	82	0.17	0.20	14	86	0.17
Years with female head of state (last 50)	32	0.06	0.20	3	47	0.06



Country score within income group



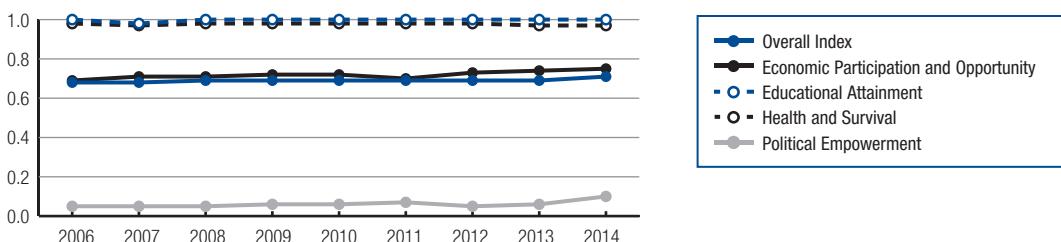
Country score vs sample average



Ukraine

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	56	0.706	31	0.748	29	1.000	74	0.973	105	0.101
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	64	0.694	30	0.743	27	1.000	75	0.973	119	0.059
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	64	0.689	34	0.725	22	1.000	34	0.979	119	0.054
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	64	0.686	44	0.704	24	1.000	56	0.976	106	0.065
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	63	0.687	43	0.707	23	1.000	56	0.976	105	0.064
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	61	0.690	33	0.720	31	0.999	41	0.979	117	0.060
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	62	0.686	27	0.714	34	0.998	38	0.979	117	0.051
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	57	0.679	26	0.708	73	0.984	74	0.973	109	0.050
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	48	0.680	24	0.691	25	0.998	1	0.980	97	0.050

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	6.4, 8.5
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	50
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	39, 44
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	19
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	31

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	33, 38
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	31, 69
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	30, 70
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	427.8, 707.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	86.2, 173.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	3.1, 3.2
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	7.0, 31.9
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	27.6, 51.8
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	3.4, 20.9
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	3.5, 4.8

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	23, 26
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	23 [19-28]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	25.7
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	67
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	126
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.0
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1919
Quota type (single/lower house)	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

United Arab Emirates

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **115**
Score **0.644**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

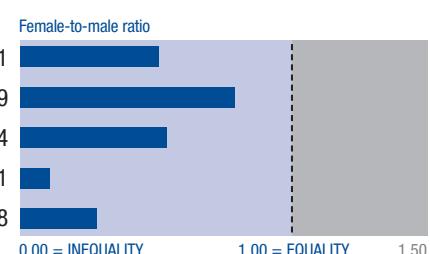
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	221.65
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	57,045
Total population (millions)	9.35
Population growth (%)	1.51
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	2.26

Country Score Card

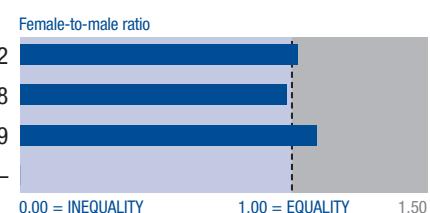
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 123

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	125	0.51	0.67	47	91	0.51
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	7	0.79	0.61	—	—	0.79
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	96	0.54	0.53	21,565	40,000	0.54
Legislators, senior officials and managers	115	0.11	0.27	10	90	0.11
Professional and technical workers	120	0.28	0.65	22	78	0.28



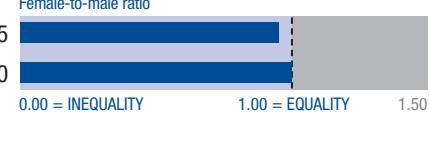
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	91	89	1.02
Enrolment in primary education.....	113	0.98	0.94	90	92	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	79	73	1.09
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	—	—	0.88	—	—	—



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 132

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	138	1.00	1.04	66	66	1.00

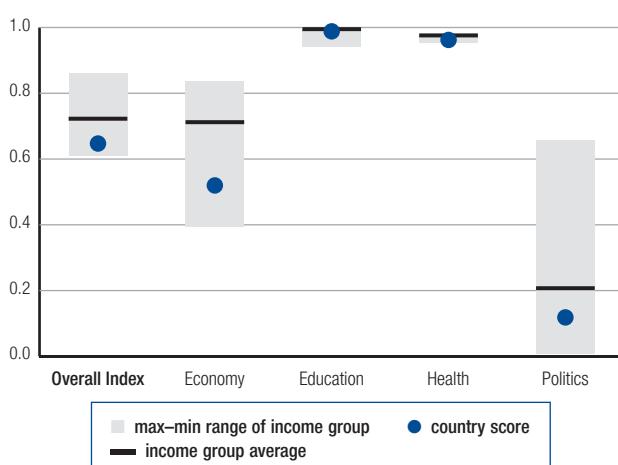


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

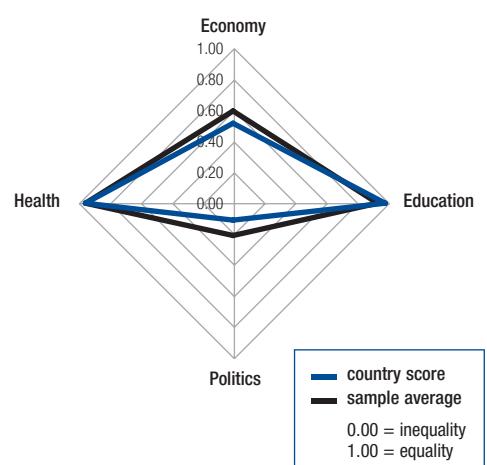
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	84	0.21	0.25	18	83	0.21
Women in ministerial positions	77	0.18	0.20	15	85	0.18
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



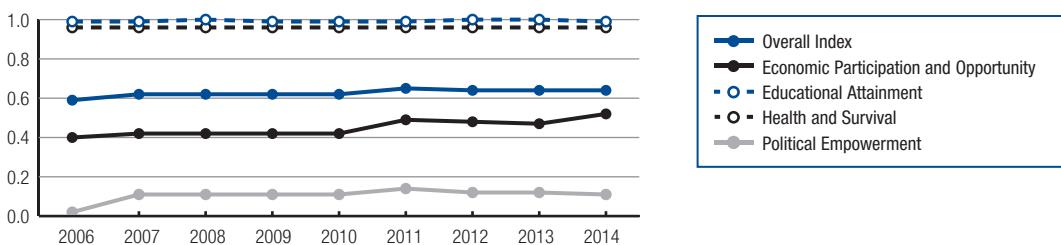
Country score vs sample average



United Arab Emirates

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	115	0.644	123	0.515	83	0.988	132	0.961	96	0.111
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	109	0.637	122	0.467	1	1.000	112	0.961	81	0.121
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	107	0.639	122	0.475	1	1.000	111	0.961	81	0.121
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	103	0.645	119	0.490	59	0.991	111	0.961	62	0.139
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	103	0.640	120	0.461	37	0.998	110	0.961	60	0.139
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	112	0.620	126	0.415	67	0.992	116	0.961	76	0.111
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	105	0.622	121	0.420	46	0.996	112	0.961	72	0.111
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	105	0.618	119	0.421	68	0.987	110	0.961	65	0.105
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	101	0.592	109	0.403	61	0.986	100	0.964	112	0.015

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	10.8, 2.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	20
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	47, 69
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	83, 86
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	100, 100
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	42, 58
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	46, 54
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	264.2, 315.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	94.1, 103.6
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	39.4, 35.1
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	33.2, 33.7
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.4, 1.6
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	25, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	8 [4-16]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	27.6
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	45
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	1.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	1.0
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	1.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	1.0
Year women received right to vote	2006
Quota type (single/lower house)	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

United Kingdom

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **26**
Score **0.738**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

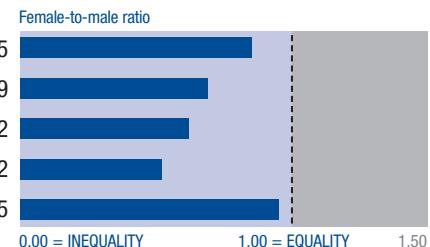
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	2,432.81
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	34,658
Total population (millions)	64.10
Population growth (%)	0.63
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

Country Score Card

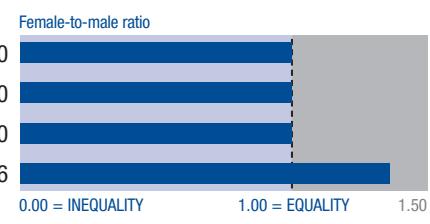
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 46

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation	48	0.85	0.67	70	82	0.85
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	48	0.69	0.61	—	—	0.69
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	64	0.62	0.53	24,820	40,000	0.62
Legislators, senior officials and managers	47	0.52	0.27	34	66	0.52
Professional and technical workers	66	0.95	0.65	49	51	0.95



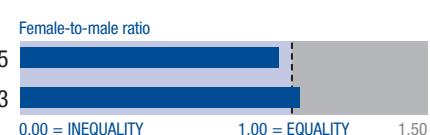
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 32

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	68	1.00	0.94	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	95	95	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	72	53	1.36



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 94

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	107	1.03	1.04	72	70	1.03

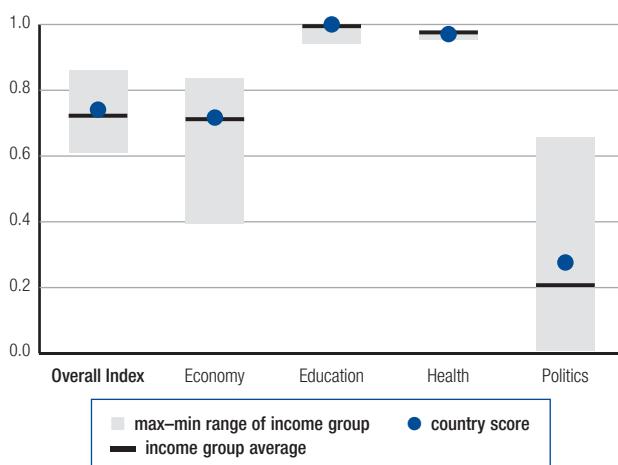


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 33

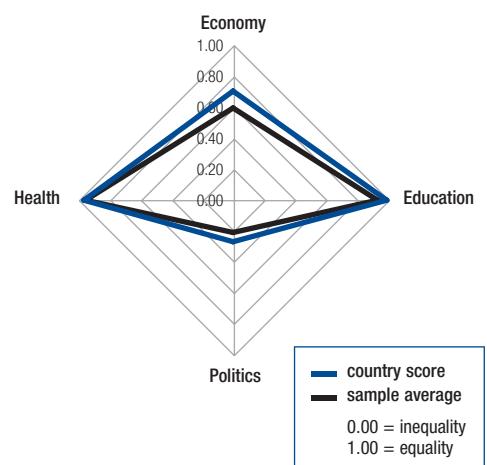
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	63	0.29	0.25	23	77	0.29
Women in ministerial positions	75	0.19	0.20	16	84	0.19
Years with female head of state (last 50)	8	0.30	0.20	12	38	0.30



Country score within income group



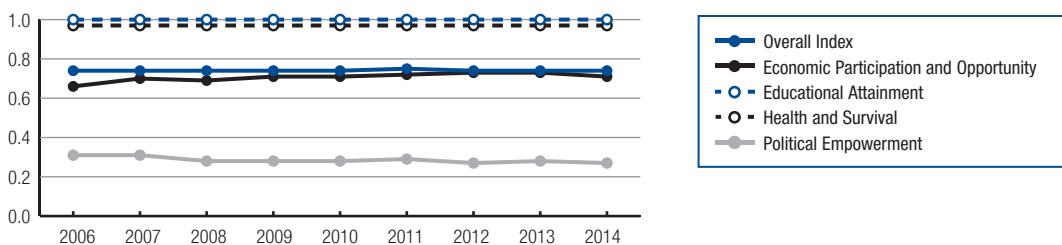
Country score vs sample average



United Kingdom

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	26	0.738	46	0.714	32	1.000	94	0.970	33	0.270
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	18	0.744	35	0.732	31	0.999	92	0.970	29	0.275
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	18	0.743	33	0.730	27	0.999	93	0.970	29	0.274
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	16	0.746	33	0.722	1	1.000	91	0.970	23	0.293
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	15	0.746	34	0.721	1	1.000	90	0.970	22	0.293
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	15	0.740	35	0.706	1	1.000	72	0.974	22	0.280
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	13	0.737	42	0.692	1	1.000	69	0.974	21	0.280
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	11	0.744	32	0.695	1	1.000	67	0.974	12	0.307
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	9	0.736	37	0.664	1	1.000	63	0.974	12	0.307

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	7.3, 8.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	38.4, 11.7
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	47
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	258, 141
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	98, 97
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	7
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	87, 88
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	30, 70
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	30, 70
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	86.7, 140.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer.....	112.5, 153.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	3.6, 5.0
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	25.7, 37.2
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.3, 0.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.2, 0.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	32, 33
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	8 [5-12]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	25.8
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	30
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	84
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	273
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	29
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Employer and Government
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	14
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	18
Provider of paternity benefits.....	Employer and Government

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote.....	1918, 1928
Quota type (single/lower house).....	No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas.....	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

United States

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **20**
Score **0.746**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

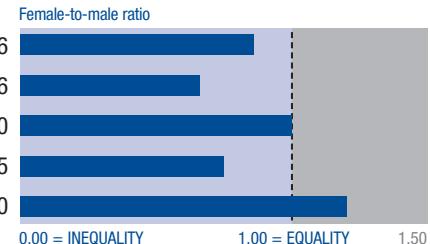
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	14,498.62
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	50,866
Total population (millions)	316.13
Population growth (%)	0.72
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

Country Score Card

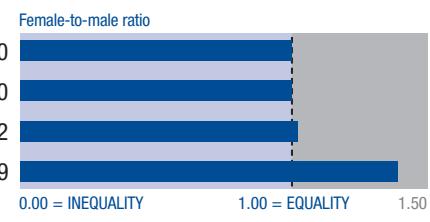
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 4

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	47	0.86	0.67	67	78	0.86
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	65	0.66	0.61	—	—	0.66
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	1	1.00	0.53	40,000	40,000	1.00
Legislators, senior officials and managers	16	0.75	0.27	43	57	0.75
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	55	45	1.20



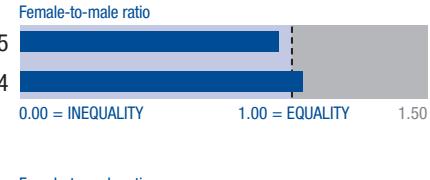
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 39

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	77	1.00	0.94	92	92	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	88	86	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	110	79	1.39



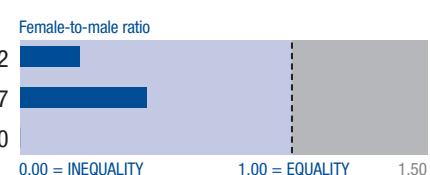
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 62

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	76	1.04	1.04	71	68	1.04

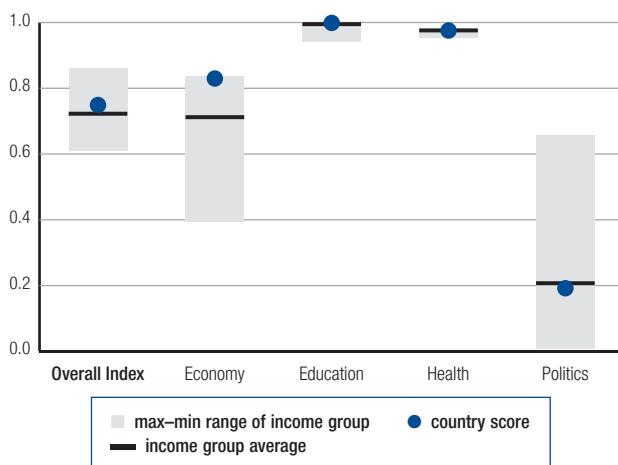


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 54

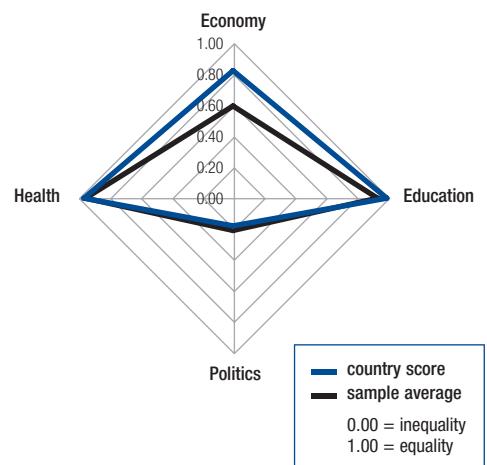
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	83	0.22	0.25	18	82	0.22
Women in ministerial positions	25	0.47	0.20	32	68	0.47
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



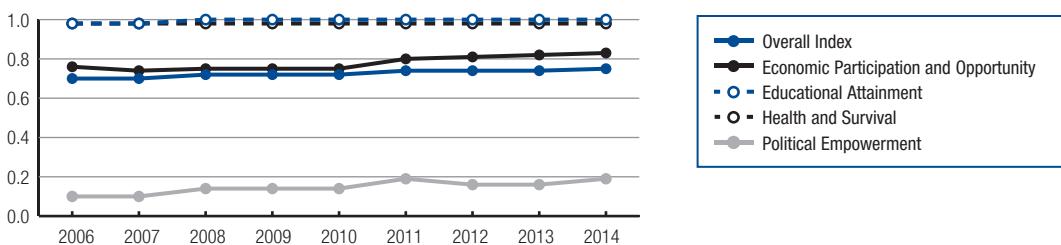
Country score vs sample average



United States

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	20	0.746	4	0.828	39	0.998	62	0.975	54	0.185
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	23	0.739	6	0.818	1	1.000	33	0.979	60	0.159
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	22	0.737	8	0.814	1	1.000	33	0.979	55	0.156
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	17	0.741	6	0.800	1	1.000	39	0.979	39	0.186
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	19	0.741	6	0.799	1	1.000	38	0.979	40	0.186
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	31	0.717	17	0.750	1	1.000	40	0.979	61	0.140
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	27	0.718	12	0.752	1	1.000	37	0.979	56	0.140
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	31	0.700	14	0.738	76	0.982	36	0.979	69	0.102
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	23	0.704	3	0.759	66	0.982	1	0.980	66	0.097

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	7.9, 8.2
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	15.8, 7.1
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	48
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	248, 161
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	84, 92
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	10
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	70, 69
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	31, 69
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	30, 70
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	107.8, 169.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer.....	104.2, 143.6
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	10.9, 16.3
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	32.8, 43.1
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	1.2, 3.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	0.1, 0.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	0.9, 1.6

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	27, 29
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	28 [18-44]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	31.0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	25
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	76
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of maternity benefits	—
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	—
Parental authority after divorce ³	—
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	—
Women's access to land ownership ³	—
Women's access to credit ³	—
Women's access to property other than land ³	—
Year women received right to vote	1920, 1965
Quota type (single/lower house)	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Uruguay

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank

82

Score

0.687

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

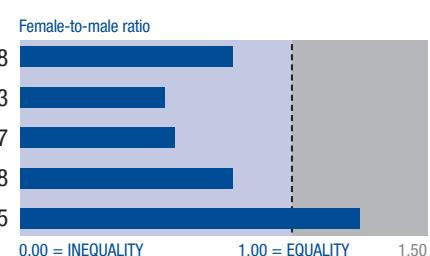
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	26.60
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	18,230
Total population (millions)	3.41
Population growth (%)	0.35
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.93

Country Score Card

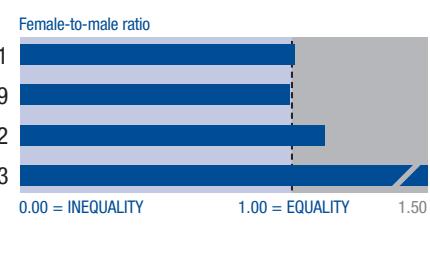
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 59

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	74	0.78	0.67	67	86	0.78
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	118	0.53	0.61	—	—	0.53
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	88	0.57	0.53	13,407	23,497	0.57
Legislators, senior officials and managers	12	0.78	0.27	44	56	0.78
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	56	44	1.25



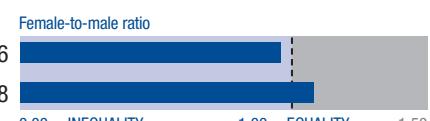
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 46

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	98	1.01
Enrolment in primary education.....	85	0.99	0.94	99	99	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	76	68	1.12
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	80	47	1.73



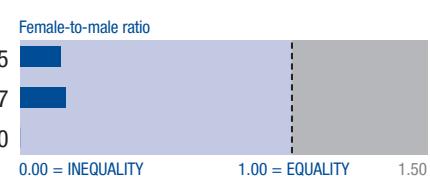
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	70	65	1.08

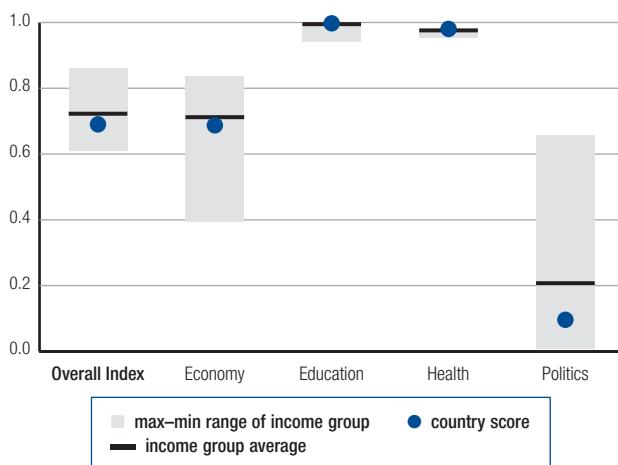


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 112

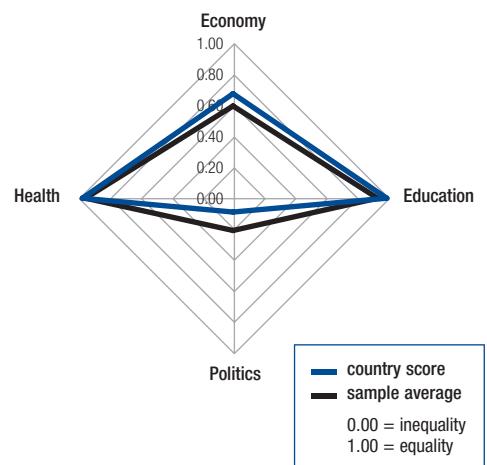
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	104	0.15	0.25	13	87	0.15
Women in ministerial positions	82	0.17	0.20	14	86	0.17
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



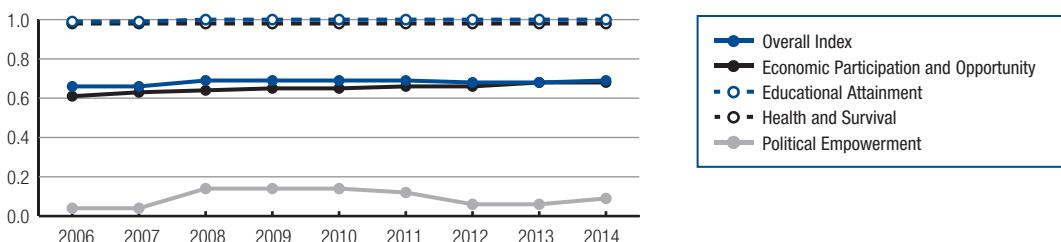
Country score vs sample average



Uruguay

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	82	0.687	59	0.684	46	0.997	1	0.980	112	0.088
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	77	0.680	58	0.683	41	0.997	1	0.980	116	0.062
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	76	0.675	66	0.660	40	0.997	1	0.980	116	0.062
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	58	0.691	60	0.662	35	0.998	1	0.980	70	0.123
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	59	0.690	62	0.657	1	1.000	1	0.980	71	0.123
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	57	0.694	62	0.653	1	1.000	1	0.980	58	0.142
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	54	0.691	65	0.642	27	1.000	1	0.980	53	0.142
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	78	0.661	66	0.634	53	0.991	1	0.980	115	0.039
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	66	0.655	60	0.611	47	0.991	1	0.980	103	0.039

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	8.3, 4.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	27.8, 12.8
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	47, 53
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	49
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	24, 23
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	3.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	19
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	23

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	54, 55
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	73, 70
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	44, 56
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	44, 56
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	110.1, 197.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	115.9, 211.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	10.6, 13.9
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	23.5, 53.3
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	4.0, 8.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.5, 1.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	4.2, 4.8

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	25, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	13
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	14 [9-20]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	58.3
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	84
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	3
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits	Employer 100%

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.5
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1932
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Venezuela

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **86**
Score **0.685**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

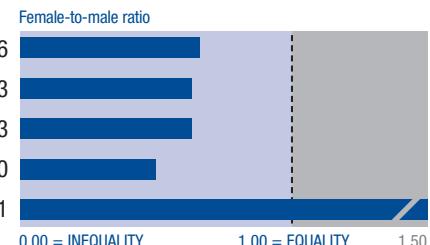
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	194.65
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	17,642
Total population (millions)	30.41
Population growth (%)	1.49
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01

Country Score Card

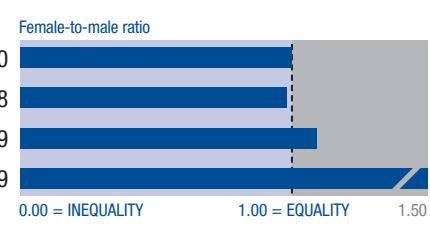
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 73

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	101	0.66	0.67	55	83	0.66
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	76	0.63	0.61	—	—	0.63
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	61	0.63	0.53	13,836	22,040	0.63
Legislators, senior officials and managers	51	0.50	0.27	33	67	0.50
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	66	34	1.91



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 81

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	59	1.00	0.87	95	96	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	112	0.98	0.94	91	93	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1	1.00	0.62	78	71	1.09
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	99	58	1.69



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 1

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	69	63	1.10

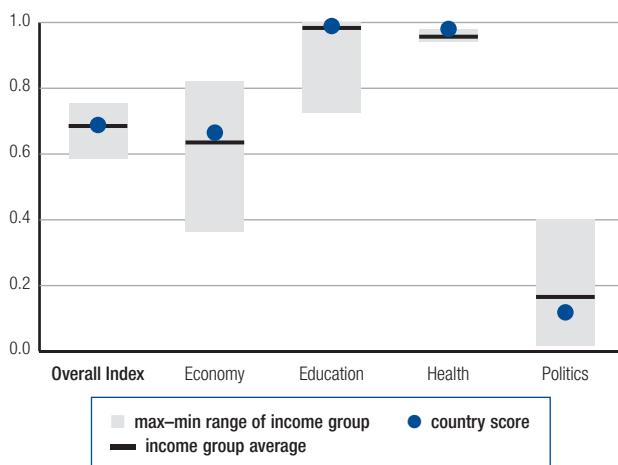


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 95

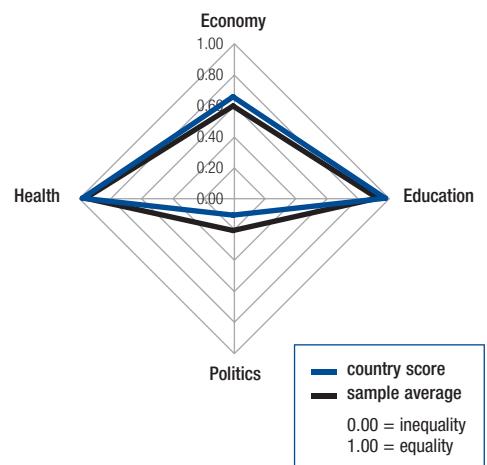
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	85	0.20	0.25	17	83	0.20
Women in ministerial positions	70	0.19	0.20	16	84	0.19
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



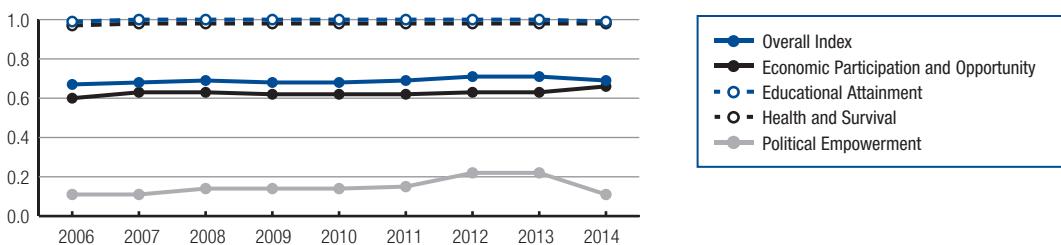
Country score vs sample average



Venezuela

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	86	0.685	73	0.662	81	0.988	1	0.980	95	0.111
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	50	0.706	89	0.626	33	0.999	1	0.980	37	0.220
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	48	0.706	83	0.626	29	0.999	1	0.980	35	0.220
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	63	0.686	82	0.616	30	0.999	1	0.980	56	0.150
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	64	0.686	83	0.615	31	0.999	1	0.980	55	0.152
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	69	0.684	80	0.619	34	0.999	1	0.980	63	0.138
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	59	0.688	71	0.634	31	0.999	1	0.980	57	0.138
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	55	0.680	68	0.631	25	0.999	1	0.980	62	0.110
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	57	0.666	66	0.600	62	0.986	71	0.973	57	0.107

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	9.0 , 7.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	17.9 , 7.3
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	42 , 58
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	43
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	36 , 53
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	31
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	31

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	51 , 48
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	43 , 57
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	152.1 , 226.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	86.8 , 100.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	41.6 , 43.5
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	18.6 , 22.7
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	3.3 , 9.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.1 , 0.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	1.5 , 2.9
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	—, —

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	23 , 26
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	17
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	110 [70-170]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	2.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).....	83.2
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	—
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	182
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits.....	Employer and Government
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	14
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of paternity benefits.....	Employer and Government

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49).....	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.0
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1946
Quota type (single/lower house).....	—
Voluntary political party quotas.....	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Vietnam

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **76**
Score **0.692**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

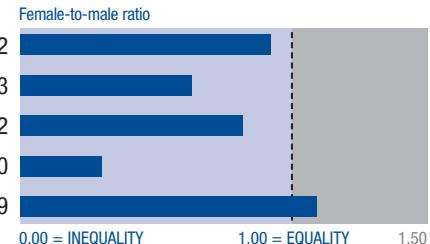
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	92.28
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	4,912
Total population (millions)	89.71
Population growth (%)	1.05
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

Country Score Card

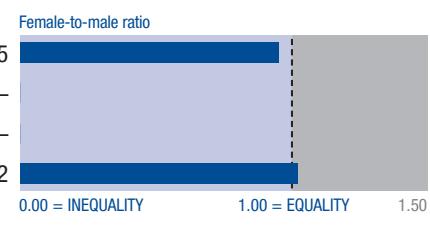
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 41

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	21	0.92	0.67	79	85	0.92
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	79	0.63	0.61	—	—	0.63
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	17	0.82	0.53	4,510	5,498	0.82
Legislators, senior officials and managers	91	0.30	0.27	23	77	0.30
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.65	52	48	1.09



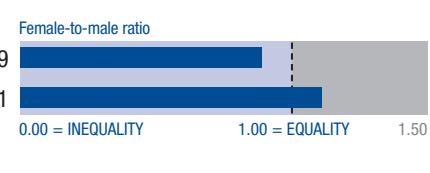
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 97

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	91	0.95	0.87	91	96	0.95
Enrolment in primary education.....	—	—	0.94	—	—	—
Enrolment in secondary education.....	—	—	0.62	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	1	1.00	0.88	25	24	1.02



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 137

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	139	0.89	0.92	—	—	0.89
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	69	62	1.11

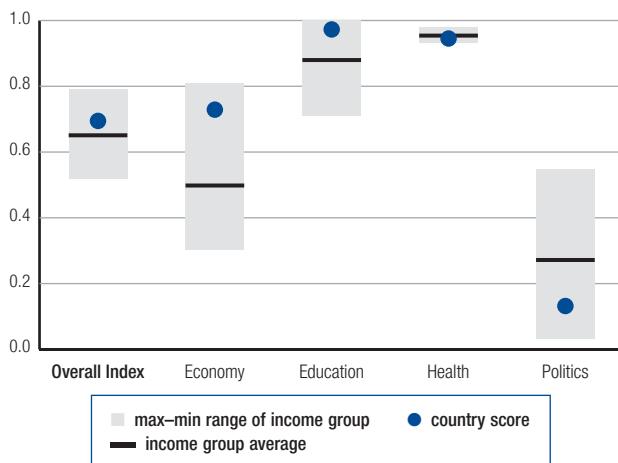


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 87

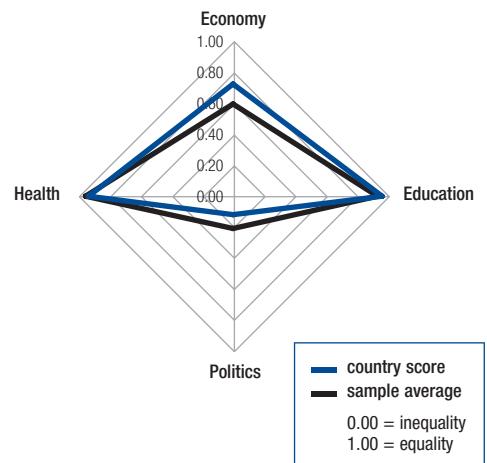
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	57	0.32	0.25	24	76	0.32
Women in ministerial positions	108	0.10	0.20	9	91	0.10
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



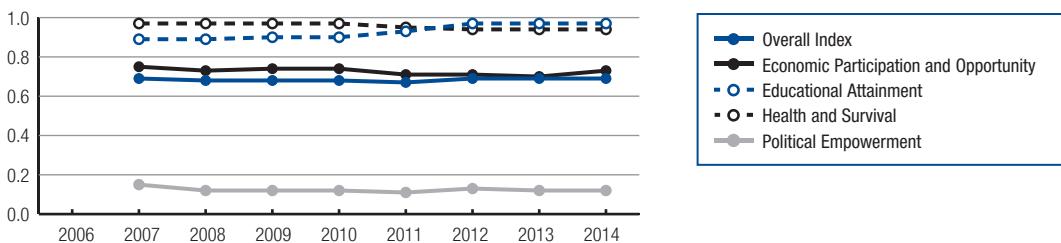
Country score vs sample average



Vietnam

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	76	0.692	41	0.726	97	0.972	137	0.944	87	0.124
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	73	0.686	52	0.702	95	0.974	132	0.944	80	0.125
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	66	0.687	44	0.710	95	0.968	130	0.944	78	0.125
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	79	0.673	40	0.711	104	0.926	130	0.946	76	0.111
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	72	0.678	33	0.721	106	0.924	127	0.947	72	0.118
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	71	0.680	25	0.735	108	0.897	97	0.970	72	0.118
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	68	0.678	24	0.729	106	0.894	92	0.970	67	0.118
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	42	0.689	11	0.745	103	0.892	91	0.970	42	0.148
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	2.0 , 1.6
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	45 , 55
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	40
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	19 , 24
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	26
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	59

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	25 , 75
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	145.0 , 262.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	74.2 , 163.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	15.4 , 17.2
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	27.7 , 56.7
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	5.4 , 17.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	0.0 , 0.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	12.0 , 31.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	12.1 , 11.8

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	23 , 26
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	49 [29-84]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	29.0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	94
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	92
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	78
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	180
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Government 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	0.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.0
Year women received right to vote	1946
Quota type (single/lower house)	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Yemen

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank
142
Score
0.515

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

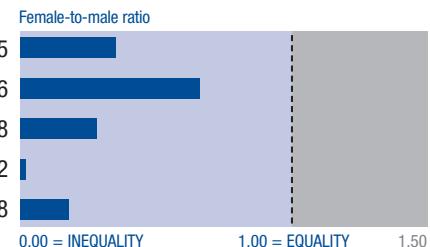
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	18.12
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	3,765
Total population (millions)	24.41
Population growth (%)	2.30
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01

Country Score Card

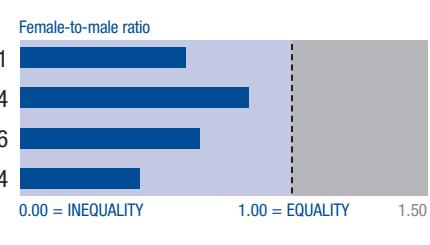
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 138 0.360 0.596

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	133	0.35	0.67	26	74	0.35
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	66	0.66	0.61	—	—	0.66
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	132	0.28	0.53	1,751	6,343	0.28
Legislators, senior officials and managers	125	0.02	0.27	2	98	0.02
Professional and technical workers	123	0.18	0.65	15	85	0.18



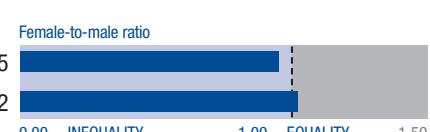
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT 140 0.707 0.935

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	132	0.61	0.87	50	83	0.61
Enrolment in primary education.....	133	0.84	0.94	79	94	0.84
Enrolment in secondary education.....	121	0.66	0.62	34	51	0.66
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	131	0.44	0.88	6	14	0.44



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL 117 0.967 0.960

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	126	1.02	1.04	55	54	1.02

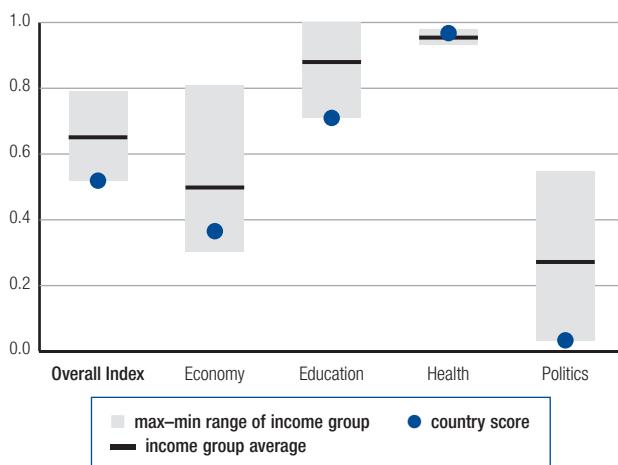


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT 138 0.025 0.214

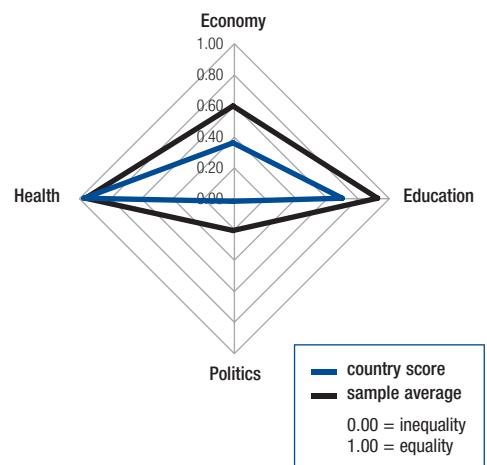
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	136	0.00	0.25	0	100	0.00
Women in ministerial positions	112	0.10	0.20	9	91	0.10
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



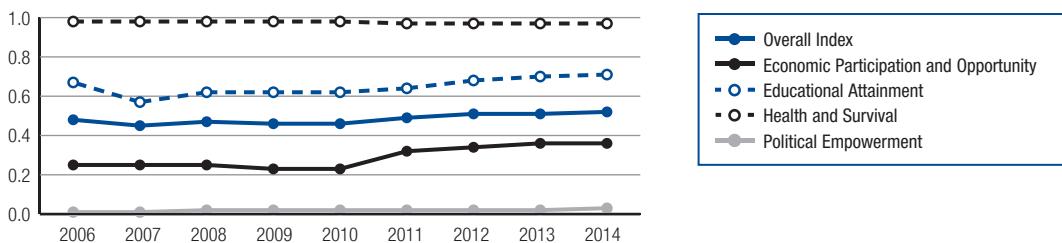
Country score vs sample average



Yemen

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	142	0.515	138	0.360	140	0.707	117	0.967	138	0.025
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	136	0.513	132	0.358	134	0.698	81	0.973	131	0.023
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	135	0.505	132	0.342	133	0.684	82	0.973	128	0.023
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	135	0.487	135	0.318	134	0.642	83	0.973	131	0.016
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	134	0.460	134	0.195	132	0.657	81	0.973	130	0.016
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	134	0.461	134	0.233	133	0.615	1	0.980	133	0.016
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	130	0.466	130	0.252	129	0.618	1	0.980	129	0.016
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	128	0.451	128	0.251	127	0.565	1	0.980	127	0.008
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	115	0.459	114	0.253	114	0.598	48	0.979	113	0.008

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	54.7, 12.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	—, —
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	12
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	1, 6
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	3.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	0
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	6

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	—, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	327.1, 431.1
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	66.0, 79.7
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	31.1, 31.7
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	51.4, 47.4
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	3.1, 5.4
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	5.2, 8.4
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	8.0, 14.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	41.8, 44.3

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	—, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	17
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	270 [150-510]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	4.2
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	47.0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	65
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	34
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	28
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	70
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	1.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	38.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	1.0
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	1.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1967, 1970
Quota type (single/lower house)	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Zambia

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **119**
Score **0.636**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

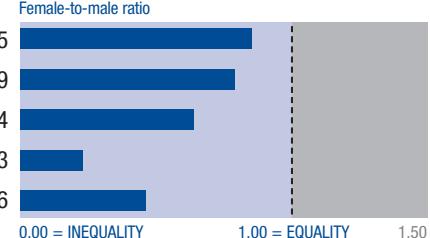
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	11.94
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	2,991
Total population (millions)	14.54
Population growth (%)	3.24
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01

Country Score Card

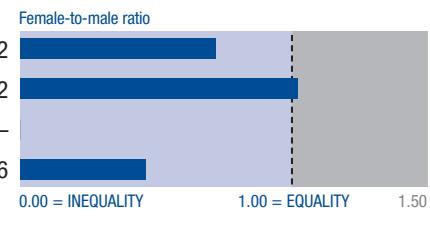
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 86

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	50	0.85	0.67	73	86	0.85
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	6	0.79	0.61	—	—	0.79
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	58	0.64	0.53	2,365	3,722	0.64
Legislators, senior officials and managers	98	0.23	0.27	19	82	0.23
Professional and technical workers	115	0.46	0.65	31	69	0.46



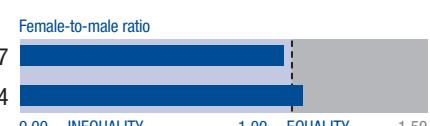
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... 127

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	123	0.72	0.87	52	72	0.72
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	94	93	1.02
Enrolment in secondary education.....	—	—	0.62	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	130	0.46	0.88	2	3	0.46



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL..... 66

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy.....	86	1.04	1.04	50	48	1.04

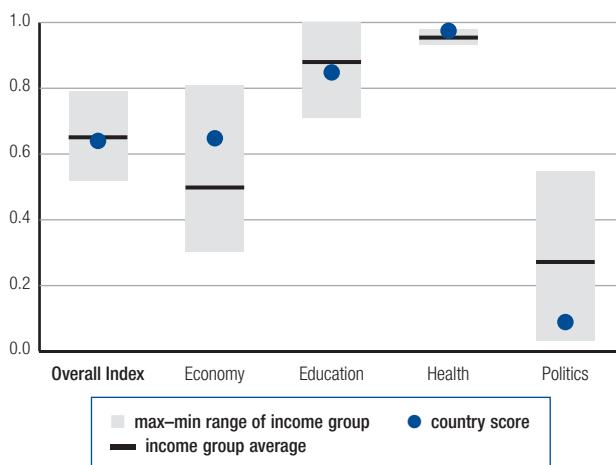


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT..... 114

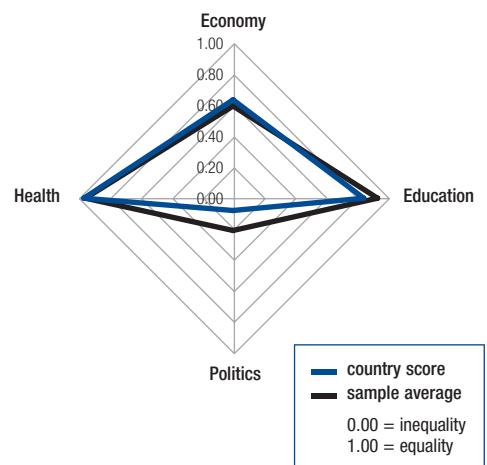
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	114	0.12	0.25	11	89	0.12
Women in ministerial positions	79	0.18	0.20	15	85	0.18
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



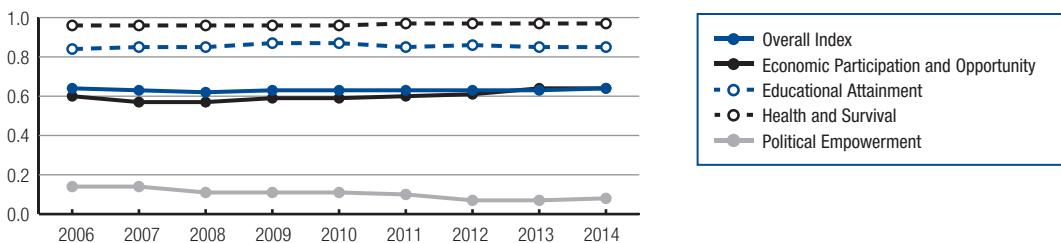
Country score vs sample average



Zambia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	119	0.636	86	0.644	127	0.846	66	0.974	114	0.081
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	113	0.631	84	0.635	121	0.847	98	0.969	109	0.073
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	114	0.628	89	0.614	120	0.855	99	0.969	106	0.073
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	106	0.630	87	0.600	120	0.851	97	0.969	84	0.100
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	106	0.629	88	0.601	119	0.847	97	0.969	84	0.100
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	107	0.631	93	0.593	116	0.865	116	0.961	82	0.105
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	106	0.620	94	0.568	115	0.848	112	0.961	78	0.105
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	101	0.629	92	0.571	111	0.848	110	0.961	49	0.135
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	85	0.636	64	0.602	100	0.843	102	0.963	43	0.135

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force)	11.3, 14.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	—, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment)	44, 56
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	22
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution	23, 19
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	5.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	24
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	50

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male)	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%)	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	12, 88
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	38, 62

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	245.8, 299.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	113.5, 98.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	42.5, 35.0
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	24.8, 22.4
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	372.6, 354.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	51.1, 54.7
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	28.2, 46.9
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5)	13.0, 16.9

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	—, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	27
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	280 [170-460]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	5.7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	125.4
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	94
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	47
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union)	41
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	84
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	1.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	0.0
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.8
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.0
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.5
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1962
Quota type (single/lower house)	—
Voluntary political party quotas	—

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Zimbabwe

Gender Gap Index 2014

Rank **63**
Score **0.701**

(out of 142 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

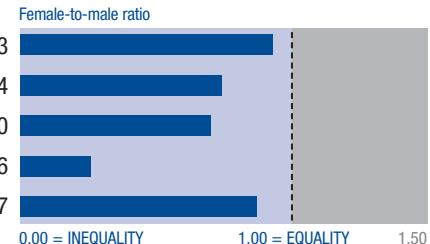
Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US\$ billions).....	6.24
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international \$).....	1,667
Total population (millions)	14.15
Population growth (%)	3.05
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

Country Score Card

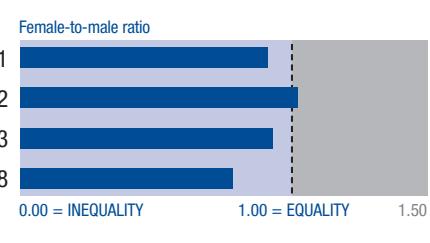
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY..... 47

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation.....	15	0.93	0.67	85	91	0.93
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	24	0.74	0.61	—	—	0.74
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	39	0.70	0.53	1,123	1,605	0.70
Legislators, senior officials and managers	96	0.26	0.27	21	79	0.26
Professional and technical workers	79	0.87	0.65	47	53	0.87



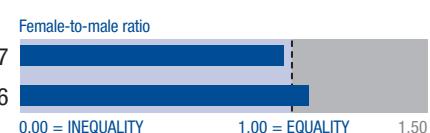
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	105	0.91	0.87	80	88	0.91
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.94	84	82	1.02
Enrolment in secondary education.....	105	0.93	0.62	34	37	0.93
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	112	0.78	0.88	5	7	0.78



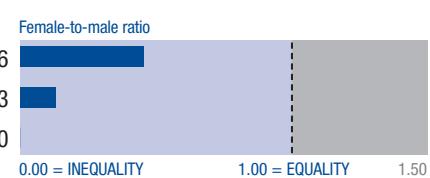
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	51	48	1.06

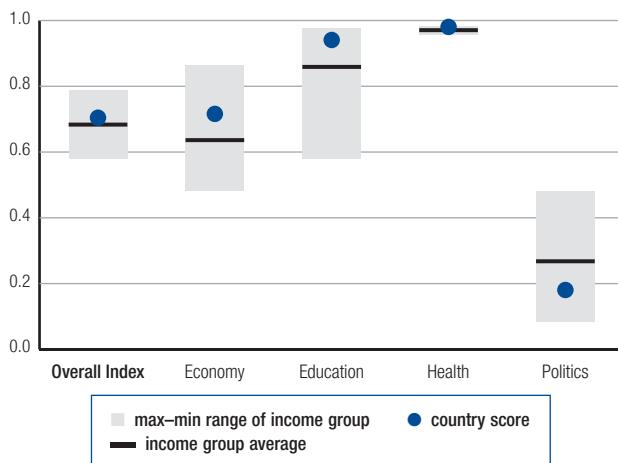


POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

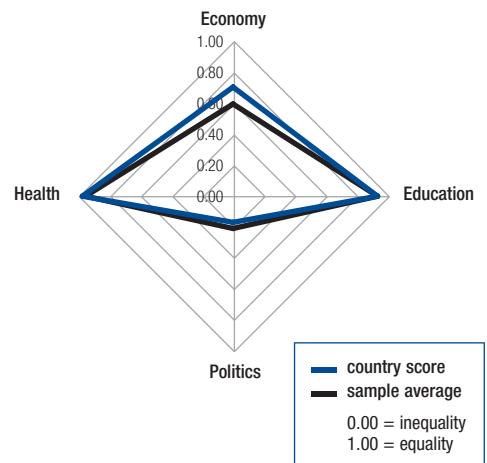
	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament.....	29	0.46	0.25	31	69	0.46
Women in ministerial positions	98	0.13	0.20	11	89	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country score within income group



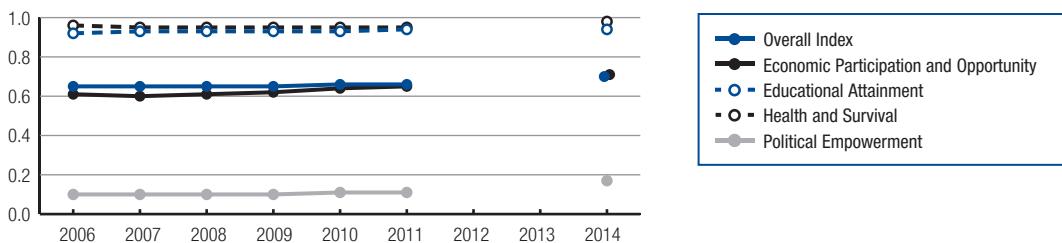
Country score vs sample average



Zimbabwe

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	63	0.701	47	0.713	112	0.940	1	0.980	64	0.173
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	88	0.661	66	0.650	102	0.936	129	0.946	75	0.111
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	92	0.657	67	0.640	105	0.933	128	0.946	76	0.111
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	95	0.652	81	0.618	103	0.934	125	0.952	83	0.104
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	92	0.649	76	0.611	100	0.934	121	0.952	83	0.096
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	88	0.646	79	0.604	100	0.925	119	0.952	64	0.105
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	76	0.646	62	0.606	87	0.920	108	0.957	62	0.102

Trend 2006–2014



Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment rate (as % of female, male labour force).....	4.1, 4.2
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)	21.0, 17.0
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment).....	49, 51
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	22
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male).....	—, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a formal financial institution.....	37, 43
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership ¹	4.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	17
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	56

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Percentage of Internet users (female, male).....	—, —
Women, men who used a mobile phone in the last 12 months (%).....	—, —
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students (female, male)	23, 77
Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates (female, male)	27, 73
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male)	—, —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male)	27, 73

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	202.7, 186.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male), excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	226.6, 223.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	25.6, 19.7
Respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	44.9, 65.3
HIV age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	333.1, 408.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male)	6.8, 8.9
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).....	26.2, 78.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5).....	8.7, 11.5

MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male)	—, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	24
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ²	470 [270-790]
Total fertility rate (children per women)	3.6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)	60.3
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child	—
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	66
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women or in-union).....	59
Legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes

CHILDCARE ECOSYSTEM

Length of maternity leave (calendar days)	98
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity benefits	Employer 100%
Length of paternity leave (calendar days)	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of paternity benefits	—

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage ³	1.0
Parental authority after divorce ³	1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49)	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence ³	0.3
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters ³	0.5
Women's access to land ownership ³	0.5
Women's access to credit ³	0.0
Women's access to property other than land ³	0.5
Year women received right to vote	1919, 1957
Quota type (single/lower house)	Reserved seats
Voluntary political party quotas	Yes

¹ Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

² Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

³ Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Contributors

LEAD AUTHORS

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Ricardo Hausmann is Director of the Center for International Development (CID) and Professor of the Practice of Economic Development at Harvard University and is one of the foremost thinkers on how regions and countries can accelerate growth. His research includes issues of growth, macroeconomic stability, international finance and the social dimensions of development. Professor Hausmann has published widely in leading economic journals and has advised governments in over 50 developing countries on creating effective growth strategies and development policies. He holds a degree in physics and a PhD in economics from Cornell University. Previously, he was Professor of Economics at the Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Administración (IESA) (1985–1991) in Caracas, where he founded the Center for Public Policy. Professor Hausmann served as the first Chief Economist of the Inter-American Development Bank (1994–2000), where he created its Research Department, and served as Minister of Planning of Venezuela (1992–1993) and as a member of the Board of the Central Bank of Venezuela. He also served as Chair of the IMF–World Bank Development Committee. As Director of CID he guides the Center's focus on solving global challenges with breakthrough research at the cutting edge of the hard sciences, social sciences, ethics and politics. Under Professor Hausmann's leadership, CID's Growth Lab has developed innovative theories and their practical applications. Recently, his research team published the *Atlas of Economic Complexity: Mapping Paths to Prosperity*, a new methodology that predicts countries' growth potential by measuring their productive capabilities and know-how. Professor Hausmann developed the methodology of the World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Index, which looks into areas of health, education, economic participation and political power; he is also the co-author of the annual *Global Gender Gap Report*.

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Saadia Zahidi is a Senior Director at the World Economic Forum. Under her leadership, the Gender Parity Programme aims to assess global gender gaps, create awareness of the economic incentives for gender parity and promote collaborative action among leaders. Zahidi founded and co-authors the *Global Gender Gap Report* series, the *Corporate Gender Gap Report* and the upcoming *Industry Gender Gap Report*. Zahidi also heads the Employment, Skills and Human Capital work at the Forum, including the Forum's first publication in this area, the *Human Capital Report*, and the upcoming *Future of Jobs* report. In her work on gender as well as employment, Zahidi has translated analysis into action by mobilizing a wide network of constituents—business leaders, governments, civil society and academia—to work together to set targets, share best practices, create new public-private partnerships, muster resources and change mind-sets. Other portfolios under her management include the teams responsible for the engagement of NGOs, labour leaders, religious leaders and other civil society actors. She was previously an Economist with the Forum's Global Competitiveness Programme. Zahidi serves as a board member and advisor for several organizations and is a frequent speaker at international conferences and in the media. She earned her B.A. in Economics at Smith College, M.Phil. in International Economics at the Graduate Institute of International Studies and MPA at the Harvard Kennedy School. Her research interests include issues of gender equality, women's leadership, skills gaps, employment and human capital. She is a native of Pakistan.

PROJECT TEAM

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The World Economic Forum would like to thank Aetna, Bank of America, Burda Media, the Coca-Cola Company, EY, Heidrick & Struggles, JLL, ManpowerGroup, McKinsey & Company, NYSE, The Olayan Group, Old Mutual, Omnilife-Angelissima Group, Ooredoo, PwC, Renault-Nissan Alliance, SABMiller, Takeda Pharmaceutical and Tupperware for their invaluable support of the Gender Parity Programme and this Report.



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www.alliance-renault-nissan.com



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