

Insight Report

The Global Gender Gap Report

2017





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Insight Report

The Global Gender Gap Report 2017

The *Global Gender Gap Report* is an insight tool published annually by the World Economic Forum. The 2017 edition of the *Report* features a range of unique contextual data through a research collaboration with LinkedIn.

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Preface

KLAUS SCHWAB

Founder and Executive Chairman, World Economic Forum

Talent is one of the most essential factors for growth and competitiveness. To build future economies that are both dynamic and inclusive, we must ensure that everyone has equal opportunity. When women and girls are not integrated—as both beneficiary and shaper—the global community loses out on skills, ideas and perspectives that are critical for addressing global challenges and harnessing new opportunities.

This report finds that, globally, gender parity is shifting into reverse this year for the first time since the World Economic Forum started measuring it. Yet there are also many countries that have made considerable progress, understanding that talent is a critical factor for growth. These countries are poised for further success. This year's analysis also reveals gender gaps at the industry level and, in particular, highlights that even though qualified women are coming out of the education system, many industries are failing to hire, retain and promote them, losing out on a wealth of capacity.

As the world moves from capitalism into the era of talentism, competitiveness on a national and on a business level will be decided more than ever before by the innovative capacity of a country or a company. In this new context, the integration of women into the talent pool becomes a must.

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 Index was developed in part to address the need for a consistent and comprehensive measure for gender equality that can track a country's progress over time. 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. The Index also points to potential role models by revealing those countries that—within their region or income group—are leaders in distributing resources more equitably between women and men, regardless of the overall level of available resources.

The Forum's work in the System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Education, Gender and Work provides a platform for leaders from all stakeholder groups to collaborate, devise solutions and share best practices to close gender gaps. In particular, because progress on education has not resulted in equivalent gains for women in earning opportunity, economic independence and leadership, the Forum's Closing the Gender Gap project aims to accelerate the pace of change on gender parity through global dialogue and a national public-private cooperation model currently practiced in several future-ready countries.

On behalf of the Forum, I would like to express my appreciation to Till Alexander Leopold, Vesselina Ratcheva, Richard Samans and Saadia Zahidi for their leadership of this project. We greatly appreciate, too, the innovative data collaboration with LinkedIn and the ongoing support of Ricardo Hausmann and Laura D. Tyson. I would also like to thank the whole team engaged in the System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Education, Gender and Work for their support in shaping this project. Finally, we are inspired by the leadership of the Stewards and Partners of the System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Education, Gender and Work.

It is our hope that this latest edition of the report will serve as a call to action to governments to accelerate gender equality through bolder policy-making, to businesses to prioritize gender equality as a critical economic and moral imperative and to all of us to become deeply conscious of the choices we make every day that impact gender equality globally. We call upon every reader of this report to join these efforts.

Key Findings

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 over time. This year's edition of the *Report* benchmarks 144 countries on their progress towards gender parity on a scale from 0 (imparity) to 1 (parity) across four thematic dimensions—Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment—and provides country rankings that allow for effective comparisons across regions and income groups. The rankings are designed to create global awareness 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 methodology of the Index has remained stable since its original conception in 2006, providing a basis for robust cross-country and time-series analysis.

The 2017 *Report*'s key findings are:

- Weighted by population, in 2017, the average progress on closing the global gender gap stands at 68.0%—meaning an average gap of 32.0% remains to be closed worldwide across the four Index dimensions in order to achieve universal gender parity, compared to an average gap of 31.7% last year.
- On average, the 144 countries covered in the Report have closed 96% of the gap in health outcomes between women and men, unchanged since last year, and more than 95% of the gap in educational attainment, a slight decrease compared to last year. However, the gaps between women and men on economic participation and political empowerment remain wide: only 58% of the economic participation gap has been closed—a second consecutive year of reversed progress and the lowest value measured by the Index since 2008—and about 23% of the political gap, unchanged since last year against a long-term trend of slow but steady improvement.

- Despite this overall mixed picture and continued stalling of progress at the global level, the situation is more nuanced at the regional and country level. Out of the 142 countries covered by the Index both this year and last year, 82 countries have increased their overall gender gap score compared to last year, while 60 have seen it decrease. By contrast, last year's *Report* found negative outcomes in more than half of countries surveyed. Moreover, as detailed in the *Report*, a number of countries and regions have crossed symbolic milestones on the path to gender parity for the first time this year.
- Although this year's edition of the Global Gender Gap Index sees no new entrants to its top 10 list, there have been notable rank changes. The top spots continue to be held by smaller Western European countries, particularly the Nordics that occupy the top three positions, with two countries from the East Asia and the Pacific region, one country from the Sub-Saharan Africa region, one country from the Latin America and the Caribbean region, and one country from the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region also represented. All but three countries in the Index top 10 have now crossed the threshold of closing more than 80% of their overall gender gap—up from five both last year and in 2015.
- At a global level, in 2017 four regions have a remaining gender gap of less than 30%—two of which are crossing this threshold for the first time this year. Western Europe records a remaining gender gap of 25%, placing it ahead of North America, with a gap of 28%, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, with a gap of 29%, and Latin America and the Caribbean, with a gap of 29.8%. The East Asia and the Pacific region ranks ahead of Sub-Saharan Africa, with a remaining gender gap of 31.7% and 32.4%, respectively, and South Asia, with a gap of 34%. The Middle East and North Africa region, for the first time this year, crosses the threshold of having a remaining gender gap of slightly less than 40%.

- On current trends, the overall global gender gap can be closed in exactly 100 years across the 106 countries covered since the inception of the *Report*, compared to 83 years last year. The most challenging gender gaps remain in the economic and health spheres. Given the continued widening of the economic gender gap, it will now not be closed for another 217 years. However, the education-specific gender gap could be reduced to parity within the next 13 years. The political dimension currently holds the widest gender gap and is also the one exhibiting the most progress, despite a slowdown in progress this year. It could be closed within 99 years. The health gender gap is larger than it stood in 2006.
- While all world regions record a narrower gender gap than they did 11 years ago, more efforts will continue to be needed to accelerate progress. At the current rate of progress, the overall global gender gap can be closed in 61 years in Western Europe, 62 years in South Asia, 79 years in Latin America and the Caribbean, 102 years in Sub-Saharan Africa, 128 years in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 157 years in the Middle East and North Africa, 161 years in East Asia and the Pacific, and 168 years in North America.
- A variety of models and empirical studies have suggested that improving gender parity may result in significant economic dividends, which vary depending on the situation of different economies and the specific challenges they are facing. Notable recent estimates suggest that economic gender parity could add an additional US\$250 billion to the GDP of the United Kingdom, US\$1,750 billion to that of the United States, US\$550 billion to Japan's, US\$320 billion to France's and US\$310 billion to the GDP of Germany. Other recent estimates suggest that China could see a US\$2.5 trillion GDP increase from gender parity and that the world as a whole could increase global GDP by US\$5.3 trillion by 2025 by closing the gender gap in economic participation by 25% over the same period.
- A key avenue for further progress is the closing of occupational gender gaps. These gaps often reflect a myriad set of factors that require adjustments within the education sector, within companies and by policymakers. In a research collaboration with LinkedIn, the *Report* finds that men are distinctively under-represented in Education and Health and Welfare, while women are strongly under-represented in Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction and Information, Communication and Technology. Fair returns to skills and the availability of deeper talent pools are disrupted by existing gender biases—and the fields most affected, such as the care economy and the emerging technology sector, are losing out on the benefits of diversity.

Part 1

Measuring the Global Gender Gap

The Global Gender Gap Index 2017

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 over time. The Index benchmarks national gender gaps on economic, education, health and political criteria, and provides country rankings that allow for effective comparisons across regions and income groups. The rankings are designed to create global awareness 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.

Last year's 11th edition introduced a number of updated elements—namely, a higher threshold for calculating gender gaps in estimated earned income, a revised regional classification, and a refreshed visualization of results—to evolve the Global Gender Gap Index for its second decade. This year's 12th edition continues to build on the well-established strengths of the *Report* by introducing an innovative online Data Explorer tool, available on the *Report* website (<http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2017/dataexplorer>), which enables readers to directly compare patterns of gender-based inequities between countries as well as explore comprehensive rankings by indicator, region and subindex.

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 2017 rankings, overall trends, regional performance and notable country cases. It also provides information on progress over time and progress within income groups. Next, the *Report* lays out the economic case for gender parity, with a focus on the growing evidence of inter-linkages between gender

gaps and the future economic prospects and resilience of industries and countries. Finally, the fourth part of this chapter takes a deeper look at gender parity trends across industries, presenting a range of innovative data about evolving hiring trends and gender gaps in skills and fields of study, based on a research collaboration with LinkedIn.

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 both 2017 and in the year in which it was first featured in the *Report*. The second page of the Country Profiles highlights more than 70 gender-related indicators that provide a fuller context for the country's performance. These indicators include information on workforce participation, economic leadership, access to assets and technology, political leadership, family, the care economy, education and skills, and health-related factors. Interactive versions of the Country Profiles are available on the *Report* website, as part of the *Report*'s online Data Explorer tool (<http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2017/dataexplorer>).

Measuring the Global Gender Gap

The methodology of the Index has remained stable since its original conception in 2006, providing a basis for robust cross-country and time-series analysis. Last year's edition introduced an updated threshold for estimating gender parity in earned income, adjusting the income level cap to

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 Organization, <i>ILOSTAT</i> database, 2016 or latest available data
	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (survey data, normalized on a 0-to-1 scale)	World Economic Forum, <i>Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)</i> , 2016-17
	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 2007/2008</i>)
	Ratio: female legislators, senior officials and managers over male value	International Labour Organization, <i>ILOSTAT</i> database, 2016 or latest available data
	Ratio: female professional and technical workers over male value	International Labour Organization, <i>ILOSTAT</i> database, 2016 or latest available data
Educational Attainment	Ratio: female literacy rate over male value	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics, <i>Education indicators</i> database, 2016 or latest available data
	Ratio: female net primary enrolment rate over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education indicators</i> database, 2016 or latest available data
	Ratio: female net secondary enrolment rate over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education indicators</i> database, 2016 or latest available data
	Ratio: female gross tertiary enrolment ratio over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education indicators</i> database, 2016 or latest available data
Health and Survival	Sex ratio at birth (converted to female-over-male ratio)	United Nations Population Division, <i>World Population Prospects</i> , 2016 or latest available data
	Ratio: female healthy life expectancy over male value	World Health Organization, <i>Global Health Observatory</i> database, 2015 or latest available data
Political Empowerment	Ratio: females with seats in parliament over male value	Inter-Parliamentary Union, <i>Women in Politics: 2017</i> , reflecting elections/appointments up to 1 June 2017
	Ratio: females at ministerial level over male value	Inter-Parliamentary Union, <i>Women in Politics: 2017</i> , reflecting appointments up to 1 January 2017
	Ratio: number of years with a female head of state (last 50 years) over male value	World Economic Forum calculations, reflecting situation as of 30 June 2017

better reflect contemporary costs of living and bringing the Index in line with the latest thinking and methodology of statistical reports by the United Nations and others. This year's edition removes this income level cap completely and also updates its primary reference source for the sex ratio at birth indicator. Sensitivity analysis of both changes finds their impact on overall country scores and ranks to be minimal.¹

Three underlying concepts

There are three basic concepts underlying the Global Gender Gap Index, forming the basis of how indicators were chosen, how the data is treated and the scale used. First, the Index 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 **Construction of the Index** section below.

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 to disassociate the Global Gender Gap Index from 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 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 indicators related to basic rights such as health, education, economic participation and political empowerment. Indicators related to country-specific policies, rights, culture or customs—factors that we consider “input” or “means” indicators—are not included in the Index, but they are discussed further in the analytic sections of this chapter, as well as being featured in the Report’s Country Profiles. For example, the Index includes an indicator comparing the gap between men and women in high-skilled jobs such as legislators, senior officials and managers (an outcome indicator) but does not include data on the length of maternity leave (a policy indicator). This approach has contributed significantly to the Index’s distinctiveness over the years and, we believe, continues to provide the most objective basis for discussing underlying contextual factors.²

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 indicators has declined, rather than whether women are winning the so-called “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 in particular indicators in some countries. Thus, a country that 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 (page 5) displays all four of these subindexes and the 14 different indicators 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)³ and a qualitative indicator gathered through the World Economic Forum’s annual 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

This subindex captures the gap between women’s and men’s current access to education 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 indicators. The first 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.⁴ 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 and 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 ministerial positions and the ratio of women to men in parliamentary positions. In addition, we’ve included 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 indicators 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, it 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 standardization or modification in order to be used in the Index. For further information on the indicator-specific calculations, please refer to the User’s Guide: Exploring the Global Gender Gap Index Data section in Part 2 of this Report.

1. Convert to ratios

Initially, all data is converted to female-to-male ratios. For example, a country with 20% of women in ministerial positions is assigned a ratio of 20 women to 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.

Table 2: Calculation of weights within each subindex

Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex			
Ratio	Standard deviation	Standard deviation per 1% point change	Weight
Female labour force participation over male value	0.160	0.063	0.199
Wage equality between women and men for similar work	0.103	0.097	0.310
Female estimated earned income over male value	0.144	0.069	0.221
Female legislators, senior officials and managers over male value	0.214	0.047	0.149
Female professional and technical workers over male value	0.262	0.038	0.121
TOTAL			1

Educational Attainment Subindex			
Ratio	Standard deviation	Standard deviation per 1% point change	Weight
Female literacy rate over male value	0.145	0.069	0.191
Female net primary enrolment rate over male value	0.060	0.167	0.459
Female net secondary enrolment rate over male value	0.120	0.083	0.230
Female gross tertiary enrolment ratio over male value	0.228	0.044	0.121
TOTAL			1

Health and Survival Subindex			
Ratio	Standard deviation	Standard deviation per 1% point change	Weight
Sex ratio at birth (converted to female-over-male ratio)	0.010	0.998	0.693
Female healthy life expectancy over male value	0.023	0.441	0.307
TOTAL	1		

Political Empowerment Subindex			
Ratio	Standard deviation	Standard deviation per 1% point change	Weight
Females with seats in parliament over male value	0.166	0.060	0.310
Females at ministerial level over male value	0.208	0.048	0.247
Number of years with a female head of state (last 50 years) over male value	0.116	0.086	0.443
TOTAL			1

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

2. Truncate data at equality benchmark

As a second step, these ratios are truncated at the “equality benchmark”. For all indicators, except the two health indicators, this equality benchmark is considered to be 1, meaning equal numbers of women and men. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the equality benchmark is set at 0.944⁵, and in the case of healthy life expectancy the equality benchmark is set at 1.06.⁶ Truncating the data at the equality benchmarks for each assigns the same score to a country that has reached parity between women and men and one where women have surpassed men.

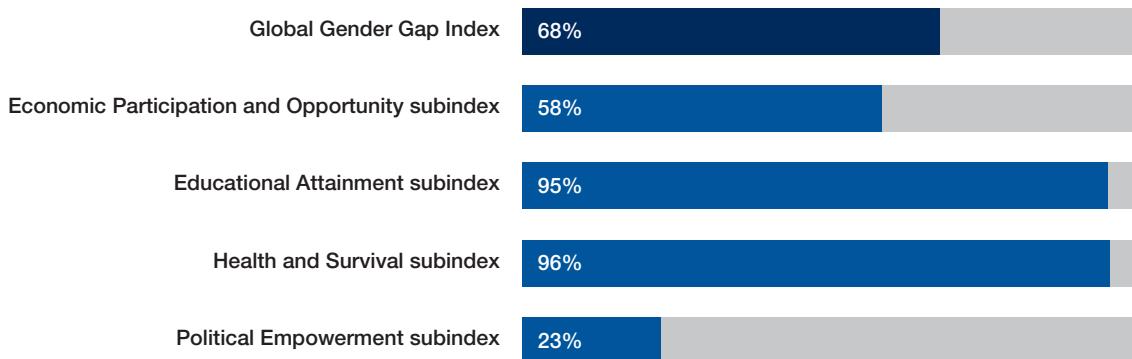
The type of rating scale chosen determines whether the Index is rewarding women’s empowerment or gender equality.⁷ To capture gender equality, two possible scales were considered. One was a *negative-positive scale* capturing the size and direction of the gender gap. This

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. However, disparities in either direction are recorded in the Country Profiles.

3. Calculate subindex scores

The third step in the process involves calculating the weighted average of the indicators within each subindex to create the subindex scores. Averaging the different indicators would implicitly give more weight to the measure

Figure 1: Global performance, 2017



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2017.

Note: Covers all 144 countries featured in the 2017 index.

that exhibits the largest variability or standard deviation. We therefore first normalize the indicators by equalizing their standard deviations. For example, within the Educational Attainment subindex, standard deviations for each of the four indicators 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 indicator. These four values are then used as weights to calculate the weighted average of the four indicators.

This way of weighting indicators allows us to make sure that each indicator has the same relative impact on the subindex. For example, an indicator with a small variability or standard deviation, such as primary enrolment rate, gets a larger weight within the Educational Attainment subindex than an indicator with a larger variability, such as tertiary enrolment rate. Therefore, a country with a large gender gap in primary education (an indicator where most countries have achieved near-parity between women and men) will be more heavily penalized. Similarly, in the case of the sex ratio at birth indicator (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.⁸

4. Calculate final scores

For all subindexes, the highest possible score is 1 (parity) and the lowest possible score is 0 (imparity), thus binding the scores between inequality and equality benchmarks.⁹ An unweighted average of each subindex score is used to calculate the overall Global Gender Gap Index score. Similar to subindex scores, this final value ranges between 1 (parity) and 0 (imparity), thus allowing for comparisons relative to ideal standards of equality in addition to relative country rankings.¹⁰ The parity and imparity 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.¹¹

Results and analysis

Country Coverage, 2017

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 2017, we have been able to include 144 countries in the *Report*. Of these, 106 have consistently been included in the *Report* every year since the first edition published in 2006.

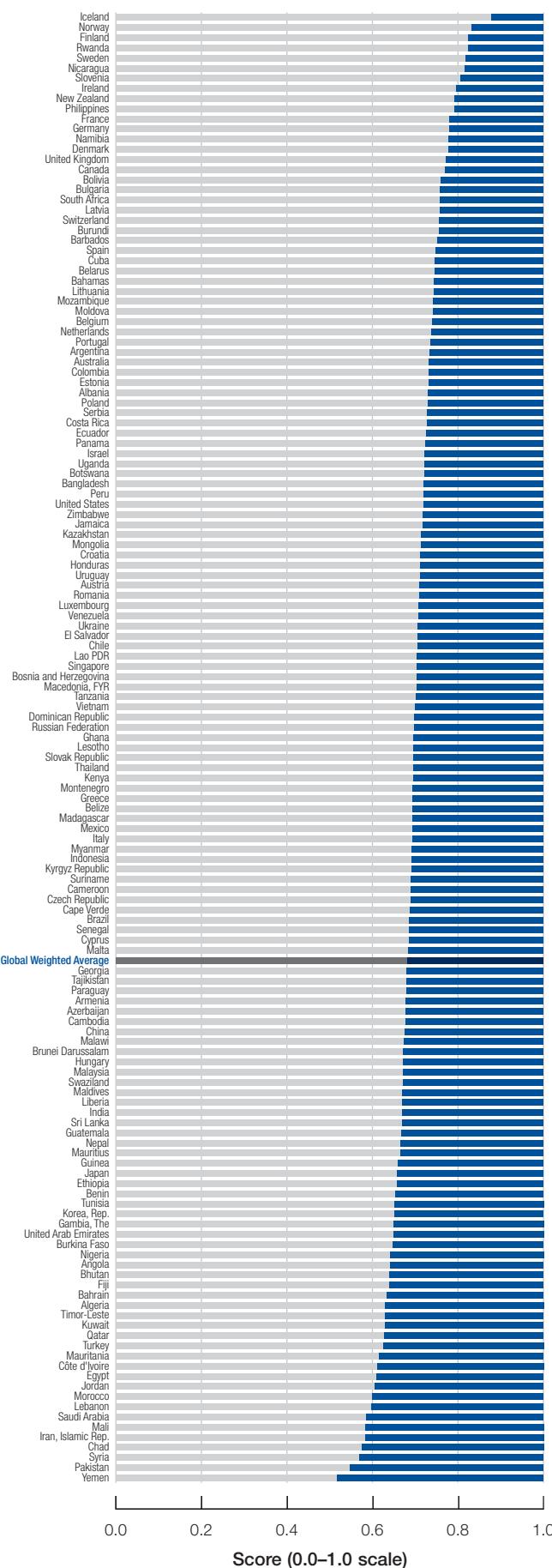
Nearly 200 countries were considered for inclusion in the Index this year. Out of the 144 ultimately covered in this *Report*, 23 countries had one data point missing and, in addition, seven further countries had two data points missing. Missing data is clearly marked on each relevant Country Profile. This year's *Report* features one new country never previously covered by the Index, Myanmar, and one country not covered in last year's edition, Fiji.

The Global Gender Gap Report groups countries into eight broader geographical groupings: East Asia and the Pacific; Eastern Europe and Central Asia; Latin America and the Caribbean; Middle East and North Africa; North America; South Asia; Sub-Saharan Africa; and Western Europe. The classification of countries according to these categories is detailed in Appendix A.

Global Results

Figure 1 provides a global snapshot of the gender gap in the four subindexes. It shows that, on average, the 144 countries covered in the *Report* have closed 96% of the gap in health outcomes between women and men, unchanged since last year, and more than 95% of the gap in educational attainment, a slight decrease compared to

Figure 2: Gender gap by country, 2017



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2017.

last year, which marked the highest value ever measured for this subindex. However, the gaps between women and men on economic participation and political empowerment remain wide: only 58% of the economic participation gap has been closed—a second consecutive year of reversed progress and the lowest value measured by the Index since 2008—and about 23% of the political gap, unchanged since last year against a long-term trend of slow but steady improvement. Weighted by population, in 2017, the average progress on closing the global gender gap stands at a score of 0.680—which means that an average gap of 32% remains to be closed worldwide across the four Index dimensions in order to achieve universal gender parity. Last year that average gap was 31.7%.

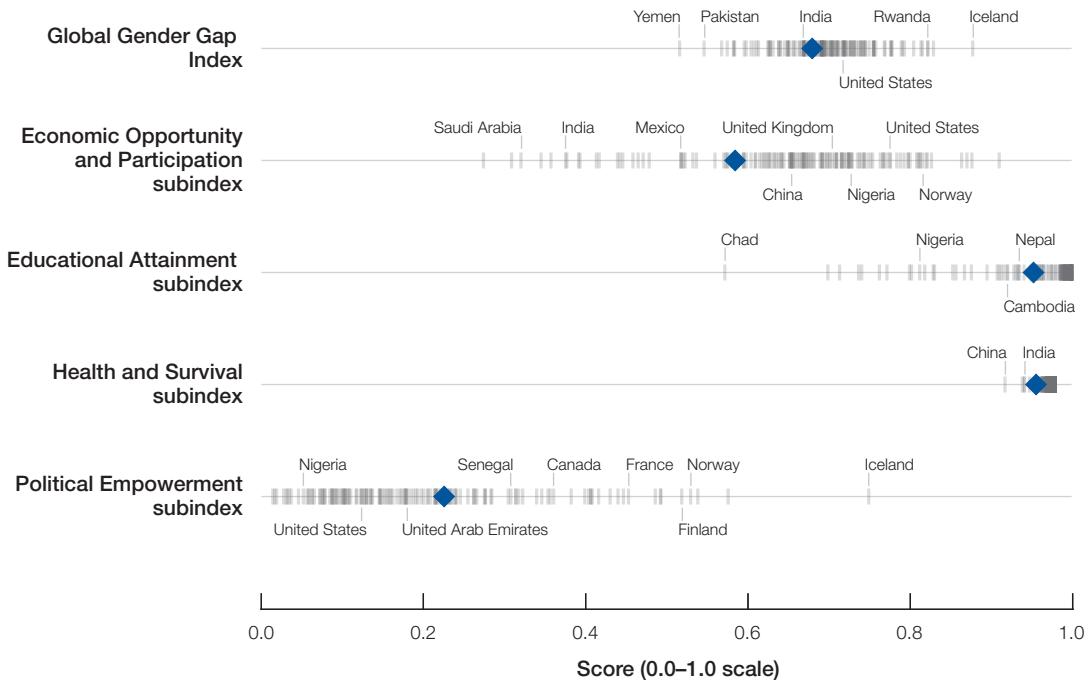
Despite this overall mixed picture and continued stalling of progress at the global level, the situation is more nuanced at the regional and country level. Out of the 142 countries covered by the Index both this year and last year, 82 countries have increased their overall gender gap score compared to last year, while 60 have seen it decrease. By contrast, last year's *Report* had found negative outcomes in more than half of countries surveyed. Moreover, as detailed in the following sections of the *Report*, while a number of countries and regions have crossed symbolic milestones on the path to gender parity for the first time this year, a number of major economies and high-population countries have experienced reversals on their past progress this year.

Table 3 (page 10) displays the 2017 Index and subindex rankings, organized from highest to lowest by rank on the overall Index. Figure 2 visualizes the 2017 overall Index results, organized by size of countries' overall gender gaps left to be closed. No country in the world has fully closed its gender gap, but four out of the five Nordic countries and, for the first time this year, one country each from the Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and Eastern Europe and Central Asia regions—Rwanda, Nicaragua and Slovenia—have closed more than 80% of theirs. Yemen, the lowest-ranking country, has closed slightly less than 52% of its gender gap. For further analysis, refer to the **Performance by Subindex, Top 10**, and **Performance by Region and Country** sections.

Performance by Subindex

Table 4 (page 12) displays the rankings by subindex, organized highest to lowest by rank per subindex. On the **Economic Participation and Opportunity** subindex, 13 countries (two more than last year), including six from Sub-Saharan Africa—Burundi, Benin, Botswana, Rwanda, Namibia and Guinea—and two Nordic countries—Norway and Sweden—have closed more than 80% of their gap. However, 18 countries (13 from the Middle East and North Africa region) have closed less than 50% of the gap for this subindex, with Pakistan and Syria holding the last two spots. Thirty-one countries have scores below the world average (0.585, weighted by population) on this

Figure 3: Range of scores, Global Gender Gap Index and subindexes, 2017



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2017.

Note: Blue diamonds correspond to subindex averages.

subindex. The Report's Country Profiles include a wide range of additional contextual data, including on workforce participation, economic leadership, access to assets and technology, and the care economy.

In 2017, 27 countries have fully closed the gap on the **Educational Attainment** subindex, three countries more than last year. Benin, Guinea and Chad hold the last three spots on this subindex, with Chad having closed less than 60% of its education gender gap. In total, there are 18 countries where women still have less than 90% of the education outcomes that men have—one less than last year but a continued improvement over 2015, when this was still the case for 22 countries. Thirty-three countries have scores below the world average (0.953, weighted by population) on this subindex. While the Index takes into account four key indicators to measure the gender gap on education outcomes, the Report's Country Profiles provide information on additional gaps between women and men—on out-of-school children of primary and secondary school age, education attainment rates, advanced and vocational degrees, and gender gaps across various fields of study.

Thirty-four countries (four less than last year) have fully closed their gender gap on the **Health and Survival** subindex. Azerbaijan, Armenia and China are the lowest-ranked countries, and no country currently has a gap bigger than 90% on this subindex. Only six countries have scores below the world average (0.956, weighted by population) on this subindex. While the Index takes into account two key measures of gender gaps, this year's Country Profiles present additional contextual data that reveals differences between female and male health outcomes from infectious disease, non-communicable

disease, accidental and intentional injuries and self-harm. Additionally, the Country Profiles contain detailed information on maternal health and domestic violence.

On the **Political Empowerment** subindex, only Iceland has closed more than 70% of its gender gap. While no other country has currently closed more than 60% of its gender gap, four countries—Nicaragua, Rwanda, Norway and Finland—have crossed the 50% threshold, while 34 countries, from across all world regions, have closed less than 10% of their gap (five less than last year). Lebanon, Qatar and Yemen have the lowest rankings on this subindex, having closed less than 2% of their political gender gap. Weighted by population, 95 countries rank below the subindex world average (0.227) this year. In addition to the indicators included in the Index, the Country Profiles present detailed information on women's political participation, such as the number of years since the establishment of women's suffrage, female heads of government to date, and the existence of voluntary political party quotas.

This year, the only countries to have fully closed their gaps on both the Health and Survival and Educational Attainment subindexes are five nations from the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region—Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovak Republic and Slovenia—as well as Brazil. No country has yet fully closed either its Economic Participation and Opportunity or Political Empowerment subindex gaps.

Figure 3 illustrates the range of country scores for the four subindexes. The population-weighted average for each subindex is highlighted by blue diamonds. The Educational Attainment subindex is closing in on the Health and

Table 3: Global rankings, 2017

Country	GLOBAL INDEX		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Iceland	1	0.878	14	0.798	57	0.995	114	0.969	1	0.750
Norway	2	0.830	8	0.816	38	0.999	80	0.973	4	0.530
Finland	3	0.823	16	0.793	1	1.000	46	0.978	5	0.519
Rwanda	4	0.822	7	0.820	113	0.951	1	0.980	3	0.539
Sweden	5	0.816	12	0.809	37	0.999	112	0.969	8	0.486
Nicaragua	6	0.814	54	0.702	34	1.000	1	0.980	2	0.576
Slovenia	7	0.805	13	0.801	1	1.000	1	0.980	11	0.440
Ireland	8	0.794	50	0.710	1	1.000	96	0.971	6	0.493
New Zealand	9	0.791	23	0.768	43	0.998	115	0.969	12	0.430
Philippines	10	0.790	25	0.764	1	1.000	36	0.979	13	0.416
France	11	0.778	64	0.683	1	1.000	54	0.977	9	0.453
Germany	12	0.778	43	0.720	98	0.970	70	0.975	10	0.447
Namibia	13	0.777	9	0.813	41	0.999	1	0.980	26	0.318
Denmark	14	0.776	36	0.728	1	1.000	95	0.971	16	0.406
United Kingdom	15	0.770	53	0.705	36	0.999	100	0.971	17	0.404
Canada	16	0.769	29	0.744	1	1.000	105	0.970	20	0.361
Bolivia	17	0.758	60	0.692	108	0.956	69	0.976	14	0.408
Bulgaria	18	0.756	51	0.710	80	0.990	36	0.979	23	0.346
South Africa	19	0.756	89	0.652	64	0.993	1	0.980	18	0.399
Latvia	20	0.756	15	0.798	1	1.000	1	0.980	41	0.246
Switzerland	21	0.755	31	0.743	63	0.993	90	0.972	28	0.314
Burundi	22	0.755	1	0.911	128	0.876	1	0.980	40	0.255
Barbados	23	0.750	2	0.877	1	1.000	83	0.973	82	0.150
Spain	24	0.746	81	0.657	45	0.998	81	0.973	22	0.354
Cuba	25	0.745	99	0.629	1	1.000	103	0.970	19	0.382
Belarus	26	0.744	5	0.827	35	0.999	45	0.979	73	0.173
Bahamas	27	0.743	3	0.871	1	1.000	50	0.978	98	0.122
Lithuania	28	0.742	28	0.749	1	1.000	1	0.980	42	0.241
Mozambique	29	0.741	17	0.789	130	0.857	56	0.977	24	0.340
Moldova	30	0.740	11	0.811	66	0.992	1	0.980	72	0.176
Belgium	31	0.739	46	0.716	1	1.000	63	0.976	37	0.264
Netherlands	32	0.737	82	0.657	1	1.000	108	0.970	25	0.323
Portugal	33	0.734	35	0.730	70	0.992	55	0.977	43	0.240
Argentina	34	0.732	111	0.596	44	0.998	1	0.980	21	0.356
Australia	35	0.731	42	0.724	1	1.000	104	0.970	48	0.232
Colombia	36	0.731	32	0.740	30	1.000	1	0.980	59	0.206
Estonia	37	0.731	38	0.726	1	1.000	36	0.979	52	0.218
Albania	38	0.728	70	0.673	87	0.986	120	0.968	31	0.284
Poland	39	0.728	55	0.702	31	1.000	1	0.980	49	0.230
Serbia	40	0.727	72	0.670	47	0.997	1	0.980	38	0.262
Costa Rica	41	0.727	104	0.620	40	0.999	79	0.974	27	0.314
Ecuador	42	0.724	93	0.642	54	0.996	57	0.977	32	0.283
Panama	43	0.722	62	0.691	55	0.995	1	0.980	51	0.222
Israel	44	0.721	65	0.681	1	1.000	98	0.971	47	0.232
Uganda	45	0.721	59	0.693	124	0.913	88	0.973	30	0.305
Botswana	46	0.720	6	0.822	1	1.000	48	0.978	122	0.079
Bangladesh	47	0.719	129	0.465	111	0.954	125	0.966	7	0.493
Peru	48	0.719	98	0.632	82	0.988	49	0.978	33	0.277
United States	49	0.718	19	0.776	1	1.000	82	0.973	96	0.124
Zimbabwe	50	0.717	49	0.710	89	0.986	68	0.976	62	0.197
Jamaica	51	0.717	39	0.725	1	1.000	93	0.972	74	0.171
Kazakhstan	52	0.713	30	0.744	48	0.997	36	0.979	93	0.130
Mongolia	53	0.713	20	0.776	65	0.993	1	0.980	107	0.102
Croatia	54	0.711	63	0.689	58	0.995	1	0.980	68	0.180
Honduras	55	0.711	74	0.669	29	1.000	78	0.974	61	0.200
Uruguay	56	0.710	91	0.645	32	1.000	1	0.980	53	0.216
Austria	57	0.709	80	0.660	84	0.988	72	0.975	54	0.216
Romania	58	0.708	57	0.698	56	0.995	1	0.980	78	0.159
Luxembourg	59	0.706	76	0.667	1	1.000	86	0.973	66	0.184
Venezuela	60	0.706	67	0.678	49	0.997	1	0.980	75	0.167
Ukraine	61	0.705	34	0.736	28	1.000	51	0.978	103	0.107
El Salvador	62	0.705	97	0.634	67	0.992	1	0.980	56	0.214
Chile	63	0.704	117	0.573	39	0.999	47	0.978	36	0.266
Lao PDR	64	0.703	22	0.769	118	0.933	74	0.974	87	0.137
Singapore	65	0.702	27	0.752	94	0.977	101	0.971	101	0.110
Bosnia and Herzegovina	66	0.702	116	0.575	92	0.981	42	0.979	35	0.275
Macedonia, FYR	67	0.702	96	0.636	90	0.985	65	0.976	58	0.209
Tanzania	68	0.700	69	0.674	125	0.910	62	0.976	44	0.239
Vietnam	69	0.698	33	0.738	97	0.972	138	0.957	97	0.124
Dominican Republic	70	0.697	95	0.638	72	0.991	1	0.980	69	0.179
Russian Federation	71	0.696	41	0.724	50	0.997	1	0.980	121	0.085
Ghana	72	0.695	18	0.784	119	0.931	118	0.968	112	0.097

Table 3: Global rankings, 2017 (cont'd.)

Country	GLOBAL INDEX		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Lesotho	73	0.695	84	0.655	1	1.000	35	0.979	84	0.147
Slovak Republic	74	0.694	79	0.662	1	1.000	1	0.980	89	0.135
Thailand	75	0.694	24	0.767	106	0.958	51	0.978	127	0.072
Kenya	76	0.694	44	0.720	120	0.929	1	0.980	83	0.147
Montenegro	77	0.693	88	0.653	83	0.988	75	0.974	79	0.157
Greece	78	0.692	73	0.670	76	0.991	89	0.973	88	0.136
Belize	79	0.692	21	0.772	85	0.988	61	0.976	139	0.032
Madagascar	80	0.692	48	0.716	114	0.950	76	0.974	94	0.127
Mexico	81	0.692	124	0.518	53	0.996	58	0.977	34	0.276
Italy	82	0.692	118	0.571	60	0.995	123	0.967	46	0.234
Myanmar*	83	0.691	26	0.754	95	0.975	66	0.976	132	0.059
Indonesia	84	0.691	108	0.610	88	0.986	60	0.976	63	0.193
Kyrgyz Republic	85	0.691	78	0.664	79	0.990	1	0.980	92	0.130
Suriname	86	0.689	105	0.618	73	0.991	91	0.972	71	0.177
Cameroon	87	0.689	40	0.725	129	0.868	92	0.972	64	0.191
Czech Republic	88	0.688	92	0.643	1	1.000	1	0.980	91	0.130
Cape Verde	89	0.686	106	0.615	93	0.980	110	0.969	70	0.178
Brazil	90	0.684	83	0.655	1	1.000	1	0.980	110	0.101
Senegal	91	0.684	102	0.624	132	0.831	87	0.973	29	0.308
Cyprus	92	0.684	66	0.679	46	0.998	126	0.966	115	0.092
Malta	93	0.682	107	0.610	1	1.000	102	0.971	85	0.146
Georgia	94	0.679	75	0.669	81	0.989	124	0.967	114	0.093
Tajikistan	95	0.678	52	0.708	115	0.941	67	0.976	117	0.088
Paraguay	96	0.678	90	0.652	61	0.994	97	0.971	113	0.094
Armenia	97	0.677	71	0.671	42	0.999	143	0.939	111	0.099
Azerbaijan	98	0.676	45	0.717	91	0.984	142	0.941	131	0.063
Cambodia	99	0.676	56	0.698	121	0.921	1	0.980	106	0.104
China	100	0.674	86	0.654	102	0.963	144	0.918	77	0.160
Malawi	101	0.672	85	0.654	126	0.908	77	0.974	81	0.152
Brunei Darussalam	102	0.671	61	0.692	78	0.990	111	0.969	140	0.031
Hungary	103	0.670	68	0.675	68	0.992	36	0.979	138	0.035
Malaysia	104	0.670	87	0.654	77	0.991	53	0.977	133	0.058
Swaziland	105	0.670	112	0.595	59	0.995	1	0.980	102	0.109
Maldives	106	0.669	94	0.641	1	1.000	133	0.963	128	0.072
Liberia	107	0.669	58	0.695	138	0.772	85	0.973	45	0.236
India	108	0.669	139	0.376	112	0.952	141	0.942	15	0.407
Sri Lanka	109	0.669	123	0.521	86	0.986	1	0.980	65	0.188
Guatemala	110	0.667	101	0.626	103	0.962	1	0.980	109	0.102
Nepal	111	0.664	110	0.599	116	0.936	116	0.969	80	0.155
Mauritius	112	0.664	113	0.595	69	0.992	1	0.980	116	0.090
Guinea	113	0.659	10	0.813	143	0.699	132	0.964	76	0.162
Japan	114	0.657	114	0.580	74	0.991	1	0.980	123	0.078
Ethiopia	115	0.656	109	0.604	134	0.819	44	0.979	50	0.223
Benin	116	0.652	4	0.864	142	0.714	131	0.964	129	0.065
Tunisia	117	0.651	131	0.446	99	0.966	71	0.975	55	0.216
Korea, Rep.	118	0.650	121	0.533	105	0.960	84	0.973	90	0.134
Gambia, The	119	0.649	100	0.627	127	0.896	122	0.968	104	0.106
United Arab Emirates	120	0.649	130	0.459	62	0.994	129	0.965	67	0.180
Burkina Faso	121	0.646	47	0.716	133	0.829	134	0.963	125	0.075
Nigeria	122	0.641	37	0.728	135	0.813	94	0.972	135	0.052
Angola	123	0.640	119	0.560	139	0.763	64	0.976	39	0.262
Bhutan	124	0.638	103	0.622	123	0.916	137	0.959	134	0.056
Fiji*	125	0.638	127	0.479	71	0.991	36	0.979	105	0.104
Bahrain	126	0.632	120	0.537	75	0.991	136	0.961	137	0.037
Algeria	127	0.629	132	0.442	107	0.957	106	0.970	86	0.145
Timor-Leste	128	0.628	136	0.393	117	0.934	43	0.979	60	0.205
Kuwait	129	0.628	125	0.518	52	0.996	117	0.969	141	0.027
Qatar	130	0.626	122	0.523	33	1.000	127	0.965	143	0.016
Turkey	131	0.625	128	0.471	101	0.965	59	0.977	118	0.088
Mauritania	132	0.614	134	0.417	131	0.853	107	0.970	57	0.214
Côte d'Ivoire	133	0.611	115	0.575	137	0.800	121	0.968	108	0.102
Egypt	134	0.608	135	0.413	104	0.960	99	0.971	119	0.087
Jordan	135	0.604	138	0.377	51	0.996	113	0.969	126	0.075
Morocco	136	0.598	137	0.391	122	0.920	128	0.965	100	0.117
Lebanon	137	0.596	133	0.440	109	0.956	109	0.970	142	0.019
Saudi Arabia	138	0.584	142	0.320	96	0.975	130	0.965	124	0.077
Mali	139	0.583	126	0.518	140	0.741	139	0.956	99	0.118
Iran, Islamic Rep.	140	0.583	140	0.357	100	0.965	135	0.963	136	0.046
Chad	141	0.575	77	0.667	144	0.572	73	0.974	120	0.087
Syria	142	0.568	144	0.274	110	0.956	1	0.980	130	0.063
Pakistan	143	0.546	143	0.309	136	0.802	140	0.948	95	0.127
Yemen	144	0.516	141	0.345	141	0.737	119	0.968	144	0.014

* New countries in 2017

Table 4: Rankings by subindex, 2017

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY			EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Country	Rank	Score	Country	Rank	Score
Burundi	1	0.911	Greece	73	0.670
Barbados	2	0.877	Honduras	74	0.669
Bahamas	3	0.871	Georgia	75	0.669
Benin	4	0.864	Luxembourg	76	0.667
Belarus	5	0.827	Chad	77	0.667
Botswana	6	0.822	Kyrgyz Republic	78	0.664
Rwanda	7	0.820	Slovak Republic	79	0.662
Norway	8	0.816	Austria	80	0.660
Namibia	9	0.813	Spain	81	0.657
Guinea	10	0.813	Netherlands	82	0.657
Moldova	11	0.811	Brazil	83	0.655
Sweden	12	0.809	Lesotho	84	0.655
Slovenia	13	0.801	Malawi	85	0.654
Iceland	14	0.798	China	86	0.654
Latvia	15	0.798	Malaysia	87	0.654
Finland	16	0.793	Montenegro	88	0.653
Mozambique	17	0.789	South Africa	89	0.652
Ghana	18	0.784	Paraguay	90	0.652
United States	19	0.776	Uruguay	91	0.645
Mongolia	20	0.776	Czech Republic	92	0.643
Belize	21	0.772	Ecuador	93	0.642
Lao PDR	22	0.769	Maldives	94	0.641
New Zealand	23	0.768	Dominican Republic	95	0.638
Thailand	24	0.767	Macedonia, FYR	96	0.636
Philippines	25	0.764	El Salvador	97	0.634
Myanmar*	26	0.754	Peru	98	0.632
Singapore	27	0.752	Cuba	99	0.629
Lithuania	28	0.749	Gambia, The	100	0.627
Canada	29	0.744	Guatemala	101	0.626
Kazakhstan	30	0.744	Senegal	102	0.624
Switzerland	31	0.743	Bhutan	103	0.622
Colombia	32	0.740	Costa Rica	104	0.620
Vietnam	33	0.738	Suriname	105	0.618
Ukraine	34	0.736	Cape Verde	106	0.615
Portugal	35	0.730	Malta	107	0.610
Denmark	36	0.728	Indonesia	108	0.610
Nigeria	37	0.728	Ethiopia	109	0.604
Estonia	38	0.726	Nepal	110	0.599
Jamaica	39	0.725	Argentina	111	0.596
Cameroon	40	0.725	Swaziland	112	0.595
Russian Federation	41	0.724	Mauritius	113	0.595
Australia	42	0.724	Japan	114	0.580
Germany	43	0.720	Côte d'Ivoire	115	0.575
Kenya	44	0.720	Bosnia and Herzegovina	116	0.575
Azerbaijan	45	0.717	Chile	117	0.573
Belgium	46	0.716	Italy	118	0.571
Burkina Faso	47	0.716	Angola	119	0.560
Madagascar	48	0.716	Bahrain	120	0.537
Zimbabwe	49	0.710	Korea, Rep.	121	0.533
Ireland	50	0.710	Qatar	122	0.523
Bulgaria	51	0.710	Sri Lanka	123	0.521
Tajikistan	52	0.708	Mexico	124	0.518
United Kingdom	53	0.705	Kuwait	125	0.518
Nicaragua	54	0.702	Mali	126	0.518
Poland	55	0.702	Fiji*	127	0.479
Cambodia	56	0.698	Turkey	128	0.471
Romania	57	0.698	Bangladesh	129	0.465
Liberia	58	0.695	United Arab Emirates	130	0.459
Uganda	59	0.693	Tunisia	131	0.446
Bolivia	60	0.692	Algeria	132	0.442
Brunei Darussalam	61	0.692	Lebanon	133	0.440
Panama	62	0.691	Mauritania	134	0.417
Croatia	63	0.689	Egypt	135	0.413
France	64	0.683	Timor-Leste	136	0.393
Israel	65	0.681	Morocco	137	0.391
Cyprus	66	0.679	Jordan	138	0.377
Venezuela	67	0.678	India	139	0.376
Hungary	68	0.675	Iran, Islamic Rep.	140	0.357
Tanzania	69	0.674	Yemen	141	0.345
Albania	70	0.673	Saudi Arabia	142	0.320
Armenia	71	0.671	Pakistan	143	0.309
Serbia	72	0.670	Syria	144	0.274

Note: Countries highlighted in blue have reached parity on that subindex.

* New countries in 2017

Table 4: Rankings by subindex, 2017 (cont'd.)

Note: Countries highlighted in blue have reached parity on that subindex.

* New countries in 2017

Survival subindex, which has been stagnating for a number of years, to become the subindex closest to reaching universal gender parity. In fact, it has already done so for the 106 countries that have been consistently featured since the first edition of the *Report*. However, Health and Survival is also the subindex with the lowest spread of scores, with most countries clustering around a fairly high achievement point near parity, while issues remain primarily in a number of large-population countries with distorted birth ratios due to “missing women” and gender-specific gaps in access to healthcare. By contrast, despite much recent progress in a large number of countries, global outcomes on the Educational Attainment subindex remain more uneven, with a wider spread of scores. The widest range in scores is found on the Political Empowerment subindex, followed by Economic Participation and Opportunity.

Top Ten

Although this year’s edition of the Global Gender Gap Index sees no new entrants to its top 10 list, it records some notable rank changes. The top spots continue to be held by smaller Western European countries, particularly the Nordics who occupy the top three positions, with two countries from the East Asia and the Pacific region, one country from the Sub-Saharan Africa region, one country from the Latin America and the Caribbean region, and one country from the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region also represented. Compared to the world average, the leaders of the Index perform particularly strongly on Political Empowerment, with all ranking in the top 15 on this subindex. All but three countries in the overall Index top 10 have now crossed the threshold of closing more than 80% of their overall gender gap—up from five both last year and in 2015.

Iceland (1) takes the top spot for the ninth year in a row, closing more than 87% of its overall gender gap. It remains the top performer on Political Empowerment. However, Iceland this year drops out of the global top 10 on Economic Participation and Opportunity due to a small increase of its gender gap in the number of women among legislators, senior officials and managers. It also has a marginal increase in its gender gap on Educational Attainment. However, Iceland also re-renters the global top 10 on the wage equality for similar work indicator, ranking in fifth place. Since the first edition of the Index in 2006, Iceland has closed approximately 10% of its total gender gap, making it one of the fastest-improving countries in the world.

Norway (2) overtakes Finland and regains the second place, closing more than 83% of its overall gender gap. It continues a multi-year steady improvement on its gender gap in the number of women among legislators, senior officials and managers, but this year sees slowing progress on its previous improvements in wage equality for similar work. Norway also records a slight decrease in the share of

women in ministerial positions, moving down one spot on the Political Empowerment subindex to fourth, globally.

Finland (3) returns to its previous third-place position, closing more than 82% of its overall gender gap. It drops three spots on Political Empowerment, re-opening its previously fully-closed gender gap in the number of women in ministerial positions while narrowing its gender gap in the number of women in parliament. It has fully closed its gender gap on Educational Attainment.

Rwanda (4) continues its steady climb since first entering the Index and has now closed 82% of its overall gender gap, scoring narrowly behind Finland. This is mostly due to continued progress on its Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex score, on the back of improved parity in estimated earned income and, particularly, a significant narrowing of its gender gap in the number of women in ministerial positions. Combined with being the country with the highest share of female parliamentarians in the world (61%), it advances five spots on the Political Empowerment subindex, where it now ranks third globally. Rwanda has also fully closed its Health and Survival gender gap for the first time, although its Educational Attainment gender gap remains open.

Sweden (5), after continuously maintaining its overall Index ranking for eight years in a row, cedes its fourth place to Rwanda and now ranks fifth. The country has closed more than 81% of its overall gender gap. It maintains a strong position on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, due to, among other factors, progress on the wage equality for similar work indicator. It does less well on the Health and Survival subindex, where it sees its small but persistent gender gap in healthy life expectancy widening.

Nicaragua (6) sees a big increase in its overall Index score and rises four places, to sixth. With more than 81% of its overall gender gap closed, it remains the best performer in the Latin America and the Caribbean region for the sixth year running. The latest rise is due, primarily, to a large improvement in gender parity on the estimated earned income indicator, for which the country enters the top 10 for the first time. It also rises two spots to take second place overall on the Political Empowerment subindex, reaching gender parity in ministerial positions for the first time since 2014, and also increasing its share of female parliamentarians to 46%, the fifth highest in the world. However, the country re-opens its gender gap in Educational Attainment, with a decline in its literacy rate.

Slovenia (7) moves up a spot due to improvements on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and increased parity in the number of legislators, senior officials and managers. It also achieves gender parity in ministerial positions and fully closes its Health and Survival gender gap for the first time. With 80% of its overall gender gap closed, it remains the strongest performing country in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Since 2006, Slovenia

has closed approximately 13% of its overall gender gap, making it one of the fastest-improving countries globally.

Ireland (8) slides two spots, a continued reversal from last year, and has closed 79% of its overall gender gap. It has widened its Health and Survival gender gap and also sees a decrease in gender parity in the number of women in ministerial positions. More positively, the country maintains a fully closed gender gap on Educational Attainment from last year and also sees an increase in gender parity in the number of legislators, senior officials and managers, continuing a steady trend since 2013.

New Zealand (9) maintains its position from last year—the only top 10 country besides Iceland with an unchanged ranking this year. It has closed 79% of its overall gender gap. The country rises four spots on the Political Empowerment subindex, placing twelfth, with increased gender parity in ministerial positions and parliamentarians. However, New Zealand is yet to fully re-close its Educational Attainment gender gap, re-opened last year for the first time since 2008.

The Philippines (10) completes this year's top 10, slipping three spots since last year. With 79% of its overall gender gap closed, it cedes its position as the highest performer in the East Asia and the Pacific region to New Zealand. A worsening performance on the wage equality for similar work indicator, dropping from 7th to 21st, partly accounts for this fall. The country also re-opens a Health and Survival gender gap for the first time since 2006, although the Educational Attainment gender gap remains fully closed.

Performance by Region and Country

The Global Gender Gap Index reveals that all countries can do more to close their gender gap. Across the Index, there are only seven countries that have closed 80% of the gap or more. In addition, there are 61 countries that have closed between 70% and 80% of their gender gap. A further 67 countries have closed between 60% and 70%, while nine countries have closed between 50% and 60%. In 2017, no country had closed less than 50% of their overall gender gap. However, there is wide variety in progress on closing the gender gap in every world region, with both success stories and underperforming countries in each. Table 5 (page 16) displays this year's rankings by regional classification, organized by rank within each regional group.

Figure 4 (page 18) shows the average gap that remains to be closed in each world region. At a global level, in 2017, four regions have a remaining gender gap of less than 30%—and two regions are crossing this threshold for the first time this year. Western Europe records a remaining gender gap of 25%, placing it ahead of North America, with a gap of 28%, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, with a gap of 29%, and Latin America and the Caribbean, with a gap of 29.8%. The East Asia and the Pacific region ranks ahead of Sub-Saharan Africa, with a remaining gender gap

of 31.7% and 32.4%, respectively, and South Asia, with a gap of 34%. For the first time, the Middle East and North Africa region crosses the threshold of having a remaining gender gap of slightly less than 40%. The reader should note that population-weighted group averages are used throughout the Report.

Figure 5 (page 19) shows the range of country scores on the overall Index for each region. It reveals, for example, that despite its high regional average, there is a broad range of outcomes among the 20 countries covered in the Western Europe region. A similarly wide spread of country performance also exists among the 30 countries covered in the Sub-Saharan Africa region. Here, this diversity of outcomes is frequently driven by different performance on the Educational Attainment subindex. In other regions, the largest diversity of outcomes exists across the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindexes, while performance differences across the Educational Attainment and Health and Survival subindexes tend to be comparatively minor. A detailed discussion of regional and country-level results follows below.

East Asia and the Pacific

With an average remaining gender gap of just under 32%, the East Asia and the Pacific region scores in the middle of the range of the Global Gender Gap Index. With New Zealand and the Philippines, the region is home to two of the overall Index's top 10 performers, both having closed over 79% of their total gender gap—far ahead of the region's next best-placed country—while the lower half of the region's economies are yet to cross the 70% threshold. The region is also home to three of the five most-improved countries over the past decade on the Health and Survival subindex. However, out of the 18 countries in the region only three—Mongolia, Cambodia and Japan—have fully closed that gap. In fact, with a regional average of just under 94%, East Asia and the Pacific is the lowest-ranked region globally on this subindex. Only two countries in the region have currently fully closed their Education Attainment gender gap, the Philippines being one of the two. However, half of the countries in the region have closed the gender gap for professional and technical workers, indicating a relatively successful integration of tertiary educated, higher-skilled women into the labour force.

Among the 18 countries covered by the Index in the region this year, nine countries have increased their overall score compared to last year, while seven have decreased their score. Two countries in the region joined the Index this year: Fiji and Myanmar.

New Zealand (9) and **The Philippines** (10) maintain their overall Index top 10 rankings on the back of strong scores on closing the Political Empowerment gender gap, and despite the Philippines' drop on the wage equality for similar work indicator on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. **Australia** (35) rises several ranks to become the third-ranked country in the region. This is

Table 5: Rankings by region, 2017

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC			EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA			LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN			MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Country	Overall rank	Overall score	Country	Overall rank	Overall score	Country	Overall rank	Overall score	Country	Overall rank	Overall score
New Zealand	9	0.791	Slovenia	7	0.805	Nicaragua	6	0.814	Israel	44	0.721
Philippines	10	0.790	Bulgaria	18	0.756	Bolivia	17	0.758	Tunisia	117	0.651
Australia	35	0.731	Latvia	20	0.756	Barbados	23	0.750	United Arab Emirates	120	0.649
Mongolia	53	0.713	Belarus	26	0.744	Cuba	25	0.745	Bahrain	126	0.632
Lao PDR	64	0.703	Lithuania	28	0.742	Bahamas	27	0.743	Algeria	127	0.629
Singapore	65	0.702	Moldova	30	0.740	Argentina	34	0.732	Kuwait	129	0.628
Vietnam	69	0.698	Estonia	37	0.731	Colombia	36	0.731	Qatar	130	0.626
Thailand	75	0.694	Albania	38	0.728	Costa Rica	41	0.727	Turkey	131	0.625
Myanmar*	83	0.691	Poland	39	0.728	Ecuador	42	0.724	Mauritania	132	0.614
Indonesia	84	0.691	Serbia	40	0.727	Panama	43	0.722	Egypt	134	0.608
Cambodia	99	0.676	Kazakhstan	52	0.713	Peru	48	0.719	Jordan	135	0.604
China	100	0.674	Croatia	54	0.711	Jamaica	51	0.717	Morocco	136	0.598
Brunei Darussalam	102	0.671	Romania	58	0.708	Honduras	55	0.711	Lebanon	137	0.596
Malaysia	104	0.670	Ukraine	61	0.705	Uruguay	56	0.710	Saudi Arabia	138	0.584
Japan	114	0.657	Bosnia and Herzegovina	66	0.702	Venezuela	60	0.706	Iran, Islamic Rep.	140	0.583
Korea, Rep.	118	0.650	Macedonia, FYR	67	0.702	El Salvador	62	0.705	Syria	142	0.568
Fiji*	125	0.638	Russian Federation	71	0.696	Chile	63	0.704	Yemen	144	0.516
Timor-Leste	128	0.628	Slovak Republic	74	0.694	Dominican Republic	70	0.697			
			Montenegro	77	0.693	Belize	79	0.692			
			Kyrgyz Republic	85	0.691	Mexico	81	0.692			
			Czech Republic	88	0.688	Suriname	86	0.689			
			Georgia	94	0.679	Brazil	90	0.684			
			Tajikistan	95	0.678	Paraguay	96	0.678			
			Armenia	97	0.677	Guatemala	110	0.667			
			Azerbaijan	98	0.676						
			Hungary	103	0.670						

(Continued on next page)

due to progress towards gender parity in the country's share of legislators, senior officials and managers, as well as to notable improvements on the Political Empowerment subindex, with an increased share of female parliamentarians as well as women in ministerial positions. Australia's Educational Attainment gender gap remains fully closed but it experiences some widening of its Health and Survival gender gap. It is followed by **Mongolia** (53) which also increases its overall score and ranking, largely due to similar factors. The next-ranked country is **Lao PDR** (64), which this year experiences a noticeable widening of its gender gap after two years of solid progress. Decreases in parity in basic literacy and wage equality for similar work are largely the cause, although they are partly counter-balanced by improvements in tertiary enrolment—continuing a multi-year trend towards parity—and women's share of estimated earned income. For the second year running, Lao PDR fully closes the gender gap in labour force participation—one of only five countries (and the only non-African one) to do so.

The next-ranked country is **Singapore** (65), which continues to widen its gender gap in estimated earned income on the Report's revised scale for this indicator, although the country records small improvements elsewhere on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex: most notably, on women's labour force participation and progression, including a multi-year trend

towards near-parity in technical and professional workers. It also improves its ranking on the Health and Survival subindex due to increased parity in healthy life expectancy. **Vietnam** (69) experiences a decrease in gender parity for women in ministerial positions while **Thailand** (75) sees a notable increase. Both countries have fully closed their gender gaps on the technical and professional workers and enrolment in tertiary education indicators. **Myanmar** (83) enters the Global Gender Gap Index for the first time. It has closed its gender gap in secondary and tertiary enrolment, as well as women's share of technical and professional roles, and achieves near-parity in overall labour force participation. However, Myanmar's gender gap in legislators, senior officials and managers remains wide, and it is yet to achieve gender parity in basic literacy as well as on the Health and Survival subindex. **Indonesia** (84) and **Cambodia** (99) continue to close their overall gender gaps, with each rising several spots on the overall Index. Indonesia sees progress in wage equality for similar work and Political Empowerment but declines on its previously fully closed gender gap in professional and technical workers for the second year running. Cambodia, meanwhile, records notable increases in women's share of legislator, senior official and management roles as well as enrolment in tertiary education. Its Health and Survival gender gap remains fully closed.

Table 5: Rankings by region, 2017 (cont'd.)

NORTH AMERICA		SOUTH ASIA		SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA		WESTERN EUROPE		
Country	Overall rank	Country	Overall rank	Country	Overall rank	Country	Overall rank	
Canada	16	0.769	Bangladesh	47	0.719	Rwanda	4	0.822
United States	49	0.718	Maldives	106	0.669	Namibia	13	0.777
			India	108	0.669	South Africa	19	0.756
			Sri Lanka	109	0.669	Burundi	22	0.755
			Nepal	111	0.664	Mozambique	29	0.741
			Bhutan	124	0.638	Uganda	45	0.721
			Pakistan	143	0.546	Botswana	46	0.720
					Zimbabwe	50	0.717	
					Tanzania	68	0.700	
					Ghana	72	0.695	
					Lesotho	73	0.695	
					Kenya	76	0.694	
					Madagascar	80	0.692	
					Cameroon	87	0.689	
					Cape Verde	89	0.686	
					Senegal	91	0.684	
					Malawi	101	0.672	
					Swaziland	105	0.670	
					Liberia	107	0.669	
					Mauritius	112	0.664	
					Guinea	113	0.659	
					Ethiopia	115	0.656	
					Benin	116	0.652	
					Gambia, The	119	0.649	
					Burkina Faso	121	0.646	
					Nigeria	122	0.641	
					Angola	123	0.6402	
					Côte d'Ivoire	133	0.6114	
					Mali	139	0.5831	
					Chad	141	0.5750	

* New countries in 2017

China's (100) progress towards gender parity has slowed. It has fully closed its gender gap in professional and technical roles and women's tertiary enrolment, while recording a small decrease in wage equality for similar work this year. However, it remains the world's lowest-ranked country with regard to the gender gap in its sex ratio at birth. **Brunei Darussalam** (102) continues to make small but noticeable progress on closing its Political Empowerment subindex gender gap, although the Index also highlights the continued existence of large income gender gaps in the country. Similarly, **Malaysia** (104) continues to record small but steady progress on closing its Political Empowerment gender gap and women's share of estimated earned income. Newly available data highlights the fact that the country has fully closed its gender gaps in primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment.

Japan (114) sees reversals of progress on the Political Empowerment subindex counter-balance notable progress on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. This is due, in part, to increases in gender parity for wage equality for similar work, women's estimated earned income and the country's share of female legislators, senior officials and managers as well as professional and technical workers. Japan has also experienced a multi-year trend towards near-parity in enrolment in tertiary education, which would result in the country fully closing its Educational Attainment gender gap for the first time. It

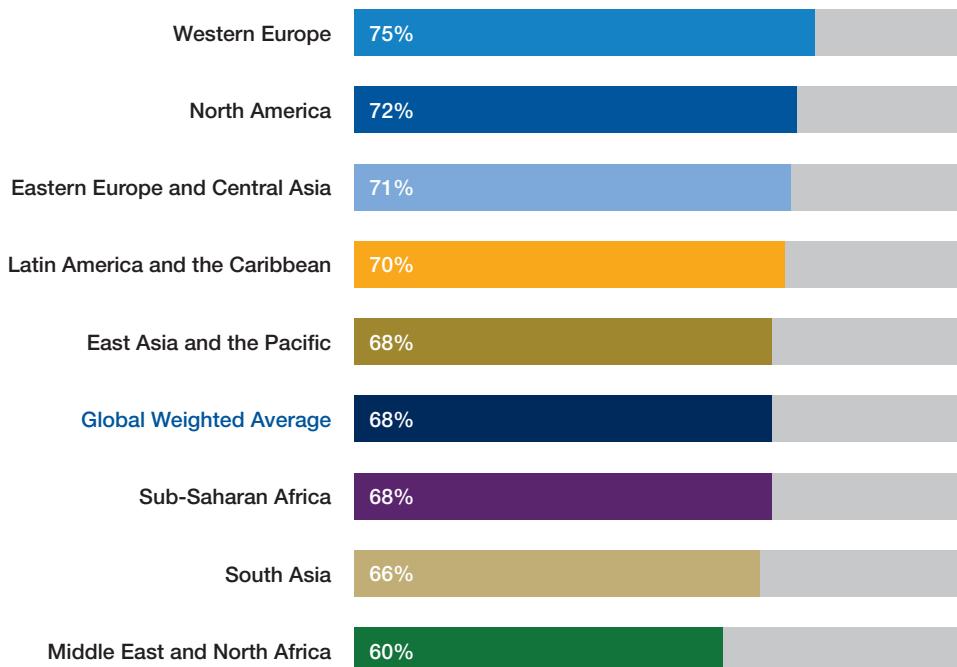
has also fully closed its Health and Survival gender gap for the first time since 2011. **Korea, Rep.** (118), meanwhile, records progress on the Political Empowerment subindex and on parity in tertiary enrolment, but also a small decrease in women's share of estimated earned income and in perceptions of wage equality by the country's business community.

Fiji (125) re-enters the Global Gender Gap Index, after insufficient data coverage for inclusion in the Report last year. Updated data for the country reveals a larger-than-before gender gap in the country's share of female legislators, senior officials and managers as well as professional and technical workers. **Timor-Leste** (128) takes the bottom spot in the East Asia and the Pacific region. The country has closed its gender gap in primary and secondary education and performs comparatively well on its share of female members of parliament, despite a decrease in the latter this year. However, a significant gender gap remains on its Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex.

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

With an average remaining gender gap of 29.4%, the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region scores in the upper middle of the range of the Global Gender Gap Index, overtaking the Latin America and Caribbean region this year. Slovenia, Bulgaria and Latvia, the top-ranked

Figure 4: Distance from gender parity 2017, by region



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2017.

Note: Covers all 144 countries featured in the 2017 index.

countries in the region, score in the top 20 of the overall Index and have closed 80%, 76% and 76% of their overall gender gap, respectively, while the three lowest-ranked countries—Armenia, Azerbaijan and Hungary—have closed between 68% to 67% of their overall gender gap. Five of the 26 countries in the region—Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovak Republic and Slovenia—have fully closed both their Health and Survival and Educational Attainment gender gaps, the only countries except Brazil to do so in the entire Index this year. In addition, one other country has fully closed its Educational Attainment gender gap and another four are on the verge of doing so. Seven other countries from the region have fully closed their Health and Survival gender gaps. However, four others—Albania, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia—are among the lowest-performing countries in the entire Index on this subindex.

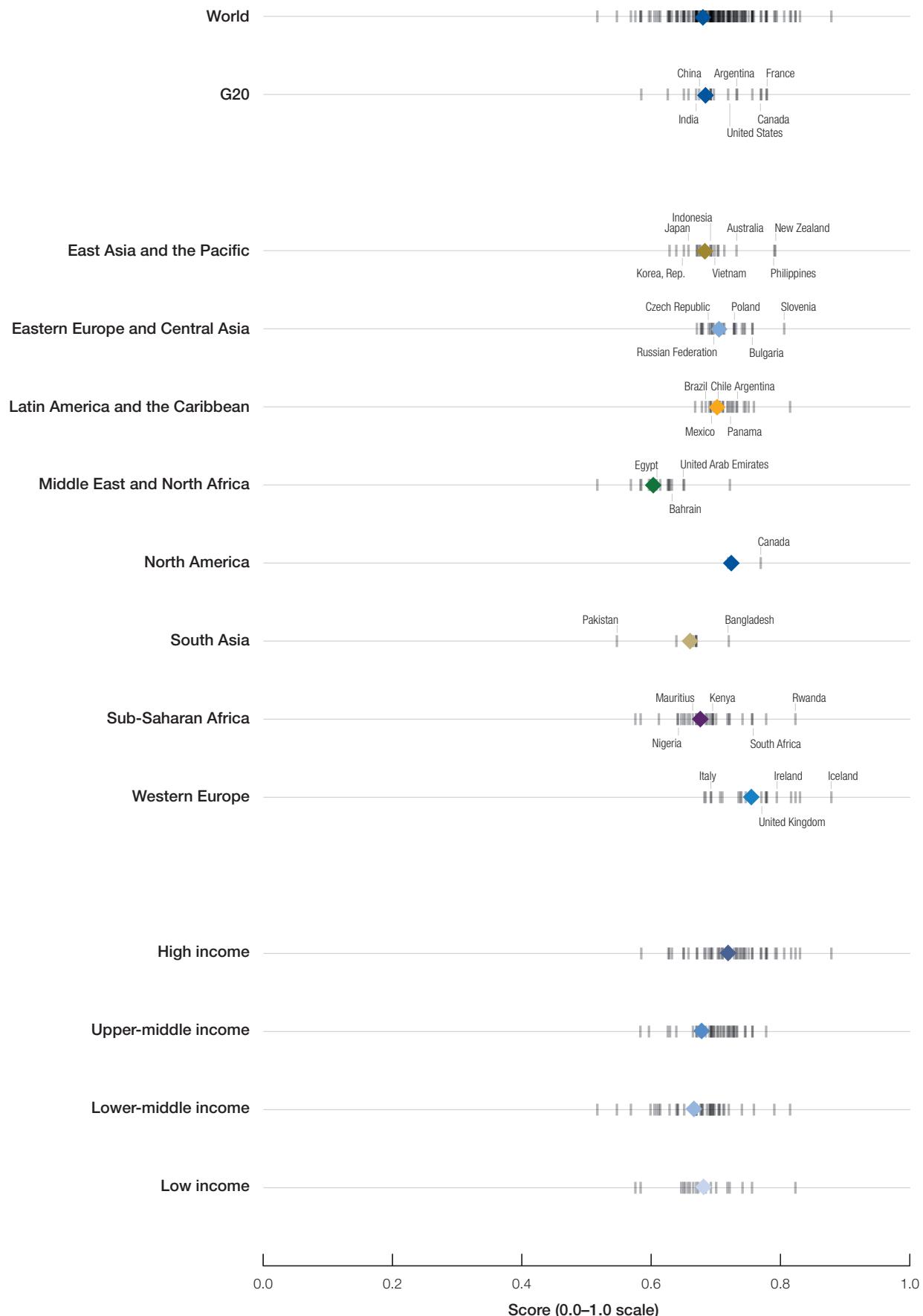
Out of the 26 countries from the region covered by the Index this year, 18 countries have increased their overall score compared to last year, while eight have decreased their overall scores.

Slovenia (7) is the region's top performer and manages to defend its ranking in the global top 10 for the third year running, having been one of the fastest-improving countries over the past decade. **Bulgaria** (18) rises more than twenty spots on the overall Index this year to become the second-ranked country in the region. This is due to notable progress on the Political Empowerment subindex,

in particular with regard to gender parity in ministerial and parliamentary positions. The Baltic states—**Latvia** (20), **Lithuania** (28) and, in particular, **Estonia** (37)—have experienced a reversal on their significant progress on closing their gender gaps from last year. This is attributable to widening gender gaps on the Political Empowerment subindex for all three countries. However, the Baltic countries maintain their strong performance on fully closing both their Educational Attainment and Health and Survival gender gaps. By contrast to the former, **Belarus** (26) maintains last year's progress. **Moldova** (30) continues its strong multi-year progress on the number of female legislators, senior officials and managers, and also fully closes its Health and Survival gender gap. **Albania** (38) climbs up the ranks significantly on the back of notable progress on the Political Empowerment subindex, making up for some of its slow progress on this dimension in past years.

Poland (39) remains stable in its overall Global Gender Gap Index performance, recording progress across several dimensions on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, and fully closing its Health and Survival gender gap for the first time. **Serbia** (40) makes progress on closing its gender gap in ministerial representation and estimated earned income whereas **Kazakhstan** (52) sees a decrease in the former but an increase in the latter. It nearly closes its Educational Attainment gender gap but

Figure 5: Global Gender Gap Index 2017, by region, income and political grouping



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2017.

Note: Coloured diamonds correspond to regional and income classification averages.

re-opens its Health and Survival gender gap. **Croatia** (54) reverses last year's slide in rank, with notable increases in the country's share of female legislators, senior officials and managers as well as women in parliament, while **Romania** (58) makes notable progress on closing its gender gap in Political Empowerment, despite a small decrease in wage equality for similar work. **Ukraine** (61), by contrast, sees its biggest improvement this year on the wage equality for similar work dimension.

Bosnia and Herzegovina (66) and **Macedonia, FYR** (67) are nearly tied this year, with both countries making progress in closing their gender gaps on Political Empowerment; in particular, the number of women in ministerial posts. Both countries, however, also see small decreases on gender parity in healthy life expectancy and basic literacy. The **Russian Federation** (71) climbs several ranks due to improvements in women's share of parliamentary and ministerial positions; however, it remains among the lowest-ranked countries in the region—and the world as a whole—on the Political Empowerment subindex. In addition, it fully closes the Health and Survival gender gap for the first time since 2006.

The **Slovak Republic** (74) and **Montenegro** (77) both record notable improvements in their gender parity performance this year—the former with regard to ministerial roles, the latter with regard to parliamentarians—while the **Czech Republic** (88) slips several ranks. The **Kyrgyz Republic** (85) ranks ahead of **Tajikistan** (95). They are joined in the bottom ranks of the regional table by other Caucasus states—**Georgia** (94), **Armenia** (97) and **Azerbaijan** (98)—which remain among the worst-performing countries globally on the Health and Survival subindex, recording some of the lowest female-to-male sex ratios at birth in the world, just above China's. **Hungary** (103) takes the bottom spot in the region. Despite improvements regarding women's share of estimated earned income, it continues to be the region's, and one of the world's, lowest-performing countries with regard to closing the Political Empowerment gender gap.

Latin America and the Caribbean

With an average remaining gender gap of 29.8%, the Latin America and Caribbean region scores in the middle of the range of the Global Gender Gap Index, behind the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region. The region is home to two of the top 10 fastest-improving countries in the world since 2006: Nicaragua and Bolivia—which continue to lead the regional rankings—while the lowest-performing countries in the region are Paraguay and Guatemala. Five of the 24 countries in the region have fully closed their Educational Attainment gender gap (and only four countries in the region have a remaining gender gap of more than 1% on this subindex). Ten countries have fully closed their Health and Survival gender gaps.

Of the 24 countries in the region that are covered by the Index this year, 18 have improved their overall score compared to last year, while six have regressed.

Nicaragua (6) defends its place in the global top 10 and remains the best-performing country in the region for the sixth year in a row. **Bolivia** (17) enters the global Index top 20, with notable improvements on the estimated earned income indicator. However, it is the worst-performing country in the region on the Educational Attainment subindex. **Barbados** (23) remains among the best-performing countries in the region and the world on closing the Economic Participation and Opportunity gender gap, achieving parity at the level of female legislators, senior officials and managers. It continues to take the top rank among the Caribbean nations, followed by the **Bahamas** (27), which shares a similar profile, and **Jamaica** (51), which this year sees progress reversing on Political Empowerment, healthy life expectancy and wage equality for similar work. **Cuba** (25) continues to rank among the lowest countries in the region on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, with insufficient data available this year to calculate its performance on the estimated earned income indicator. It also slips several spots on parity in ministerial positions. However, it fully closes its gender gap in Educational Attainment for the second year running.

Argentina (34) and **Colombia** (36) remain the most gender-equal countries among the Latin America and the Caribbean region's large economies. Argentina sees an increase in gender parity in parliamentarians and in the share of female legislators, senior officials and managers, but a decrease in women in ministerial positions. Its gender gap on Health and Survival remains fully closed. Colombia, meanwhile, sees a notable increase in women in ministerial posts, but a fall in perceptions of wage equality for similar work. It fully closes its gender gap on the Health and Survival subindex for the first time since 2009. **Costa Rica** (41) slips several ranks this year, with gains in gender parity for legislators, senior officials and managers as well as women in parliament offset by a declining share of women in ministerial posts. Similarly, **Ecuador** (42) continues to experience a reversal and widening gender gap on women in parliament and wage equality for similar work, despite progress on women's share of legislator, senior official and manager roles as well as ministerial posts. It also re-opens its Health and Survival gender gap. By contrast, **Panama**'s (43) gender parity performance remains stable, with a small increase on the Political Empowerment subindex that balances out a modest decrease in perceptions of wage equality for similar work.

Peru (48) and **Uruguay** (56) are the Latin America and the Caribbean region's two most-improved countries this year, with each recording a 3% advancement towards closing their overall gender gap. Uruguay records good progress on Political Empowerment, with notable gender parity improvements in ministerial positions and parliamentarians. Peru, likewise, records progress on Political Empowerment but also marks notable improvements on the Economic Participation and

Opportunity subindex for women's share of estimated earned income and gender parity in legislators, senior officials and managers. However, Peru nevertheless retains one of the wider Health and Survival gender gaps in the region. **Honduras** (55) shows progress on gender parity in legislators, senior officials and managers this year, overtaking **El Salvador** (62), while **Venezuela** (60) records improvements on the share of female parliamentarians from a low base. However, it continues to exhibit a gender gap in enrolment in primary education. **Chile** (63) climbs seven ranks, recording its highest ever score measured by the Global Gender Gap Index, and closes more than 70% of its overall gender gap for the first time since 2011. It has made modest but consistent progress across the Economic Participation and Opportunity dimension, although it continues to rank among the region's lower performers on this subindex. Continued improvement in the political participation of women is also reflected in one more year of having a female head of state.

The **Dominican Republic** (70), **Belize** (79), and **Suriname** (86) see notable progress on closing their overall gender gaps due to improvements on, respectively, their Health and Survival, Economic Participation and Opportunity, and Political Empowerment subindexes. However, both **Mexico** (81) and **Brazil** (90) see reversals in their progress towards gender parity this year, with their overall gender gaps standing at their widest point since 2013 and 2011, respectively. Mexico re-opens its Health and Survival gender gap and experiences a decrease in wage equality for similar work. Meanwhile, a widening of Brazil's Political Empowerment gender gap is too large to be counter-balanced by a range of modest improvements across the country's Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. However, it manages to fully re-close its Educational Attainment gender gap. **Paraguay** (96) and **Guatemala** (110) make up the bottom ranks in the Latin America and the Caribbean region.

Middle East and North Africa

The Middle East and North Africa region continues its progress from last year—closing more than 60% of its overall gender gap for the second year running. However, the region continues to rank last globally on the overall Index, behind South Asia. On Educational Attainment, it ranks ahead of Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, and on Health and Survival it surpasses East Asia and the Pacific and South Asia. Still, across the region only one country has fully closed its gender gap on, respectively, Educational Attainment and Health and Survival.

In addition to Israel, which maintains a remaining overall gender gap of 28%, the region's best-performing countries this year are Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain, having closed between 65% and 63% of their overall gender gaps. The lower end of the regional table is made up of Syria and Yemen, having closed 57% and 52% of their gender gap, respectively. The Index's estimated earned income scale, revised last year, highlights

that in the region's high-income countries, as elsewhere, additional efforts will continue to be required to fully close the gender gap in income. In addition, the Middle East and North Africa continues to lag on the Political Empowerment subindex, with less than 9% of the gender gap closed and four out of the world's five lowest-ranking countries on this subindex belonging to this region.

Of the 17 countries covered by the Index in the region this year, 11 countries have improved their overall score compared to last year, while six have regressed.

Israel (44) remains the top performer in the region, recording modest improvements on the Political Empowerment subindex this year. It is followed by **Tunisia** (117), which climbs several spots on the back of greater gender parity in ministerial positions and basic literacy. It also has shown the region's strongest improvement on the Health and Survival subindex over the past decade. The **United Arab Emirates** (120) sees notable improvements on gender parity in ministerial positions and wage equality for similar work, and comes close to fully closing its gender gap on the Educational Attainment subindex. **Bahrain** (126) records a sizeable increase in gender parity in estimated earned income, which is notable also for demonstrating the pertinence of the Index's updated income scale for fully capturing progress made on this dimension by high-income countries. **Algeria** (127) moves down several ranks due to a widening Political Empowerment gender gap. On the positive side, the country records improvements on wage equality for similar work and gender parity in healthy life expectancy this year. **Kuwait** (129) sees notable improvements in gender parity in professional and technical workers as well as healthy life expectancy. However, it also records a decline in wage equality for similar work and women's share of estimated earned income. It is followed by **Qatar** (130), which records notable progress on the number of women in legislator, senior official and manager as well as professional and technical roles. It also narrows its gender gap on the Educational Attainment subindex and for healthy life expectancy. However, these positive achievements are outweighed this year by a decline in wage equality for similar work and on the estimated earned income indicator, highlighting the full extent of the nation's remaining income gender gap.

Meanwhile, **Turkey** (131) marks progress on closing its gender gap in legislator, senior official and manager positions, in addition to professional and technical roles as well as in enrolment in tertiary, secondary and primary education. However, it also experiences a widening of the Political Empowerment gender gap and re-opens its Health and Survival gender gap for the first time since 2013. Sitting on the geographic edge of the Middle East and North Africa region, **Mauritania** (132) experiences a decline in wage equality for similar work as well as a decrease in gender parity when it comes to basic literacy. Similarly, **Egypt** (134) records a notable decline in wage equality for similar work but also an increase in gender parity in tertiary

enrolment. Next in the regional rankings are **Jordan** (135), **Morocco** (136) and **Lebanon** (137)—all of which have made progress on closing their gender gap in labour force participation, but also see a widening gender gap on the Political Empowerment subindex.

Saudi Arabia (138) re-closes its gender gap in enrolment in primary education and sees some progress in gender parity for professional and technical workers. However, it also experiences a modest decline in wage equality for similar work and women's share of estimated earned income. It has recorded the region's largest improvement on the overall Index over the past decade, as well as the second-largest relative improvement globally on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. On Educational Attainment, it is the fifth-most improved country in the world. **Iran, Islamic Rep.** (140) reverses some of its recent progress on the Educational Attainment and Health and Survival gender gaps but maintains stable, modest progress on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindexes—albeit from a low base. The Middle East and North Africa regional ranking is completed by **Syria** (142) and **Yemen** (144). Both score in the global bottom three—which is unchanged from previous years—and have low-performing ranks on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, in particular.

North America

With a remaining gender gap of 28%, on average, North America is one of the regions that has made the most progress towards gender parity overall. However, while both countries in the region have closed more than 70% of their overall gender gap, their paths have diverged markedly since 2015, when the two countries were practically tied in their performance on closing the gender gap.

Canada (16) climbs 19 ranks this year, taking the top spot in the region and breaking into the global top 20 on the overall Index as well as on the Political Empowerment subindex. It records improvements on gender parity in ministerial positions, in particular, but also progress on the wage equality for similar work indicator. Its gender gap in Educational Attainment remains fully closed since 2013, although its Health and Survival gender gap remains open. It has closed nearly 77% of its overall gender gap, an increase of 3% since 2015.

The **United States** (49) moves down four spots compared to last year. It records some improvement on the Economic Opportunity and Participation subindex—in particular due to a smaller gender gap on the wage equality for similar work indicator—but experiences a decline on the Political Empowerment subindex, which stands at its lowest level since 2007, due, in particular, to a significant decrease in gender parity in ministerial level positions. More positively, the United States has fully closed its gender gap in Educational Attainment for a number of years, highlighting the substantial potential of

the country's next-generation female workforce. The United States has closed nearly 72% of its overall gender gap, a decrease of 2% since 2015.

South Asia

With an average remaining gender gap of 34%, South Asia is the second-lowest scoring region on this year's Global Gender Gap Index, ahead of the Middle East and North Africa and behind Sub-Saharan Africa. Bangladesh and the Maldives are the top-ranked countries in the region, having closed just under 72% and 67% of their overall gender gap, respectively, while the lowest-ranked countries are Bhutan and Pakistan, having closed just under 64% and 55% of their overall gender gap, respectively. Only one country in the region, Maldives, has fully closed its Educational Attainment gender gap; and only one country, Sri Lanka, has fully closed its Health and Survival gender gap. However, the region is also home to Nepal, one of the top five climbers over the past decade on the overall Index and on the Educational Attainment subindex. From a low base, South Asia has made the fastest progress on closing its gender gap of any world region.

Of the seven countries from the region included in the Index this year, three countries have increased their overall score compared to last year, while four have seen their scores decrease.

Bangladesh (47) further consolidates its position as the region's top performer and climbs several spots this year, recording progress across all dimensions of the Economic Opportunity and Participation subindex. Specifically, the country has improved gender parity for legislator, senior official and manager as well as professional and technical roles, in addition to estimated earned income and wage equality for similar work—despite a slight widening of its healthy life expectancy gender gap. The **Maldives** (106) also records a narrowing of its gender gap, with progress evident, in particular, on estimated earned income and across the Political Empowerment subindex. It has also fully closed its Educational Attainment gender gap for the first time since 2013.

India (108) experiences a decline in its overall Global Gender Gap Index ranking, largely attributable to a widening of its gender gaps in Political Empowerment as well as in healthy life expectancy and basic literacy. In addition, newly available data reveals the scale of India's gender gap in women's share among legislators, senior officials and managers, as well as professional and technical workers for the first time in recent years, highlighting that continued efforts will be needed to achieve parity in Economic Opportunity and Participation. More positively, India succeeds in fully closing its primary and secondary education enrolment gender gaps for the second year running, and, for the first time has nearly closed its tertiary education gender gap. However, it continues to rank fourth-lowest in the world on Health and Survival, remaining the world's least-improved country on this subindex over the past decade. Finally, with more

than 50 years having passed since the inauguration of the nation's first female prime minister in 1966, maintaining its global top 20 ranking on the Political Empowerment subindex will require India to make progress on this dimension with a new generation of female political leadership.

The next-ranked countries are **Sri Lanka** (109)—which has widened its gender gap in wage equality for similar work despite a modest increase in parity in estimated earned income—and **Nepal** (111), which closes its gender gap on enrolment in tertiary education for the first time and marks notable improvements in women's share of estimated earned income, counter-balancing a widening of its gender gap for women in ministerial positions. **Bhutan** (124) sees a widening gender gap across professional and technical workers, estimated earned income, healthy life expectancy and basic literacy, partly offset by a notable increase in parity for legislators, senior officials and managers. Its Political Empowerment scores remain the same as last year. **Pakistan** (143) remains the region's lowest-ranked country and second-to-last ranked overall. It records some progress on closing the basic literacy gender gap, and on women's labour force participation, but this is largely outweighed by reversals on estimated earned income and a significant re-opening of the country's enrolment in tertiary education gender gap according to the latest data.

Sub-Saharan Africa

With an average remaining gender gap of 32%, the Sub-Saharan Africa region scores in the lower middle range of the Global Gender Gap Index, ahead of South Asia and behind Eastern Europe and Central Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. It displays a wider range of gender gap outcomes than practically any other region. Rwanda ranks in the top 10 globally. Two countries, Namibia and South Africa, score in the top 20 and have closed 78% to 76% of their gender gaps; and the region features many of the lowest-ranked countries in the Index, such as Mali and Chad, which have not yet closed 60% of their overall gender gap. This high variance can be explained by high diversity on the Educational Attainment subindex—much higher than for any other region—as well as uneven Health and Survival outcomes. No country from the region has fully closed both its Educational Attainment and Health and Survival gender gaps. Botswana and Lesotho have fully closed their Educational Attainment gender gaps and seven others—Namibia, Swaziland, South Africa, Mauritius, Rwanda, Kenya and Burundi—have fully closed their Health and Survival gender gaps.

Globally, Sub-Saharan Africa continues to rank last on the Educational Attainment subindex. Whereas 15 countries from the region have fully closed their gender gap for primary education, 14 have closed it for secondary education and only seven for tertiary education. Four of the 10 lowest-ranked countries on the literacy rate indicator are from the region. On Health and Survival,

the region has improved more than any other over the past decade. The region is characterized by high female labour force participation—with nine countries from Sub-Saharan Africa in the global top 20 on this indicator, and Mozambique, Burundi, Malawi and Rwanda demonstrating a higher representation of women in the labour force than men—which translates into a high regional average on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex.

Of the 30 countries from the region covered by the Index this year, 13 have increased their overall score compared to last year, while 17 have seen decreasing scores.

Rwanda (4) consolidates its position as the region's top performer, and the only country from the region ranked in the global top 10. **Namibia** (13) overtakes **Burundi** (22) to place second in the region, due to its progress on women's share of estimated earned income and Political Empowerment, as well as the latter's significant widening of the gender gap on Educational Attainment and women in ministerial positions. The region's representation in the global Index top 20 is completed by **South Africa** (19), which records an increase in the share of female legislators, senior officials and managers, but also experiences a widening gender gap for wage equality for similar work as well as estimated earned income. **Mozambique** (29) moves down several ranks, with a widening gender gaps in basic literacy and women's representation in ministerial roles. More positively, it makes progress towards fully closing its Health and Survival gender gap. The next-ranked country in the region is **Uganda** (45), which climbs several ranks to its highest-ever score on the back of notable increases in women's share of estimated earned income and on the Political Empowerment subindex. However, the country sees progress slip on enrolment in secondary education and basic literacy.

Botswana (46) and **Zimbabwe** (50) see progress on women in ministerial positions and enrolment in tertiary education. Both have regressed slightly, however, on women's share of estimated earned income. They are then followed by a cluster of countries that score in the middle range of the region—and of the Index overall—but which have seen their gender gaps somewhat widen this year: **Tanzania** (68), **Ghana** (72), **Lesotho** (73), **Kenya** (76), **Madagascar** (80), **Cape Verde** (89) and **Malawi** (101). These widening gender gaps are concentrated in a few specific areas: women's share of ministerial positions, which has decreased in all countries in the group except Malawi; basic literacy, regressing in all except Lesotho; and women's share in estimated earned income, which has declined in all except Cape Verde. Despite these negative trends, some localized progress is also evident, notably on wage equality and gender parity in healthy life expectancy, both of which see increases in Cape Verde, Kenya and Madagascar in particular. Most countries in this group have

G20

Currently, among the G20 group of countries, **France** (11) is the nation with the highest progress towards gender parity, followed by **Germany** (12), the **United Kingdom** (15), **Canada** (16), **South Africa** (19) and **Argentina** (34). **Saudi Arabia** (138), **Turkey** (131) and **Korea, Rep.** (118) make up the lower ranks of the group. With an (unweighted) group average score of 0.702 for the G20 as a whole, eight of the G20 countries have closed between 80% and 70% of their overall gender gap, 10 score in the 70% to 60% range and one country has yet to close more than 60% of its gap. The G20 continues to place efforts to promote gender parity high on its agendas, including, most recently, a commitment to reduce the labour force participation gender gap by 25% by 2025 ("25 by 25").¹²

also recorded steady improvements on the Educational Attainment subindex over recent years.

The next regional cluster of countries features a number of West African nations, including **Cameroon** (87), **Senegal** (91), **Liberia** (107), **Guinea** (113) and **Benin** (116), all of which have recorded some progress on closing their gender gap this year. Improvements in this group are concentrated in women's estimated earned income, healthy life expectancy and across the Educational Attainment subindex. They are followed by **Swaziland** (105), **Mauritius** (112)—whose progress towards gender parity continues to be reflected by a female head of state and improvements on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex—and **Ethiopia** (115), which this year sees a widening of its gender gap in basic literacy and primary enrolment, despite continued progress towards fully closing its secondary enrolment gender gap. Next in the rankings are **The Gambia** (119), **Burkina Faso** (121) and **Angola** (123).

Nigeria (122) makes notable progress towards closing its gender gaps in women's estimated earned income, enrolment in secondary education, healthy life expectancy and wage equality for similar work. However, these achievements are outweighed by a decline in women in ministerial positions and reversals on the Educational Attainment subindex. The Sub-Saharan Africa regional table is completed by bottom-ranked **Côte d'Ivoire** (133), **Mali** (139) and **Chad** (141), which this year moves down one rank due to falling progress on the Educational Attainment subindex.

Western Europe

With an average gender gap of 25%, Western Europe remains the highest performing region in the Index in 2017. However, it is also one of the regions with the widest performance variation, seeing progress stall or even reverse across a number of countries this year. Western

Europe is home to four of the top five countries in the Index—Iceland, Norway, Finland and Sweden—highlighting the continued progress of the Nordic countries in closing their overall gender gaps. At the bottom ranks of the region, four countries have a remaining gender gap of more than 30%: Greece, Italy, Cyprus and Malta. No country in the region has managed to fully close both its Educational Attainment and its Health and Survival gender gaps this year.

Out of the 20 countries in the region covered by the Index this year, nine have improved their overall score over last year, while 11 have seen it decrease.

Iceland (1), **Norway** (2), **Finland** (3) and **Sweden** (5) defend their top five positions in the Index on the back of their world-leading positions on the Political Empowerment subindex and continued strong performance on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. However, the Index's estimated earned income scale, revised last year, reveals that in the Nordic countries, as elsewhere, additional efforts will continue to be required to fully close the gender gap in income. **Ireland** (8) likewise maintains its global top 10 position, despite some reversal of progress in political representation. **France** (11) records notable improvements this year—particularly with regard to Political Empowerment and increased gender parity in the composition of the nation's parliamentarians—and rises six spots, placing the country just outside the overall Index top 10. It also narrows its gender gap in the share of female legislators, senior officials and managers, as well as in women's estimated earned income and—at just under 78% of its overall gender gap closed—achieves its highest-ever score measured by the Index. France's score is practically tied with next-placed **Germany** (12), which sees a noteworthy improvement in wage equality for similar work and some progress towards re-closing its gender gap in tertiary education enrolment. However, its gender gap in Educational Attainment remains open and the country ranks last in the Western Europe region in this category.

Denmark (14) and the **United Kingdom** (15) both climb several ranks and complete this year's representation of the region in the global Index top 20, with notable progress on Political Empowerment and women in ministerial positions, in particular. **Switzerland** (21) sees some reversal of its previous progress and moves down several ranks. Although the immediate reason for this is a widening gender gap on the Political Empowerment subindex—due to a smaller share of women in ministerial positions as well as a falling share of women in professional and technical roles—as a longer-term trend, the country's progress has recently not fully kept pace with that of the region's other top performers on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. More positively, Switzerland does record a modest positive increase on the wage equality for similar work indicator.

Spain (24), **Belgium** (31), The **Netherlands** (32) and **Portugal** (33) rank in the middle of the Western Europe

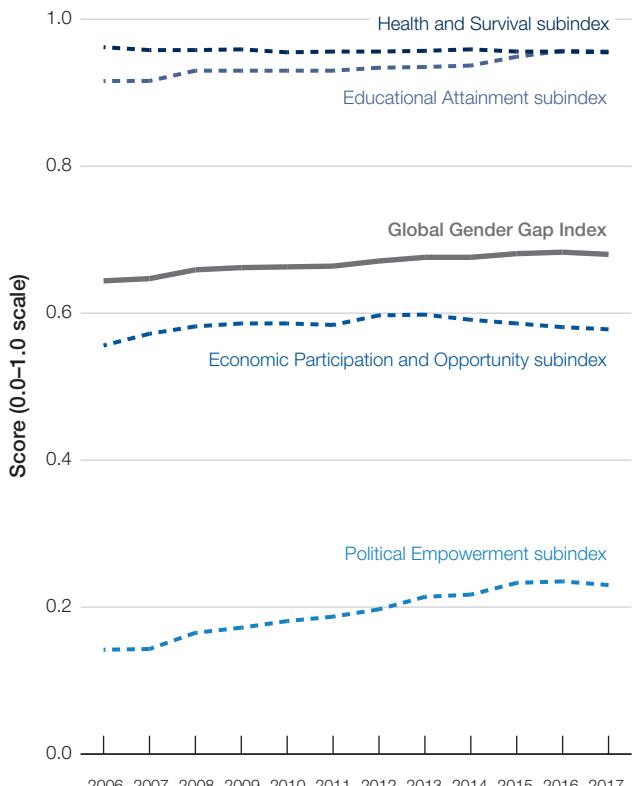
region. The two countries on the Iberian peninsula record progress on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex despite regressing slightly on the gender gap in healthy life expectancy, while the two Benelux countries move down several spots due to widening gender gaps in Political Empowerment and wage equality for similar work. **Austria** (57) and **Luxembourg** (59) experience a widening gender gap in women's estimated earned income, women's share of professional and technical roles and women's representation in ministerial roles this year. **Greece** (78) moves up several spots due to improvements in wage equality for similar work and women's share of estimated earned income, while **Italy** (82) sees a drop in wage equality for similar work and women in ministerial roles, and widens its gender gap to more than 30% for the first time since 2014. The Western Europe regional table is completed by **Cyprus** (92) and **Malta** (93), the latter of which this year sees solid improvements across the Educational Attainment subindex and fully closes this gender gap.

Progress over time

With the economic and business case for gender parity becoming ever clearer, there is an urgent need for reliable metrics to capture the progress achieved over time. Since 2006, the *Global Gender Gap Report* has served as just such a global benchmark for tracking progress in closing gender gaps. Each year, the rate of change helps predict the projected time to closing the divide between women and men's parity in employment, education, health and politics.

Figure 6 charts the evolution of the Global Gender Gap Index and its subindexes since the *Report*'s first edition in 2006. All things held equal, with current trends, the overall global gender gap can be closed in exactly 100 years across the 106 countries covered since the inception of the *Report*, compared to 83 years last year, which—while similarly unsatisfactory—would, at a minimum, have been just within the statistical lifetime of baby girls born today. Some of the most challenging gender gaps remain in the economic sphere. At the current rate of change, and given the continued widening of the economic gender gap already observed last year, it will now not be closed for another 217 years. This year, the economic gender gap has reverted back to where it stood in 2008, after a peak in 2013. On the other hand, on current trends, the education-specific gender gap could be reduced to parity within the next 13 years. The widest gender gap, in the political dimension, is also the one exhibiting the most progress, narrowing by 9% since 2006, despite a slowdown in progress this year. On current trends, it could be closed within 99 years. The time to close the health gender gap remains undefined. Formally the smallest gap, it has oscillated in size with a general downward trend. Today, the gap is larger than it stood in 2006, in part due

Figure 6: Global Gender Gap Index and subindexes evolution, 2006–2017



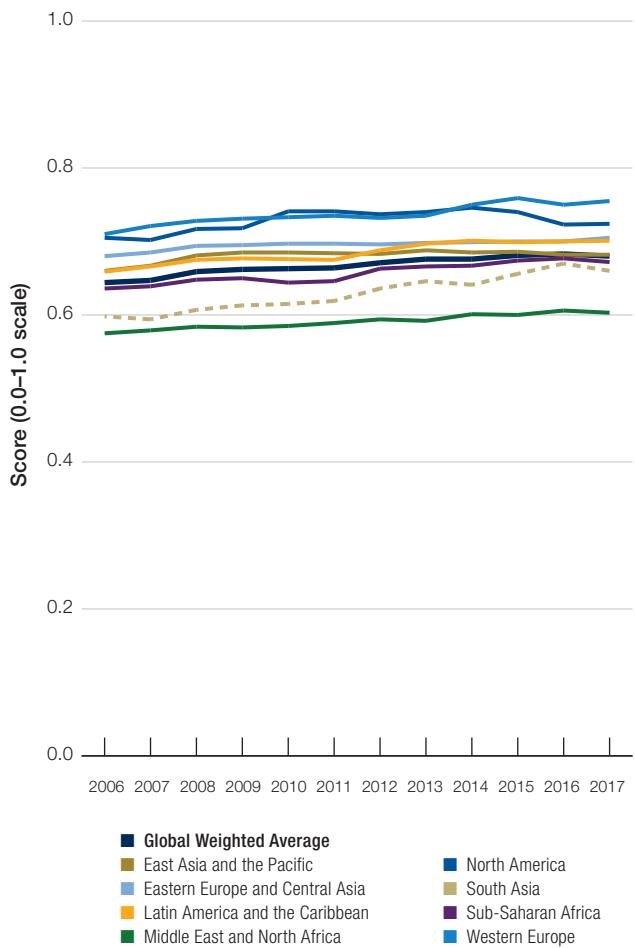
Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2017.

Note: Covers the 106 countries which have consistently been featured in the Index since 2006.

to specific issues in selected large countries, in particular China and India.

Figure 7 (page 26) tracks the evolution of the overall Index since 2006 by geographic region. It highlights the local progress towards gender parity made over the past decade in regions such as Western Europe, South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean. While all regions have recorded a narrower gender gap than they did 11 years ago, Figure 7 nevertheless also reveals that more efforts will continue to be needed in all world regions to accelerate progress. All things held equal, with current rates of progress, the overall global gender gap can be closed in 61 years in Western Europe, 62 years in South Asia, 79 years in Latin America and the Caribbean, 102 years in Sub-Saharan Africa, 128 years in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 157 years in the Middle East and North Africa, 161 years in East Asia and the Pacific, and 168 years in North America. None of these forecasts are foregone conclusions. Instead they reflect the current state of progress and serve as a call to action to

Figure 7: Global Gender Gap Index and subindexes evolution, 2006–2017, by region



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2017.

Note: Covers the 106 countries which have consistently been featured in the Index since 2006.

policymakers and other stakeholders to accelerate gender equality.

Gender gaps and income

The lower part of Figure 5 (page 19) shows the range of scores for the overall Global Gender Gap Index by income group (Table A2 in Appendix A details the income group categories used). Population-weighted group averages are indicated by a blue diamond. High-income countries have the highest average score (72%), followed by low-income countries (68%), upper-middle income countries (68%) and, finally, lower-middle income countries (67%). However, as revealed in Figure 5, there is a wide variety of gender gap outcomes within each income group.

In 2017, out of the 46 countries in the high-income group covered by the Index, five have closed more than 80% of their overall gender gap, 26 have closed between 80% and 70% of their gender gap, 14 have closed between 70% and 60%, and one country is yet to cross the 60% threshold. Among the 40 countries in the upper-middle

income group, 21 have closed between 80% and 70% of their gender gap, 17 have closed between 70% and 60%, with two countries having closed less than 60%. In the lower-middle income group, out of 40 countries, one has closed more than 80% of its gender gap, nine have closed between 80% and 70%, 26 have closed between 70% and 60%, and four countries have not yet reached 60%. Finally, among the low-income group, out of 18 countries, one has crossed the 80% threshold, five have closed between 80% and 70% of their gender gap, ten have closed between 70% and 60%, and two countries are yet to close 60% or more of their gender gap.

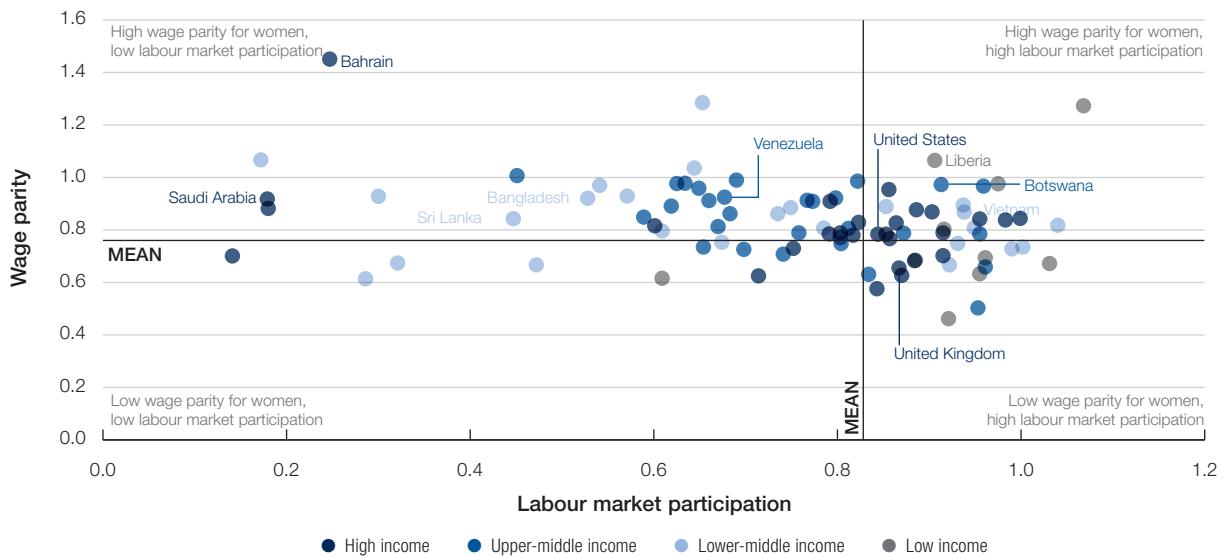
Importantly, while the above does suggest a relationship between gender parity and gross national income—with a growing body of research and evidence strongly suggesting that gender parity can become a key driver of prosperity and national income growth (see next section and Figure 9 on page 28)—the Index finds little evidence that a high GNI is in any way a prerequisite to making progress on gender parity.

Figure 8 (page 27) deconstructs the economic gender gap into two of its core aspects, wage parity and labour market participation. Within those dimensions it is evident that there are countries that exhibit more or less parity in every income bracket, yet there are varying trends by income group. First, low-income countries are distinctly more likely to exhibit high labour market participation among women. On average, low-income countries have closed 92% of their labour market participation gender gaps. By contrast, lower-middle income countries such as Egypt, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Guatemala and Indonesia have, on average, closed only 67% of their labour market participation gender gaps. That figure rises to 75% for upper-middle income countries and onto 78% for high-income countries. Second, wage parity varies within a smaller range by income group, with wage gaps that are on average wider for low-income countries and high-income countries—with respective average wage gaps of 21% and 19%—than for middle income countries, with wage gaps of, on average, 16%. Finally, there are countries that have achieved high wage parity and high labour market participation parity simultaneously among all income groups, such as Lithuania, Botswana, Vietnam and Liberia.

The case for gender parity

There is a clear values-based case for promoting gender parity: 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. However, it is pertinent to note that gender parity is also fundamental to whether and how economies and societies thrive. Ensuring the healthy development and appropriate use of half of the world's total talent pool has

Figure 8: Relationship between wage parity and women's labour market participation, by income group



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2017.

Note: Female-over-male ratios.

a vast bearing on the growth, competitiveness and future-readiness of economies and businesses worldwide.

A variety of models and empirical studies have suggested that improving gender parity may result in significant economic dividends, which vary depending on the situation of different economies and the specific challenges they are facing. Notable recent estimates suggest that economic gender parity could add an additional US\$250 billion to the GDP of the United Kingdom, US\$1,750 billion to that of the United States, US\$550 billion to Japan's, US\$320 billion to France's and US\$310 billion to the GDP of Germany.¹³ Other recent estimates suggest that China could see a US\$2.5 trillion GDP increase from gender parity¹⁴ and that the world as a whole could increase global GDP by US\$5.3 trillion by 2025 if it closed its gender gap in economic participation by "just" 25% over the same period.¹⁵

Given associated government revenue shares in GDP, the latter achievement would also unlock an additional US\$1.4 trillion in global tax revenue, most of it (US\$940 billion) in emerging economies, suggesting the potential self-financing effects of additional public investment into closing global gender gaps.¹⁶ Indeed, compared to general public investment into labour market and education programmes, targeted gender equality promotion has been found to create a particularly strong impact on GDP. For example, targeted efforts to improve gender parity in the European Union could lead to an EU-wide GDP increase of between 6.1 to 9.6%, compared to an estimated 2.2% increase in EU-wide GDP from an equivalent untargeted public investment in improvements in general educational attainment across member states.¹⁷

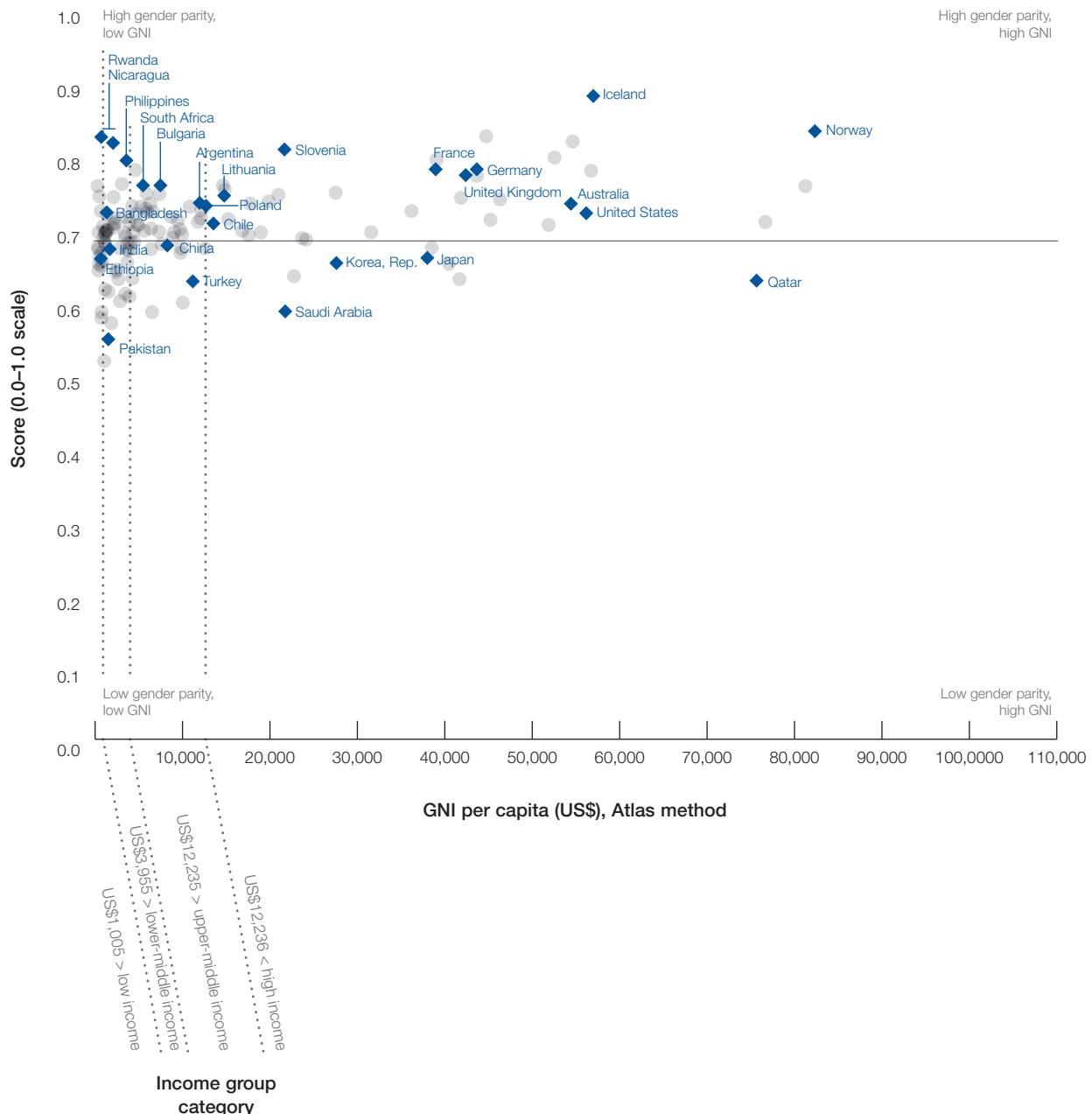
Conversely, limiting women's access to labour markets is costly, as poor female labour force participation hampers economic growth.¹⁸ As a region, East Asia and the Pacific reportedly loses between US\$42 billion and US\$47 billion annually due to women's limited access to employment opportunities.¹⁹ Research by the World Bank demonstrates that similar restrictions have also imposed sizable costs throughout the Middle East and North Africa²⁰ as well as Sub-Saharan Africa.²¹

This evident relationship between economic outcomes and gender parity and, in particular, the growing evidence of the positive effect of increasing gender parity on national income, is illustrated in Figure 9 (page 28) on the basis of the Global Gender Gap Index. The method of calculating the Global Gender Gap Index is unique in eliminating the direct impact of absolute levels of any of its constituent variables so that, as a result, any relationship to relative wealth of any of the economies covered by the Index is endogenous to the dynamics of closing the global gender gap.

As detailed in the previous section of the *Report*, the Global Gender Gap Index takes into account four critical dimensions when measuring the gaps between women and men's access to resources and opportunities: economic participation, education, health and politics. Across these four different dimensions we see a number of positive interdependencies as well as knock-on and multiplier effects that highlight the multi-faceted nature of the benefits of increased gender parity.

For example, increased gender parity in education lowers infant and child mortality rates, lowers maternal mortality rates, increases labour force participation rates and earnings, and fosters further educational investment

Figure 9: Relationship between GNI per capita and the Global Gender Gap Index 2017



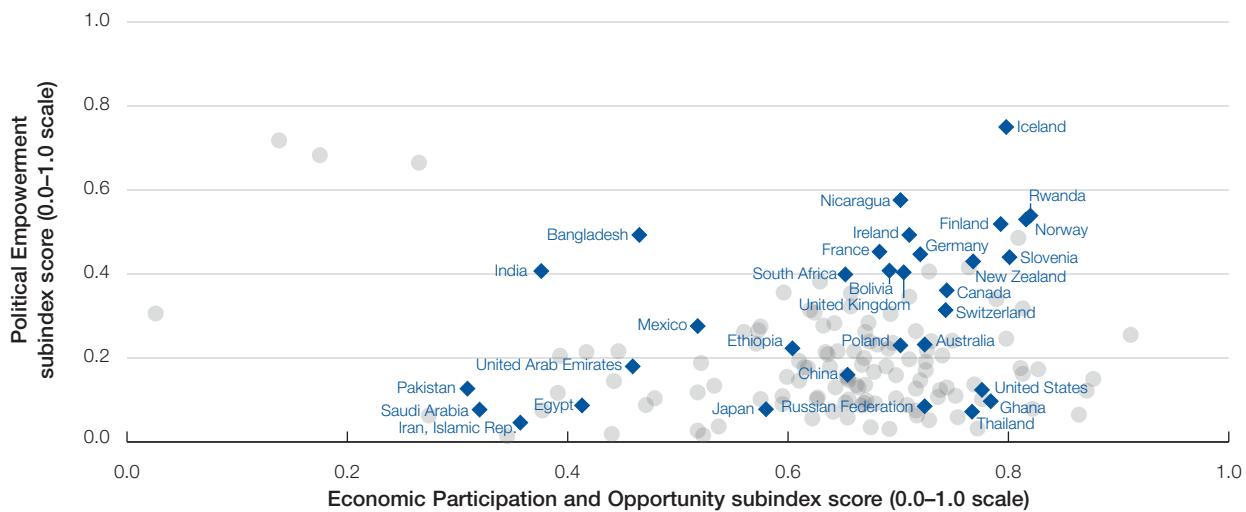
Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2017 and World Bank.

in children. The World Bank finds, based on a sample of a wide range of developing countries, that investing in girls so that they would complete education at the same rate as boys would lead to lifetime earnings increases of today's cohort of girls of between 54% to 68% of countries' GDP, equivalent to an increase in annual GDP growth rates of about 1.5%.²² Conversely, girls' exclusion from education considerably hinders the productive potential of an economy and its overall development. In the East 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.²³ Similar to investments in education, investing in health—and specifically in

maternal, newborn and child health—has a significant multiplier effect.²⁴

In the political sphere, women's engagement in public life has a positive impact on inequality across society at large. The issues that women advocate, prioritize and invest in have broad societal implications, touching on family life, education and health. Women's engagement in public life fosters greater credibility in institutions, and heightened democratic outcomes.²⁵ In addition, there is a range of evidence—including findings by our Index (see Figure 10 on page 29)—to suggest that women's political leadership and wider economic participation are correlated.

Figure 10: Relationship between Political Empowerment subindex and Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, 2017



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2017.

Across all countries, making full use of women's capabilities paves the way to optimizing a nation's human capital potential. This is evidenced in the strong relationship between the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index and Global Human Capital Index, presented in Figure 11. In other words, top performers in the Global Human Capital Index have succeeded in maximizing the development and deployment of their nation's talent by also narrowing their gender gaps.

Women's participation in the formal economy, or lack thereof, is also a business issue—costing women, companies and, ultimately, entire economies. Female talent remains one of the most under-utilized business resources,

either squandered through lack of progression or untapped from the onset. Business leaders and governments increasingly note that tackling barriers to equality can unlock new opportunities for growth. In the World Economic Forum's *Future of Jobs Survey*, 42% of business leaders perceived addressing gender parity in their company as a matter of fairness and equality; yet more than a fifth of those surveyed also highlighted rationales closer to their core business: reflecting the changing gender composition of their customer base as well as enhancing corporate decision-making and innovation.

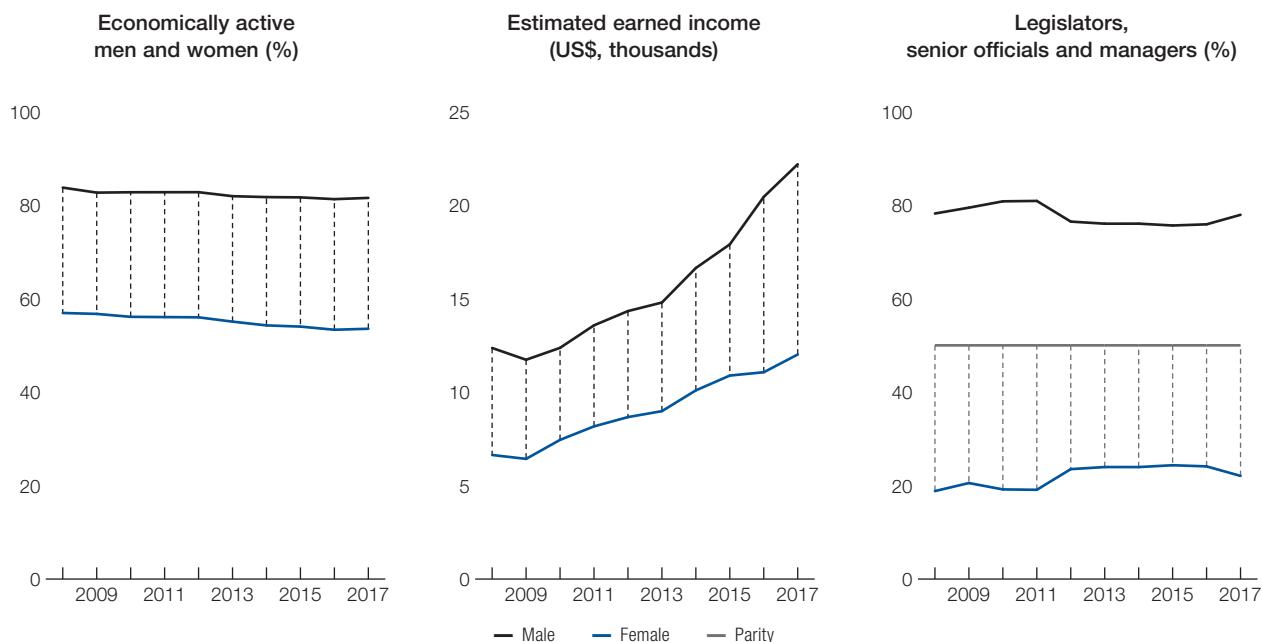
The combined impact of growing gender parity, a new middle class in emerging markets and women's

Figure 11: Global Gender Gap Index 2017 vs. Global Human Capital Index 2017



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2017 and Global Human Capital Index 2017.

Figure 12: Global Gender Gap Index evolution, selected indicators, 2006–2017



Source: Global Gender Gap Index, 2006–17 editions.

Note: Dashed lines indicate gender gap.

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.²⁶ With women controlling 65% of global household spending and estimated global consumer spending of currently US\$40 trillion²⁷ there are large potential benefits for companies with employees who can understand diverse customer bases.

Additionally, the global economy is currently in transition to a Fourth Industrial Revolution.²⁸ In such a highly interconnected and rapidly changing world, diversity is critical to informed corporate decision-making and business innovation.²⁹ When it comes to leadership positions, companies with top quartile representation of women in executive committees have been shown to perform better than companies with no women at the top—by some estimates as much as a 47% premium on average return on equity.³⁰ Links also exist between having more women directors and corporate sustainability, as well as with economic growth, since more diverse leadership teams can cater to a broader array of stakeholder needs and concerns.³¹ Unlocking these benefits requires focused action to address the underlying causes of persistent gender gaps in a systemic way.

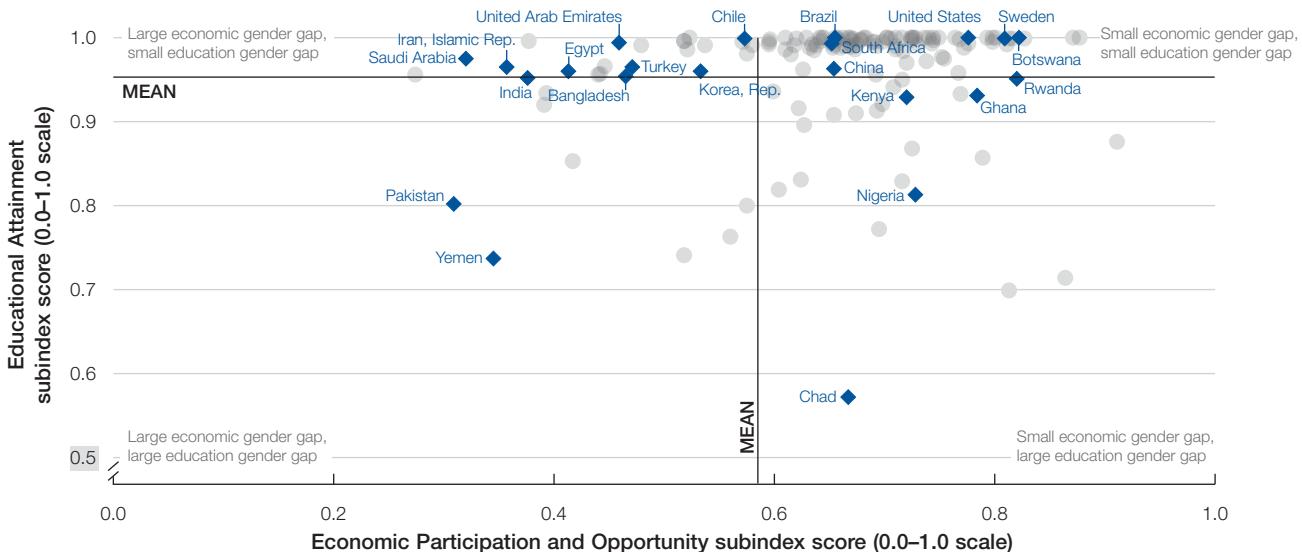
Closing occupational gender gaps

The Global Gender Gap Index holds more than a decade of time series data on the evolution of the global gender gap. At an indicator level, three of the Index's data points,

in particular, put into context the current stagnation of progress towards closing the economic gender gap. First, global labour force participation has been in decline globally for both men and women—but this decline has been particularly accentuated for women. Second, in absolute terms, earned incomes of both men and women have been increasing, but this upward trend has been steeper for men than for women, suggesting that the growth in prosperity is not equitably distributed along gender lines. Third, women's share among senior positions both in the public sector and in business is not trending towards equal representation, standing at less than half way towards parity. Currently, only 22% of individuals holding senior managerial positions are women (see Figure 12).

These trends observed by the Global Gender Gap Index over the past years point to a continued under-use of the ever-increasing numbers of educated women (see Figure 13 on page 31). While much of this imbalance is explained by the discrepancy in caregiving and unpaid work, institutional and policy inertia, outdated organizational structures and discrimination, one additional explanatory factor is the skills differentials in the types of degrees women and men seek out in their education. Do these choices prepare women adequately for prospering in the labour market to the same extent as their male counterparts? In exploring this question, a number of recent studies—and controversies—have focused on the question of potential behavioural and cognitive differences between men and women. However, rigorous research has cast doubt on interpreting such differences as 'natural' or 'hard-wired'. For example, analysis points to wide variation in mathematical skills outcomes across both individuals

Figure 13: Relationship between Educational Attainment subindex and Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, 2017



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2017.

Note: The y-axis has been truncated to enhance readability.

and economies and to the strong influence of socio-cultural factors in producing gender-based skills differentials.³² In particular, in a wide range of economies, a variety of social circumstances limit girls' and women's access to technology and therefore their ability to gain proficiency in its use. These range from lower participation in the labour market—and therefore less opportunities to learn on the job—to lower access to technology in the home.³³ Finally, there is evidence that, when women do have the relevant mathematical and technology skills, unconscious biases can influence their peers' recognition of their capabilities.³⁴

Given these contributing factors, instances of occupational gender imbalances reflect, on the one hand, the societal expectations and role models that contribute to educational and field of study choices young girls and boys make when they embark upon acquiring foundational competencies and, on the other hand, women and men's career planning trajectories as well as the dynamics of hiring imbalances across industries. As students transition from education to work—and into occupations with distinctive cultures, skill sets, languages, practices and values—the availability or otherwise of opportunities for learning on the job enhances or inhibits women and men's opportunities to further develop the relevant skills for success in their industry.³⁵

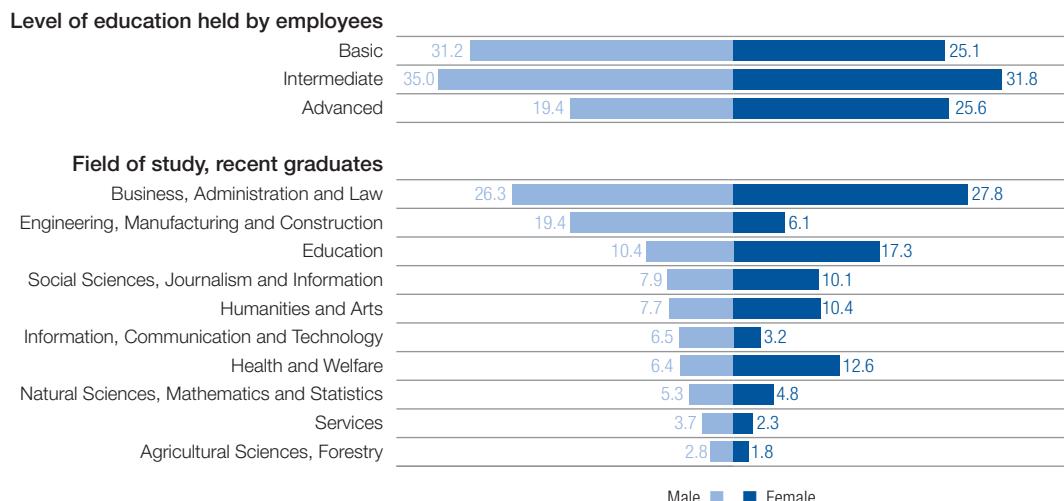
As shown in Figure 14 (on page 32), globally, women that are employed are more likely to be educated to an intermediate (secondary) or advanced (tertiary) level. Although gender does not statistically affect the overall diversity of educational fields studied, there are notable imbalances in the specific fields of study in which men and women tend to specialize. In particular, on average, men tend to be underrepresented in the Education as

well as Health and Welfare fields, whereas women, on average, tend to be underrepresented in the Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction as well as Information, Communication and Technology fields (see Figure 14 on page 32). However, such field of study imbalances are nevertheless insufficient in size to fully account for the gender gaps observed in particular industries that strongly rely on hiring talent from certain specific fields of study.

To further explore this issue, the World Economic Forum's analysis, conducted as one part of a broader research partnership with LinkedIn, illustrates the discrepancy between the overall gender distributions of particular fields of study among all LinkedIn members compared to the typical gender distributions of LinkedIn members with those fields of study actually employed in a variety of industries (see Figure 15 on page 33). If we take the example of computer science graduates, industries which already exhibit stronger gender parity, such as Corporate Services, draw a larger-than-average proportion of the female talent pool, while industries which exhibit weaker gender parity, such as Manufacturing, draw a smaller-than-average proportion of the female talent pool. While, on average, women make up 23% of all LinkedIn members with computer science degrees, among LinkedIn members working in Corporate Services they make up 32% of computer science degree holders in the industry. By contrast, in Manufacturing they make up only 16%.

These trends suggest a two-pronged approach for advancing progress towards closing economic gender gaps. First, at the level of foundational education, there is a need to re-balance degree specialization choices. Second, within the workplace, there is a need to avoid further exacerbating occupational imbalances through

Figure 14: Employee educational attainment by level, field of study and gender (%)



Source: World Economic Forum calculation; data from ILOSTAT, UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Note: Global average, unweighted by population.

gender-biased hiring and workplace practices that lead to a low rate of female applicants and a high rate of exit among female talent in certain industries. For example, across European Union countries, only 20% of women aged 30 and over who hold ICT-related degrees decide to stay in the technology industry,³⁶ with research on women's motives for leaving STEM jobs pointing to the effects of workplace culture.³⁷

Existing research on national-level gender-based wage distributions has also pointed to a tendency towards lower pay for occupations that have historically developed as predominantly female. For example, in US-specific longitudinal research on wage effects, gender-based differences in occupational wage gaps persisted throughout increases in women's educational participation and labour market exposure.³⁸ Put another way, these studies have found that when women enter a profession in large numbers, the pay-related benefits of participating in the profession depreciate.³⁹ Accordingly, in such situations, fair returns to skills and the availability of deeper talent pools are undermined by existing cultural biases. Further, at either end of the pay spectrum, the industries historically most affected by occupational gender imbalances—the education, care, non-profit and the emerging technology sectors—are losing out. In fact, there is ample evidence that recognizing and better remunerating work in the care economy could produce significant benefits to economies, societies and individuals.⁴⁰ Similarly, the technology sector is already experiencing significant talent bottlenecks.

The World Economic Forum's research partnership with LinkedIn provides innovative data and a unique view of progress towards gender parity achieved in various industries to date. Our analysis reveals the growth of female industry talent pools over the past decade as well as industries' propensity to hire women—at both entry and senior leadership levels (positions at director level

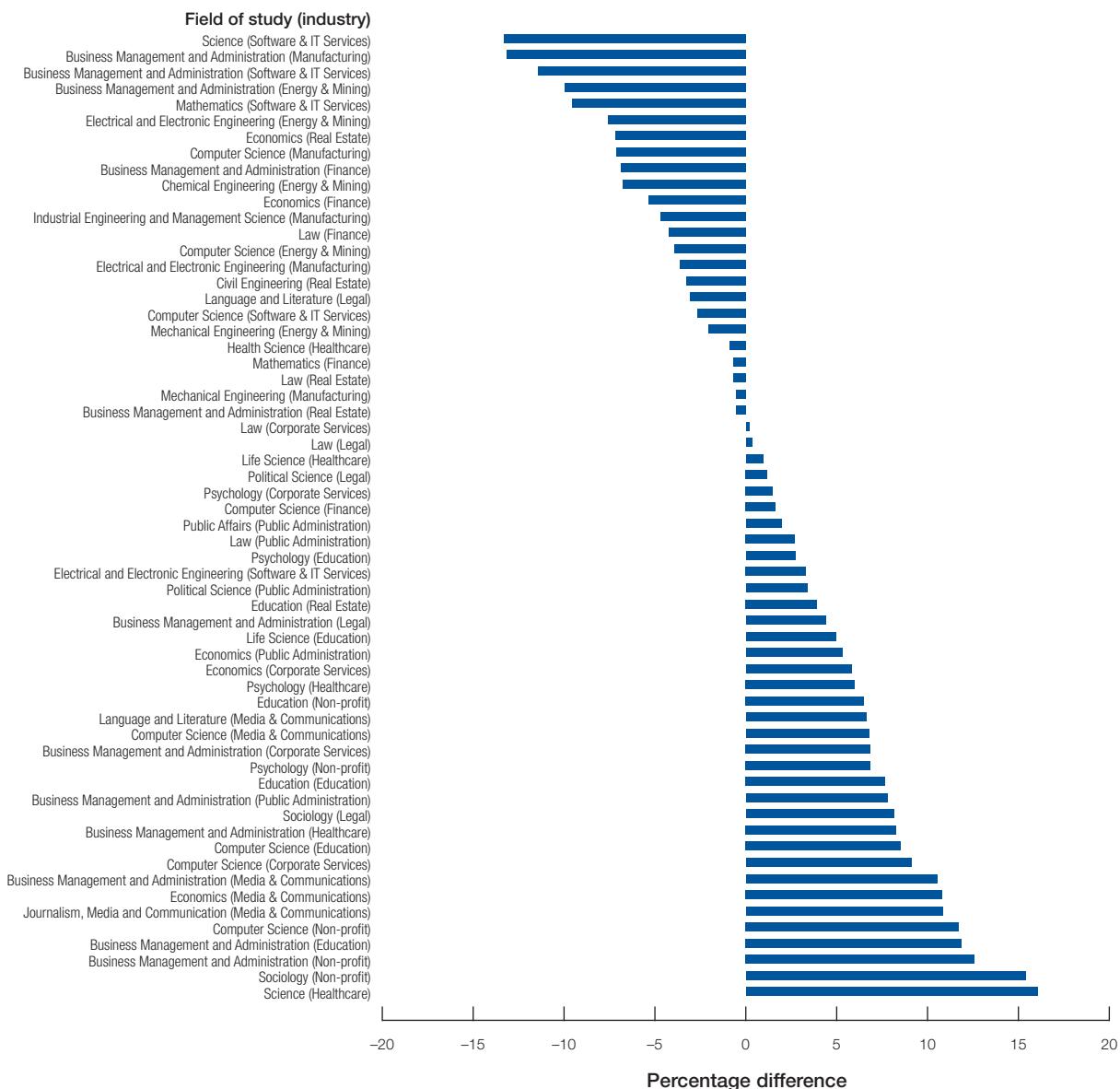
and above)—and the hiring biases that may be implied by examining gender gaps represented in the data.⁴¹

Based on an analysis of LinkedIn membership from more than 100 countries and 12 selected industries,⁴² over the past decade, the proportion of female hiring has increased across all selected industries—as has the tendency to hire women into senior leadership positions. Nevertheless, female leadership representation remains below 50% in all industries, often significantly so, and every industry exhibits a leadership gender gap. Over the past 10 years all industries have seen increases in the female share of their potential talent pool. However, across industries such as Manufacturing as well as Energy and Mining, modest gains in hiring do not match current untapped opportunities. The largest gaps are found in the STEM fields: Software and IT Services, Manufacturing and Energy and Mining. While industries such as Energy and Mining have seen comparatively little progress, others—such as Software and IT Services—have made significant progress from a low base.

In Healthcare, Education, Non-profits, Legal, Public Administration and Media and Communications the proportion of women in the industry stands at or exceeds 50%. Of these sectors, Healthcare, Education and Non-profits employ more women than men, exhibiting a reverse gender gap. However, that reverse gender gap does not equate to parity when it comes to hiring women into leadership positions. Among these sectors, the only one currently trending towards full parity is Non-profits. Whereas over the past 10 years, Public Administration has seen strong growth in the hiring of women (+4.1%), the Education sector has stagnated at the 40% leadership hiring mark.

We illustrate the talent profiles by gender for a range of key industries in Figure 16, on page 34, and Figure 17, on page 35, to highlight opportunities for further developing

Figure 15: Industry under-representation of women relative to overall talent pool, by field of study



Source: LinkedIn.

Note: Percentage point difference between share of all female LinkedIn members holding degrees in each field of study and those employed in stated industry. Top 5 degrees for each industry.

the talent pipeline across industries. For example, more men embarking on education-related fields of study could help re-balance occupational gender gaps in the Education sector. Similarly, across most industries, gender parity could be advanced by including more women with Business, Administration and Law degrees. While a lack of parity in Engineering and ICT-related degrees contributes to the gender gap across all industries (even in Non-profits, men with ICT-specializations outnumber women), these gaps appear in somewhat different quantities, suggesting a need for a more nuanced discussion on gender gaps in STEM.

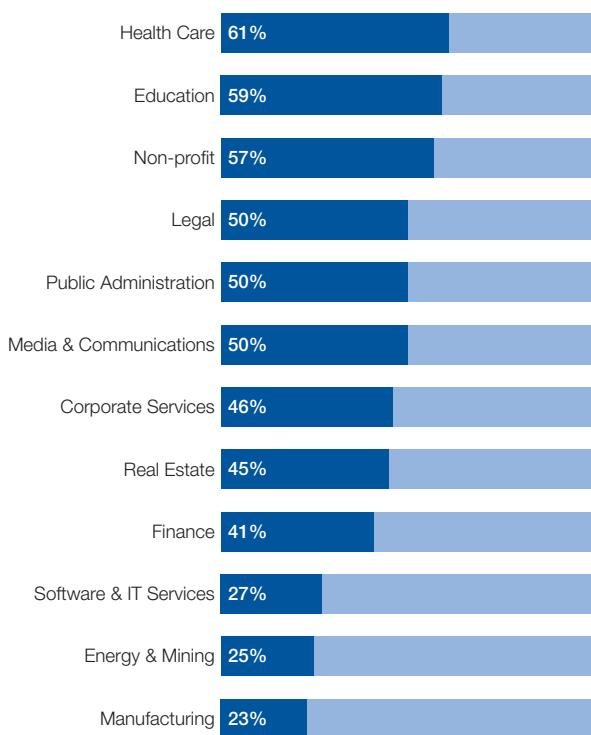
Comparing hiring trends to the presence of preferred talent for that industry highlights that talent shortages are unlikely to be the only factor holding back progress in low-parity industries. Although some divergences in graduates' field of study specializations account for a portion of this

variation, overall, the divergence in fields of study between men and women is more limited than the dispersion that is evident in industries that exhibit low gender parity. Furthermore, the World Economic Forum's research collaboration with LinkedIn has shown a strong correlation between industries with strong female representation in leadership and hiring for women, furthering the hypothesis that talent shortages are far from the only factor holding back progress in low-parity industries.

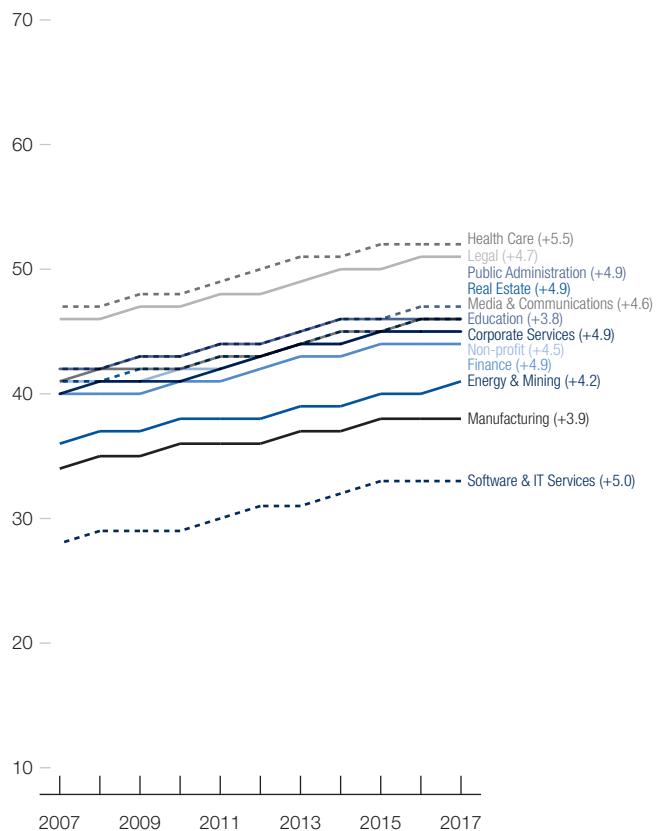
Despite a large and growing number of businesses taking proactive company-level action to address occupational gender imbalances, progression and leadership gaps, unconscious biases and systemic efforts focused on driving change at the industry or country level through public-private collaboration remain scarce. Analyses of local barriers to female economic participation across industries, constructive dialogue, shared objectives

Figure 16: Share and evolution of female hires, various industries

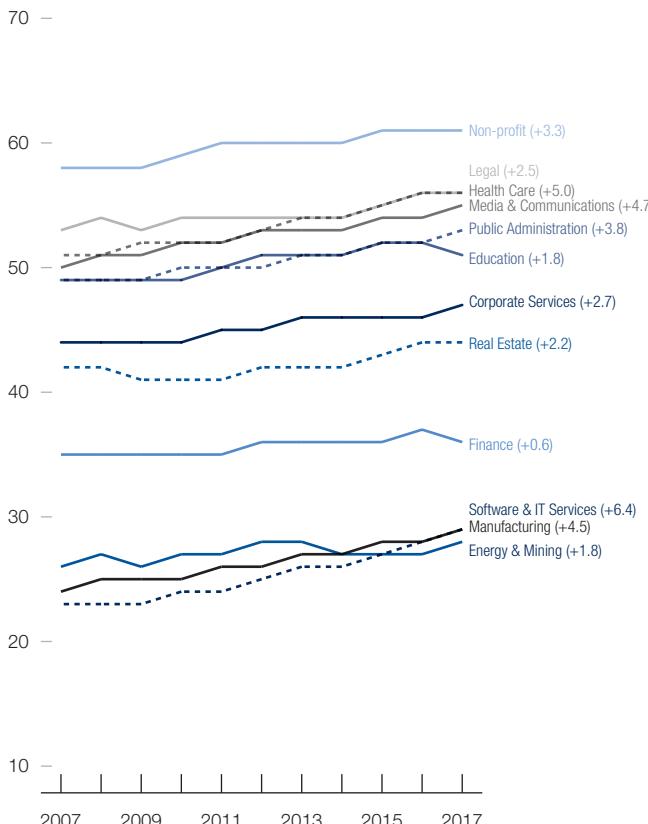
Female share of employment, by industry



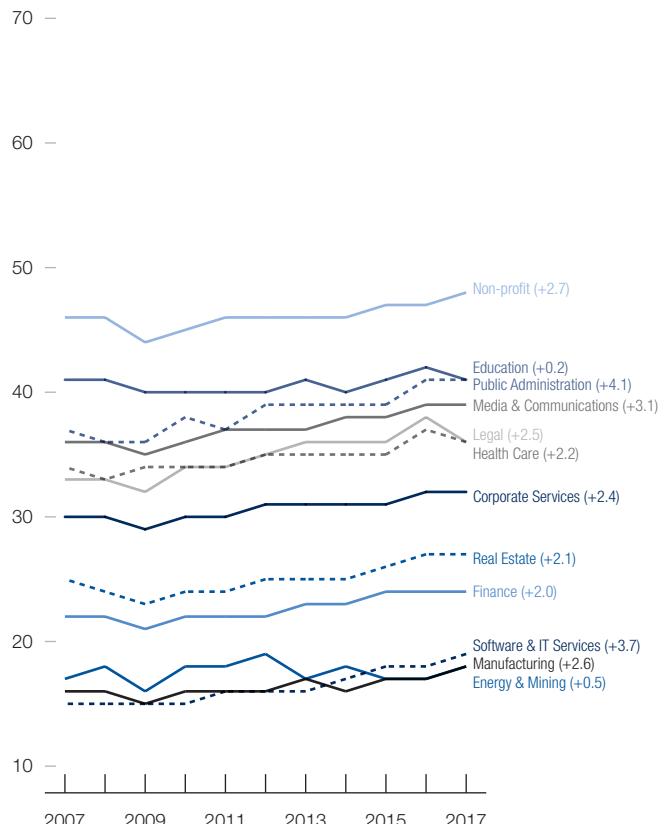
Evolution of female share of core talent pool (graduates of top 5 preferred degrees), by industry, 2007–17



Evolution of hiring of female talent, all roles, by industry, 2007–17



Evolution of hiring of female talent, leadership roles, by industry, 2007–17



Source: LinkedIn.

Figure 17: Distribution of tertiary-educated female and male talent (top 5 preferred degrees and all others), by industry

Corporate Services



■ Business management and administration ■ Computer science
■ Economics ■ Law ■ Psychology ■ Other

Manufacturing



■ Business management and administration ■ Computer science
■ Electrical and electronic engineering ■ Industrial engineering and management science
■ Mechanical engineering ■ Other

Education



■ Business management and administration ■ Computer science
■ Education ■ Life science ■ Psychology ■ Other

Media & Communications



■ Business management and administration ■ Computer science
■ Economics ■ Journalism, media and communication
■ Language and literature ■ Other

Energy & Mining



■ Business management and administration ■ Chemical engineering
■ Computer science ■ Electrical and electronic engineering
■ Mechanical engineering ■ Other

Non-profit



■ Business management and administration ■ Computer science
■ Education ■ Psychology ■ Sociology ■ Other

Finance



■ Business management and administration ■ Computer science
■ Economics ■ Law ■ Mathematics ■ Other

Public Administration



■ Business management and administration ■ Economics
■ Law ■ Political science ■ Public affairs ■ Other

Health Care



■ Business management and administration ■ Health science
■ Life science ■ Psychology ■ Science ■ Other

Real Estate



■ Business management and administration ■ Civil engineering
■ Economics ■ Education ■ Law ■ Other

Legal



■ Business management and administration ■ Language and literature
■ Law ■ Political science ■ Sociology ■ Other

Software & IT Services



■ Business management and administration ■ Computer science
■ Electrical and electronic engineering ■ Mathematics ■ Science ■ Other

Source: LinkedIn.

and unified action are rare in many countries, and a scarcity of cross-industry collaboration denies companies the benefits of shared learning and opportunities to pursue common goals and initiatives.

To help bridge this gap, the World Economic Forum and its constituents launched a public-private collaboration model that has been successful in accelerating progress on a number of these dimensions in seven countries to date. From 2012–2014, pilot task forces in Mexico, Japan, Turkey and South Korea convened public and private sector leaders with the capacity to bring more women into the economy, catalysing new collaboration and action at the national level. Current task forces in Chile, Argentina and Panama have also proven successful in building knowledge on the practices that advance female economic participation, providing a platform for public-private dialogue and sparking engagement and collaboration on gender issues. The World Economic Forum is exploring options to scale this model in collaboration with multilateral development agencies, national governments, businesses and civil society organizations wishing to use the model to accelerate country-level change on gender parity, particularly in light of the broader flux in labour markets.⁴³

Conclusion

The *Global Gender Gap Report 2017* provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of the global gender gap and of efforts and insights to close it. The Index points to potential role models by revealing those countries that—within 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 *Report's* detailed Country Profiles and online Data Explorer tool—available on the *Report* website (<http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2017/dataexplorer>)—not only allow users to understand how close each country has come to the equality benchmark in each of the four dimensions examined by the Index, but also provide a snapshot of the legal and social framework within which these outcomes are produced.

The magnitude of gender gaps in countries around the world is the combined result of various socioeconomic, policy and cultural variables. 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. 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.

The *Report* continues to highlight the strong correlation between a country's gender gap and its economic performance, and summarizes some of the latest research on the case for gender equality. This year, we also introduced a deeper analysis of gender gaps across industries and the role of gender-based occupational and skills imbalances. The *Report* highlights the message to policy-makers that countries that want to remain competitive and inclusive will need to make gender equality a critical part of their nation's human capital development. In particular, learning between countries and public-private cooperation within countries will be critical elements of closing the gender gap.

We hope that the information contained in the *Global Gender Gap Report* series will serve as a basis for continued benchmarking by countries on their progress towards gender equality, help support the case for closing gender gaps and encourage further research on policies and practices that are effective at promoting change.

Notes

1 Countries nominally affected by the complete removal of the cap on the *Report's* estimated earned income indicator include Brunei Darussalam, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates. Countries with a noticeable discrepancy in sex ratio at birth estimates between the *Report's* previous primary reference source for this indicator—the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's *World Factbook*—and its updated primary reference source—the United Nations Population Division's *World Population Prospects*—include Haiti, Kazakhstan and Pakistan. Both changes are discussed in detail below.

2 For some further discussion of this point see Hausmann, R., "Learning Without Theory", *Project Syndicate*, 2016.

3 Following a methodology originally developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Global Gender Gap Index estimates the average income earned by women, relative to income earned by men, in a calculation that takes into account a country's GDP per capita (US\$), the share of women and men in the labour force, and their mean nominal wages. To account for globally rising income levels, beginning with last year's edition, the *Report* no longer caps the maximum income per capita value considered in the calculation. This follows UNDP's own adjustment of the methodology and the fact that the US\$40,000 cap formerly used in previous editions of the Global Gender Gap Index had increasingly lost some of its ability to discern the level of gender-based income disparities among high-income nations such as the Nordics, the United States and the member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council. For a full overview of last year's methodology change, please refer to that edition's Appendix D.

4 Beginning with this year's edition, the *Report* utilizes the United Nations Population Division's *World Population Prospects* as its sole reference source for the sex ratio at birth indicator. Previous editions of the *Report* had utilized data from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's *World Factbook* as an alternative data source. With the exception of Haiti, Kazakhstan and Pakistan, discrepancies in reported values between the two data repositories are no more than 2% for all countries covered by the Index, resulting in minimal score differences in all cases.

5 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, S. and C. Wink, "Missing Women: Revisiting the Debate", *Feminist Economics*, vol. 9, no. 2–3, 2003, pp. 263–299.

6 This ratio is based on the standards used in the UNDP'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.

- 7 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).
- 8 As in previous editions of the Index, weights derived for the 2006 Index were used again this year to allow for comparisons over time. They may be revised in future editions to reflect the evolution of the gender gap over the past decade.
- 9 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.
- 10 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 the chapter and in all tables, figures and Country Profiles.
- 11 Since the indicators 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.
- 12 Women20 (W20) Dialogue Process, Germany, 2017, <http://www.w20-germany.org/the-w20/>.
- 13 See PwC, *Women in Work Index 2017*, <https://www.pwc.co.uk/services/economics-policy/insights/women-in-work-index.html>, accessed October 2017.
- 14 See McKinsey & Company, *The Power of Parity: How Advancing Women's Equality Can Add \$12 Trillion To Global Growth*, 2015.
- 15 See International Labour Organization (ILO), *Economic Impacts of Reducing the Gender Gap* (What Works Research Brief No. 10), 2017.
- 16 Ibid.
- 17 See European Institute for Gender Equality, *Economic Benefits of Gender Equality in the European Union*, <http://eige.europa.eu/gender-mainstreaming/policy-areas/economic-and-financial-affairs/economic-benefits-gender-equality>, accessed October 2017.
- 18 See Teignier, M. and D. Cuberes, *Aggregate Costs of Gender Gaps in the Labour Market: A Quantitative Estimate* (UB Economics Working Papers 2014/308), University of Barcelona, 2014.
- 19 See ILO and Asian Development Bank (ADB), *Women and labour markets in Asia—Rebalancing for Gender Equality*, 2011.
- 20 See World Bank Group, *Gender and Development in the Middle East and North Africa: Women in the Public Sphere*, 2004.
- 21 See, for example, the World Bank Group, *Gender and Economic Growth Assessments for Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda*, 2007.
- 22 See Chaaban, J. and W. Cunningham, *Measuring the Economic Gain of Investing in Girls: The Girl Effect Dividend*, (World Bank Policy Research Working Paper), World Bank, 2011.
- 23 See ILO and ADB, 2011.
- 24 See Williamson, K. and U. Gerdtham, *Impact on Economic Growth of Investing in Maternal and Newborn Health*, World Health Organization, 2006.
- 25 See OECD, *Women, Government and Policy Making in OECD Countries: Fostering Diversity for Inclusive Growth*, 2014.
- 26 See Goldman Sachs Global Markets Institute, *The Power of the Purse: Gender Equality and Middle-Class Spending*, 2009.
- 27 See Catalyst, *Buying Power: Global Women*, 2015, www.catalyst.org/knowledge/buying-power-global-women, and Silverstein and Sayre, "The Female Economy", *Harvard Business Review*, September 2009.
- 28 See Schwab, K., *The Fourth Industrial Revolution*, World Economic Forum, 2016.
- 29 See Leader-Chivee, L., *New Study: Diversity Drives Serial Innovation*, Inc.com, 2013, and Deloitte, *Waiter, is That Inclusion in My Soup? A New Recipe to Improve Business Performance*, 2012.
- 30 See McKinsey & Company, *Women Matter*, 2013, and Credit Suisse Research Institute, *Gender diversity and corporate performance*, 2012.
- 31 See Galbreath, J., "Are there Gender-Related Influences on Corporate Sustainability? A study of women on Boards", *Journal of Management & Organization*, vol. 17, no. 1, 2011, pp. 17-38.
- 32 See Blau, F., and L. Kahn, *The Gender Wage Gap: Extent, Trends, and Explanations*, National Bureau of Economic Research, 2016, <http://www.nber.org/papers/w21913>, and Schieder, Jessica and Elise Gould, "Women's work" and the Gender Pay Gap: How Discrimination, Societal Norms, and Other Forces Affect Women's Occupational Choices—and Their Pay,,Economic Policy Institute, 2016.
- 33 See Briggs, Philippa and Raul Zambrano, *Doubling Digital Opportunities: Enhancing Inclusion of Women & Girls in the Information Society*, International Telecommunication Union (ITU), 2013.
- 34 See Terrell, Josh, Andrew Kofink, Justin Middleton, Clarissa Rainear, Emerson Murphy-Hill, Chris Parnin and Jon Stallings, *Gender Differences and Bias in Open Source: Pull Request Acceptance of Women versus Men*, PeerJ Preprints, July 26, 2016. doi:10.7287/peerj.preprints.1733v2.
- 35 See *The Global Human Capital Report*, 2017.
- 36 See European Commission, *Women Active in the ICT Sector*, 2013.
- 37 See Seron, Carroll, Susan S. Silbey, Erin Cech, Brian Rubineau, "Persistence Is Cultural: Professional Socialization and the Reproduction of Sex Segregation", *Work and Occupations*, vol. 43, no. 2, 2015, pp. 178–214; Fouad, Nadya A., Romila Singh, Mary E. Fitzpatrick and Jane P. Liu, *Stemming the Tide: Why Women Leave Engineering*, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 2011; and Scott, A., F. K. Klein and U. Onovakpuri, *Tech Leavers Survey: A First-of-its-Kind Analysis of Why People Voluntarily Left Jobs in Tech*, 2017.
- 38 See Blau and Kahn, 2016, and Schieder and Gould, 2016.
- 39 See Levanon, Asaf, Paula England and Paul Allison, "Occupational Feminization and Pay: Assessing Causal Dynamics Using 1950–2000 U.S. Census Data", *Social Forces*, vol. 88, no. 2, 2009, pp. 865–91, doi:10.1353/sof.0.0264.
- 40 See International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), *Investing in the Care Economy: A Gender Analysis of Employment Stimulus in Seven OECD Countries*, 2016.
- 41 Seen through the prism of LinkedIn data, 'hiring' refers to individuals who indicated that they moved companies in a given reference year by featuring a new role on their LinkedIn profile.
- 42 LinkedIn's analysis is based on data from more than 100 countries for which membership information was available by gender for at least 67% of registered members. The top 20 countries (by total number of member profiles) meeting these coverage criteria are: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, France, Germany, India, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Russian Federation, Spain, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States. Industry affiliation is based on the primary role featured by members on their LinkedIn profile during the reference year. Selected industries are: Corporate Services, Education, Energy and Mining, Finance, Healthcare, Legal, Manufacturing, Media and Communications, Non-profit, Public Administration, Real Estate and Software and IT Services.
- 43 See <https://www.weforum.org/projects/closing-the-gender-gap-gender-parity-task-forces>.

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Appendix A: Regional and Income Group Classifications, 2017

Table A1: Global Gender Gap Index 2017, regional classifications

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

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	NORTH AMERICA	SOUTH ASIA	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	WESTERN EUROPE
Australia	Albania	Argentina	Algeria	Canada	Bangladesh	Angola	Austria
Brunei Darussalam	Armenia	Bahamas	Bahrain	United States	Bhutan	Benin	Belgium
Cambodia	Azerbaijan	Barbados	Egypt		India	Botswana	Cyprus
China	Belarus	Belize	Iran, Islamic Rep.		Maldives	Burkina Faso	Denmark
Fiji*	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bolivia	Israel		Nepal	Burundi	Finland
Indonesia	Bulgaria	Brazil	Jordan		Pakistan	Cameroon	France
Japan	Croatia	Chile	Kuwait		Sri Lanka	Cape Verde	Germany
Korea, Rep.	Czech Republic	Colombia	Lebanon			Chad	Greece
Lao PDR	Estonia	Costa Rica	Mauritania			Côte d'Ivoire	Iceland
Malaysia	Georgia	Cuba	Morocco			Ethiopia	Ireland
Mongolia	Hungary	Dominican Republic	Qatar			Gambia, The	Italy
Myanmar*	Kazakhstan	Ecuador	Saudi Arabia			Ghana	Luxembourg
New Zealand	Kyrgyz Republic	El Salvador	Syria			Guinea	Malta
Philippines	Latvia	Guatemala	Tunisia			Kenya	Netherlands
Singapore	Lithuania	Honduras	Turkey			Lesotho	Norway
Thailand	Macedonia, FYR	Jamaica	United Arab Emirates			Liberia	Portugal
Timor-Leste	Moldova	Mexico	Yemen			Madagascar	Spain
Vietnam	Montenegro	Nicaragua				Malawi	Sweden
	Poland	Panama				Mali	Switzerland
	Romania	Paraguay				Mauritius	United Kingdom
	Russian Federation	Peru				Mozambique	
	Serbia	Suriname				Namibia	
	Slovak Republic	Uruguay				Nigeria	
	Slovenia	Venezuela				Rwanda	
	Tajikistan					Senegal	
	Ukraine					South Africa	
						Swaziland	
						Tanzania	
						Uganda	
						Zimbabwe	

* New countries in 2017

Appendix A: Regional and Income Group Classification, 2017 (cont'd.)

Table A2: Global Gender Gap Index 2017, income classifications

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

LOW INCOME (US\$ 1,005 OR LESS)	LOWER-MIDDLE INCOME (US\$ 1,006–3,955)	UPPER-MIDDLE INCOME (US\$ 3,956–12,235)	HIGH INCOME (US\$ 12,236 OR MORE)
Benin	Angola	Albania	Australia
Burkina Faso	Armenia	Algeria	Austria
Burundi	Bangladesh	Argentina	Bahamas
Chad	Bhutan	Azerbaijan	Bahrain
Ethiopia	Bolivia	Belarus	Barbados
Gambia, The	Cambodia	Belize	Belgium
Guinea	Cameroon	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Brunei Darussalam
Liberia	Cape Verde	Botswana	Canada
Madagascar	Côte d'Ivoire	Brazil	Chile
Malawi	Egypt	Bulgaria	Cyprus
Mali	El Salvador	China	Czech Republic
Mozambique	Georgia	Colombia	Denmark
Nepal	Ghana	Costa Rica	Estonia
Rwanda	Guatemala	Croatia	Finland
Senegal	Honduras	Cuba	France
Tanzania	India	Dominican Republic	Germany
Uganda	Indonesia	Ecuador	Greece
Zimbabwe	Jordan	Fiji*	Hungary
	Kenya	Iran, Islamic Rep.	Iceland
	Kyrgyz Republic	Jamaica	Ireland
	Lao PDR	Kazakhstan	Israel
	Lesotho	Lebanon	Italy
	Mauritania	Macedonia, FYR	Japan
	Moldova	Malaysia	Korea, Rep.
	Mongolia	Maldives	Kuwait
	Morocco	Mauritius	Latvia
	Myanmar*	Mexico	Lithuania
	Nicaragua	Montenegro	Luxembourg
	Nigeria	Namibia	Malta
	Pakistan	Panama	Netherlands
	Philippines	Paraguay	New Zealand
	Sri Lanka	Peru	Norway
	Swaziland	Romania	Poland
	Syria	Russian Federation	Portugal
	Tajikistan	Serbia	Qatar
	Timor-Leste	South Africa	Saudi Arabia
	Tunisia	Suriname	Singapore
	Ukraine	Thailand	Slovak Republic
	Vietnam	Turkey	Slovenia
	Yemen	Venezuela	Spain
			Sweden
			Switzerland
			United Arab Emirates
			United Kingdom
			United States
			Uruguay

Note: Income group categories are taken from the World Bank, which classifies economies into four income categories based on GNI per capita (current US\$): high income, upper-middle income, lower-middle income and low income. Classifications as of July 2017 update.

* New countries in 2017

Part 2

Country Profiles

User's Guide: Exploring the Global Gender Gap Index Data

This year's edition of the *Global Gender Gap Report* is complemented by a digital portal, which provides detailed Country Profiles of all 144 countries featured in the Index as well as a Data Explorer tool enabling the reader to explore detailed Index results, rankings and comparisons by country, region, indicator and subindex.

The Global Gender Gap Data Explorer can be found at <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2017/dataexplorer>.

In addition, static PDF versions of all Country Profiles are available on the *Report* website and featured in Part 2 of the *Report*. Finally, an Excel spreadsheet containing this year's Index results in machine-readable format may also be requested from the *Report* website.

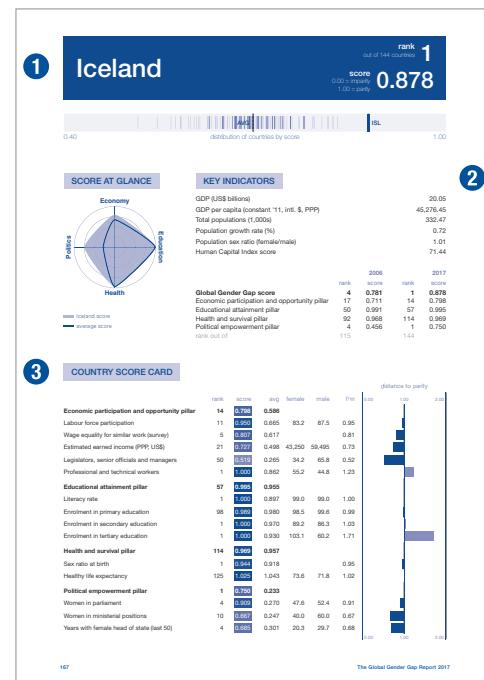
While these various ways and formats of accessing the *Report*'s data contain exactly the same information, it is our intention to make this information useful to the widest possible audience by meeting the needs of different groups of readers and stakeholders. This **User's Guide** aims to provide an intuitive overview of the various means of exploring and interpreting the *Global Gender Gap Report* 2017 data, for the specialist and generalist reader alike.

Country Profiles

Country Profiles are available on the online Data Explorer (available at <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2017/dataexplorer>) and in Part 2 of the *Report*. They're formatted identically in both locations.

Country Rank, Score and Performance at a Glance

The first section (1) presents each country's overall Global Gender Gap Index 2017 rank out of the 144 reviewed countries and its progress towards closing the gender gap and achieving full gender parity, represented on a 0-to-1 scale.¹ The radar chart on the top left-hand side of each Country Profile gives an overview of the country's scores for each of the four subindexes relative to the equality benchmark and the global average score of all countries in the Index weighted by population across all 144 countries. In addition, the bar chart at the top of the page shows

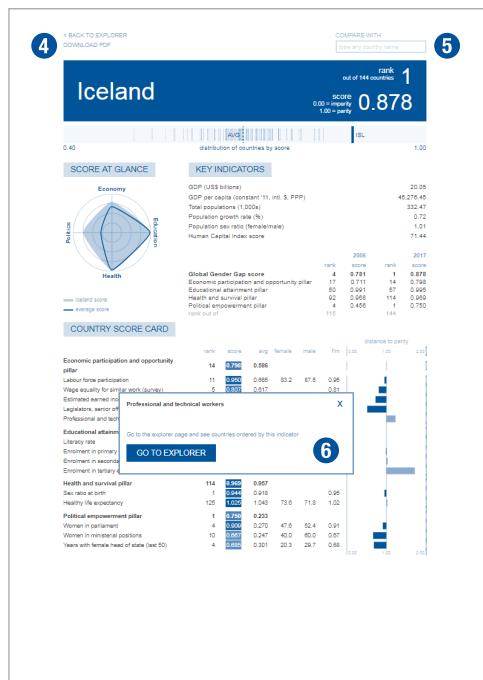


each country's position on the Global Gender Gap Index relative to the spread of all countries and the global population weighted average. Note that the bar has been truncated at 0.40 to enhance legibility.

Key Indicators

The second section (2) provides economic and demographic headline indicators for each country. The “—” symbol indicates where data was unavailable. For a full overview of the Key Indicators featured in the Country Profile, please refer to the **Overview of Indicators** section below.

In addition, the section summarizes the country's performance on the Index this year compared to the first year in which the country was featured in the Global Gender Gap Index, providing a measure of the country's overall progress over time. Note that since the exact number and list of countries included in the *Report* changes every year, rank changes, or lack thereof, alone are an imperfect measure of a country's performance over time. A country's score change is a more exact measure of its progress towards closing the gender gap.



Country Score Card

The third section (3) of each Country Profile provides an overview of each country's ranks and scores on the four subindexes of the *Global Gender Gap Report 2017*, as well as on the individual indicators that compose each subindex. For each of the indicators that enter into the Global Gender Gap Index, column one displays the country's rank; column two displays the country's score; column three displays the population-weighted sample average (out of 144 countries); column four displays the female value; column five displays the male value; and, finally, column six displays the female-to-male ratio. The female and male values are displayed rounded to one decimal in order to facilitate reading. However, exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The “—” symbol indicates where data was not available. Country scores are highlighted by a colour scale—ranging in 20% intervals from light blue (0.0–0.2; worst) to dark blue (0.8–1.0; best)—to help the reader visually interpret the Index results. To calculate the Index, all ratios were truncated at the parity benchmark of 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) indicators. For further details on the Index methodology, please refer to the **Construction of the Index** section in Part 1.

The bar charts visually display the magnitude of female-to-male ratio imbalances for each of the 14 indicators, allowing the reader to see clearly when the female-to-male ratio is above or below the gender parity benchmark. Values above 1 (the parity benchmark) favour women and values below 1 favour men. Please note that the parity benchmark is 1 for all indicators except sex

ratio at birth (0.944) and healthy life expectancy (1.06). Therefore, the parity benchmark of 1 in the bar charts for these two indicators is not strictly accurate. In the few cases where the ratio exceeds the scale of the bar chart (which ends at 2), the reader should refer to the number under the “female-to-male ratio” column for the actual value.

Finally, the online version of the Country Profile reader (available at <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2017/dataexplorer>) provides mouse-over definitions and explanations of all indicators by clicking on the corresponding “score” field. From the blue **Go to Explorer** button in the pop-up dialogue field, detailed rankings for the selected indicator may also be directly accessed in the Data Explorer tool.

For a full, non-technical explanation and overview of each indicator composing the Global Gender Gap Index, please refer to the section **Overview of Indicators** below.

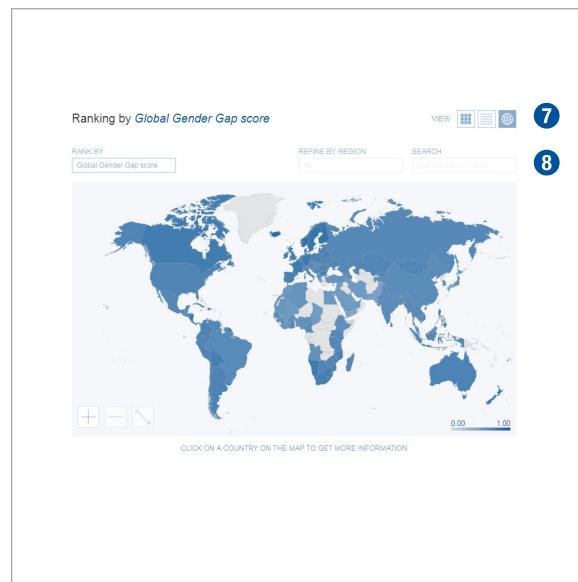
Data Explorer Online Features

A number of additional features may be accessed in the online Data Explorer (available at <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2017/dataexplorer>). The reader has the possibility to switch between Country Profiles and interactive Index rankings in a tile, bar chart or world map format by clicking on the menu option at the top-left corner of the page (4). There is also the possibility to directly compare two countries side-by-side by clicking on the menu option in the top-right corner of the page (5). Finally, the reader may directly access a shortcut to the rankings for a specific indicator by clicking on the blue **Go to Explorer** button in the dialogue field in the Country Score Card section (6).

Interactive Ranking Tables

By clicking on the menu button at the top-right corner of the Data Explorer (7), the interactive rankings may be switched between a tile view, which visualizes countries' overall performance on each subindex for context; a bar chart view, which depicts a country's performance for the selected indicator relative to other countries; and a world map view, which allows the reader to explore geographical trends and patterns. In the map view, countries are highlighted by an extended colour scale to enhance contrast and readability—ranging in 20% intervals from dark grey (0.0–0.2; worst) to dark blue (0.8–1.0; best).

In addition, the reader has the possibility to: switch between selected indicators, narrow selection to a specific region or go directly to the results for a specific country of interest through the menu strip at the top of the Data Explorer (8).



Country Comparison

The **Country Comparison Tool** (9) can be accessed through the menu option at the top-right corner of the Country Profile view. It enables a side-by-side view of indicators for the selected comparison country relative to the original country selected in the Country Profile view of the Data Explorer. The reader may return to the original view by clicking on the **Back to Country** menu option at the top-left corner of the page or may continue exploring the data by clicking through to the other views of the Data Explorer.

Overview of Indicators

This section provides a non-technical explanation and overview of the meaning and definition of each indicator featured in the Global Gender Gap Index. For a more technical exposition, including full methodological details regarding Index construction, please refer to the separate section **Construction of the Index** in Part 1 of the *Report*.

Key Indicators

The indicators in this section present a range of important data points and factors that can be read in parallel with the Global Gender Gap Index indicators to contextualize gender gap outcomes in the country.

- **GDP (current US\$ billions).** Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using current 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. Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators* database, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international dollars).** GDP per capita PPP 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 US dollar has in the United States. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars. Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators* database, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Total population (thousands of inhabitants).** People of all ages living in the country as of July 2017, regardless of residency 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). Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision* (accessed September 2017).
- **Population growth rate (annual percentage).** Annual population growth rate is the increase in a country's population during a period of time, usually one year, expressed as a percentage of the population at the start of that period. It reflects the number of births and deaths during a period and the number of people migrating to and from a country. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision* (accessed September 2017).
- **Population sex ratio (female/male).** The female-to-male population sex ratio is the number of females per 1,000 males in the population of a society. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision* (accessed September 2017).
- **Global Human Capital Index score (%).** Source is the World Economic Forum's *Global Human Capital Report* 2017. A country's overall score on the World Economic Forum's Global Human Capital Index can roughly be interpreted as a percentage measure of the degree to which a country is successful in developing and deploying the full range of its people's human capital potential.

Country Score Card

This section provides details on every indicator benchmarked to determine the country's Global Gender Gap Index 2017 performance. Each indicator is placed in one of the Index's four thematic subindexes: Economic Participation and Opportunity; Educational Attainment; Health and Survival; and Political Empowerment. Data updates are not necessarily made annually by all countries for all major international databases. Data older than 10 years was considered to be of insufficient relevance for the Index. However, our aim is to monitor the condition of women across the widest possible range of countries. Therefore, to enable certain countries to meet our data availability threshold (12 out of 14 indicators), we have, in exceptional circumstances, used secondary sources of data or re-used individual data points from previous editions of the *Report*.

Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex

- **Female, male 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. Labour force data doesn't take into account workers employed abroad. The dataset includes data as reported and ILO estimates for missing data. Source: *ILOSTAT, Modelled Estimates, Labour force participation rate by sex and age, 2016 or latest available data* (accessed September 2017).
- **Wage equality between women and men for similar work.** 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 normalized 0-to-1 scale. Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey, 2016-17*.
- **Female, male estimated earned income (US\$, PPP).** Measures the amount of income that women and men in a country receive in the aggregate. Estimated using the proportion of working women and men, their relative wages, and overall GDP of the country in question. Source: World Economic Forum calculation based on the methodology of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s *Human Development Report 2007/2008*.

- **Female, male legislators, senior officials and managers (%).** The ratio of women to men employed in senior roles, defined by the International Labour Organization as those who plan, direct, coordinate and evaluate the overall activities of enterprises, governments and other organizations, or of organizational units within them, and formulate and review their policies, laws, rules and regulations. Corresponds to Major Group 1 of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08).² Source: *ILOSTAT, Annual Indicators, Employment by occupation*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Female, male professional and technical workers (%).** The ratio of women to men employed in professional and technical roles, defined by the International Labour Organization as those who increase the existing stock of knowledge, apply scientific or artistic concepts and theories or those who perform technical and related tasks that require advanced knowledge and skill. Corresponds to the sum of Major Groups 2 and 3 of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08). Source: *ILOSTAT, Annual Indicators, Employment by occupation*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).

Educational Attainment Subindex

- **Female, male literacy rate (%).** Percentage of the population aged 15 and over with the ability to both read and write and make simple arithmetic calculations. Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017). When not available, data is sourced from United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Reports 2009*, most recent year available between 1997 and 2007.
- **Female, male net primary education enrolment rate (%).** Percentage of girls and boys in the official primary school age range who are enrolled in either primary or secondary education. Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Female, male net secondary education enrolment rate (%).** Percentage of girls and boys in the official age range for secondary education who are enrolled in secondary education. Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).

- **Female, male tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%).**

Total enrolment in tertiary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the most recent five-year age cohort 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 students to seek education abroad. Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).

Health and Survival Subindex

- **Sex ratio at birth (%).** Refers to the number of boys born alive per 100 girls born alive. Data is converted to a female-over-male value. Biologically, this ratio should vary little and female births should be about 94.4% of male births. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision* (accessed September 2017).
- **Female, male healthy life expectancy (years).** Average number of years that a person can expect to live in full health, calculated by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury. Source: World Health Organization, *Global Health Observatory* database, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).

Political Empowerment Subindex

- **Women in parliament (%).** Percentage of women holding parliamentary seats. In instances where a parliamentary system is bicameral, the figure used is the one for the lower house. Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union, *Women in National Parliaments* database. Data reflects information provided by National Parliaments by 1 September 2017.
- **Women in ministerial positions (%).** Percentage of women holding ministerial portfolios. Some overlap between ministers and heads of government that also hold a ministerial portfolio may occur. Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union, *Women in Politics 2017*, reflecting appointments as of 1 January 2017. Data is updated every two years.
- **Years with female head of state (last 50 years).** The number of years in the past fifty-year period for which a woman has held a post equivalent to an elected head of state or head of government in the country. Source: World Economic Forum calculations, reflecting situation as of 30 June 2017.

Selected Contextual Data

The final section compiles a selection of contextual data that provides a more comprehensive overview of the country's gender gap and includes social and policy indicators, highlighting a wide range of factors of relevance to closing global gender gaps. The data presented was not used to calculate the Global Gender Gap Index. The indicators in this section are displayed in nine broad categories: workforce participation; economic leadership; access to assets; political leadership; family; care; education and skills; graduates by degree type; and health.

When both data points are available and relevant, female data is displayed first, and male data is displayed second, followed by the female-to-male ratio. A number of indicators not following this structure is clearly highlighted and, where relevant, explained further by superscripted notes at the bottom of each country profile. The “—” symbol indicates where data was not available. Column fields for indicators not following the standard data structure are blank.

Workforce Participation

- **Non-discrimination laws, hiring women.**

Consolidated survey response—representing the expert view of local practitioners in family, labour and criminal law—answering the question: “Does the law mandate non-discrimination based on gender in hiring?”. Source: World Bank, *Women, Business and the Law 2016: Getting to Equal* dataset (accessed September 2017).

- **Female, male youth not in employment or education (%).**

Proportion of people aged 15–24 not in employment and not in education or training. Source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT, Annual Indicators, Share of youth not in employment and not in education*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).

- **Adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force).**

Adult unemployment refers to the share of the labour force aged 15–64 that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labour force and unemployment differ by country. Source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT, Annual Indicators, Unemployment rate by sex and age*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).

- **Female, male discouraged job seekers (as % of total female, male economically inactive population).** Discouraged job-seekers refer to those persons of working age who, during a specified reference period, were without work and available for work but did not look for work in the recent past for specific reasons (for example, believing that there were no jobs available, believing there were none for which they would qualify, or having given up hope of finding employment). Source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT, Annual Indicators, Discouraged job-seekers by sex and age*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).

- **Workers in informal employment (as % of total female, male employment).**

Informal employment refers to workers holding informal jobs, whether employed by formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or as paid domestic workers by households. Employees are considered to have informal jobs if their employment relationship is, in law or in practice, not subject to national labour legislation, income taxation, social protection or entitlement to certain employment benefits (such as paid annual or sick leave). Source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT, Informal employment and informal sector as a percent of employment by sex*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).

- **High-skilled share of labour force (%).** Measures the proportion of a country's working-age population with a tertiary degree (ISCED 5–8)³ that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work.

Source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT, Annual Indicators, Labour force participation rate by sex and education*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).

- **Part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment).**

Part-time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part-time employment differ by country. Source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT, Annual Indicators, Incidence of part-time employment by sex*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).

- **Contributing family workers (as % of female, male labour force).** Contributing family worker refers to a person who holds a self-employment job in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household, and who cannot be regarded as a partner because of the degree of his or her commitment to the operation of the establishment, in terms of the working time or other factors to be determined by national circumstances, is not at a level comparable with that of the head of the establishment. Source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT, Annual Indicators, Employment by sex and status in employment*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Own-account workers (as % of female, male labour force).** Own-account workers refers to those self-employed who do not hire paid employees on a continuous basis but may have assistance from contributing family workers (unpaid employed who usually live in same household and are related to family members). Source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT, Employment by sex and status in employment*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Average minutes spent on work per day (female, male) and Proportion of work spent on unpaid work per day (female, male).** Measures the average minutes spent per day on 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. Source: OECD, *Database on Gender Equality*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).

Economic Leadership

- **Law mandates equal pay.** Consolidated survey response—representing the expert view of local practitioners in family, labour and criminal law—answering the question: “Does the law mandate equal remuneration for work of equal value?”. Source: World Bank, *Women, Business and the Law 2016: Getting to Equal* dataset (accessed September 2017).
- **Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership.** Response to the survey question: “In your country, to what extent do companies 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)”. Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey 2016-17*.

- **Share of women on boards of listed companies (%).** 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. Source: OECD, *iLibrary* online database, 2016 (accessed September 2017).
- **Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms).** Refers to the percentage of firms in the private sector with a woman among the principal owners. Source: World Bank, *Enterprise Surveys* database, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Firms with female top managers (% of firms).** Refers to the percentage of firms in the private sector who report having 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. Source: World Bank, *Enterprise Surveys* database, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Employers (as % of female, male labour force).** Employers refers to those who are “self-employed”, in the sense that their remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced, and who, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employees. Source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT, Employment by sex and status in employment*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **R&D personnel (female, male).** Measures the percentage of male and female workers employed directly on 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. Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).

Access to Assets

- **Percentage of women/men with an account at a financial institution (%).** Measures the percentage of women and men who report having an account (self or jointly with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution. Source: World Bank, *Global Financial Inclusion Database*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).

- **Women's access to financial services.** Refers to whether women and men have equal access to financial service. Data originally recorded on a 0-to-1 scale, which has been converted to a qualitative statement (“yes”, “no”, “part”) to avoid confusion with the data structure elsewhere in the *Report*. Source: OECD, *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2015 (GID-DB)* (accessed September 2017).
- **Inheritance rights for daughters.** Refers to whether daughters and sons have equal inheritance rights. Data originally recorded on a 0-to-1 scale, which has been converted to a qualitative statement (“yes”, “no”, “part”) to avoid confusion with the data structure elsewhere in the *Report*. Source: OECD, *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2015 (GID-DB)* (accessed September 2017).
- **Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership and Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership.** Refers to whether women and men have equal and secure access to land use, control and ownership and whether women and men have equal and secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership. Data originally recorded on a 0-to-1 scale, which has been converted to a qualitative statement (“yes”, “no”, “part”) to avoid confusion with the data structure elsewhere in the *Report*. Source: OECD, *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2015 (GID-DB)* (accessed September 2017).
- **Mean monthly earnings (local currency unit, thousands).** Mean earnings of employees, in local currency units, in nominal terms—meaning not adjusted for inflation. The figure excludes employer's contribution to social security and pension schemes. Source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT, Mean nominal monthly earnings of employees by sex and economic activity (Local currency)*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).

Political Leadership

- **Year women received right to vote and Years since any women received voting rights.** Refers to the year in which the right to vote or stand for election on a universal and equal basis was recognized. Where two years are shown, the first refers to the first partial recognition of the right to vote or stand for election. Source: United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2009*.
- **Number of female heads of state to date.** Source: World Economic Forum calculations, situation as of 30 June 2017.

- **Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections and Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections.** Consolidated survey response—representing the expert view of local practitioners in family, labour and criminal law—answering the questions: “What are the quotas for women representatives on candidate lists in national elections?” and “What are the quotas for women representatives on candidate lists in local elections?”. Source: World Bank, *Women, Business and the Law 2016: Getting to Equal* dataset (accessed September 2017).
- **Voluntary political party quotas.** Source: International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, Stockholm University and Inter-Parliamentarian Union, *Quota Project, Global Database of Quotas for women* (accessed September 2017); www.quotaproject.org.
- **Seats held in upper house (%).** Percentage of women in the upper house or first chamber of parliament, where applicable. Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union, *Women in National Parliaments*. Data reflects information provided by National Parliaments by 1 September 2017.

Family

- **Average length of single life (years) (female, male).** 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. Source: United Nations Statistics Division, *Statistics and Indicators on Women and Men in Families*, 2013 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Proportion of individuals married by age 25 (female, male).** Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Marriage Data 2015* (accessed September 2017).
- **Mean age of women at the birth of the first child (years).** 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. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision* (accessed September 2017).
- **Average number of children per woman.** 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. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision* (accessed September 2017).

- **Women with unmet demand for family planning (%)**. Percentage of married women aged 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning, i.e. who do not want any more children for the next two years and who are not using contraception. Source: OECD, *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2015 (GID-DB)* (accessed September 2017).
- **Potential support ratio (%)**. The ratio of people living in the country aged 15–64 as a percentage of the population aged 65 and above, as of July 2016. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision* (accessed September 2017).
- **Total dependency ratio (%)**. The ratio of people living in the country aged under 15 and 65 and above as a percentage of the population between age 15 and 64, as of July 2016. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision* (accessed September 2017).
- **Parity of parental rights in marriage and Parity of parental rights after divorce**. Refers to legal guardianship of a child during marriage and to custody rights over a child after divorce. Data originally recorded on a 0-to-1 scale, which has been converted to a qualitative statement (“yes”, “no”, “part”) to avoid confusion with the data structure elsewhere in the Report. Source: OECD, *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2015 (GID-DB)* (accessed September 2017).

Care

- **Length of parental leave (days) and Provider of parental leave benefits**. Consolidated survey responses—representing the expert view of local practitioners in family, labour and criminal law—answering the questions: “What is the length of paid parental leave?”, “Who pays parental leave benefits?” and “What percentage of wages is paid during parental leave?”. Source: World Bank, *Women, Business and the Law 2016: Getting to Equal* dataset (accessed September 2017).
- **Length of maternity / paternity leave (days), Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave and Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits**. Consolidated survey responses—representing the expert view of local practitioners in family, labour and criminal law—answering the questions: “What is the length of paid maternity / paternity leave?”, “Who pays maternity / paternity leave benefits?” and “What percentage of wages is paid during maternity / paternity leave?”. Source: World Bank, *Women, Business and the Law 2016: Getting to Equal* dataset (accessed September 2017).

- **Government supports or provides childcare**. Consolidated survey response—representing the expert view of local practitioners in family, labour and criminal law—answering the question: “Does the government support or provide childcare services?”. Source: World Bank, *Women, Business and the Law 2016: Getting to Equal* dataset (accessed September 2017).
- **Government provides child allowance to parents**. Consolidated survey response—representing the expert view of local practitioners in family, labour and criminal law—answering the question: “Does the government provide a child allowance to parents?”. Source: World Bank, *Women, Business and the Law 2016: Getting to Equal* dataset (accessed September 2017).

Education and Skills

- **Percentage of out-of-school children of primary school age (female, male)**. Measures the male and female share of the total number of out-of-school children of primary school age. Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25 and over)**. Percentage of the population aged 25 and over with at least a primary education (ISCED 1). Data is cumulative, which means that those with secondary education and above are counted in the figures. Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25–54)**. Percentage of the population aged 25–54 with at least a primary education (ISCED 1). Data is cumulative, which means that those with secondary education and above are counted in the figures. Source: Lutz et al., *IIASA/VID Educational Attainment Model, GET Projection*, 2015, Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital (accessed September 2017); Barro and Lee, “A New Data Set of Educational Attainment in the World, 1950–2010”, *Journal of Development Economics*, 2010 (accessed September 2017).
- **Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 65 and over)**. Percentage of the population aged 65 and over with at least a primary education (ISCED 1). Data is cumulative, which means that those with secondary education and above are counted in the figures. Source: Lutz et al., 2015, and Barro and Lee, 2010, op. cit. (accessed September 2017).

- **Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age (female, male) (%).** Measures the male and female share of the total number of out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age. Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25 and over).** Percentage of the population aged 25 and over with at least a secondary education (ISCED 2–4). This data is cumulative, which means that those with tertiary education are counted in the figures. Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25–54).** Percentage of the population aged 25–54 with at least a secondary education (ISCED 2–4). This data is cumulative, which means that those with tertiary education are counted in the figures. Source: Lutz et al., 2015, and Barro and Lee, 2010, op. cit. (accessed September 2017).
- **Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 65 and over).** Percentage of the population aged 65 and over with at least a secondary education (ISCED 2–4). This data is cumulative, which means that those with tertiary education are counted in the figures. Source: Lutz et al., 2015, and Barro and Lee, 2010, op. cit. (accessed September 2017).
- **Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25 and over).** Percentage of the population aged 25 and over with a tertiary education (ISCED 5–8). Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25–54).** Percentage of the population aged 25–54 with a tertiary education (ISCED 5–8). Source: Lutz et al., 2015, and Barro and Lee, 2010, op. cit. (accessed September 2017).
- **Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 65 and over).** Percentage of the population aged 65 and over with a tertiary education (ISCED 5–8). Source: Lutz et al., 2015, and Barro and Lee, 2010, op. cit. (accessed September 2017).
- **PhD graduates (female, male).** Measures the percentage of graduates from tertiary (ISCED 8) doctoral or equivalent level programmes, expressed as a percentage of total graduates from tertiary education programmes (ISCED 5–8). A graduate is a person who, during the reference academic year, has successfully completed an education programme. Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male).** Refers to the proportion of individuals who used the internet from any location in the last three months. Source: World International Telecommunications Union, *ICT Indicators* database, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).

Graduates by Degree Type

- **Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary (female, male).** Measures the percentage of female and male graduates in ISCED 5–8 programmes in Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary (% of total number of graduates). Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in Arts and Humanities (female, male).** Measures the percentage of female and male graduates in ISCED 5–8 programmes in Arts and Humanities (% of total number of graduates). Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in Business, Administration and Law (female, male).** Measures the percentage of female and male graduates in ISCED 5–8 programmes in Business, Administration and Law (% of total number of graduates). Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in Education (female, male).** Measures the percentage of female and male graduates in ISCED 5–8 programmes in Education (% of total number of graduates). Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (female, male).** Measures the percentage of female and male graduates in ISCED 5–8 programmes in Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (% of total number of graduates). Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).

- **Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in Health and Welfare (female, male).** Measures the percentage of female and male graduates in ISCED 5-8 programmes in Health and Welfare (% of total number of graduates). Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in Information and Communication Technologies (female, male).** Measures the percentage of female and male graduates in ISCED 5-8 programmes in Information and Communication Technologies (% of total number of graduates). Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in Natural Sciences, Mathematics and Statistics (female, male).** Measures the percentage of female and male graduates in ISCED 5-8 programmes in Natural Sciences, Mathematics and Statistics (% of total number of graduates). Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in Services (female, male).** Measures the percentage of female and male graduates in ISCED 5-8 programmes in Services (% of total number of graduates). Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in Social Sciences, Journalism and Information (female, male).** Measures the percentage of female and male graduates in ISCED 5-8 programmes in Social Sciences, Journalism and Information (% of total number of graduates). Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Mortality due to non-communicable diseases, age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).** Measures the age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population for non-communicable diseases, including malignant neoplasms (all forms of cancer), diabetes, neurological conditions, cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, digestive diseases, genitourinary diseases and others. Source: World Health Organization, Department of Information, Evidence and Research, *Estimated Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex and WHO Member State*, 2015 database (accessed September 2017).
- **Mortality due to infectious and parasitic diseases, age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).** Measures the age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population for infectious and parasitic diseases, including tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, diarrhoeal diseases, childhood-cluster diseases (whooping cough, diphtheria, measles and tetanus), meningitis, encephalitis, hepatitis and parasitic and vector diseases (malaria, schistosomiasis, dengue, yellow fever, rabies and others). Source: World Health Organization, Department of Information, Evidence and Research, *Estimated Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex and WHO Member State*, 2015 database (accessed September 2017).
- **Mortality due to accidental injuries, age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).** Measures the age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population for accidental injuries, including road injury, poisonings, falls, fire, heat and hot substances, drowning, exposure to mechanical forces and natural disasters. Source: World Health Organization, Department of Information, Evidence and Research, *Estimated Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex and WHO Member State*, 2015 database (accessed September 2017).
- **Mortality due to intentional injuries and self-harm, age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).** Measures the age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population for intentional injuries, including self-harm, interpersonal violence, collective violence and conflict. Source: World Health Organization, Department of Information, Evidence and Research, *Estimated Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex and WHO Member State*, 2015 database (accessed September 2017).

Health

- **Mortality of children under age 5, all causes, age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male).** Measures the age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population for all causes for children under the age of 5 years. Source: World Health Organization, Department of Information, Evidence and Research, *Estimated Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex and WHO Member State*, 2015 database (accessed September 2017).

- **Maternal mortality in childbirth (per 100,000 live births).** The maternal mortality ratio 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. Source: World Health Organization, Department of Information, Evidence and Research, *Estimated Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex and WHO Member State*, 2015 database (accessed September 2017).
- **Existence of legislation on domestic violence.** Consolidated survey response—representing the expert view of local practitioners in family, labour and criminal law—answering the question: “Is there domestic violence legislation?”. Source: World Bank, *Women, Business and the Law 2016: Getting to Equal* dataset (accessed September 2017).
- **Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime.** Percentage of women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner at some time in their lives. Source: OECD, *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2015 (GID-DB)* (accessed September 2017).
- **Law permits abortion to preserve a woman’s physical health.** Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Policies* database, 2015 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Births attended by skilled health personnel (%).** Measures the percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel in a given period of time. Source: World Health Organization, *Global Health Observatory, Maternal Health*, 2015 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits (%).** Measures the percentage of women aged 15–49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) at least four times during pregnancy. Source: World Health Organization, *Global Health Observatory, Maternal Health*, 2015 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).

Notes

- 1 Please note that the parity benchmark is 1 for all indicators, except sex ratio at birth (0.944) and healthy life expectancy (1.06). Therefore, the parity benchmark of 1 for the Health and Survival subindex is not strictly accurate.
- 2 International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/.
- 3 International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), www.unesco.org/Education/Documents/isced-2011-en.pdf.

List of Countries

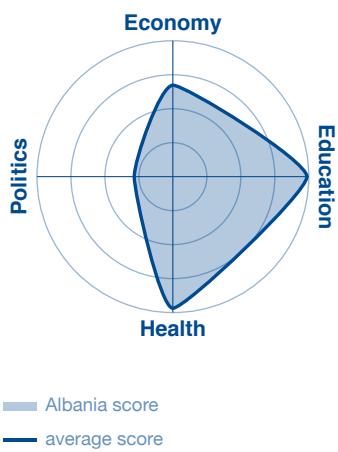
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Croatia	128	Kuwait	200	Philippines	272	Zimbabwe	344

Albania

rank
out of 144 countries **38**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.728**



SCORE AT GLANCE

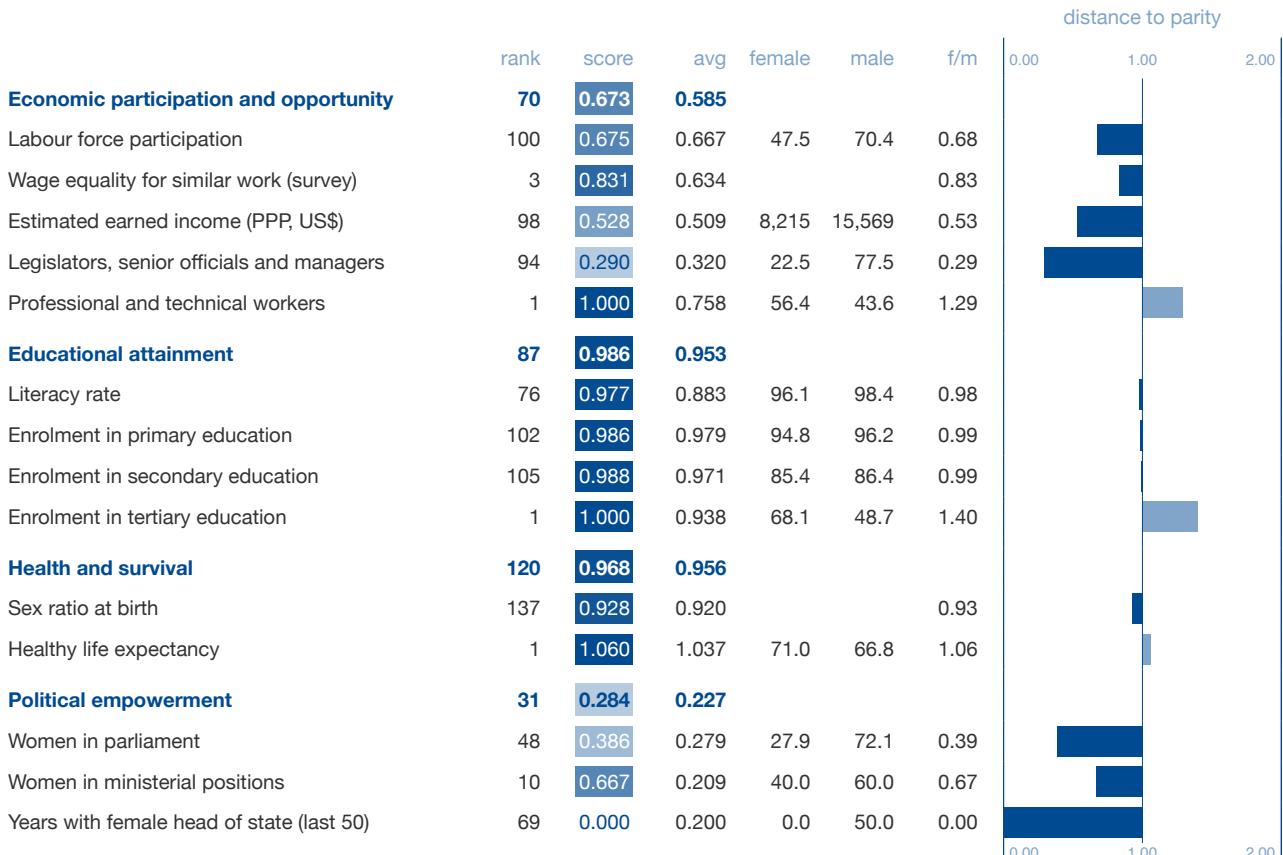


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	11.93
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	11,424.63
Total population (1,000s)	2,926.35
Population growth rate (%)	0.12
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human Capital Index score	58.22

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	61	0.661	38	0.728
Economic participation and opportunity	38	0.661	70	0.673
Educational attainment	58	0.989	87	0.986
Health and survival	110	0.955	120	0.968
Political empowerment	105	0.038	31	0.284
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	31.8	29.3	1.09	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	365.0	-	
Unemployed adults	17.1	17.1	1.00	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	65.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	52.0	48.0	1.08	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	9.9	8.8	1.12	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	27.3	17.9	1.52	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	39.8	22.3	1.79				
Own-account workers	16.7	34.4	0.48				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	4.7	3.5	1.37
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.81	Primary education attainment, adults	94.3	96.9	0.97
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	98.5	98.5	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.14	Primary education attainment, 65+	78.6	95.3	0.82
Firms with female top managers			0.13	Out-of-school youth	20.6	19.1	1.07
Employers	1.0	22.3	0.04	Secondary education attainment, adults	44.5	46.2	0.96
R&D personnel	49.0	51.0	0.96	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	46.8	52.3	0.90
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	12.9	35.3	0.37
Hold an account at a financial institution	33.6	42.5	0.79	Tertiary education attainment, adults	12.4	13.5	0.92
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	1.6	1.2	1.33
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.1	0.4	0.20
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	0.1	0.1	1.59
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1920	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	3.0	6.8	0.45
Years since any women received voting rights			97	Arts and Humanities	12.8	9.7	1.32
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	26.9	33.5	0.80
Election list quotas for women, national			30	Education	15.0	6.7	2.23
Election list quotas for women, local			30	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.0	12.7	0.40
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Health and Welfare	17.4	9.8	1.78
Seats held in upper house	7.0	93.0	0.08	Information and Comm. Technologies	3.8	7.1	0.54
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	6.0	4.0	1.52
Average length of single life	25.1	29.2	0.86	Services	1.8	4.1	0.43
Proportion married by age 25	37.5	9.8	3.83	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	8.6	5.7	1.51
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			1.71	Mortality, children under age 5	0.3	0.4	¹ 0.75
Women's unmet demand for family planning			13.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	8.7	11.4	¹ 0.77
Potential support ratio			5	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.0	0.1	¹ 0.60
Total dependency ratio			44	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.2	0.5	¹ 0.34
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.31
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 29

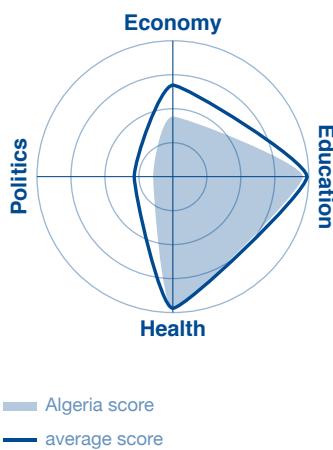
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Algeria

rank
out of 144 countries **127**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.629**



SCORE AT GLANCE

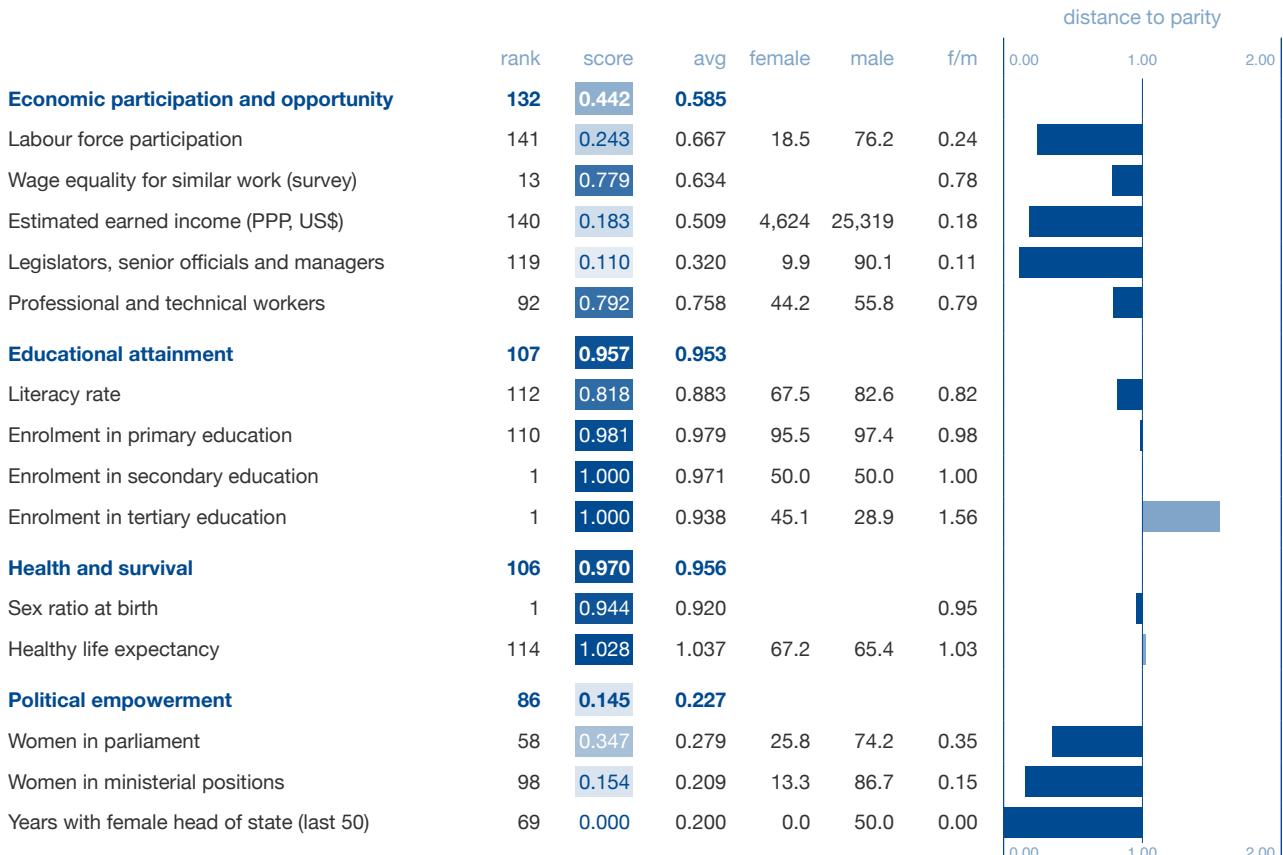


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	156.08
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	13,974.67
Total population (1,000s)	40,606.05
Population growth rate (%)	1.78
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human Capital Index score	51.51

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	97	0.602	127	0.629
Economic participation and opportunity	103	0.443	132	0.442
Educational attainment	84	0.944	107	0.957
Health and survival	78	0.971	106	0.970
Political empowerment	98	0.049	86	0.145
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



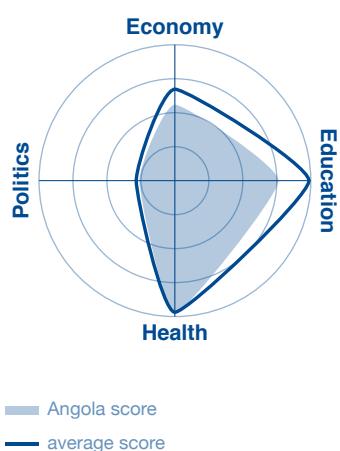
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	32.1	10.8	2.97	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	98.0	3.0	
Unemployed adults	17.1	9.2	1.87	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	4.6	18.1	0.25	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	28.7	9.8	2.93	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	1.6	1.6	1.01				
Own-account workers	19.6	24.0	0.82				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	3.6	1.8	2.00
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.68	Primary education attainment, adults	55.2	73.5	0.75
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	56.8	56.8	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Primary education attainment, 65+	4.4	15.3	0.29
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	-	-	-
Employers	1.3	1.6	0.83	Secondary education attainment, adults	22.7	28.1	0.81
R&D personnel	33.4	66.6	0.50	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	28.3	30.1	0.94
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	1.2	6.0	0.20
Hold an account at a financial institution	40.1	60.9	0.66	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	8.0	7.2	1.12
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.3	2.7	0.13
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1962	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.7	1.5	1.15
Years since any women received voting rights			55	Arts and Humanities	28.5	14.0	2.04
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	19.6	22.2	0.88
Election list quotas for women, national			50	Education	2.3	1.2	2.00
Election list quotas for women, local			35	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	10.9	27.8	0.39
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Health and Welfare	3.6	3.6	0.99
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.4	3.7	0.64
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	13.4	7.4	1.81
Average length of single life	29.1	32.9	0.88	Services	0.7	2.7	0.26
Proportion married by age 25	22.1	2.0	11.18	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	15.9	10.7	1.49
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			2.78	Mortality, children under age 5	11.3	13.0	¹ 0.87
Women's unmet demand for family planning			10.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	68.6	75.5	¹ 0.91
Potential support ratio			11	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	3.0	4.8	¹ 0.63
Total dependency ratio			54	Mortality, accidental injuries	4.7	12.0	¹ 0.39
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.6	2.5	¹ 0.23
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 140 no

¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)



SCORE AT GLANCE

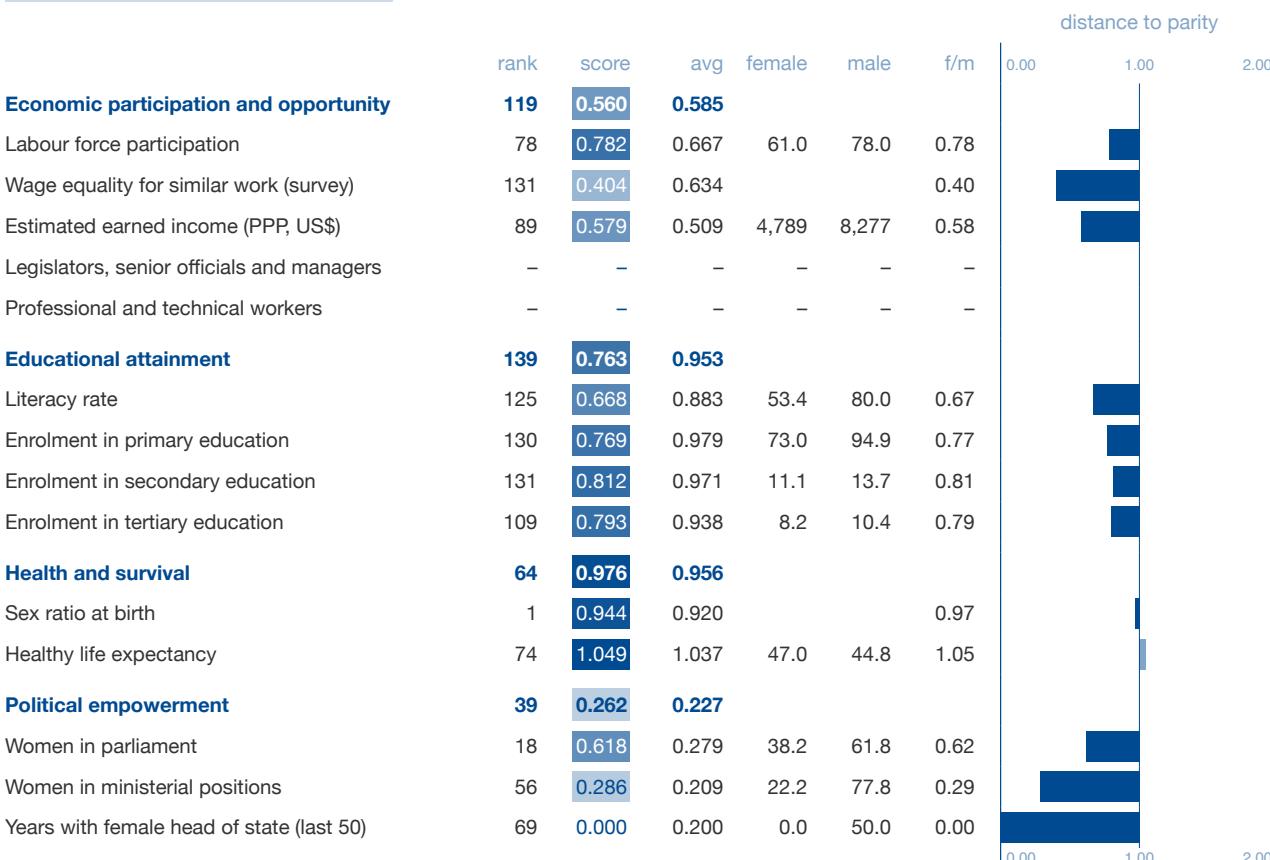


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	89.63
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	6,024.73
Total population (1,000s)	28,813.46
Population growth rate (%)	3.34
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.96
Human Capital Index score	—

	rank	score	2006	2017
			rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	96	0.604	123	0.640
Economic participation and opportunity	69	0.587	119	0.560
Educational attainment	107	0.779	139	0.763
Health and survival	1	0.980	64	0.976
Political empowerment	81	0.070	39	0.262
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	90.0	0.0	
Unemployed adults	-	-	-	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	66.8	33.2	2.02	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	79.5	59.3	1.34	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	1.4	2.0	0.70	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	12.1	9.5	1.28				
Own-account workers	68.7	44.8	1.53				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	27.0	5.1	5.31
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² -	Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			1.30	Primary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			0.16	Out-of-school youth	83.7	77.1	1.09
Employers	2.5	9.5	0.26	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	27.9	72.1	0.39	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	22.3	36.1	0.62	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	-	-	-
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	-	-	-
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	44.8	59.8	0.75				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1975	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.4	0.8	0.51
Years since any women received voting rights			42	Arts and Humanities	1.4	1.6	0.90
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	32.3	27.6	1.17
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	21.6	26.9	0.80
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.7	13.9	0.27
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Health and Welfare	17.1	5.5	3.11
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.5	7.9	0.32
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.5	2.1	0.72
Average length of single life	20.4	24.1	0.85	Services	0.7	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	68.1	39.7	1.72	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	18.7	13.3	1.40
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			5.69	Mortality, children under age 5	79.1	90.1	¹ 0.88
Women's unmet demand for family planning			27.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	47.0	46.1	¹ 1.02
Potential support ratio			22	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	44.7	49.7	¹ 0.90
Total dependency ratio			97	Mortality, accidental injuries	10.9	18.1	¹ 0.60
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	2.1	5.4	¹ 0.38
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 477

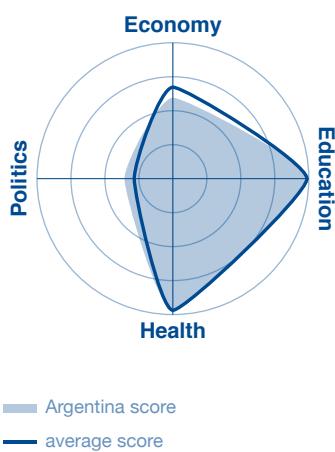
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Argentina

rank
out of 144 countries **34**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.732**



SCORE AT GLANCE

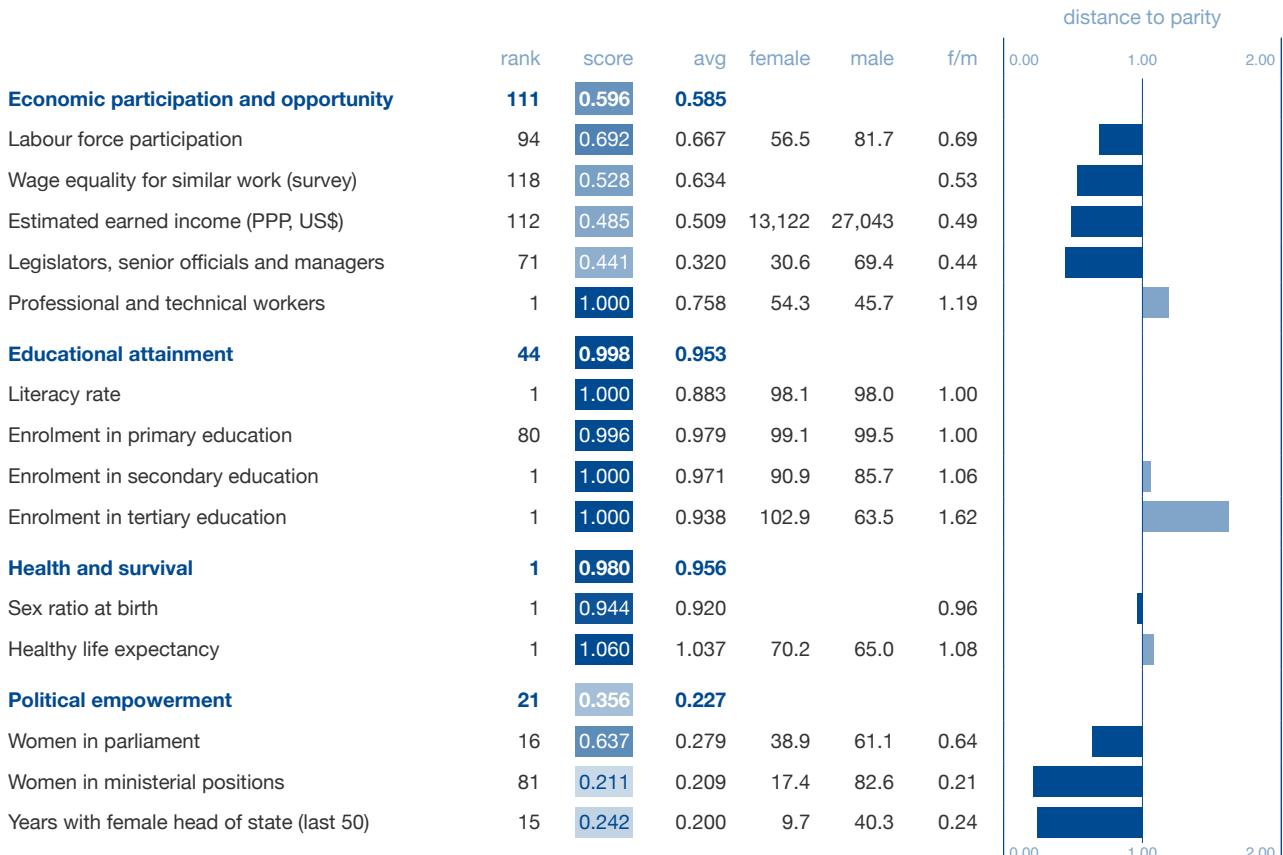


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	545.87
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	18,479.44
Total population (1,000s)	43,847.43
Population growth rate (%)	0.97
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.96
Human Capital Index score	64.34

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	82	0.551	111	0.596
Educational attainment	29	0.997	44	0.998
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	23	0.204	21	0.356
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	23.7	13.8	1.72	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	90.0	2.0	
Unemployed adults	8.2	6.2	1.33	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	46.3	53.7	0.86	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	50.7	50.8	1.00	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	11.3	8.1	1.40	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	41.5	16.8	2.48	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	1.3	0.5	2.56				
Own-account workers	16.5	23.2	0.71				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	0.5	0.1	4.12
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.55	Primary education attainment, adults	89.4	90.6	0.99
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	98.8	98.5	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.61	Primary education attainment, 65+	94.1	95.0	0.99
Firms with female top managers			0.10	Out-of-school youth	6.7	16.4	0.41
Employers	2.3	0.5	4.66	Secondary education attainment, adults	43.9	40.3	1.09
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	69.9	62.7	1.11
				Secondary education attainment, 65+	35.4	37.8	0.94
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	50.9	49.5	1.03	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	23.1	11.8	1.96
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	9.3	9.4	0.99
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes				
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	5.6	7.7	0.73				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1947	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			70	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.0	4.0	0.50
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Arts and Humanities	10.6	7.9	1.33
Election list quotas for women, national			30	Business, Admin. and Law	21.3	28.3	0.75
Election list quotas for women, local			30	Education	21.6	9.3	2.32
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.6	12.2	0.29
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	19.8	13.4	1.48
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.8	6.7	0.27
Average length of single life	24.6	26.6	0.92	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	3.7	2.9	1.27
Proportion married by age 25	39.6	27.3	1.45	Services	2.5	6.4	0.39
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	11.2	8.7	1.29
Average number of children per woman			2.29				
Women's unmet demand for family planning			6.00	Health	female	male	value
Potential support ratio			6	Mortality, children under age 5	4.2	5.3	¹ 0.79
Total dependency ratio			57	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	132.0	134.6	¹ 0.98
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.9	3.7	¹ 0.51
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	5.0	10.3	¹ 0.49
				Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.4	6.8	¹ 0.21
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 52
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			89.80

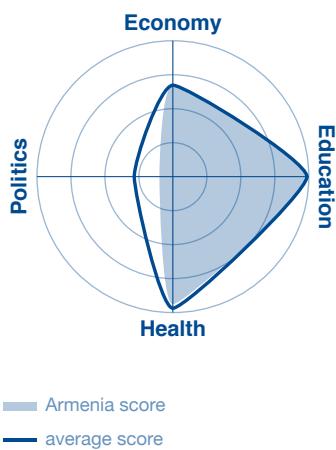
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Armenia

rank
out of 144 countries **97**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.677**



SCORE AT GLANCE

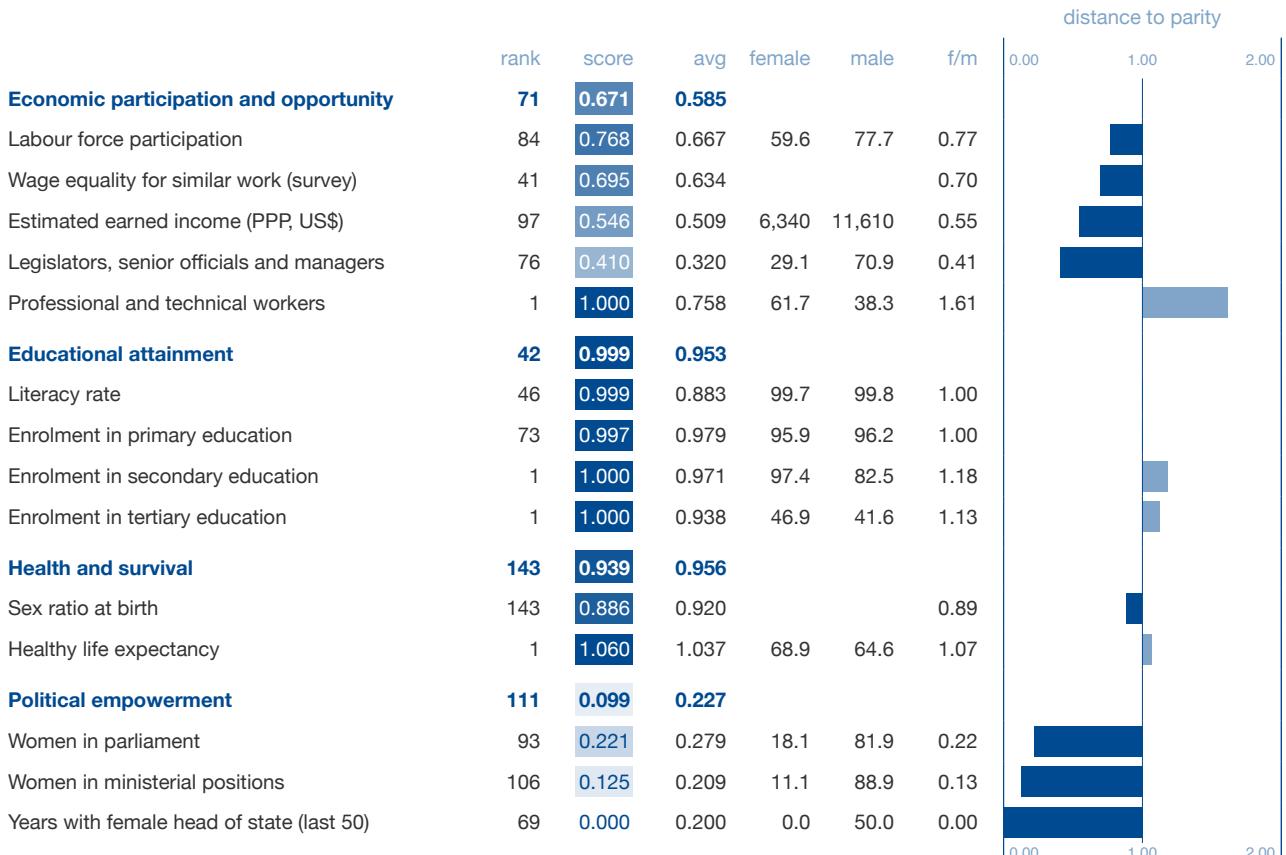


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	10.55
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	8,174.37
Total population (1,000s)	2,924.82
Population growth rate (%)	0.23
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.89
Human Capital Index score	64.46

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	-	-	97	0.677
Educational attainment	-	-	42	0.999
Health and survival	-	-	143	0.939
Political empowerment	-	-	111	0.099
rank out of		115		144

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			0
Youth not in employment or education	34.8	36.4	0.96	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	140.0	0.0	
Unemployed adults	19.2	17.4	1.11	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	82.0	18.0	4.56	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	19.1	32.4	0.59	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	15.0	13.9	1.07	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	41.0	22.2	1.84	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	10.5	4.4	2.38				
Own-account workers	32.0	36.9	0.87				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills			
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	3.7	3.5	1.08
				Primary education attainment, adults	99.3	99.6	1.00
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	99.9	99.8	1.00
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 65+	99.2	99.7	1.00
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school youth	11.3	26.4	0.43
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.68	Secondary education attainment, adults	92.0	91.6	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	98.9	97.8	1.01
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.34	Secondary education attainment, 65+	85.9	88.1	0.97
Firms with female top managers			0.24	Tertiary education attainment, adults	27.0	27.7	0.97
Employers	0.3	4.4	0.08	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	28.6	24.2	1.18
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	18.7	22.8	0.82
				PhD graduates	0.2	0.5	0.49
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Individuals using the internet	53.0	56.6	0.94
Hold an account at a financial institution	14.3	20.7	0.69				
Women's access to financial services			yes	Graduates by Degree Type			
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.3	5.7	0.41
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Arts and Humanities	28.0	22.8	1.23
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Business, Admin. and Law	16.7	21.0	0.80
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	79.5	119.2	0.67	Education	21.8	7.1	3.07
				Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	4.1	16.2	0.26
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Health and Welfare	16.6	8.1	2.06
Year women received right to vote			1918	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.8	2.3	0.35
Years since any women received voting rights			99	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	5.1	7.7	0.66
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Services	0.5	4.1	0.11
Election list quotas for women, national			20	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	1.0	0.3	2.87
Election list quotas for women, local			-				
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Health			
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Mortality, children under age 5	0.2	0.3	¹ 0.70
				Mortality, non-communicable diseases	14.2	13.1	¹ 1.08
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.41
Average length of single life	24.6	28.3	0.87	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.3	0.6	¹ 0.41
Proportion married by age 25	41.3	13.5	3.06	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.2	¹ 0.30
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 25
Average number of children per woman			1.61	Legislation on domestic violence			no
Women's unmet demand for family planning			14.00	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			10.0
Potential support ratio			6	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Total dependency ratio			45	Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			92.80
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part				

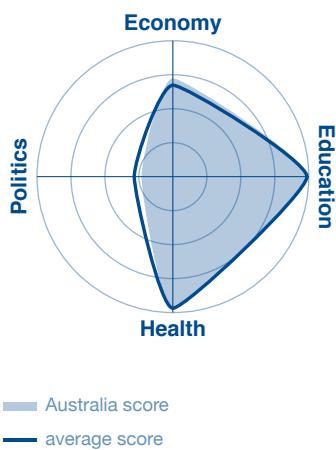
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Australia

rank
out of 144 countries **35**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.731**



SCORE AT GLANCE

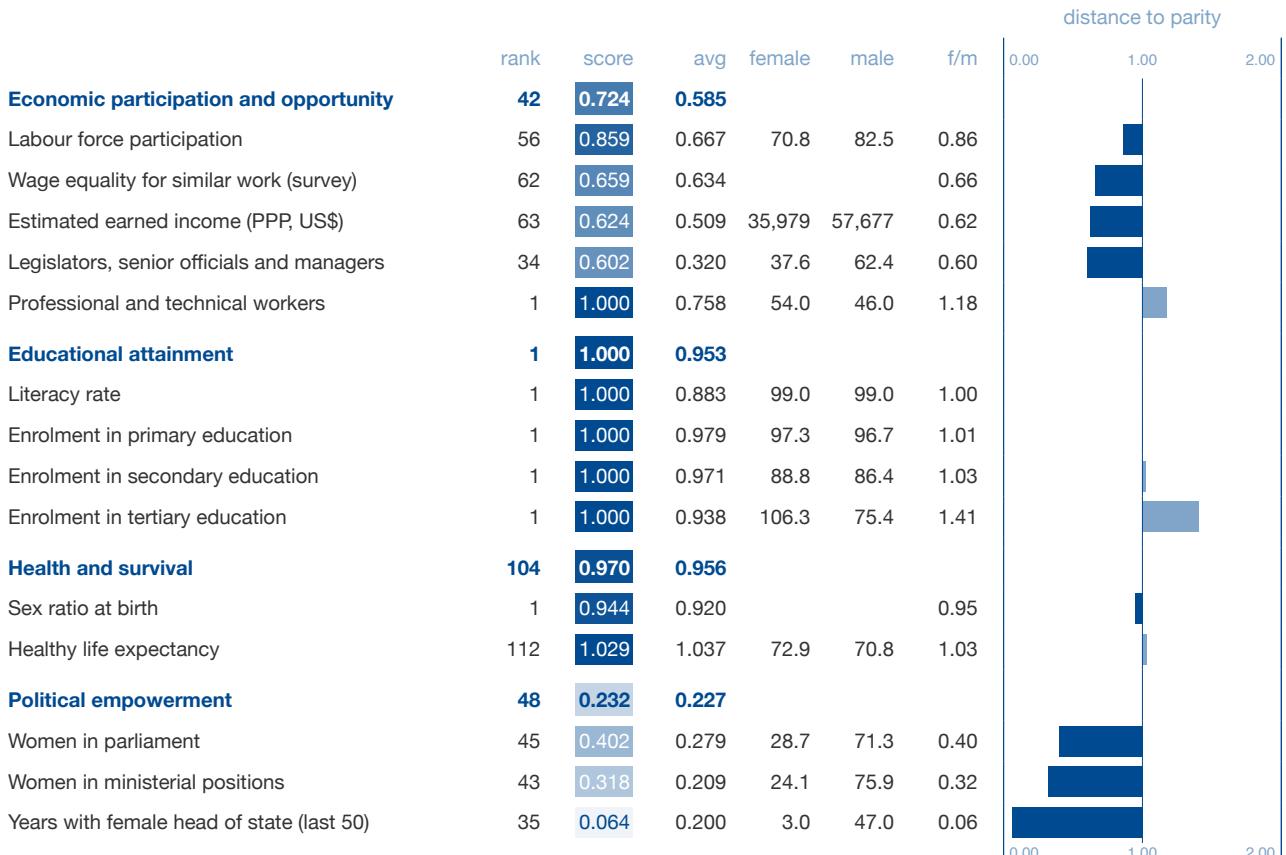


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	1,204.62
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	44,414.03
Total population (1,000s)	24,125.85
Population growth rate (%)	1.35
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	71.56

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	15	0.716	35	0.731
Economic participation and opportunity	12	0.726	42	0.724
Educational attainment	1	1.000	1	1.000
Health and survival	57	0.976	104	0.970
Political empowerment	32	0.163	48	0.232
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			126
Youth not in employment or education	10.3	9.4	1.09	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	–	–	
Unemployed adults	5.8	5.7	1.02	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	–	–	
Discouraged job seekers	54.0	43.5	1.24	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	–	–	–	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	–	–	
High-skilled share of labour force	20.1	18.0	1.12	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	46.8	24.4	1.92	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.3	0.2	1.40				
Own-account workers	8.1	12.8	0.64				
Work, minutes per day	483.0	475.7	1.02				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	64.4	36.1	1.78				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	2.5	3.1	0.80
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.72	Primary education attainment, adults	100.0	100.0	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	23.1	76.9	0.30	Primary education attainment, 25-54	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			–	Primary education attainment, 65+	99.1	99.4	1.00
Firms with female top managers			–	Out-of-school youth	5.3	9.0	0.59
Employers	4.2	0.2	22.99	Secondary education attainment, adults	73.3	77.8	0.94
R&D personnel	–	–	–	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	99.9	99.8	1.00
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	76.5	80.2	0.95
Hold an account at a financial institution	99.0	98.7	1.00	Tertiary education attainment, adults	31.8	27.7	1.15
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	36.2	28.7	1.26
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	17.6	21.3	0.83
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	1.0	1.7	0.59
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	–	–	–
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	–	–	–				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1902	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			115	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.8	1.0	0.76
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Arts and Humanities	10.8	9.0	1.20
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Business, Admin. and Law	34.2	39.4	0.87
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	10.0	4.5	2.20
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	4.1	16.5	0.25
Seats held in upper house	29.4	70.6	0.42	Health and Welfare	24.9	9.9	2.52
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.2	7.1	0.17
Average length of single life	29.9	31.4	0.95	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.1	5.3	0.77
Proportion married by age 25	9.8	4.5	2.19	Services	2.6	2.3	1.11
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	7.1	4.8	1.48
Average number of children per woman			1.85	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			–	Mortality, children under age 5	0.5	0.6	¹ 0.78
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	67.4	68.1	¹ 0.99
Total dependency ratio			52	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.1	1.1	¹ 1.00
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	2.6	3.2	¹ 0.80
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.9	2.2	¹ 0.39
			yes	Mortality, childbirth	–	–	¹ 6
			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			25.0
			yes	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.30
			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			85.00

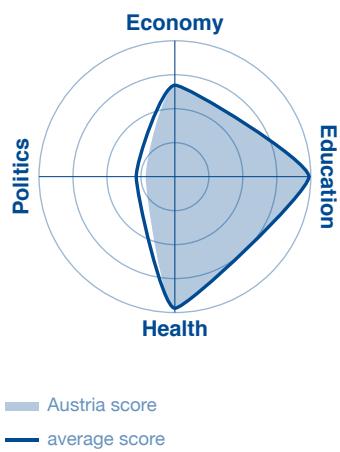
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Austria

rank
out of 144 countries **57**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.709**



SCORE AT GLANCE

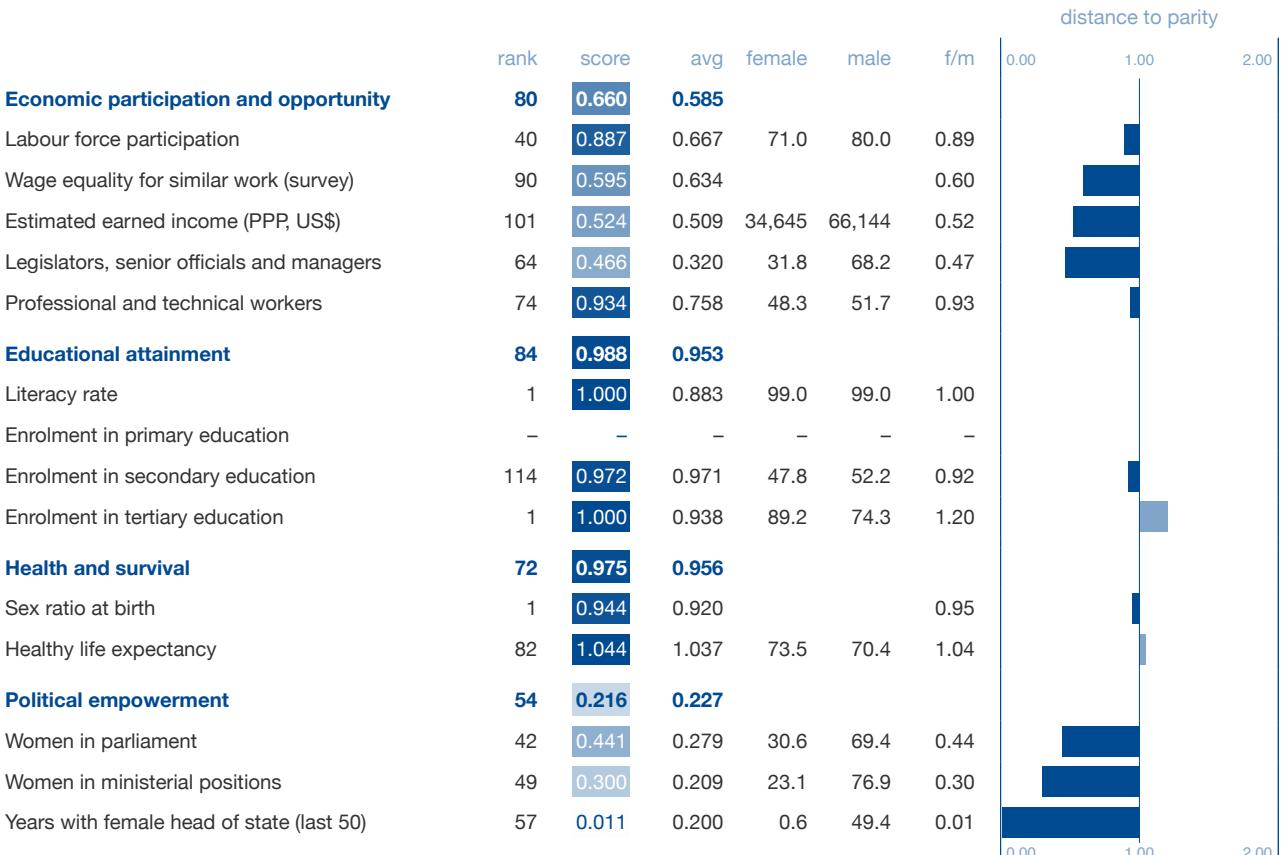


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	386.43
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	44,143.70
Total population (1,000s)	8,712.14
Population growth rate (%)	0.33
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.96
Human Capital Index score	73.29

Global Gender Gap score				
	2006	2017		
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	27	0.699	57	0.709
Economic participation and opportunity	81	0.553	80	0.660
Educational attainment	68	0.980	84	0.988
Health and survival	1	0.980	72	0.975
Political empowerment	14	0.282	54	0.216
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			0
Youth not in employment or education	7.3	7.7	0.95	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	112.0	–	
Unemployed adults	5.5	6.4	0.86	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	–	
Discouraged job seekers	37.6	62.4	0.60	Provider of parental leave benefits			–
Workers in informal employment	–	–	–	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	–	
High-skilled share of labour force	15.9	17.2	0.92	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	48.9	22.0	2.22	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	1.6	1.4	1.18				
Own-account workers	5.9	7.4	0.80				
Work, minutes per day	517.7	500.1	1.04				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	51.9	27.1	1.92				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	–	–	–
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.66	Primary education attainment, adults	–	–	–
Boards of publicly traded companies	20.0	80.0	0.25	Primary education attainment, 25-54	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			–	Primary education attainment, 65+	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female top managers			–	Out-of-school youth	–	–	–
Employers	2.5	1.4	1.83	Secondary education attainment, adults	72.5	86.0	0.84
R&D personnel	22.9	77.1	0.30	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	94.2	95.3	0.99
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	96.9	97.6	0.99
Hold an account at a financial institution	97.4	96.1	1.01	Tertiary education attainment, adults	12.5	13.7	0.91
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	16.8	18.2	0.92
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	5.6	16.4	0.34
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.5	1.2	0.44
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	79.7	88.2	0.90
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	1.9	3.1	0.63				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1918	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.4	1.9	0.75
Years since any women received voting rights			99	Arts and Humanities	11.1	6.5	1.71
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Business, Admin. and Law	22.4	20.7	1.08
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Education	18.8	5.1	3.69
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	7.5	34.8	0.22
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health and Welfare	8.3	4.6	1.83
Seats held in upper house	41.7	58.3	0.71	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.0	7.8	0.13
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.9	6.4	0.76
Average length of single life	27.1	29.8	0.91	Services	6.0	4.1	1.46
Proportion married by age 25	25.6	13.0	1.98	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	11.8	8.1	1.46
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			1.49	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.78
Women's unmet demand for family planning			–	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	38.4	33.8	¹ 1.14
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.2	0.2	¹ 0.99
Total dependency ratio			50	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.3	1.7	¹ 0.80
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.4	1.1	¹ 0.34
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 4
			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			13.0
			yes	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.50
			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			–

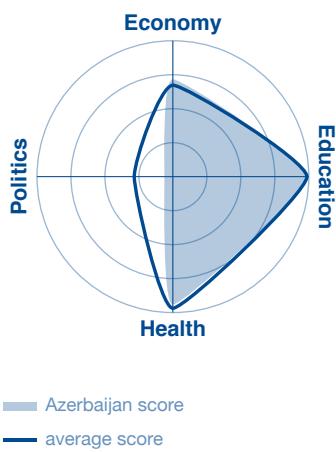
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Azerbaijan

rank
out of 144 countries **98**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.676**



SCORE AT GLANCE

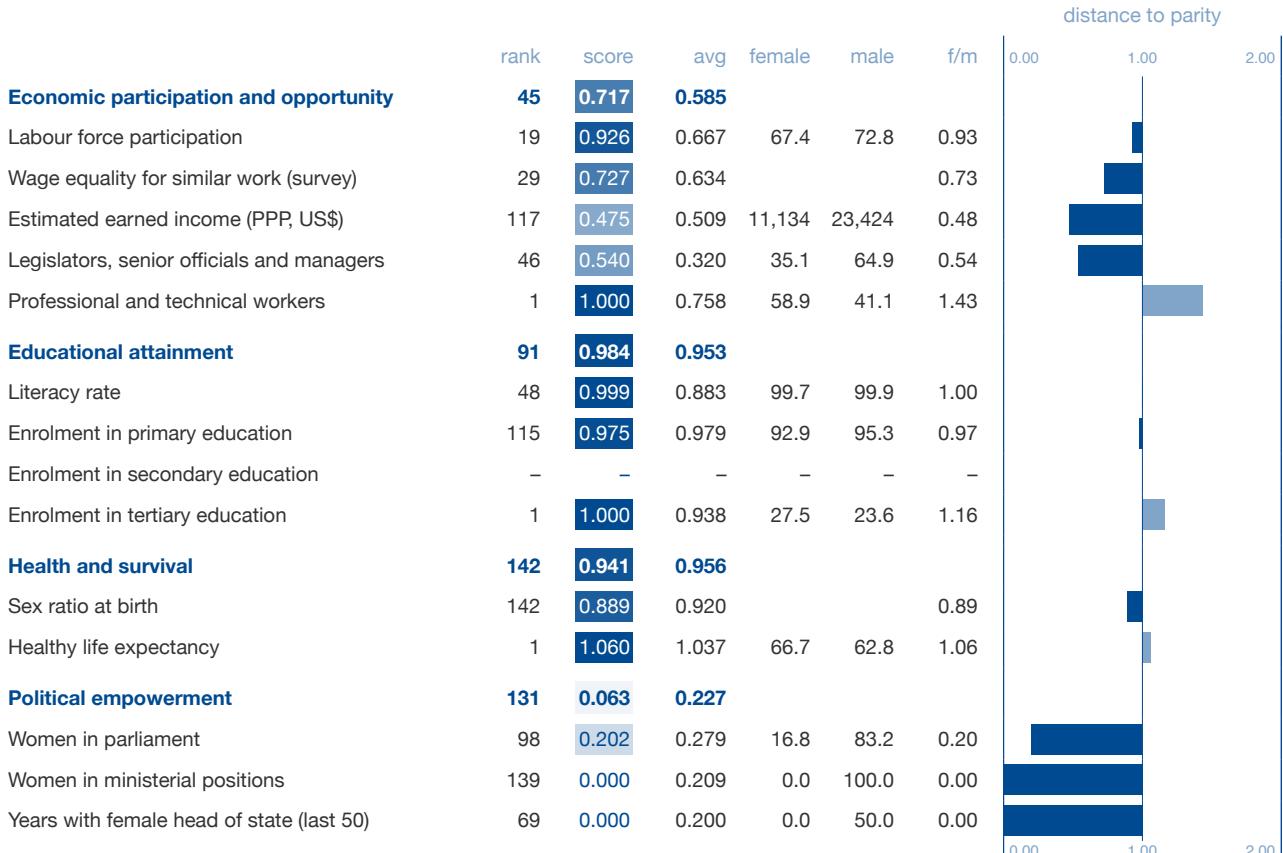


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	37.85
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	15,994.01
Total population (1,000s)	9,725.38
Population growth rate (%)	1.08
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	—

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	98	0.676
Educational attainment	—	—	45	0.717
Health and survival	—	—	91	0.984
Political empowerment	—	—	142	0.941
rank out of		115		144

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			1039
Youth not in employment or education	12.4	7.0	1.78	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	126.0	0.0	
Unemployed adults	5.9	4.1	1.44	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	–	
Discouraged job seekers	–	–	–	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	–	–	–	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	–	
High-skilled share of labour force	13.2	13.6	0.97	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	23.5	14.3	1.64	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	41.3	26.0	1.59				
Own-account workers	20.7	22.6	0.92				
Work, minutes per day	–	–	–				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	–	–	–				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	7.0	4.6	1.53
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.69	Primary education attainment, adults	97.9	99.2	0.99
Boards of publicly traded companies	–	–	–	Primary education attainment, 25-54	–	–	–
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.05	Primary education attainment, 65+	–	–	–
Firms with female top managers			0.02	Secondary education attainment, adults	85.4	92.3	0.93
Employers	10.7	26.0	0.41	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	–	–	–
R&D personnel	–	–	–	Secondary education attainment, 65+	–	–	–
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, adults	12.6	19.1	0.66
Hold an account at a financial institution	25.9	32.6	0.79	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	–	–	–
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	–	–	–
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	PhD graduates	0.0	0.0	–
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	–	–	–
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes				
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.3	0.6	0.50				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1918	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.0	1.8	0.57
Years since any women received voting rights			99	Arts and Humanities	11.5	6.2	1.87
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	16.5	29.0	0.57
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Education	39.6	9.1	4.35
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	6.8	26.2	0.26
Voluntary political party quotas			–	Health and Welfare	7.8	3.9	2.01
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.8	6.2	0.45
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	5.1	3.2	1.60
Average length of single life	24.3	28.2	0.86	Services	1.7	7.5	0.22
Proportion married by age 25	46.0	15.4	2.98	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	6.7	6.9	0.97
Mean age of women at birth of first child			26				
Average number of children per woman			2.08	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			15.00	Mortality, children under age 5	3.0	4.2	¹ 0.72
Potential support ratio			12	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	25.8	31.9	¹ 0.81
Total dependency ratio			41	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.5	0.7	¹ 0.65
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.7	1.8	¹ 0.39
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.4	¹ 0.22
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 25
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			14.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			–
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			66.10

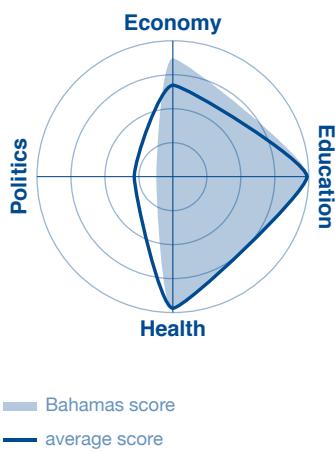
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Bahamas

rank
out of 144 countries **27**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.743**



SCORE AT GLANCE

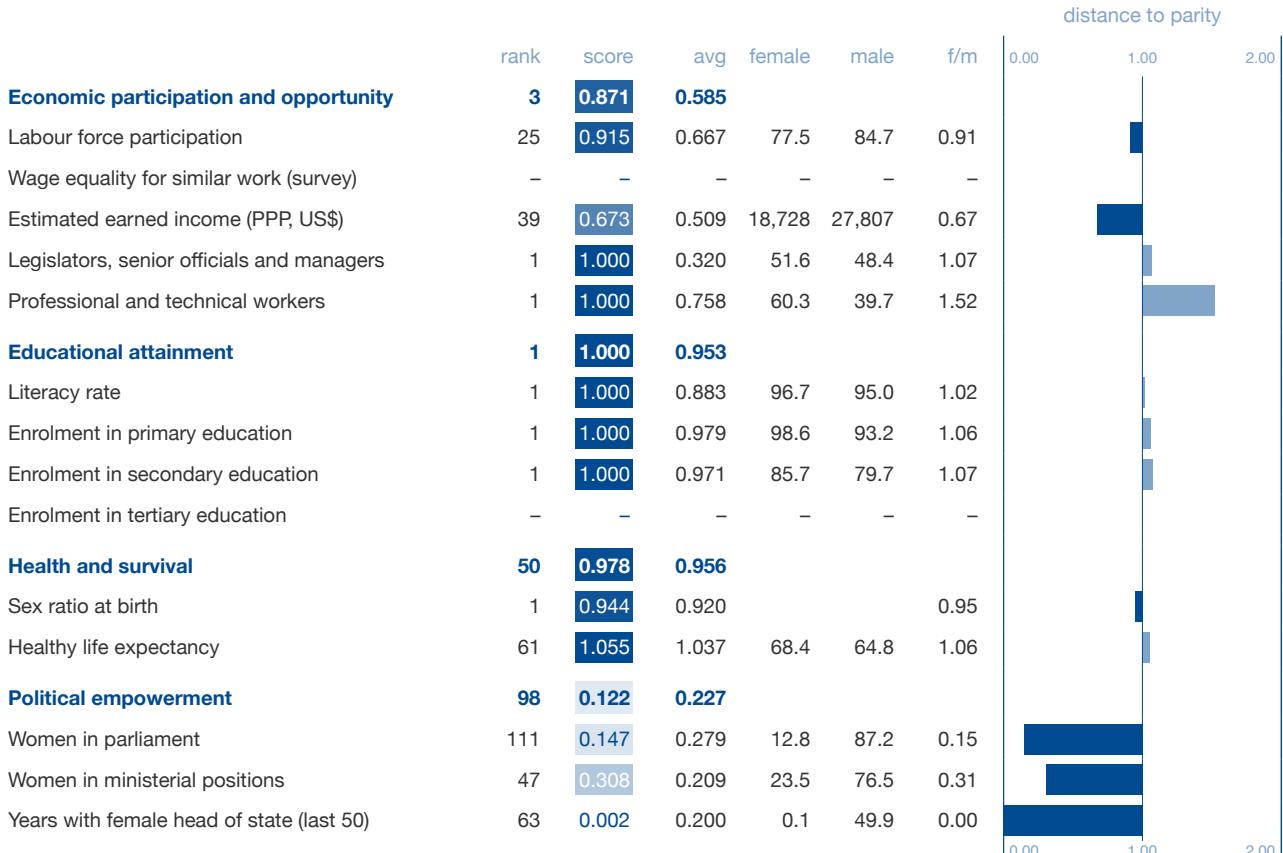


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	9.05
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	21,481.73
Total population (1,000s)	391.23
Population growth rate (%)	1.09
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.96
Human Capital Index score	—

	2006 rank	2006 score	2017 rank	2017 score
Global Gender Gap score	—	—	27	0.743
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	3	0.871
Educational attainment	—	—	1	1.000
Health and survival	—	—	50	0.978
Political empowerment	—	—	98	0.122
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value	
Workforce Participation				Care				
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-	
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	91.0	0.0		
Unemployed adults	16.3	16.1	1.01	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-		
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-	
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	dual	-		
High-skilled share of labour force	13.3	7.0	1.90	Government supports or provides childcare			yes	
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			no	
Contributing family workers	0.2	0.2	0.93					
Own-account workers	17.9	12.5	1.43					
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills	female	male	value	
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children		1.0	6.5	0.16
				Primary education attainment, adults	95.3	94.9	1.00	
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 25-54	99.4	99.2	1.00	
Law mandates equal pay			no	Primary education attainment, 65+	97.9	97.2	1.01	
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² -	Out-of-school youth	6.4	10.0	0.64	
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	82.5	81.2	1.02	
Firms with female (co-)owners			1.40	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	95.8	95.6	1.00	
Firms with female top managers			0.50	Secondary education attainment, 65+	78.7	78.6	1.00	
Employers	-	0.2	-	Tertiary education attainment, adults	17.5	12.7	1.38	
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	30.0	19.4	1.54	
				Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	16.0	18.4	0.87	
Access to Assets	female	male	value	PhD graduates	0.4	0.5	0.74	
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-	
Women's access to financial services			-					
Inheritance rights for daughters			-	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value	
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			-	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-	
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			-	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-	
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-	
				Education	-	-	-	
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-	
Year women received right to vote			1961	Health and Welfare	-	-	-	
Years since any women received voting rights			56	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-	
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-	
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Services	-	-	-	
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-	
Voluntary political party quotas			-					
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health	female	male	value	
				Mortality, children under age 5	0.0	0.0	¹ 0.82	
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	0.9	1.0	¹ 0.90	
Average length of single life	27.9	30.6	0.91	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.56	
Proportion married by age 25	17.9	8.8	2.04	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.0	0.1	¹ 0.35	
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.1	¹ 0.19	
Average number of children per woman			1.77	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 80	
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Legislation on domestic violence			yes	
Potential support ratio			8	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-	
Total dependency ratio			41	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			-	Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.00	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			-	Antenatal care, at least four visits			85.00	

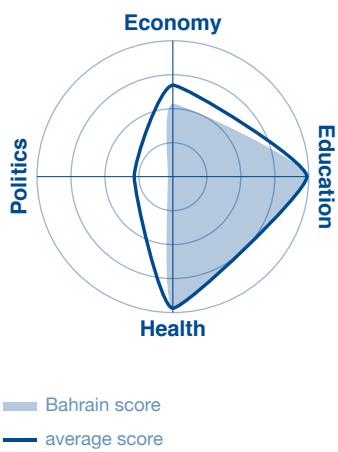
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Bahrain

rank
out of 144 countries **126**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.632**



SCORE AT GLANCE

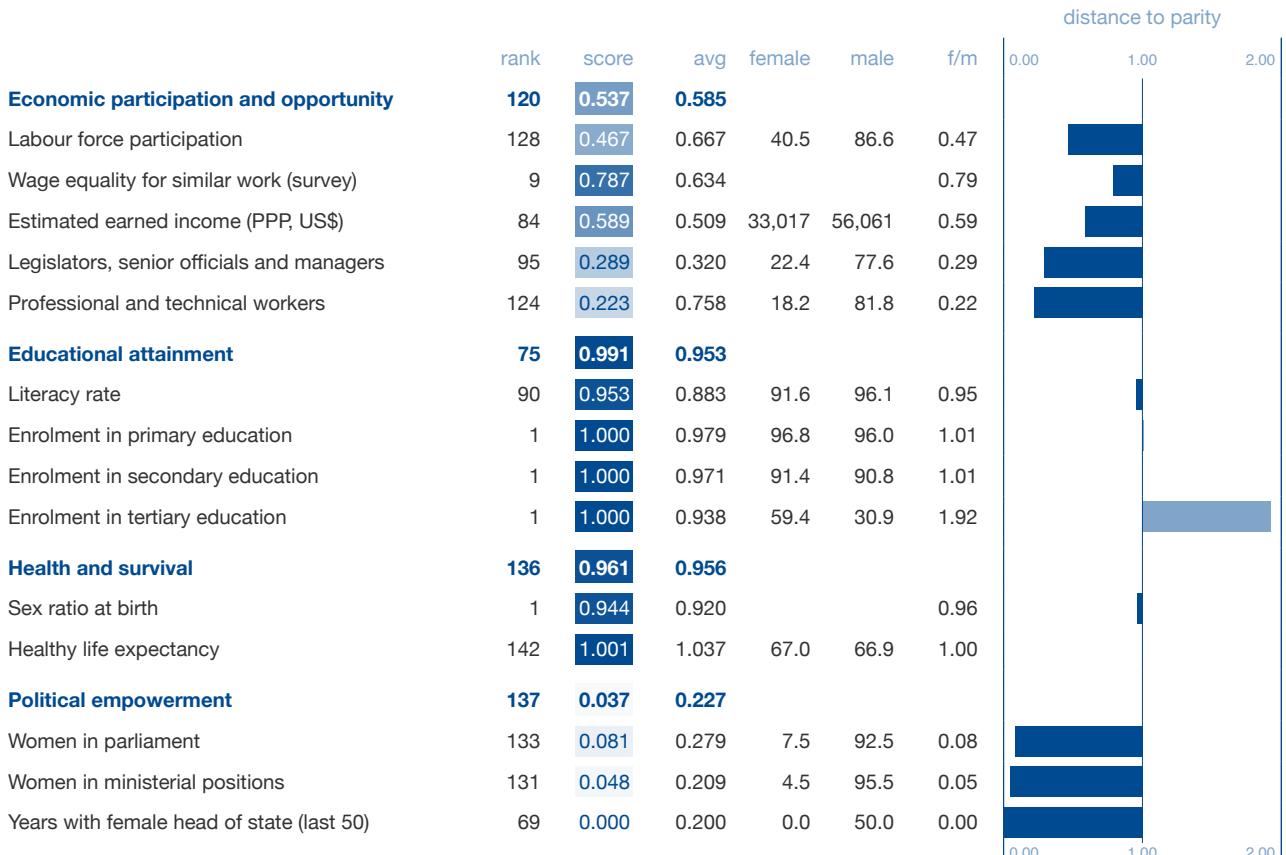


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	31.86
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	44,456.22
Total population (1,000s)	1,425.17
Population growth rate (%)	4.22
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.64
Human Capital Index score	64.98

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	102	0.589	126	0.632
Economic participation and opportunity	111	0.383	120	0.537
Educational attainment	54	0.989	75	0.991
Health and survival	104	0.962	136	0.961
Political empowerment	110	0.024	137	0.037
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	60.0	1.0	
Unemployed adults	3.9	0.5	8.26	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	3.1	6.9	0.45	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	0.6	0.4	1.52				
Own-account workers	0.3	0.6	0.52	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children		1.5	2.5
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, adults	63.9	70.5	0.91
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	97.3	99.0	0.98
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 65+	39.6	79.4	0.50
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school youth	7.0	10.5	0.67
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.75	Secondary education attainment, adults	45.2	40.6	1.11
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	84.9	81.9	1.04
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	15.7	51.4	0.31
Firms with female top managers			-	Tertiary education attainment, adults	10.8	8.8	1.23
Employers	2.2	0.4	5.27	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	19.6	14.7	1.33
R&D personnel	42.2	57.8	0.73	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	3.6	15.3	0.23
				PhD graduates	0.1	0.2	0.59
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Individuals using the internet	98.2	94.6	1.04
Hold an account at a financial institution	66.7	90.2	0.74				
Women's access to financial services			part	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	Arts and Humanities	6.0	1.5	3.91
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Business, Admin. and Law	57.7	53.3	1.08
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.3	0.2	1.45	Education	5.8	3.7	1.59
				Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.7	18.8	0.30
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Health and Welfare	8.2	5.4	1.51
Year women received right to vote			1973	Information and Comm. Technologies	5.1	8.2	0.62
Years since any women received voting rights			44	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	2.4	0.8	3.01
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Services	2.9	1.5	1.94
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	5.2	5.2	1.01
Election list quotas for women, local			-				
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Health	female	male	value
Seats held in upper house	40.8	59.2	0.69	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.88
				Mortality, non-communicable diseases	1.1	1.6	¹ 0.73
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.0	0.0	¹ 0.40
Average length of single life	26.3	30.0	0.88	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.0	0.2	¹ 0.23
Proportion married by age 25	34.9	13.5	2.59	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.1	¹ 0.17
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 15
Average number of children per woman			2.03	Legislation on domestic violence			no
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
Potential support ratio			33	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Total dependency ratio			29	Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Antenatal care, at least four visits			100.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no				

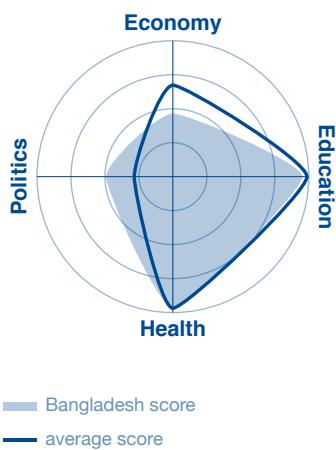
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Bangladesh

rank
out of 144 countries **47**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.719**



SCORE AT GLANCE

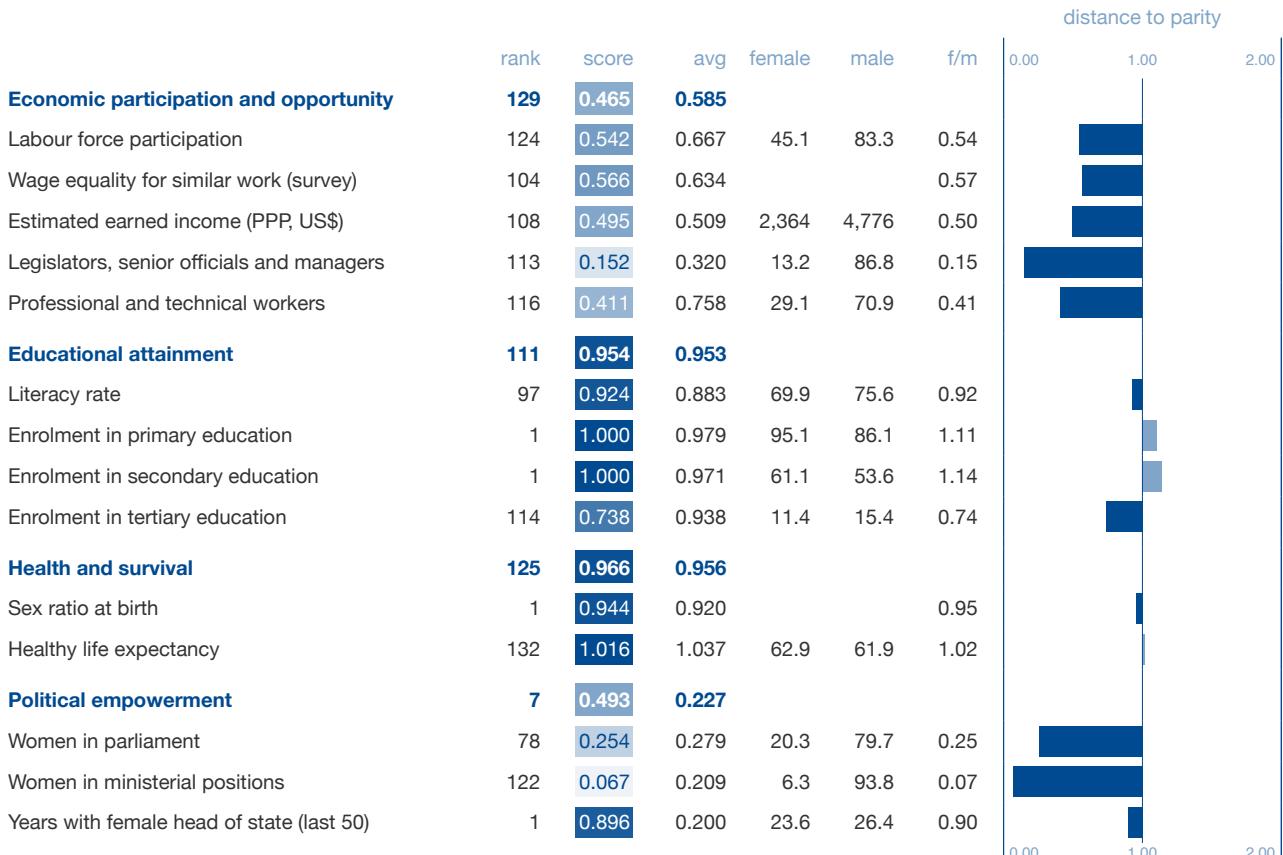


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	221.42
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	3,319.35
Total population (1,000s)	162,951.56
Population growth rate (%)	1.07
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human Capital Index score	51.75

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	91	0.627	47	0.719
Economic participation and opportunity	107	0.423	129	0.465
Educational attainment	95	0.868	111	0.954
Health and survival	113	0.950	125	0.966
Political empowerment	17	0.267	7	0.493
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	30.7	8.8	3.47	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	112.0	-	
Unemployed adults	7.4	3.2	2.35	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	64.2	35.8	1.79	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	87.7	80.7	1.09	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	1.2	4.4	0.27	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	29.4	6.1	4.85	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	37.6	4.6	8.12				
Own-account workers	33.1	47.6	0.70				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills			
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	0.0	9.9	0.00
				Primary education attainment, adults	41.5	52.9	0.79
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	67.7	75.5	0.90
				Primary education attainment, 65+	23.7	59.3	0.40
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth	53.3	55.5	0.96
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Secondary education attainment, adults	13.4	20.8	0.64
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.57	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	39.2	51.9	0.75
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	6.3	35.9	0.18
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.15	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			0.05	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	10.7	20.6	0.52
Employers	0.4	4.6	0.08	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.9	12.7	0.07
R&D personnel	-	-	-	PhD graduates	-	-	-
				Individuals using the internet	5.1	8.2	0.62
Access to Assets	female	male	value				
Hold an account at a financial institution	25.2	32.9	0.77	Graduates by Degree Type			
Women's access to financial services			part	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.4	1.2	0.35
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Arts and Humanities	37.1	29.8	1.24
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Business, Admin. and Law	12.9	28.9	0.45
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Education	8.1	1.7	4.78
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	12.1	13.1	0.92	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	0.2	4.5	0.05
				Health and Welfare	1.6	2.3	0.69
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.2	2.0	0.08
Year women received right to vote			1935	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	9.4	13.9	0.67
Years since any women received voting rights			82	Services	0.0	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	28.2	15.6	1.81
Election list quotas for women, national			-				
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Health			
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Mortality, children under age 5	52.9	64.1	¹ 0.83
Seats held in upper house	31.1	68.9	0.45	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	270.9	306.5	¹ 0.88
				Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	45.4	72.5	¹ 0.63
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, accidental injuries	18.4	36.1	¹ 0.51
Average length of single life	18.6	25.2	0.74	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	6.8	6.7	¹ 1.02
Proportion married by age 25	84.0	30.7	2.74	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 176
Mean age of women at birth of first child			25	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Average number of children per woman			2.10	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			53.0
Women's unmet demand for family planning			14.00	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Potential support ratio			13	Births attended by skilled health personnel			42.10
Total dependency ratio			51	Antenatal care, at least four visits			31.20
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no				
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no				

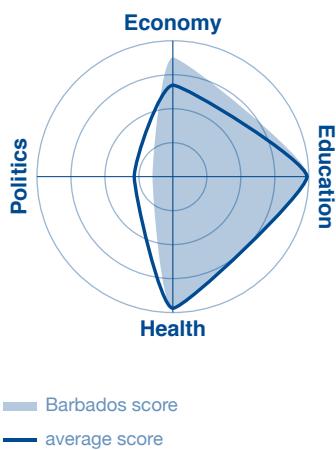
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Barbados

rank
out of 144 countries **23**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.750**



SCORE AT GLANCE

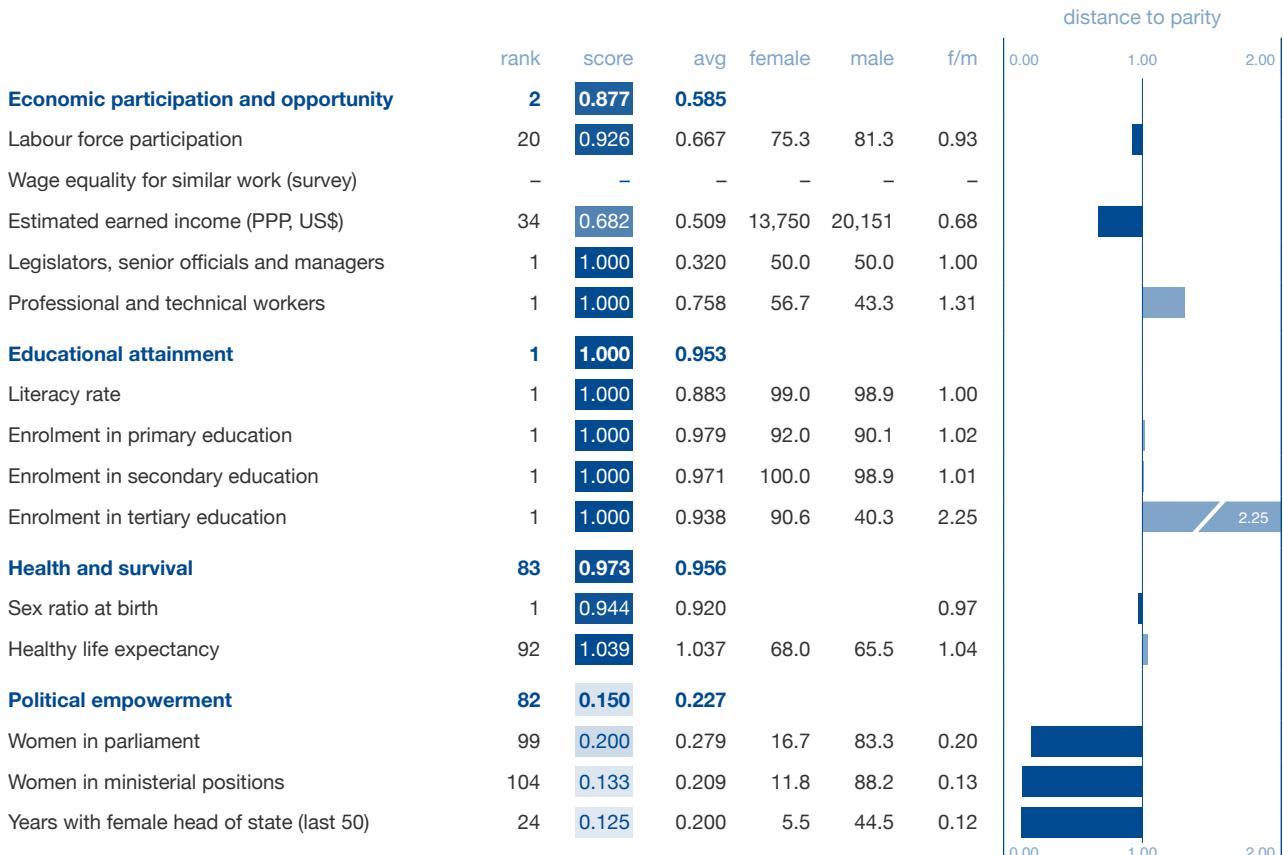


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	4.59
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	15,588.27
Total population (1,000s)	285.00
Population growth rate (%)	0.26
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.92
Human Capital Index score	59.21

	2006 rank	2006 score	2017 rank	2017 score
Global Gender Gap score	—	—	23	0.750
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	2	0.877
Educational attainment	—	—	1	1.000
Health and survival	—	—	83	0.973
Political empowerment	—	—	82	0.150
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	84.0	-	
Unemployed adults	10.3	12.4	0.84	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	-	-	-	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	0.2	0.0	-				
Own-account workers	11.1	20.3	0.55				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills			
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	7.5	9.4	0.80
				Primary education attainment, adults	86.4	86.4	1.00
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 25-54	97.0	97.0	1.00
Law mandates equal pay			no	Primary education attainment, 65+	85.1	84.9	1.00
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² -	Out-of-school youth	1.7	4.1	0.42
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	25.4	22.9	1.11
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.77	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	30.9	22.6	1.36
Firms with female top managers			0.34	Secondary education attainment, 65+	23.5	23.0	1.02
Employers	0.6	0.0	-	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	2.7	0.8	3.30
				Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.6	0.6	1.01
Access to Assets	female	male	value	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			-				
Inheritance rights for daughters			-	Graduates by Degree Type			
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			-	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			-	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
				Education	-	-	-
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
Year women received right to vote			1950	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			67	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Services	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Voluntary political party quotas			-				
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health			
				Mortality, children under age 5	0.0	0.0	¹ 0.81
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	1.3	1.3	¹ 1.02
Average length of single life	31.8	34.3	0.93	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.0	0.1	¹ 0.54
Proportion married by age 25	-	-	-	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.0	0.1	¹ 0.86
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.0	¹ 0.43
Average number of children per woman			1.80	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 27
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Potential support ratio			5	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
Total dependency ratio			51	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Parity of parental rights in marriage			-	Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
Parity of parental rights after divorce			-	Antenatal care, at least four visits			87.90

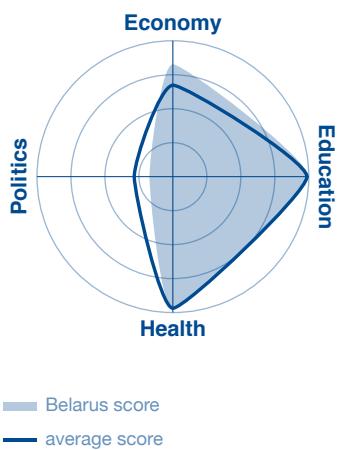
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Belarus

rank
out of 144 countries **26**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.744**



SCORE AT GLANCE

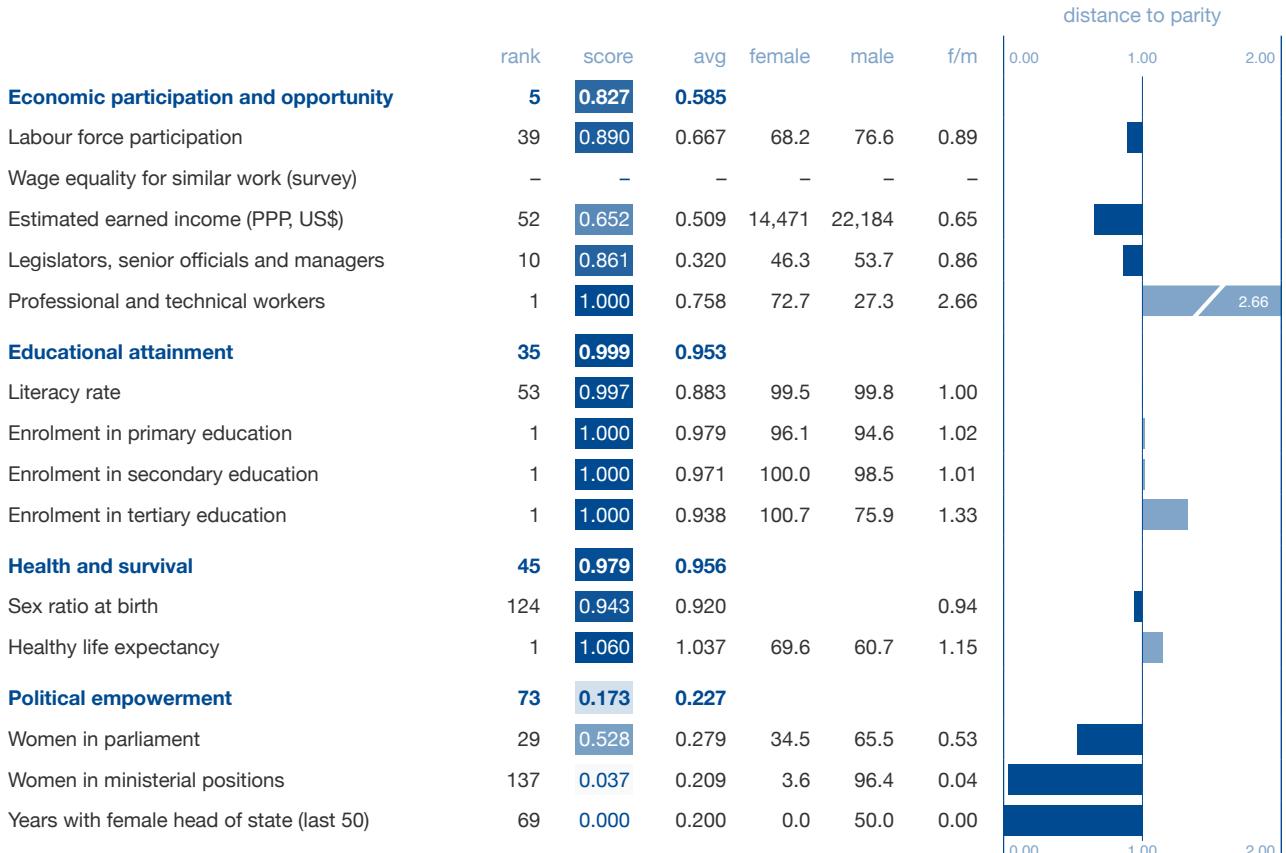


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	47.43
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	16,742.26
Total population (1,000s)	9,480.04
Population growth rate (%)	-0.09
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.87
Human Capital Index score	-

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	-	-	26	0.744
Educational attainment	-	-	35	0.999
Health and survival	-	-	45	0.979
Political empowerment	-	-	73	0.173
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			1095
Youth not in employment or education	13.8	10.5	1.31	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	126.0	–	
Unemployed adults	0.7	1.2	0.58	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	–	
Discouraged job seekers	38.0	62.0	0.61	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	–	–	–	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	–	
High-skilled share of labour force	13.5	10.8	1.25	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	–	–	–	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.1	0.1	0.97				
Own-account workers	1.6	2.4	0.68				
Work, minutes per day	–	–	–				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	–	–	–				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	3.6	5.1	0.70
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² –	Primary education attainment, adults	98.6	99.6	0.99
Boards of publicly traded companies	–	–	–	Primary education attainment, 25-54	–	–	–
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.77	Primary education attainment, 65+	–	–	–
Firms with female top managers			0.49	Out-of-school youth	1.0	3.4	0.29
Employers	0.7	0.1	7.77	Secondary education attainment, adults	82.5	87.8	0.94
R&D personnel	–	–	–	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	–	–	–
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	–	–	–
Hold an account at a financial institution	72.0	72.0	1.00	Tertiary education attainment, adults	–	–	–
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	–	–	–
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	–	–	–
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	–	–	–
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	–	–	–
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.7	0.9	0.78				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1918	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			99	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	4.0	4.9	0.81
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	7.1	2.9	2.48
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Business, Admin. and Law	43.9	20.0	2.19
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	12.4	5.9	2.12
Voluntary political party quotas			–	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	10.6	47.8	0.22
Seats held in upper house	43.8	56.3	0.78	Health and Welfare	9.0	2.2	4.12
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.8	7.6	0.24
Average length of single life	22.5	24.8	0.91	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	2.9	2.6	1.11
Proportion married by age 25	57.9	36.9	1.57	Services	3.8	4.6	0.83
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	4.8	1.5	3.23
Average number of children per woman			1.70	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			27.00	Mortality, children under age 5	0.2	0.3	¹ 0.73
Potential support ratio			5	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	58.9	53.6	¹ 1.10
Total dependency ratio			45	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.7	1.6	¹ 0.42
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.8	6.3	¹ 0.29
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.5	2.2	¹ 0.24
				Mortality, childbirth		1	4
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			25.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			100.00
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			99.70

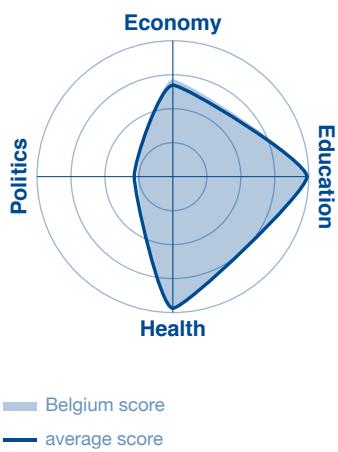
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Belgium

rank
out of 144 countries **31**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.739**



SCORE AT GLANCE

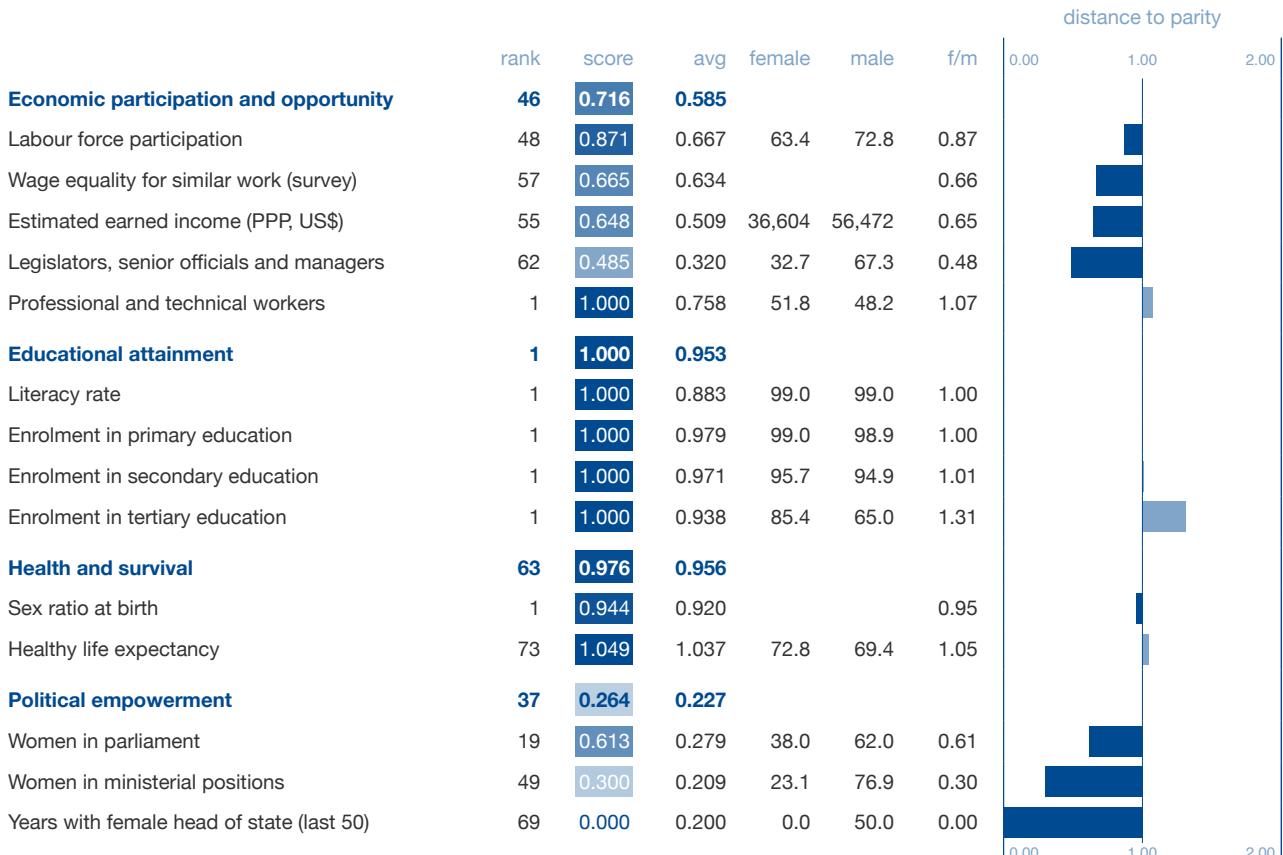


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	466.37
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	41,945.69
Total population (1,000s)	11,358.38
Population growth rate (%)	0.62
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.97
Human Capital Index score	72.46

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	20	0.708	31	0.739
Economic participation and opportunity	54	0.620	46	0.716
Educational attainment	1	1.000	1	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	63	0.976
Political empowerment	19	0.232	37	0.264
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			120
Youth not in employment or education	11.8	12.5	0.94	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	105.0	10.0	
Unemployed adults	7.6	8.1	0.94	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	77.0	80.0	
Discouraged job seekers	33.2	66.8	0.50	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	dual	
High-skilled share of labour force	22.5	19.7	1.14	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	40.9	18.4	2.23	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	1.2	0.5	2.61				
Own-account workers	7.1	12.3	0.58				
Work, minutes per day	434.0	416.4	1.04				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	56.5	36.2	1.56				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	0.7	0.8	0.85
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.69	Primary education attainment, adults	94.3	95.9	0.98
Boards of publicly traded companies	27.0	73.0	0.37	Primary education attainment, 25-54	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Primary education attainment, 65+	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	0.1	0.5	0.30
Employers	2.3	0.5	5.12	Secondary education attainment, adults	64.7	67.8	0.95
R&D personnel	27.4	72.6	0.38	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	91.1	91.8	0.99
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	61.5	70.3	0.87
Hold an account at a financial institution	99.5	96.7	1.03	Tertiary education attainment, adults	32.5	30.9	1.05
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	43.8	34.8	1.26
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	15.8	22.5	0.70
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.4	0.8	0.48
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	84.3	85.8	0.98
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	2.6	3.3	0.78				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1919	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.2	2.5	0.90
Years since any women received voting rights			98	Arts and Humanities	11.4	9.8	1.17
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	16.2	21.3	0.76
Election list quotas for women, national			50	Education	12.0	4.6	2.58
Election list quotas for women, local			50	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.0	23.7	0.21
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Health and Welfare	32.3	14.8	2.18
Seats held in upper house	22.5	77.5	0.29	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.2	4.0	0.05
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	2.7	5.2	0.52
Average length of single life	26.3	28.6	0.92	Services	1.3	1.8	0.71
Proportion married by age 25	27.1	13.5	2.01	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	13.5	8.9	1.52
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31				
Average number of children per woman			1.79	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			3.00	Mortality, children under age 5	0.2	0.3	¹ 0.77
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	48.0	45.6	¹ 1.05
Total dependency ratio			55	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.8	0.7	¹ 1.13
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	2.2	2.4	¹ 0.92
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.8	1.7	¹ 0.46
			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 7
			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			no
			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			24.0
			yes	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

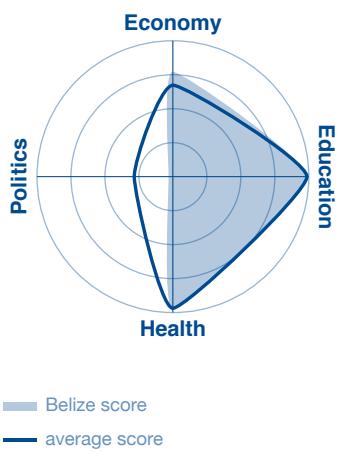
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Belize

rank
out of 144 countries **79**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.692**



SCORE AT GLANCE

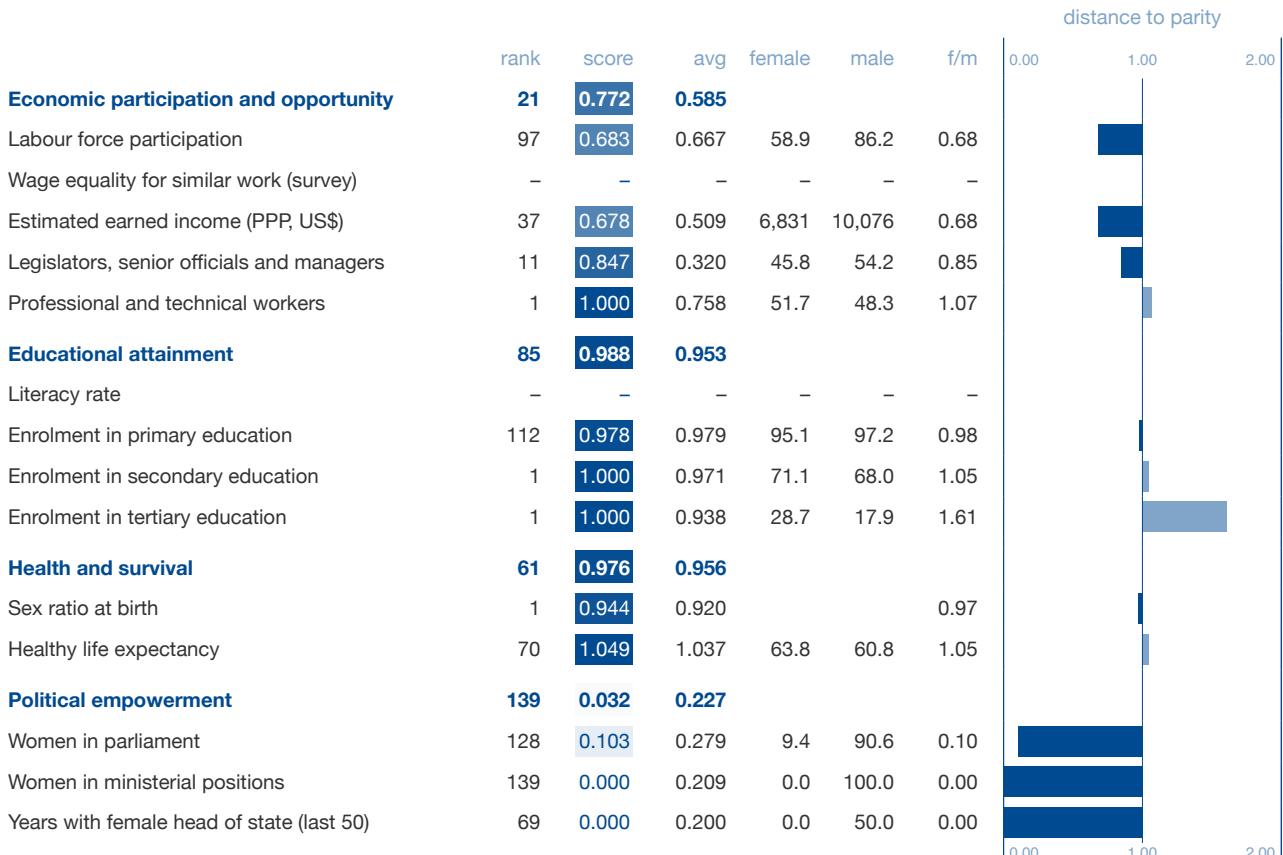


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	1.77
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	7,831.45
Total population (1,000s)	366.95
Population growth rate (%)	2.10
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	—

	2006 rank	2006 score	2017 rank	2017 score
Global Gender Gap score	—	—	79	0.692
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	21	0.772
Educational attainment	—	—	85	0.988
Health and survival	—	—	61	0.976
Political empowerment	—	—	139	0.032
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	10.1	6.6	1.53	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	98.0	-	
Unemployed adults	15.1	6.8	2.22	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	80.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	74.6	25.2	2.96	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	3.1	2.5	1.22	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	19.2	11.2	1.71	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	4.8	3.5	1.36				
Own-account workers	25.4	20.3	1.25	Education and Skills			
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	1.3	0.3	4.06
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, adults	99.8	99.8	1.00
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	97.1	96.9	1.00
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 65+	85.9	86.0	1.00
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school youth	37.0	39.5	0.94
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² -	Secondary education attainment, adults	37.3	36.4	1.02
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	36.6	32.4	1.13
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.44	Secondary education attainment, 65+	14.1	17.5	0.81
Firms with female top managers			0.34	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Employers	3.8	3.5	1.06	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	16.6	14.8	1.12
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	7.4	9.1	0.81
				PhD graduates	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	52.3	44.1	1.19				
Women's access to financial services			-	Graduates by Degree Type			
Inheritance rights for daughters			-	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.1	3.6	0.30
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			-	Arts and Humanities	3.2	2.3	1.39
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			-	Business, Admin. and Law	41.7	34.3	1.22
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	1.2	1.2	0.99	Education	21.0	7.6	2.77
				Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	0.2	3.3	0.06
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Health and Welfare	4.7	3.6	1.29
Year women received right to vote			1954	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.3	9.6	0.13
Years since any women received voting rights			63	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	10.3	16.5	0.62
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Services	6.3	11.5	0.55
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	3.4	2.6	1.29
Election list quotas for women, local			-				
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Health			
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.77
				Mortality, non-communicable diseases	0.6	0.8	¹ 0.83
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.69
Average length of single life	28.6	30.1	0.95	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.0	0.1	¹ 0.27
Proportion married by age 25	19.5	10.7	1.83	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.1	¹ 0.22
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 28
Average number of children per woman			2.51	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
Potential support ratio			17	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Total dependency ratio			56	Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
Parity of parental rights in marriage			-	Antenatal care, at least four visits			83.10
Parity of parental rights after divorce			-				

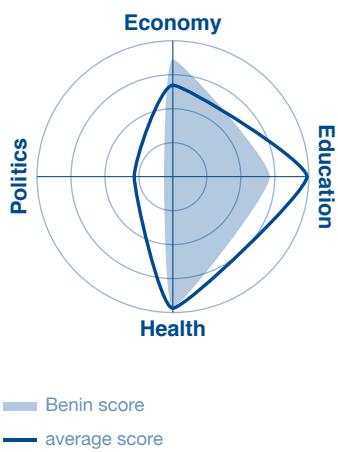
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Benin

rank
out of 144 countries **116**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.652**



SCORE AT GLANCE

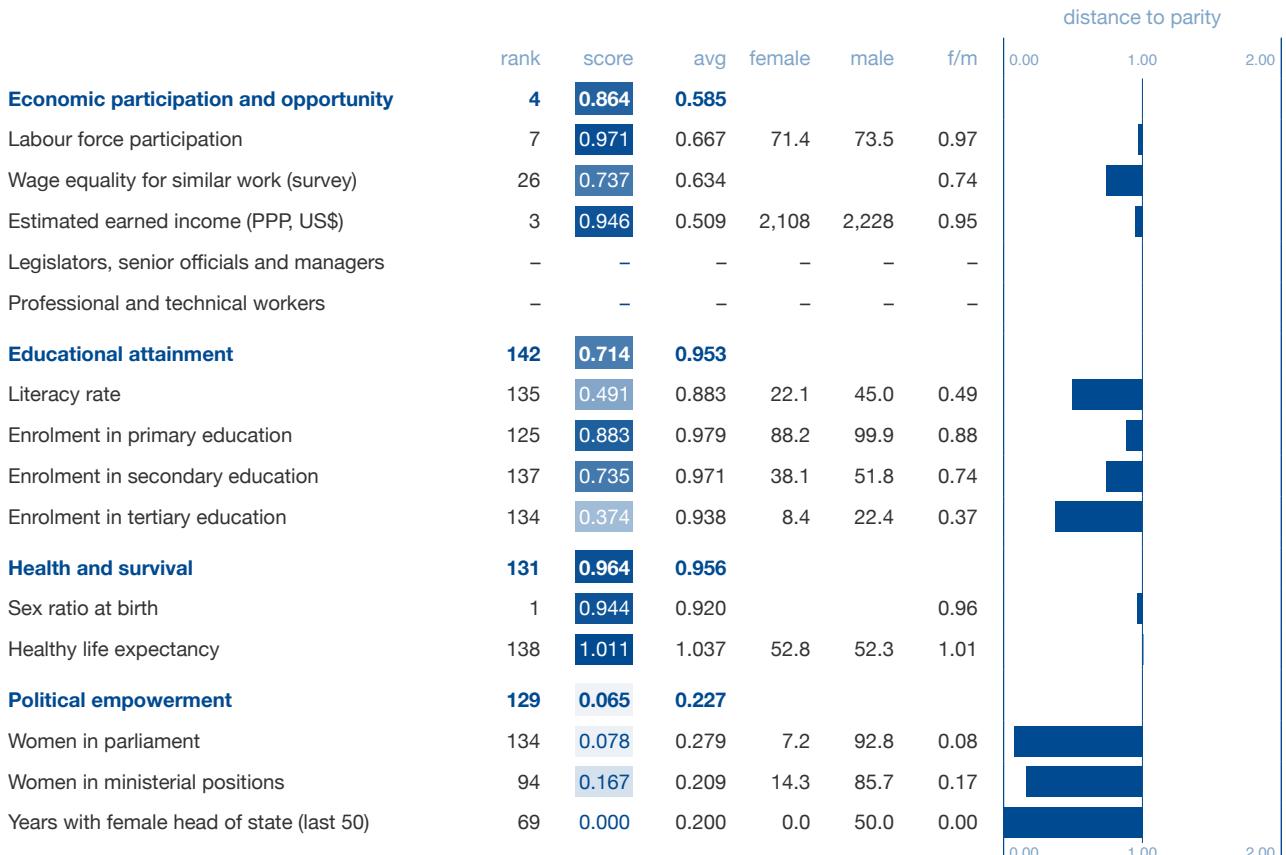


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	8.58
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	2,009.96
Total population (1,000s)	10,872.30
Population growth rate (%)	2.76
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	54.58

Global Gender Gap score			distance to parity	
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	110	0.578	116	0.652
Educational attainment	55	0.618	4	0.864
Health and survival	113	0.643	142	0.714
Political empowerment	86	0.969	131	0.964
rank out of	76	0.082	129	0.065
	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	25.7	15.0	1.71	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	98.0	3.0	
Unemployed adults	1.1	0.9	1.23	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	97.7	90.2	1.08	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	dual	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	0.8	2.7	0.29	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	21.2	13.3	1.60	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	21.0	12.5	1.67				
Own-account workers	73.6	70.0	1.05				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	11.8	0.1	85.93
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.55	Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	42.8	69.3	0.62
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.58	Primary education attainment, 65+	11.9	34.9	0.34
Firms with female top managers			0.35	Out-of-school youth	68.1	48.0	1.42
Employers	0.7	12.5	0.05	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	16.5	36.1	0.46
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	3.6	12.3	0.29
Hold an account at a financial institution	12.9	19.2	0.67	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	1.9	6.0	0.32
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.4	2.9	0.14
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.1	0.1	0.98				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1956	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			61	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.3	0.7	0.43
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	5.9	20.3	0.29
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	62.0	45.8	1.35
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	2.0	4.4	0.45
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.6	10.9	0.52
Seats held in upper house	23.8	76.2	0.31	Health and Welfare	1.4	1.6	0.85
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.6	2.3	0.70
Average length of single life	21.3	26.2	0.81	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.6	1.9	0.87
Proportion married by age 25	64.6	19.1	3.38	Services	2.1	2.2	0.94
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	3.9	3.4	1.15
Average number of children per woman			4.98	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			33.00	Mortality, children under age 5	17.2	19.7	
Potential support ratio			17	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	19.4	16.9	
Total dependency ratio			86	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	11.0	11.5	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	3.1	5.5	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.4	1.3	

¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

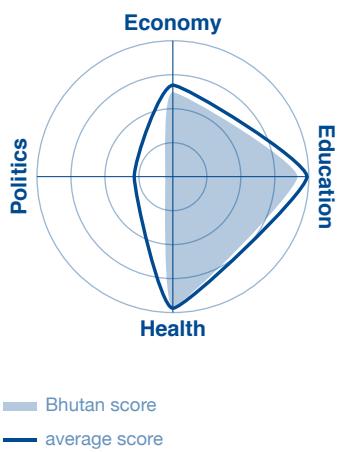
Bhutan

rank
out of 144 countries **124**

score
0.00 = impurity
1.00 = parity **0.638**



SCORE AT GLANCE

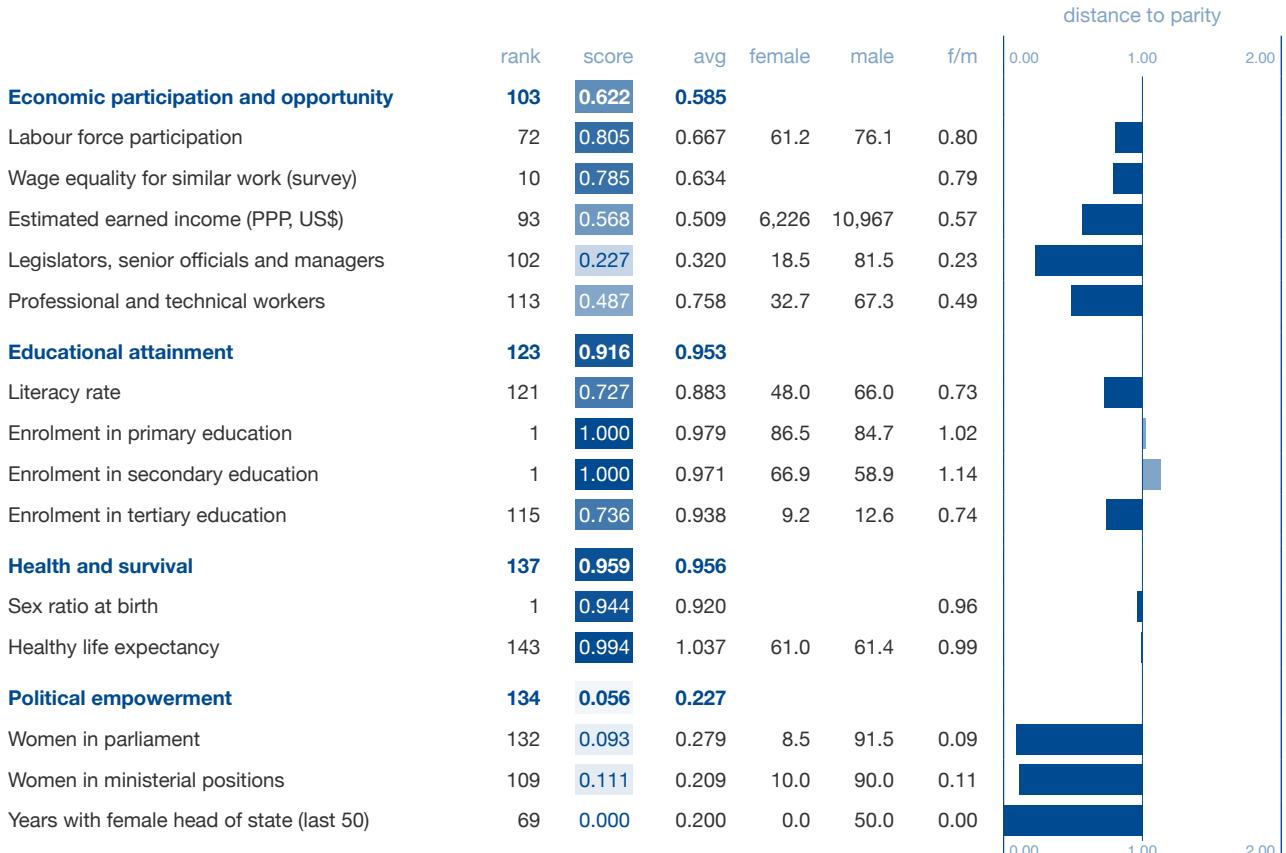


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	2.24
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	8,105.80
Total population (1,000s)	797.77
Population growth rate (%)	1.27
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.13
Human Capital Index score	-

		2006	2017
	rank	score	rank
Global Gender Gap score	—	—	124 0.638
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	103 0.622
Educational attainment	—	—	123 0.916
Health and survival	—	—	137 0.959
Political empowerment	—	—	134 0.056
rank out of	115		144

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	56.0	5.0	
Unemployed adults	3.2	1.9	1.70	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	56.2	43.8	1.28	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	1.6	3.4	0.48	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	7.1	2.9	2.43	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	48.2	24.6	1.96				
Own-account workers	35.9	38.6	0.93				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	9.7	12.3	0.79
				Primary education attainment, adults	14.7	26.3	0.56
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Law mandates equal pay			no	Primary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.79	Out-of-school youth	30.6	37.0	0.83
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	2.9	8.2	0.36
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.76	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			0.36	Secondary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Employers	0.0	24.6	0.00	Tertiary education attainment, adults	2.6	6.6	0.39
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	-	-	-
				Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	PhD graduates	0.0	0.1	0.22
Hold an account at a financial institution	27.7	39.0	0.71	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes				
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
				Education	-	-	-
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
Year women received right to vote			1953	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			64	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Services	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Voluntary political party quotas			-				
Seats held in upper house	30.4	69.6	0.44	Health	female	male	value
				Mortality, children under age 5	0.2	0.2	¹ 0.79
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	1.5	1.7	¹ 0.87
Average length of single life	21.8	25.4	0.86	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.2	0.4	¹ 0.63
Proportion married by age 25	59.6	27.8	2.15	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.54
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.1	¹ 0.54
Average number of children per woman			2.05	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 148
Women's unmet demand for family planning			12.00	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Potential support ratio			14	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
Total dependency ratio			46	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Parity of parental rights in marriage			-	Births attended by skilled health personnel			74.60
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Antenatal care, at least four visits			81.50

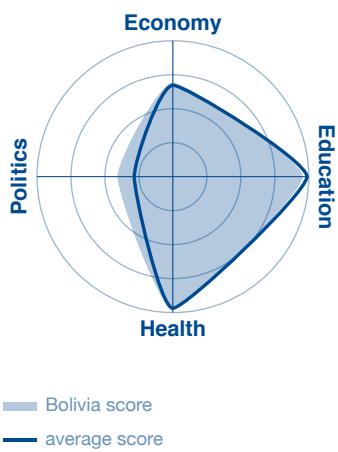
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Bolivia

rank 17
out of 144 countries
score 0.758
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity



SCORE AT GLANCE

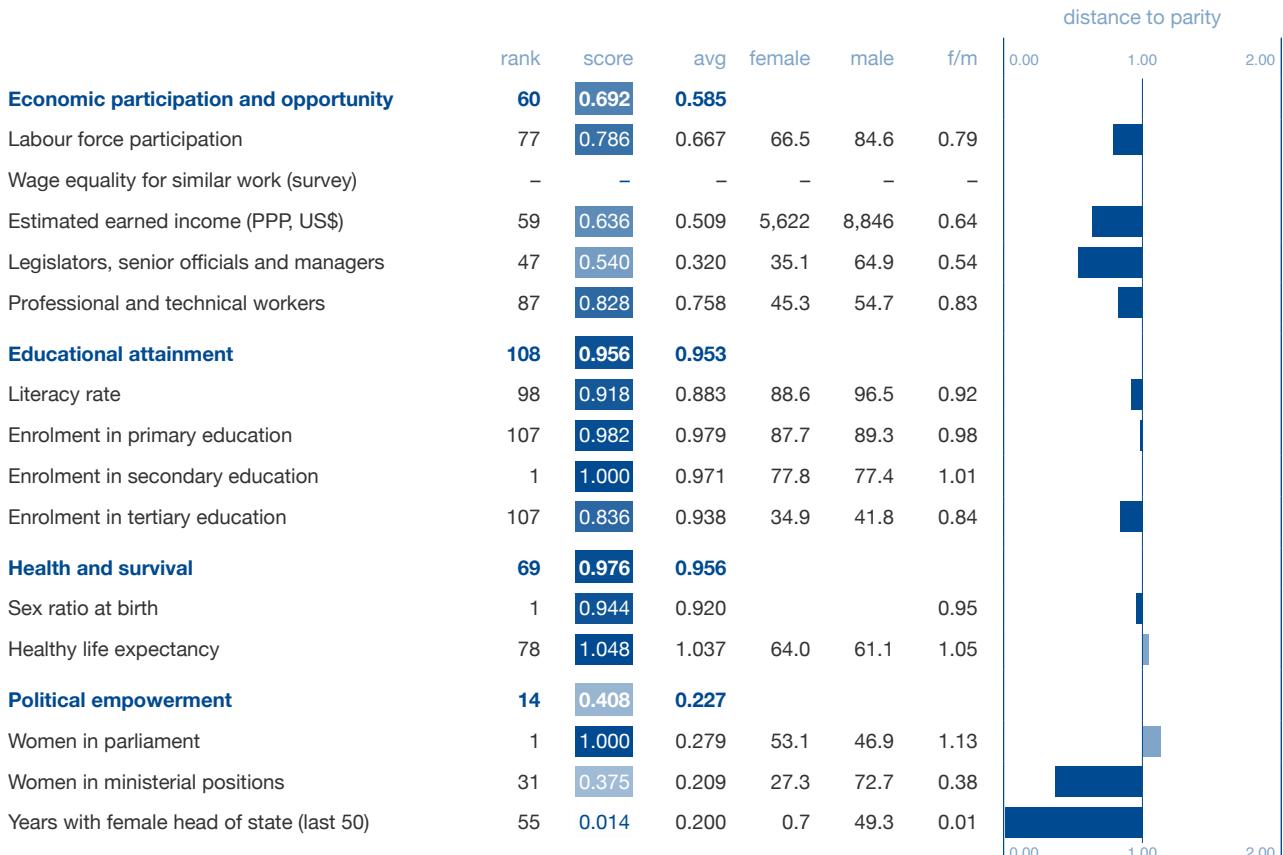


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	33.81
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	6,707.96
Total population (1,000s)	10,887.88
Population growth rate (%)	1.50
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	64.06

	2006 rank	2006 score	2017 rank	2017 score
Global Gender Gap score	87	0.634	17	0.758
Economic participation and opportunity	77	0.559	60	0.692
Educational attainment	89	0.917	108	0.956
Health and survival	79	0.970	69	0.976
Political empowerment	71	0.087	14	0.408
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	90.0	3.0	
Unemployed adults	4.9	2.5	1.96	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	63.0	37.0	1.70	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	80.2	76.9	1.04	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	dual	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	5.4	6.8	0.79	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	33.5	19.5	1.72	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	25.0	6.9	3.63				
Own-account workers	38.9	44.5	0.87				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	10.8	9.4	1.14
				Primary education attainment, adults	52.8	64.5	0.82
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 25-54	95.1	98.1	0.97
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Primary education attainment, 65+	58.0	84.9	0.68
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² -	Out-of-school youth	17.5	16.0	1.09
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	39.5	46.9	0.84
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	66.6	77.8	0.86
Firms with female top managers			-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	24.5	39.3	0.62
Employers	2.5	6.9	0.37	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	24.9	25.7	0.97
				Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	9.5	14.9	0.64
Access to Assets	female	male	value	PhD graduates	0.2	0.4	0.56
Hold an account at a financial institution	37.6	44.0	0.86	Individuals using the internet	32.2	37.1	0.87
Women's access to financial services			yes				
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	2.5	3.1	0.81	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
				Education	-	-	-
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
Year women received right to vote			1938	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			79	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			50	Services	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, local			50	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Voluntary political party quotas			yes				
Seats held in upper house	50.0	50.0	1.00	Health	female	male	value
				Mortality, children under age 5	4.2	5.3	¹ 0.79
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	21.1	23.0	¹ 0.92
Average length of single life	24.1	26.6	0.91	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.6	2.2	¹ 0.71
Proportion married by age 25	41.5	27.9	1.49	Mortality, accidental injuries	2.7	4.7	¹ 0.57
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.0	2.4	¹ 0.42
Average number of children per woman			2.88	Mortality, childbirth	1	-	-
Women's unmet demand for family planning			20.00	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Potential support ratio			9	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			64.0
Total dependency ratio			63	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

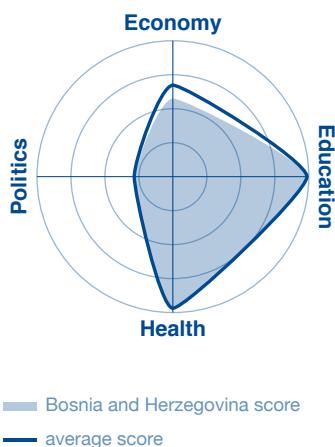
Bosnia and Herzegovina

rank
out of 144 countries **66**

score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.702**



SCORE AT GLANCE

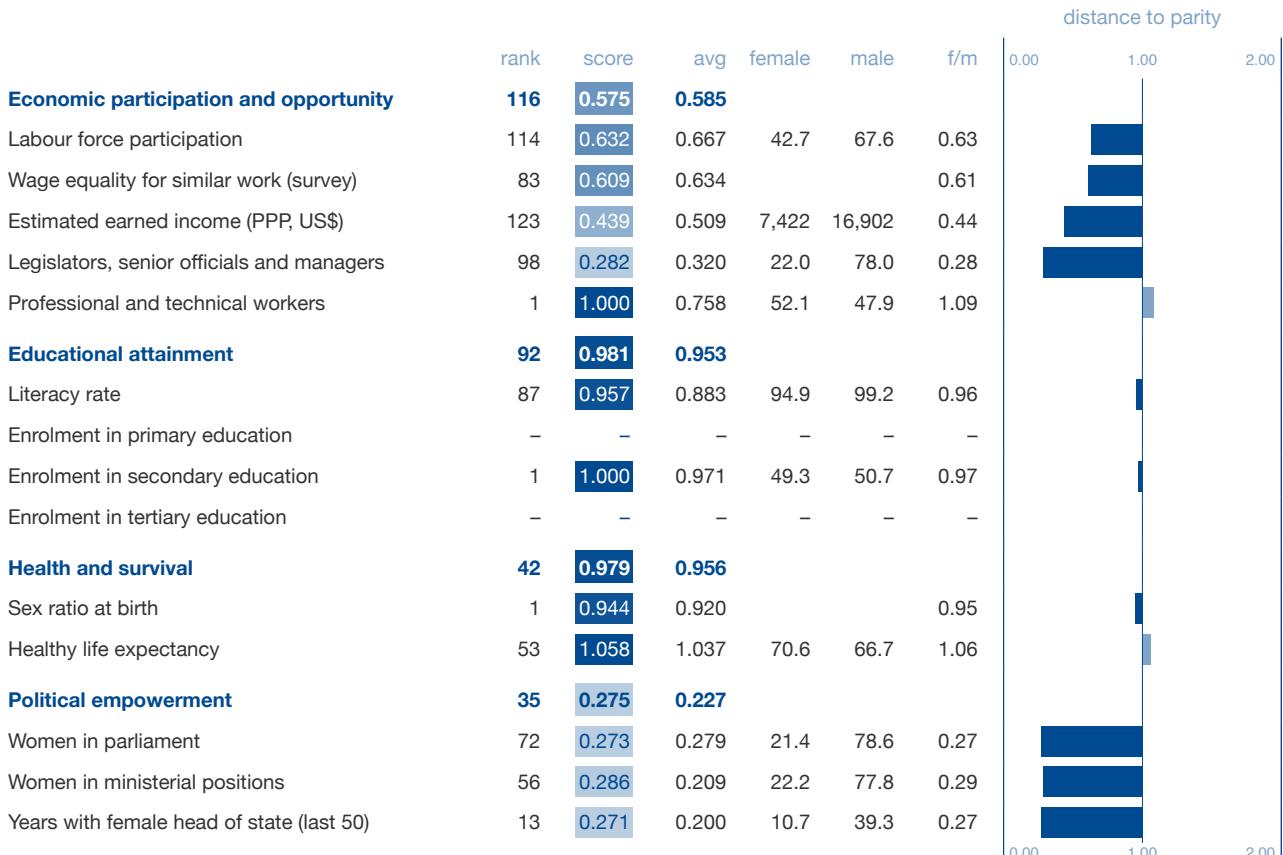


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	16.56
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	11,179.35
Total population (1,000s)	3,516.82
Population growth rate (%)	-0.41
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.96
Human Capital Index score	-

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	-	-	66	0.702
Educational attainment	-	-	92	0.981
Health and survival	-	-	42	0.979
Political empowerment	-	-	35	0.275
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	26.0	29.2	0.89	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	365.0	7.0	
Unemployed adults	30.7	25.2	1.22	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	60.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	61.2	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	8.6	8.1	1.06	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	10.7	4.0	2.69	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	8.3	1.7	4.95				
Own-account workers	13.3	18.6	0.71				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	-	-	-
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.53	Primary education attainment, adults	71.7	88.7	0.81
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.37	Primary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			0.32	Out-of-school youth	-	-	-
Employers	3.5	1.7	2.11	Secondary education attainment, adults	49.7	72.9	0.68
R&D personnel	46.7	53.3	0.88	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
				Secondary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, adults	7.0	8.1	0.87
Hold an account at a financial institution	47.1	58.8	0.80	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	-	-	-
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	PhD graduates	0.1	0.1	0.36
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes				
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1946	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	3.7	4.6	0.80
Years since any women received voting rights			71	Arts and Humanities	9.1	6.2	1.48
Number of female heads of state to date			3	Business, Admin. and Law	27.2	26.9	1.01
Election list quotas for women, national			40	Education	14.1	8.7	1.62
Election list quotas for women, local			40	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	6.5	15.6	0.42
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Health and Welfare	16.7	8.2	2.03
Seats held in upper house	15.4	84.6	0.18	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.4	5.4	0.26
				Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.2	3.1	1.36
Family	female	male	value	Services	3.4	7.1	0.48
Average length of single life	25.7	29.4	0.87	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	13.1	12.1	1.08
Proportion married by age 25	24.3	6.1	3.98				
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			1.36	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.77
Women's unmet demand for family planning			9.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	18.6	18.2	¹ 1.02
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.55
Total dependency ratio			44	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.4	1.0	¹ 0.37
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.3	¹ 0.23
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 11

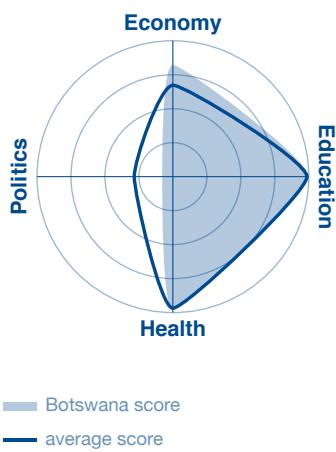
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Botswana

rank
out of 144 countries **46**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.720**



SCORE AT GLANCE

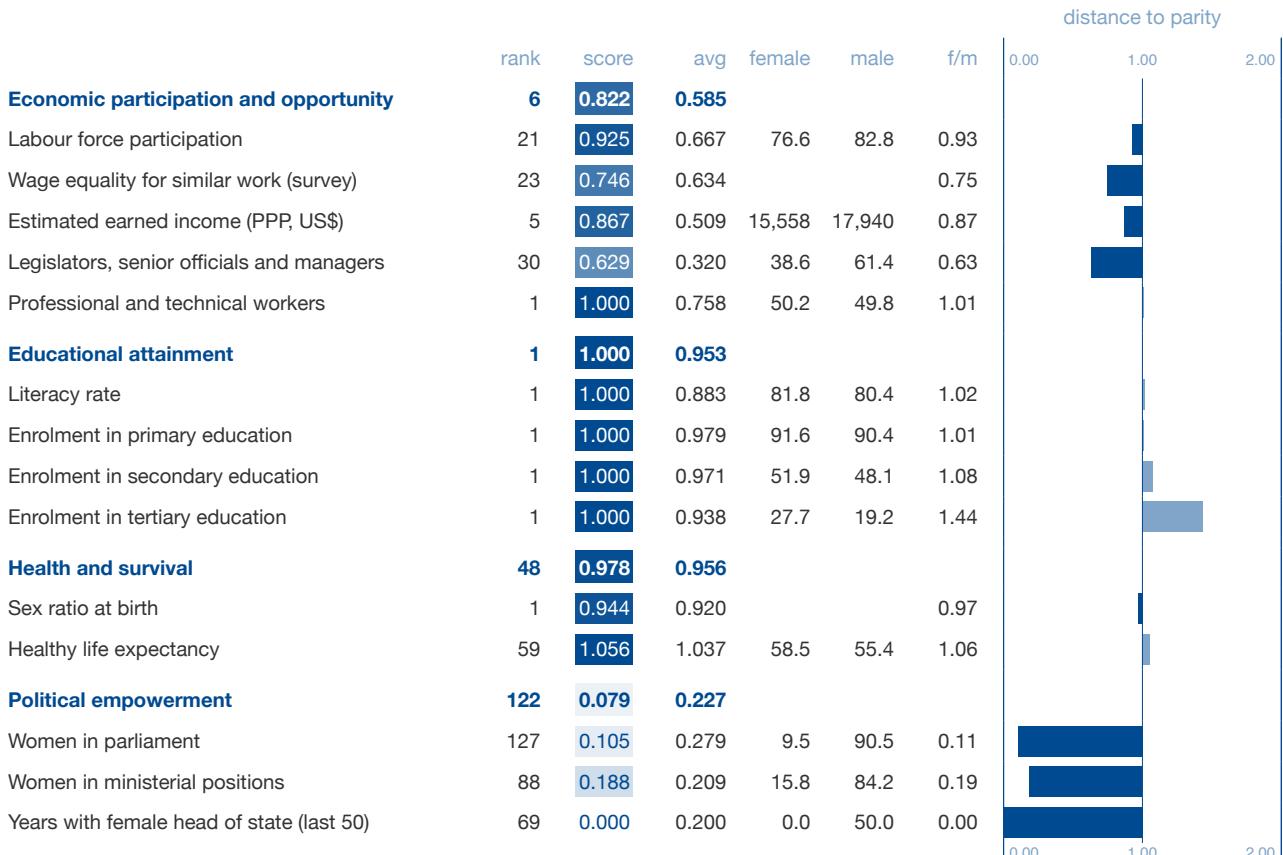


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	15.27
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	15,513.44
Total population (1,000s)	2,250.26
Population growth rate (%)	1.83
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human Capital Index score	57.56

	2006 rank	2006 score	2017 rank	2017 score
Global Gender Gap score	34	0.690	46	0.720
Economic participation and opportunity	23	0.693	6	0.822
Educational attainment	67	0.981	1	1.000
Health and survival	109	0.956	48	0.978
Political empowerment	47	0.129	122	0.079
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	42.1	28.5	1.48	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	84.0	-	
Unemployed adults	21.4	14.6	1.47	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	50.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	7.4	8.4	0.88	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	12.9	10.3	1.26	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	3.9	3.6	1.09				
Own-account workers	9.2	9.3	0.98				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	8.0	9.3	0.86
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.68	Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	91.7	91.7	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			1.24	Primary education attainment, 65+	30.8	34.5	0.89
Firms with female top managers			0.20	Out-of-school youth	22.3	22.8	0.98
Employers	1.2	3.6	0.34	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	37.5	62.5	0.60	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	38.4	41.6	0.92
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	5.8	14.0	0.41
Hold an account at a financial institution	45.9	52.7	0.87	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	2.4	3.0	0.79
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	1.0	3.9	0.27
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	4.7	4.8	0.97				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1965	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			52	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	-	-	-
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Average length of single life	26.4	30.9	0.85	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	28.8	10.7	2.69	Services	-	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Average number of children per woman			2.73				
Women's unmet demand for family planning			21.00	Health	female	male	value
Potential support ratio			17	Mortality, children under age 5	1.1	1.4	¹ 0.82
Total dependency ratio			55	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	3.5	3.2	¹ 1.10
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	2.2	3.1	¹ 0.71
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.3	0.6	¹ 0.46

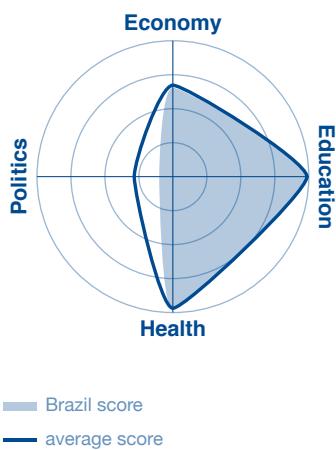
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Brazil

rank
out of 144 countries **90**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.684**



SCORE AT GLANCE

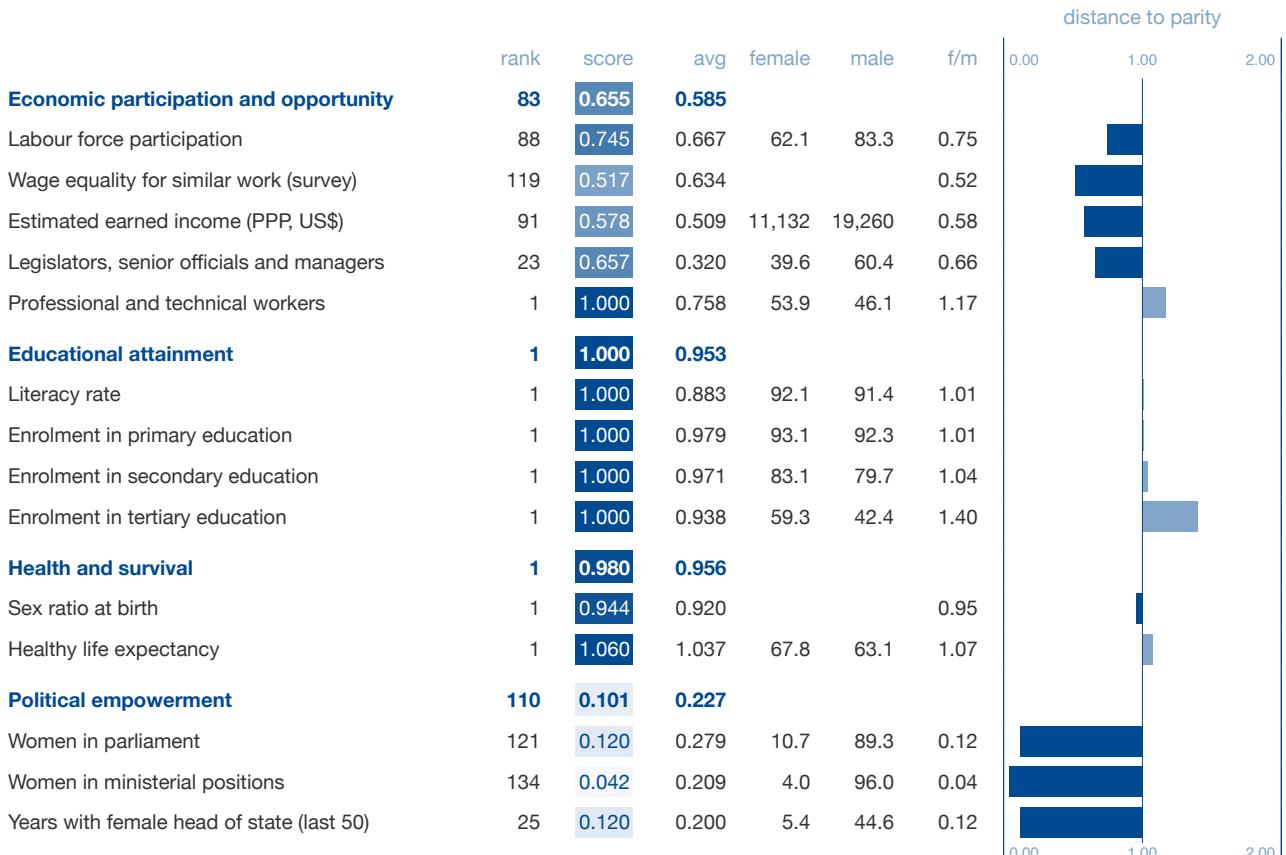


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	1,796.19
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	14,023.69
Total population (1,000s)	207,652.87
Population growth rate (%)	0.80
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.97
Human Capital Index score	59.73

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	67	0.654	90	0.684
Economic participation and opportunity	63	0.604	83	0.655
Educational attainment	74	0.972	1	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	86	0.061	110	0.101
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	28.5	18.2	1.56	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	120.0	5.0	
Unemployed adults	13.4	10.1	1.32	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	56.4	43.6	1.29	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	10.1	8.3	1.21	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	22.3	11.5	1.95	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	3.5	1.4	2.53				
Own-account workers	19.0	29.7	0.64	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children		4.5	5.9
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, adults	77.5	76.2	1.02
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	96.1	94.2	1.02
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 65+	74.2	77.1	0.96
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school youth	15.9	15.6	1.01
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.52	Secondary education attainment, adults	44.6	40.3	1.11
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	66.9	60.2	1.11
Firms with female (co-)owners			1.01	Secondary education attainment, 65+	26.5	29.3	0.90
Firms with female top managers			0.24	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Employers	3.0	1.4	2.16	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	12.4	7.9	1.56
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	7.5	9.1	0.82
				PhD graduates	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Individuals using the internet	54.2	55.0	0.99
Hold an account at a financial institution	64.8	71.7	0.90				
Women's access to financial services			part	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary		1.8	3.4
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	Arts and Humanities	3.1	3.6	0.86
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Business, Admin. and Law	35.7	40.6	0.88
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	1.8	2.3	0.79	Education	25.5	12.1	2.10
				Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.8	16.7	0.35
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Health and Welfare	16.9	8.0	2.11
Year women received right to vote			1932	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.9	7.3	0.12
Years since any women received voting rights			85	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	2.6	2.7	0.96
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Services	0.6	1.9	0.30
Election list quotas for women, national			30	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	5.0	3.7	1.36
Election list quotas for women, local			30				
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health	female	male	value
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Mortality, children under age 5	23.4	29.0	¹ 0.81
				Mortality, non-communicable diseases	436.1	480.9	¹ 0.91
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	22.5	30.9	¹ 0.73
Average length of single life	29.7	31.9	0.93	Mortality, accidental injuries	22.0	63.6	¹ 0.35
Proportion married by age 25	19.0	9.9	1.92	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	8.8	67.9	¹ 0.13
Mean age of women at birth of first child			26	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 44
Average number of children per woman			1.73	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Women's unmet demand for family planning			6.00	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			31.0
Potential support ratio			8	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Total dependency ratio			44	Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.10
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			88.90
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes				

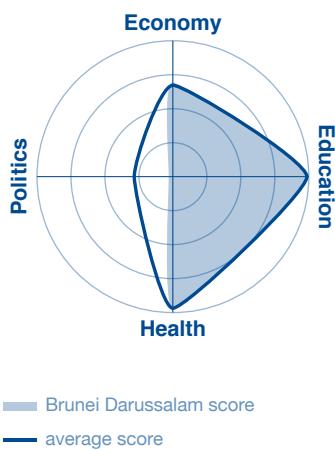
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Brunei Darussalam

rank
out of 144 countries **102**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.671**



SCORE AT GLANCE

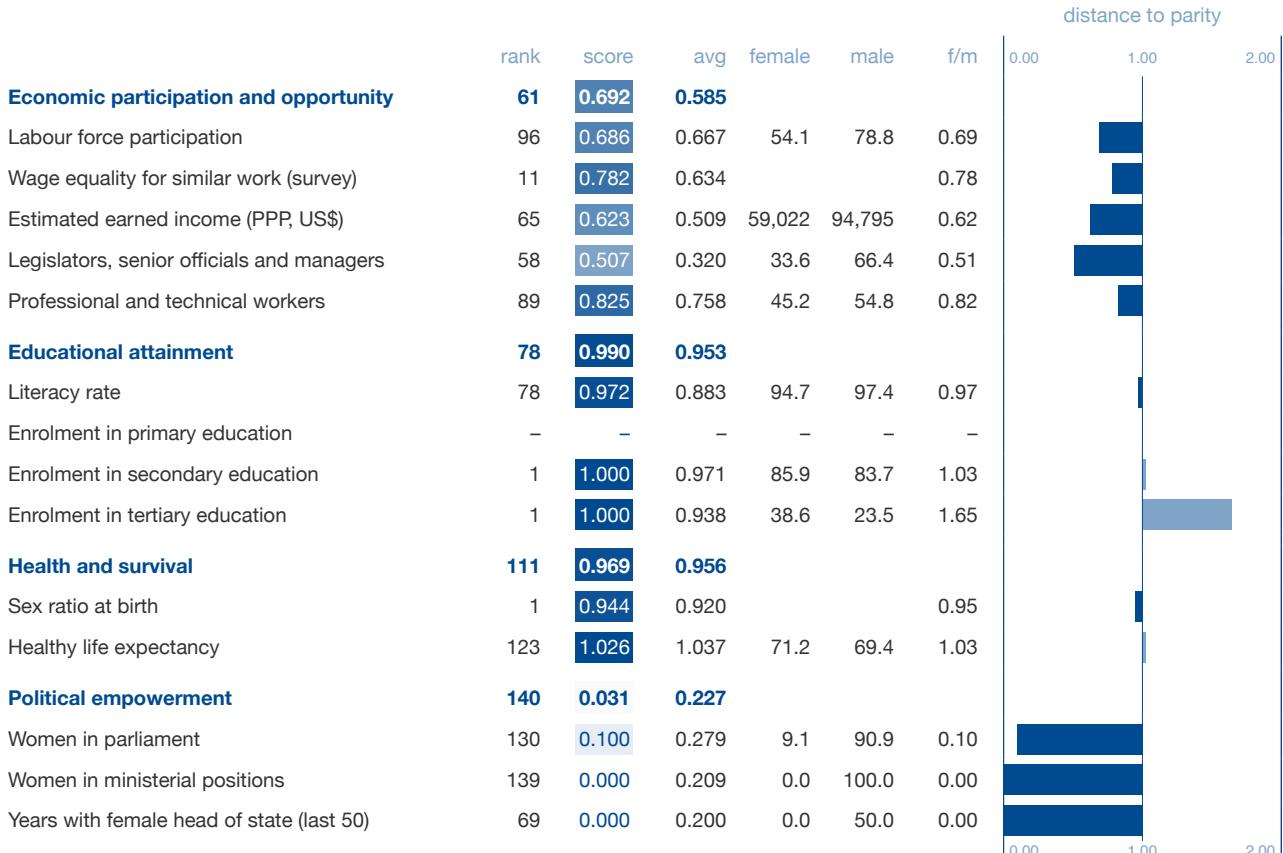


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	11.40
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	71,788.78
Total population (1,000s)	423.20
Population growth rate (%)	1.32
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.06
Human Capital Index score	62.82

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	61	0.692
Educational attainment	—	—	78	0.990
Health and survival	—	—	111	0.969
Political empowerment	—	—	140	0.031
rank out of		115		144

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	19.3	15.4	1.25	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	91.0	-	
Unemployed adults	7.9	6.3	1.26	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	42.2	57.9	0.73	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	30.3	35.0	0.86	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	10.6	10.5	1.02	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	12.2	8.3	1.47	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	0.8	0.3	2.27				
Own-account workers	4.1	4.1	1.00				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	-	-	-
				Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	79.1	79.1	1.00
				Primary education attainment, 65+	25.4	64.2	0.40
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth	17.8	21.4	0.83
Law mandates equal pay			no	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.71	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	44.3	45.4	0.98
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	11.0	27.5	0.40
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			-	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	7.0	6.6	1.06
Employers	2.4	0.3	7.13	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	3.2	9.9	0.33
R&D personnel	-	-	-	PhD graduates	-	-	-
				Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value				
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Women's access to financial services			-	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Inheritance rights for daughters			-	Arts and Humanities	18.8	13.7	1.37
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			-	Business, Admin. and Law	30.3	28.3	1.07
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			-	Education	17.8	9.5	1.87
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	2.0	2.2	0.92	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	6.0	11.4	0.53
				Health and Welfare	5.4	2.5	2.17
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	11.1	24.5	0.45
Year women received right to vote			-	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	6.5	6.5	1.00
Years since any women received voting rights			-	Services	1.3	1.1	1.15
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	0.4	0.8	0.50
Election list quotas for women, national			-				
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Health	female	male	value
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Mortality, children under age 5	0.0	0.0	¹ 0.80
Seats held in upper house	8.0	92.0	0.09	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	0.5	0.6	¹ 0.86
				Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.0	0.1	¹ 0.54
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.0	0.1	¹ 0.51
Average length of single life	25.1	27.3	0.92	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.0	¹ 0.36
Proportion married by age 25	-	-	-	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 23
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Average number of children per woman			1.87	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Potential support ratio			17	Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
Total dependency ratio			38	Antenatal care, at least four visits			93.20
Parity of parental rights in marriage			-				
Parity of parental rights after divorce			-				

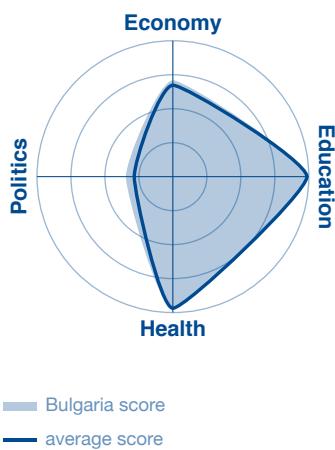
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Bulgaria

rank
out of 144 countries **18**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.756**



SCORE AT GLANCE

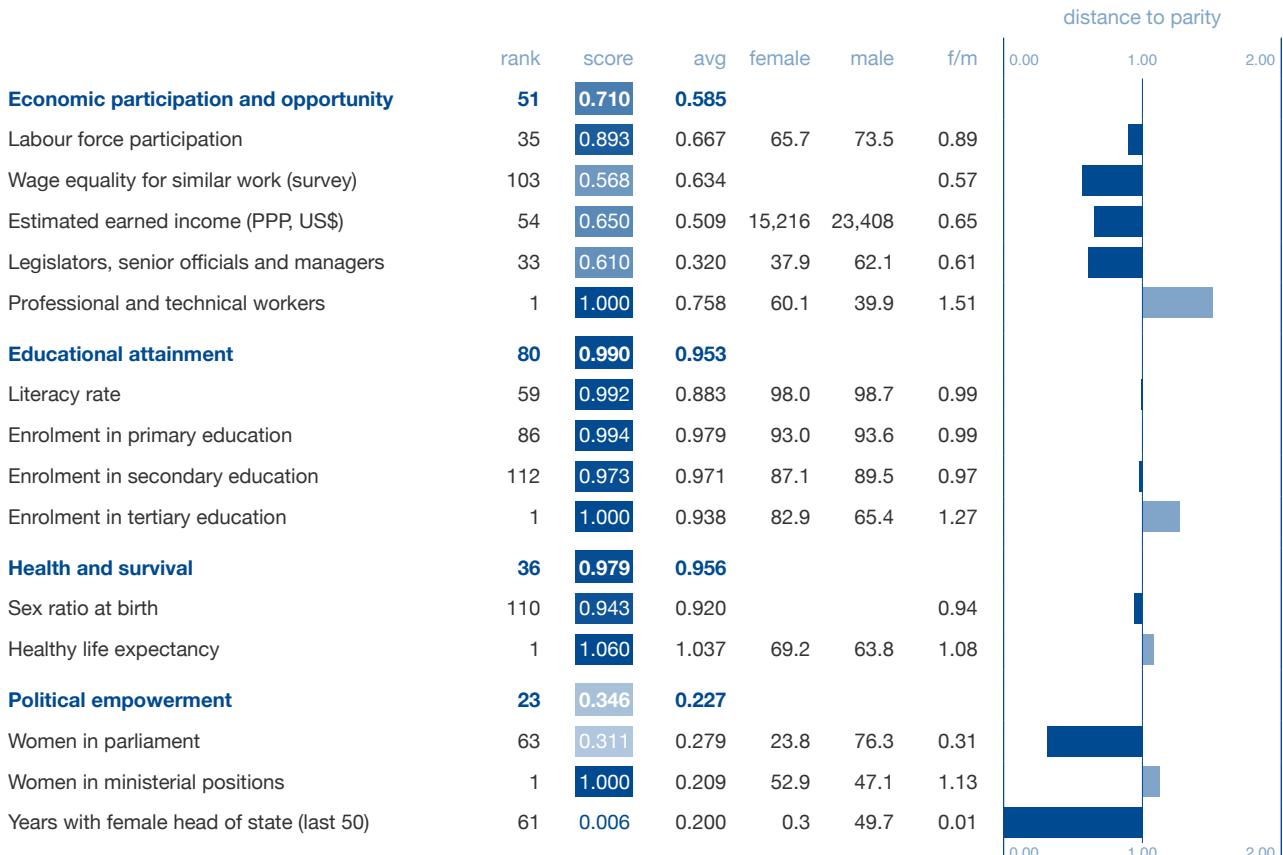


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	52.40
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	17,709.08
Total population (1,000s)	7,131.49
Population growth rate (%)	-0.65
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.95
Human Capital Index score	68.49

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	37	0.687	18	0.756
Economic participation and opportunity	58	0.613	51	0.710
Educational attainment	56	0.989	80	0.990
Health and survival	36	0.979	36	0.979
Political empowerment	30	0.167	23	0.346
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			365
Youth not in employment or education	20.0	18.6	1.07	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	410.0	15.0	
Unemployed adults	7.0	8.1	0.86	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	90.0	90.0	
Discouraged job seekers	42.0	58.0	0.72	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	gov	
High-skilled share of labour force	18.4	12.7	1.45	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	9.4	5.2	1.80	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.8	0.4	1.93				
Own-account workers	6.0	8.9	0.67				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	5.2	5.0	1.04
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.60	Primary education attainment, adults	96.1	97.9	0.98
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	98.6	98.7	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.64	Primary education attainment, 65+	97.8	99.0	0.99
Firms with female top managers			0.31	Out-of-school youth	18.2	14.3	1.27
Employers	2.1	0.4	4.98	Secondary education attainment, adults	73.7	76.3	0.97
R&D personnel	43.7	56.3	0.78	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	94.6	95.0	1.00
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	85.8	91.7	0.94
Hold an account at a financial institution	63.2	62.8	1.01	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	33.5	19.9	1.68
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	16.7	17.2	0.97
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	55.9	57.5	0.97
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.8	1.0	0.79				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1937	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.4	2.1	0.66
Years since any women received voting rights			80	Arts and Humanities	7.7	5.1	1.53
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Business, Admin. and Law	38.1	27.8	1.37
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	10.6	4.1	2.61
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	6.8	24.9	0.27
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Health and Welfare	7.4	5.4	1.38
Seats held in upper house	47.2	52.8	0.89	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.0	4.8	0.42
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.1	3.0	1.38
Average length of single life	31.7	34.9	0.91	Services	4.7	9.2	0.51
Proportion married by age 25	10.2	2.9	3.48	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	17.2	13.8	1.24
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			1.56	Mortality, children under age 5	0.3	0.4	
Women's unmet demand for family planning			30.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	50.2	51.2	
Potential support ratio			3	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.2	
Total dependency ratio			53	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.6	1.4	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.3	0.9	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			23.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.70
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

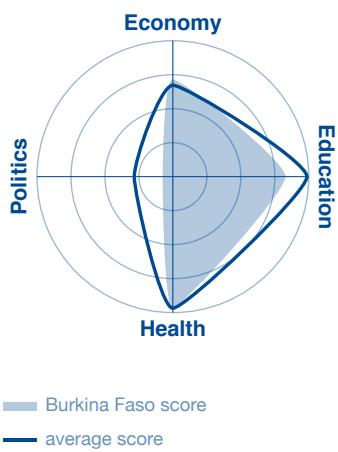
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Burkina Faso

rank
out of 144 countries **121**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.646**



SCORE AT GLANCE

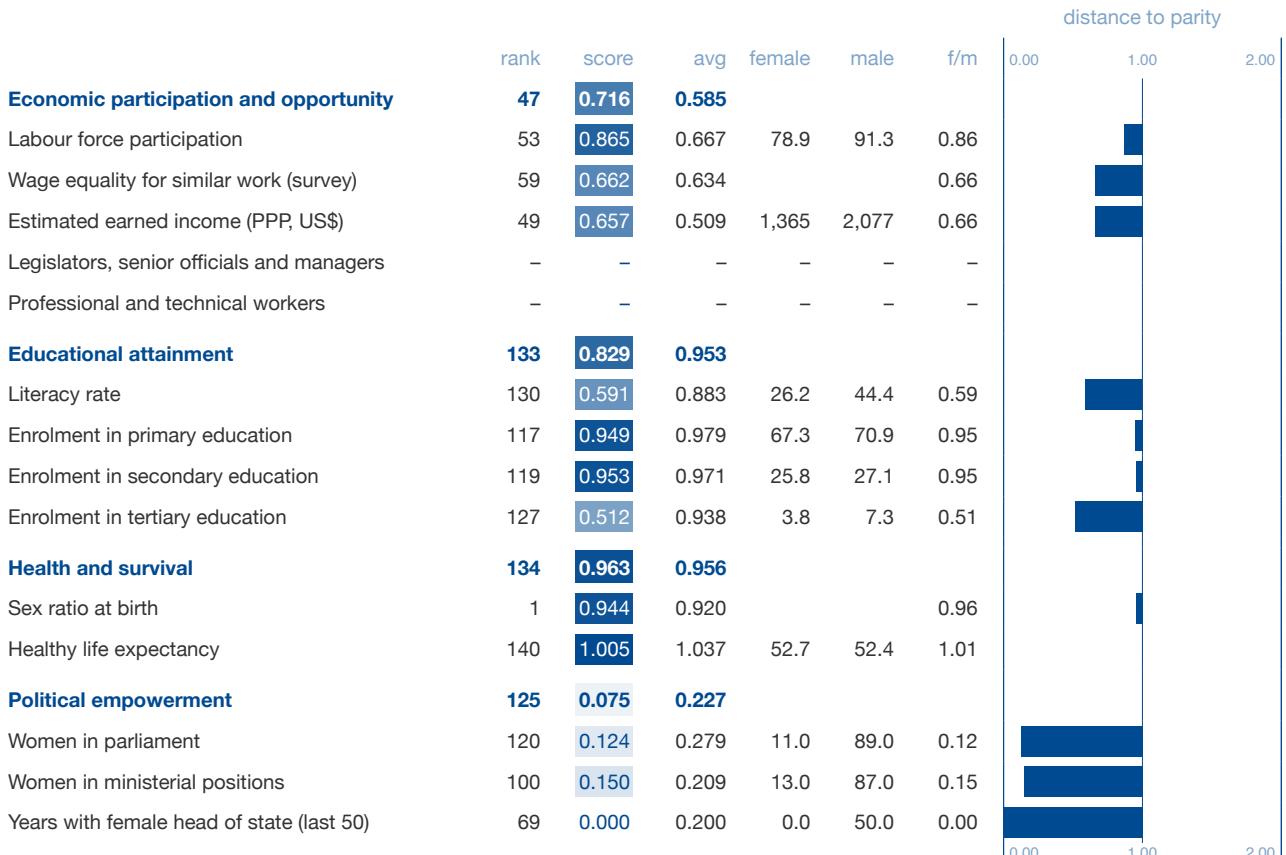


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	12.12
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	1,594.58
Total population (1,000s)	18,646.43
Population growth rate (%)	2.90
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	—

Global Gender Gap score			distance to parity	
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	104	0.585	121	0.646
Labour force participation	49	0.639	47	0.716
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	59	0.662	133	0.829
Estimated earned income (PPP, US\$)	49	0.657	68	0.973
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	74	0.084
Professional and technical workers	—	—	rank out of	115
				144

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	98.0	3.0	
Unemployed adults	3.9	2.8	1.39	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	50.2	49.8	1.01	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	dual	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	0.4	1.2	0.36	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	52.7	31.3	1.69				
Own-account workers	37.4	53.2	0.70				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	32.1	28.6	1.12
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² -	Primary education attainment, adults	2.6	8.0	0.32
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	26.8	39.9	0.67
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.24	Primary education attainment, 65+	3.4	12.0	0.28
Firms with female top managers			0.13	Out-of-school youth	74.4	71.5	1.04
Employers	0.3	31.3	0.01	Secondary education attainment, adults	1.6	4.3	0.37
R&D personnel	26.3	73.7	0.36	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	12.7	22.2	0.57
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	1.1	4.7	0.23
Hold an account at a financial institution	11.8	15.1	0.78	Tertiary education attainment, adults	0.0	0.0	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	1.7	6.0	0.28
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.1	1.1	0.06
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	0.0	0.0	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1958	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.2	0.7	0.33
Years since any women received voting rights			59	Arts and Humanities	10.9	6.0	1.81
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	41.9	26.0	1.61
Election list quotas for women, national			30	Education	5.1	12.6	0.40
Election list quotas for women, local			30	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	4.1	8.8	0.46
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Health and Welfare	1.4	0.8	1.78
Seats held in upper house	13.3	86.7	0.15	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.5	1.9	0.24
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	7.9	13.1	0.60
Average length of single life	19.9	25.3	0.79	Services	1.1	0.9	1.23
Proportion married by age 25	82.8	31.0	2.67	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	17.0	17.3	0.98
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			5.35	Mortality, children under age 5	27.3	32.0	
Women's unmet demand for family planning			25.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	28.5	22.5	
Potential support ratio			22	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	22.5	21.5	
Total dependency ratio			92	Mortality, accidental injuries	6.1	8.7	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.1	2.4	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			

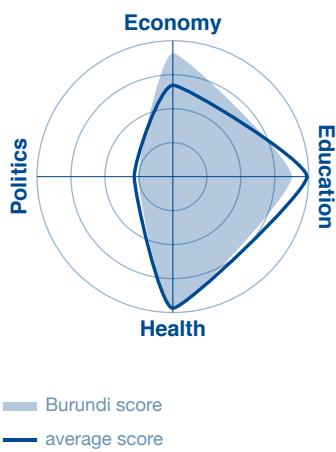
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Burundi

rank
out of 144 countries **22**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.755**



SCORE AT GLANCE

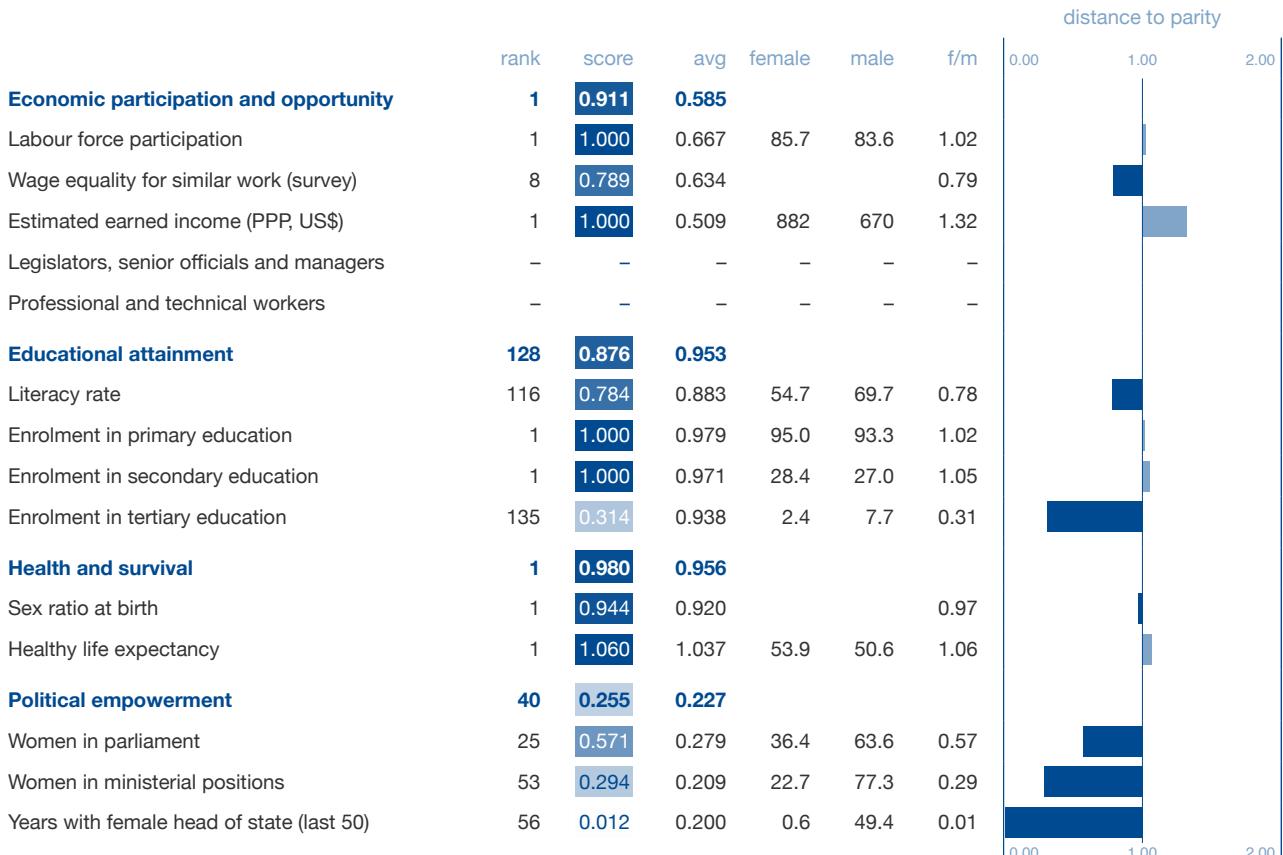


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	3.01
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	721.18
Total population (1,000s)	10,524.12
Population growth rate (%)	3.16
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.97
Human Capital Index score	55.45

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	22	0.755
Educational attainment	—	—	128	0.876
Health and survival	—	—	1	0.980
Political empowerment	—	—	40	0.255
rank out of		115		144

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	84.0	4.0	
Unemployed adults	-	-	-	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	dual	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	-	-	-	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	65.9	10.8	6.10				
Own-account workers	27.9	66.5	0.42	Education and Skills			
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	4.5	6.3	0.71
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, adults	7.9	14.4	0.55
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 25-54	30.4	30.4	1.00
Law mandates equal pay			no	Primary education attainment, 65+	8.6	10.4	0.83
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.57	Out-of-school youth	65.2	62.1	1.05
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	2.3	4.5	0.50
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.79	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	3.9	5.9	0.67
Firms with female top managers			0.19	Secondary education attainment, 65+	0.9	1.2	0.76
Employers	0.3	10.8	0.03	Tertiary education attainment, adults	0.4	1.3	0.30
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	0.4	0.8	0.48
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.2	0.2	0.70
Hold an account at a financial institution	6.5	7.3	0.89	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes	Individuals using the internet	0.9	1.7	0.53
Inheritance rights for daughters			no				
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Graduates by Degree Type			
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.5	6.1	0.25
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	127.6	100.2	1.27	Arts and Humanities	3.4	1.9	1.79
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Business, Admin. and Law	29.4	21.3	1.38
Year women received right to vote			1961	Education	16.1	32.8	0.49
Years since any women received voting rights			56	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	0.0	2.1	0.02
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Health and Welfare	28.1	9.8	2.86
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Information and Comm. Technologies	5.7	5.1	1.13
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.9	2.7	1.81
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Services	0.7	3.8	0.18
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	9.9	14.3	0.69
Family	female	male	value	Health			
Average length of single life	22.5	25.4	0.89	Mortality, children under age 5	16.9	20.1	¹ 0.84
Proportion married by age 25	65.0	29.1	2.23	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	15.8	16.5	¹ 0.96
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	12.5	15.0	¹ 0.84
Average number of children per woman			5.70	Mortality, accidental injuries	3.7	7.3	¹ 0.50
Women's unmet demand for family planning			32.00	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.4	1.2	¹ 0.31
Potential support ratio			21	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 712
Total dependency ratio			90	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			60.30
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			33.40

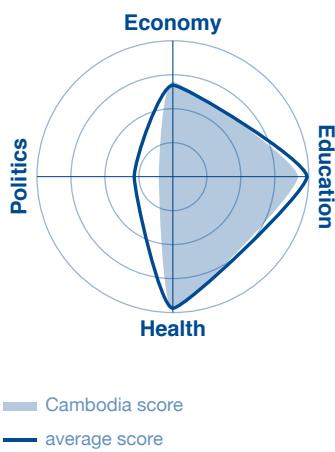
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Cambodia

rank
out of 144 countries **99**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.676**



SCORE AT GLANCE

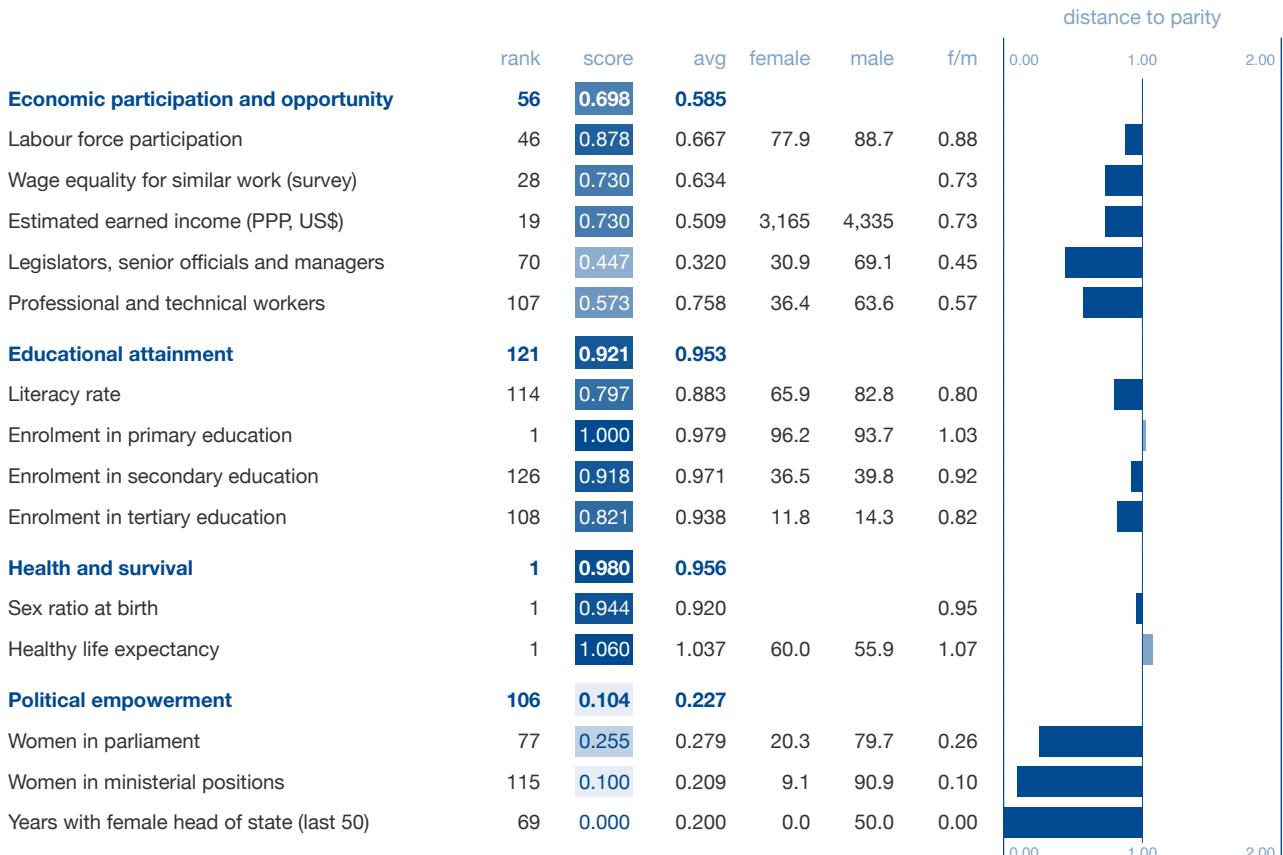


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	20.02
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	3,462.84
Total population (1,000s)	15,762.37
Population growth rate (%)	1.55
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.95
Human Capital Index score	57.28

Global Gender Gap score			distance to parity	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	89	0.629	99	0.676
Economic participation and opportunity	29	0.675	56	0.698
Educational attainment	105	0.809	121	0.921
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	94	0.053	106	0.104
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	15.2	10.3	1.48	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	90.0	-	
Unemployed adults	0.2	0.2	1.25	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	50.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	48.4	51.6	0.94	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	93.8	86.9	1.08	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	0.8	2.0	0.39	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	22.9	16.2	1.41	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	6.1	5.2	1.17				
Own-account workers	54.2	45.4	1.19				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills			
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	3.8	6.3	0.60
				Primary education attainment, adults	25.3	47.9	0.53
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	77.3	87.9	0.88
				Primary education attainment, 65+	32.3	79.9	0.40
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth	60.9	51.9	1.17
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Secondary education attainment, adults	3.3	9.8	0.34
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.66	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	23.4	43.4	0.54
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	4.6	22.1	0.21
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.86	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			1.34	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	1.1	3.2	0.33
Employers	0.1	5.2	0.02	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.2	1.2	0.19
R&D personnel	35.5	64.5	0.55	PhD graduates	-	-	-
				Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value				
Hold an account at a financial institution	10.7	14.9	0.71	Graduates by Degree Type			
Women's access to financial services			yes	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.7	4.4	0.61
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Arts and Humanities	1.0	1.2	0.81
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	Business, Admin. and Law	63.7	48.7	1.31
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Education	14.5	14.1	1.03
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	426.1	527.6	0.81	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	1.5	6.2	0.24
				Health and Welfare	9.4	5.5	1.71
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.5	11.8	0.12
Year women received right to vote			1955	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	3.1	4.5	0.69
Years since any women received voting rights			62	Services	2.5	1.2	2.06
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	0.6	1.6	0.40
Election list quotas for women, national			-				
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Health			
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Mortality, children under age 5	4.4	5.9	¹ 0.74
Seats held in upper house	14.8	85.2	0.17	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	31.2	25.9	¹ 1.21
				Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	6.0	9.1	¹ 0.66
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, accidental injuries	2.2	5.5	¹ 0.39
Average length of single life	22.4	24.9	0.90	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.7	1.5	¹ 0.47
Proportion married by age 25	56.9	33.2	1.71	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 161
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Average number of children per woman			2.56	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			14.0
Women's unmet demand for family planning			17.00	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Potential support ratio			15	Births attended by skilled health personnel			89.00
Total dependency ratio			55	Antenatal care, at least four visits			75.60
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes				
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part				

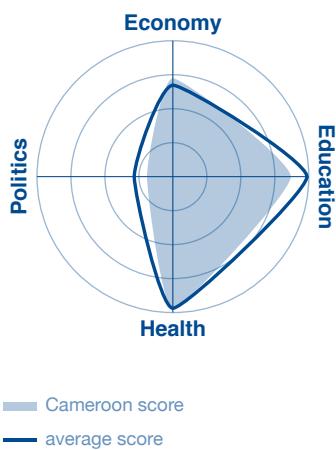
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Cameroon

rank
out of 144 countries **87**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.689**



SCORE AT GLANCE

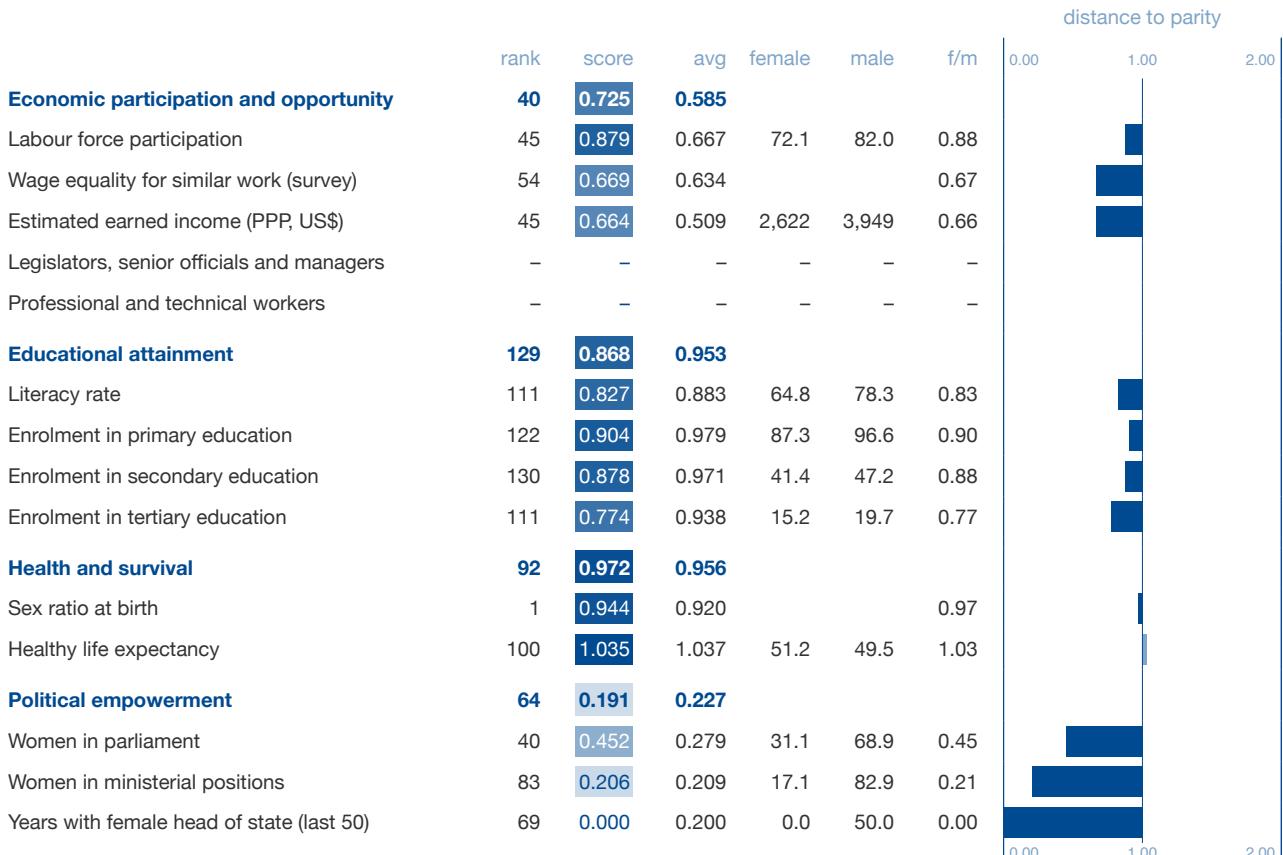


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	24.20
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	3,045.92
Total population (1,000s)	23,439.19
Population growth rate (%)	2.60
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	60.76

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	103	0.587	87	0.689
Economic participation and opportunity	94	0.495	40	0.725
Educational attainment	101	0.824	129	0.868
Health and survival	97	0.966	92	0.972
Political empowerment	85	0.061	64	0.191
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	16.1	4.7	3.43	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	98.0	3.0	
Unemployed adults	4.5	3.1	1.42	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	63.3	36.7	1.73	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	-	-	-	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	33.8	26.0	1.30	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	2.3	1.1	2.09				
Own-account workers	77.3	60.5	1.28				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	9.4	0.4	21.50
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.58	Primary education attainment, adults	26.4	47.0	0.56
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	82.2	91.4	0.90
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.66	Primary education attainment, 65+	32.6	62.4	0.52
Firms with female top managers			0.30	Out-of-school youth	59.3	50.8	1.17
Employers	3.0	1.1	2.76	Secondary education attainment, adults	11.5	25.4	0.45
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	46.5	56.9	0.82
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	6.6	23.0	0.29
Hold an account at a financial institution	8.9	13.8	0.64	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	5.7	10.2	0.56
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.5	3.8	0.15
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			no	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1946	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			71	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.2	0.6	0.35
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	8.9	4.3	2.07
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	47.0	33.6	1.40
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	9.9	10.6	0.93
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	1.5	6.6	0.23
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	3.0	1.8	1.63
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.6	4.4	0.37
Average length of single life	22.7	27.2	0.83	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	9.2	17.7	0.52
Proportion married by age 25	67.4	20.5	3.29	Services	0.1	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	18.7	20.3	0.92
Average number of children per woman			4.71	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			24.00	Mortality, children under age 5	32.9	39.0	
Potential support ratio			17	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	42.4	40.2	
Total dependency ratio			85	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	38.2	40.6	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	6.9	12.7	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.4	4.3	
				Mortality, childbirth			
				Legislation on domestic violence			no
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			51.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			64.70
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			58.80

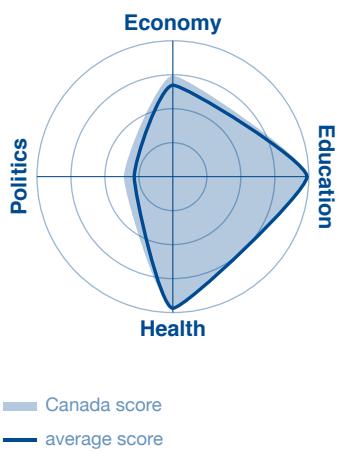
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Canada

rank
out of 144 countries **16**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.769**



SCORE AT GLANCE

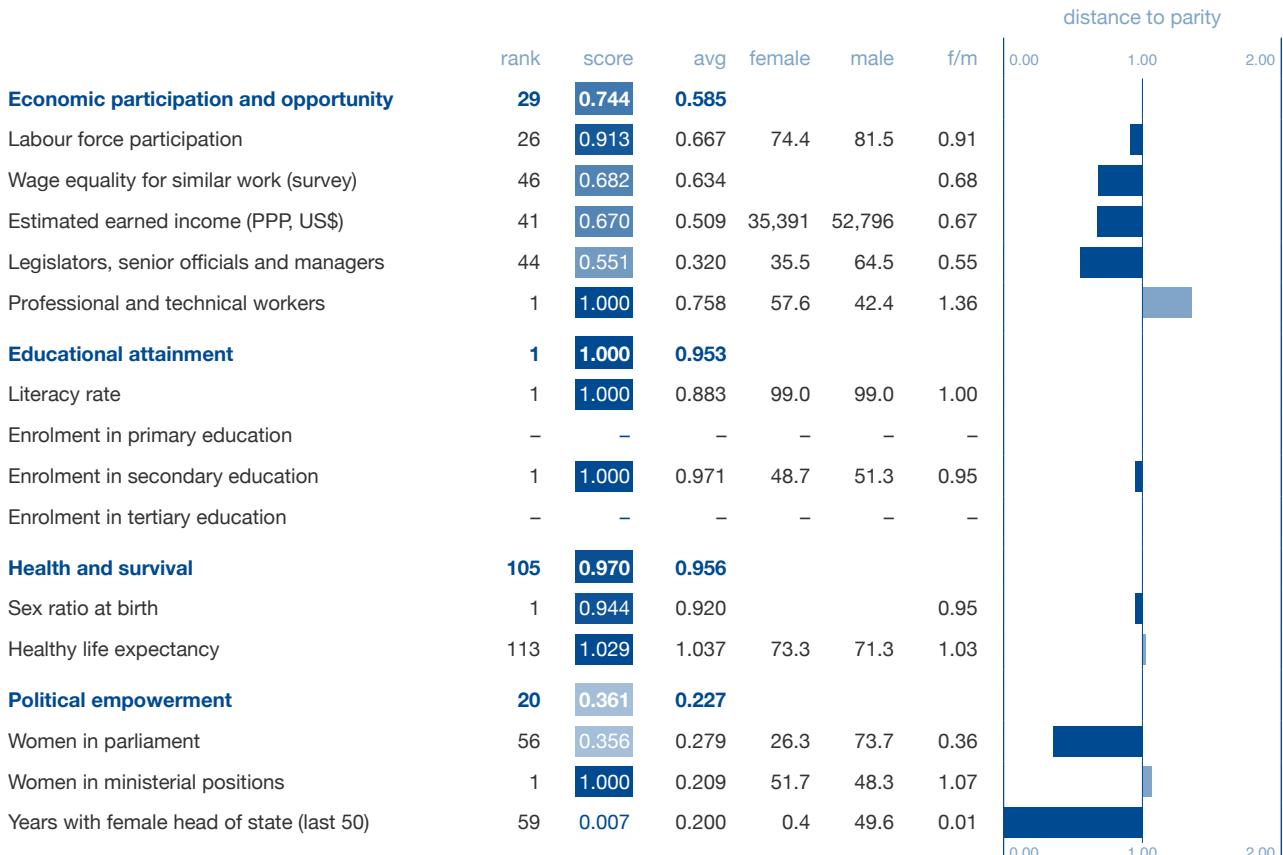


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	1,529.76
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	43,087.76
Total population (1,000s)	36,289.82
Population growth rate (%)	0.93
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human Capital Index score	73.06

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	14	0.716	16	0.769
Economic participation and opportunity	10	0.730	29	0.744
Educational attainment	21	0.999	1	1.000
Health and survival	51	0.978	105	0.970
Political empowerment	33	0.159	20	0.361
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			245
Youth not in employment or education	9.6	11.0	0.87	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	105.0	–	
Unemployed adults	6.2	7.7	0.81	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	34.0	–	
Discouraged job seekers	44.3	56.0	0.79	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	–	–	–	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	–	
High-skilled share of labour force	32.2	32.5	0.99	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	39.1	22.7	1.72	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.2	0.1	1.49				
Own-account workers	9.0	12.1	0.74				
Work, minutes per day	520.6	501.0	1.04				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	48.7	31.9	1.53				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	0.1	0.3	0.52
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.76	Primary education attainment, adults	–	–	–
Boards of publicly traded companies	19.4	80.6	0.24	Primary education attainment, 25-54	99.9	99.9	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			–	Primary education attainment, 65+	98.9	99.3	1.00
Firms with female top managers			–	Out-of-school youth	–	–	–
Employers	2.6	0.1	24.48	Secondary education attainment, adults	82.7	82.8	1.00
R&D personnel	–	–	–	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	94.7	93.9	1.01
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	77.6	81.7	0.95
Hold an account at a financial institution	99.2	99.0	1.00	Tertiary education attainment, adults	–	–	–
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	51.0	41.8	1.22
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	28.5	30.6	0.93
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	–	–	–
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	–	–	–
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.8	1.1	0.76				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1917	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.7	2.3	0.74
Years since any women received voting rights			100	Arts and Humanities	13.4	10.8	1.25
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Business, Admin. and Law	20.5	22.7	0.90
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Education	14.6	6.5	2.26
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	4.7	21.2	0.22
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health and Welfare	16.5	5.4	3.03
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.2	8.4	0.26
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	5.4	6.5	0.84
Average length of single life	26.9	28.6	0.94	Services	4.2	4.2	1.00
Proportion married by age 25	22.2	12.2	1.82	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	13.3	9.8	1.35
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			1.58	Mortality, children under age 5	0.8	1.0	¹ 0.80
Women's unmet demand for family planning			–	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	109.4	107.4	¹ 1.02
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	3.3	2.8	¹ 1.19
Total dependency ratio			48	Mortality, accidental injuries	5.0	5.6	¹ 0.89
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.3	3.7	¹ 0.36
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 7
			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			no
			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			6.0
			yes	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.40
			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			98.90

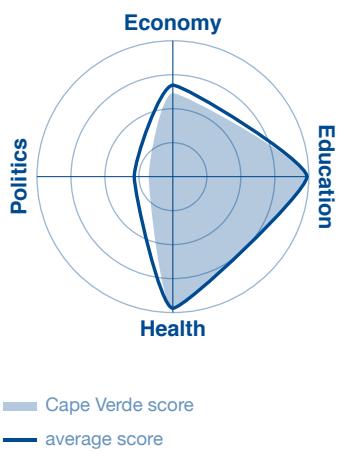
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Cape Verde

rank
out of 144 countries **89**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.686**



SCORE AT GLANCE

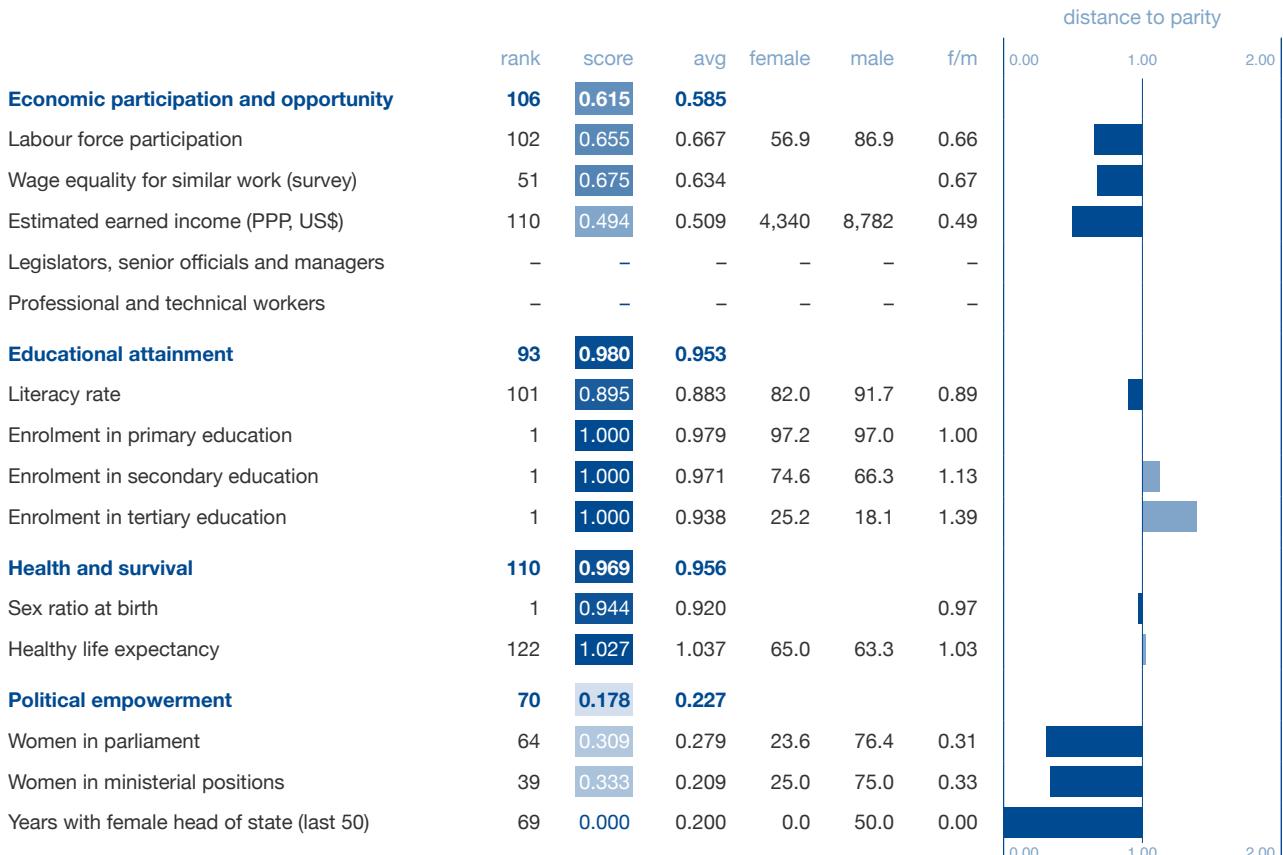


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	1.62
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	6,074.75
Total population (1,000s)	539.56
Population growth rate (%)	1.25
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	—

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	89	0.686
Educational attainment	—	—	106	0.615
Health and survival	—	—	93	0.980
Political empowerment	—	—	110	0.969
rank out of	115		70	0.178
			144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	60.0	-	
Unemployed adults	-	-	-	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	dual	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	-	-	-	Government supports or provides childcare		yes	
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance		yes	
Contributing family workers	14.8	6.5	2.28				
Own-account workers	29.2	29.4	1.00	Education and Skills			
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	2.6	2.8	0.94
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, adults	49.5	54.6	0.91
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Law mandates equal pay			no	Primary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.63	Out-of-school youth	26.5	33.4	0.79
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	19.8	20.3	0.98
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.49	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			0.20	Secondary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Employers	1.6	6.5	0.25	Tertiary education attainment, adults	7.0	6.8	1.03
R&D personnel	43.2	56.8	0.76	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	PhD graduates	0.1	0.0	-
Women's access to financial services			-	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Inheritance rights for daughters			-	Graduates by Degree Type			
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			-	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.7	0.8	0.85
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			-	Arts and Humanities	2.6	2.4	1.06
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-	Business, Admin. and Law	33.3	28.6	1.16
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Education	11.6	9.1	1.27
Year women received right to vote			1975	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.5	20.8	0.26
Years since any women received voting rights			42	Health and Welfare	14.3	4.7	3.03
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Information and Comm. Technologies	4.2	15.0	0.28
Election list quotas for women, national			50	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.6	4.4	1.06
Election list quotas for women, local			50	Services	0.1	-	-
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	23.2	13.9	1.68
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health			
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.80
Average length of single life	22.8	27.9	0.82	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	1.0	0.8	¹ 1.27
Proportion married by age 25	41.3	23.4	1.77	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.38
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.70
Average number of children per woman			2.33	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.1	¹ 0.41
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, childbirth			-
Potential support ratio			15	Legislation on domestic violence		yes	
Total dependency ratio			54	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
Parity of parental rights in marriage			-	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Parity of parental rights after divorce			-	Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

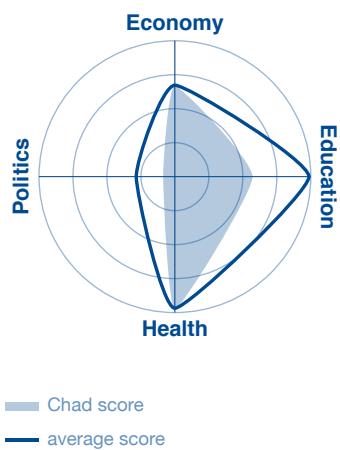
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Chad

rank
out of 144 countries **141**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.575**



SCORE AT GLANCE

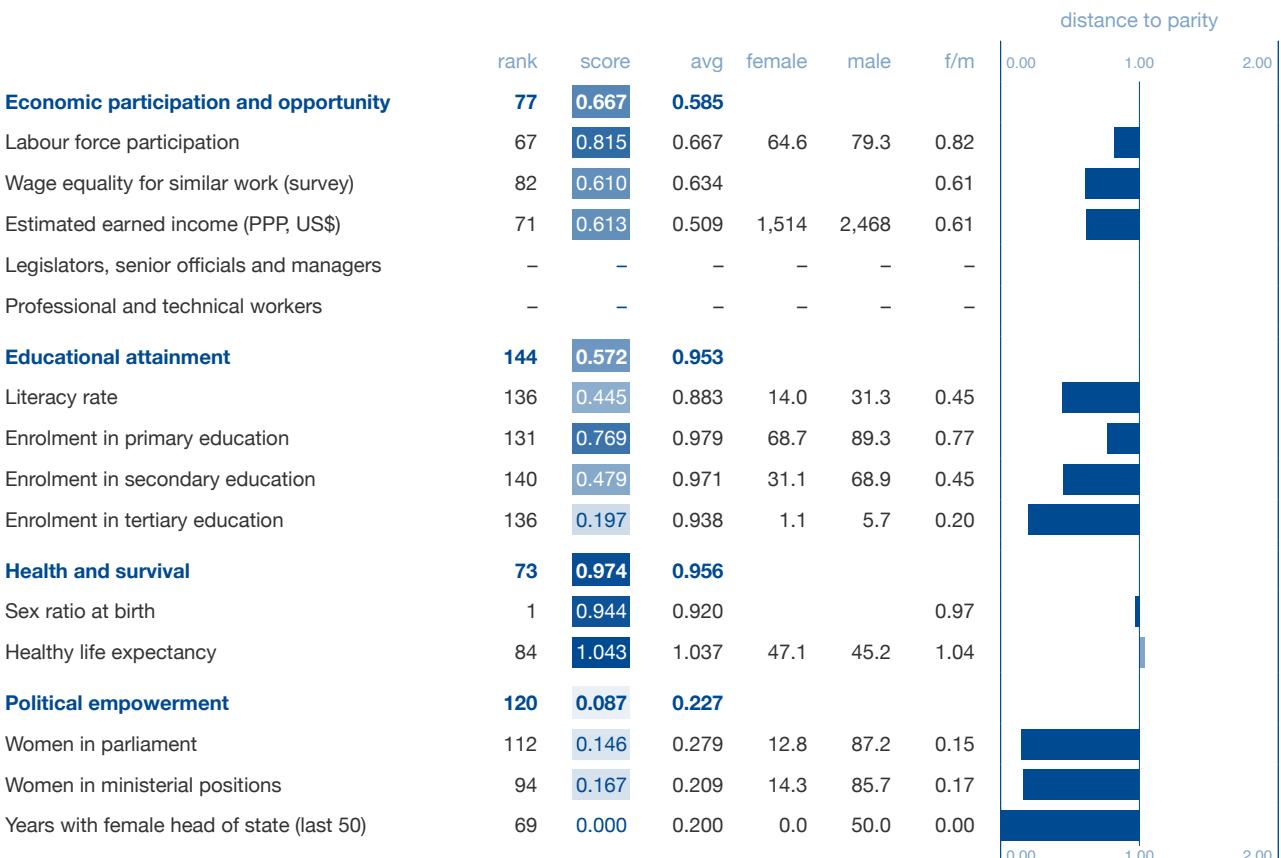


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	9.60
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	1,845.91
Total population (1,000s)	14,452.54
Population growth rate (%)	3.08
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	47.53

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	113	0.525	141	0.575
Economic participation and opportunity	65	0.601	77	0.667
Educational attainment	115	0.468	144	0.572
Health and survival	56	0.976	73	0.974
Political empowerment	91	0.054	120	0.087
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	98.0	1.0	
Unemployed adults	-	-	-	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	50.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	-	-	-	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	-	-	-				
Own-account workers	-	-	-				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	31.3	10.6	2.95
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.49	Primary education attainment, adults	3.5	14.3	0.24
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	35.4	63.3	0.56
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.67	Primary education attainment, 65+	3.2	26.3	0.12
Firms with female top managers			0.07	Out-of-school youth	93.8	80.8	1.16
Employers	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	1.7	9.9	0.17
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	9.9	32.2	0.31
				Secondary education attainment, 65+	0.6	6.1	0.10
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	4.0	11.7	0.34	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	0.9	3.2	0.29
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.2	0.8	0.30
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part				
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1958	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			59	Arts and Humanities	37.4	41.0	0.91
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	29.7	9.3	3.19
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	12.1	17.0	0.71
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Seats held in upper house	41.9	58.1	0.72	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
				Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.4	15.1	0.29
Family	female	male	value	Services	-	-	-
Average length of single life	18.4	24.5	0.75	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	16.5	17.6	0.94
Proportion married by age 25	90.2	38.0	2.37	Health	female	male	value
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Mortality, children under age 5	38.5	44.1	¹ 0.87
Average number of children per woman			5.95	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	22.1	22.3	¹ 0.99
Women's unmet demand for family planning			28.00	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	27.6	30.0	¹ 0.92
Potential support ratio			20	Mortality, accidental injuries	5.0	9.7	¹ 0.51
Total dependency ratio			99	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.7	1.9	¹ 0.34
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 856
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Legislation on domestic violence			no
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			57.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			20.20
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			31.00

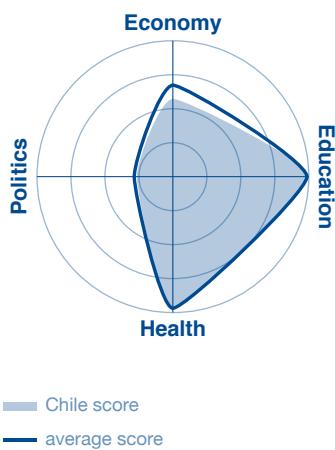
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Chile

rank
out of 144 countries **63**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.704**



SCORE AT GLANCE

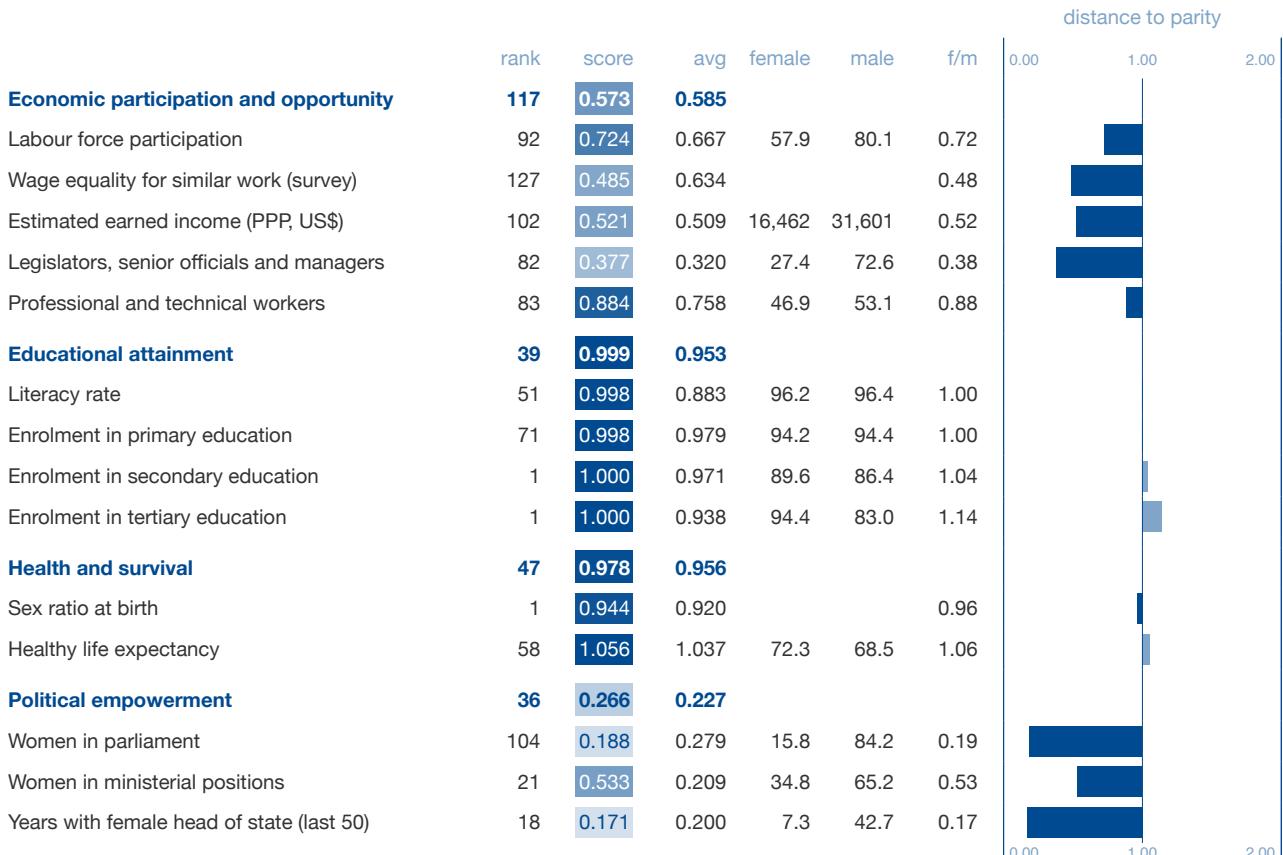


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	247.03
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	22,706.72
Total population (1,000s)	17,909.75
Population growth rate (%)	0.82
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human Capital Index score	64.22

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	78	0.645	63	0.704
Economic participation and opportunity	90	0.514	117	0.573
Educational attainment	69	0.980	39	0.999
Health and survival	1	0.980	47	0.978
Political empowerment	56	0.109	36	0.266
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			84
Youth not in employment or education	16.6	8.4	1.97	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	126.0	5.0	
Unemployed adults	7.3	6.4	1.14	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	57.7	42.3	1.36	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	40.6	36.5	1.11	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	7.3	8.9	0.81	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	34.1	19.8	1.72	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	4.4	2.6	1.68				
Own-account workers	20.7	20.2	1.03				
Work, minutes per day	–	–	–				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	–	–	–				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	5.7	5.6	1.03
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.51	Primary education attainment, adults	84.7	86.8	0.98
Boards of publicly traded companies	–	–	–	Primary education attainment, 25-54	98.7	98.5	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.42	Primary education attainment, 65+	91.5	93.0	0.98
Firms with female top managers			0.05	Out-of-school youth	5.4	6.5	0.84
Employers	2.3	2.6	0.90	Secondary education attainment, adults	53.1	55.2	0.96
R&D personnel	37.9	62.1	0.61	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	80.2	78.7	1.02
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	48.4	53.3	0.91
Hold an account at a financial institution	59.1	67.8	0.87	Tertiary education attainment, adults	11.5	13.2	0.86
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	34.0	32.3	1.05
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	12.1	17.9	0.68
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	–	–	–
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	–	–	–
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	–	–	–				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1949	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			68	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.9	2.7	0.70
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Arts and Humanities	4.0	4.0	0.98
Election list quotas for women, national			40	Business, Admin. and Law	21.9	22.8	0.96
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	20.6	7.9	2.62
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	4.9	28.4	0.17
Seats held in upper house	14.8	85.2	0.17	Health and Welfare	29.8	11.1	2.69
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.7	6.9	0.10
Average length of single life	27.4	29.3	0.94	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.1	1.5	0.72
Proportion married by age 25	24.2	16.6	1.46	Services	8.7	10.8	0.81
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	7.2	3.9	1.87
Average number of children per woman			1.77	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			–	Mortality, children under age 5	0.9	1.0	¹ 0.82
Potential support ratio			6	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	43.2	44.1	¹ 0.98
Total dependency ratio			46	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.2	1.6	¹ 0.73
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.5	3.6	¹ 0.43
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.4	2.2	¹ 0.19

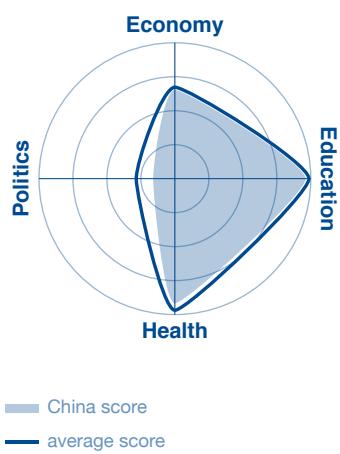
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

China

rank
out of 144 countries **100**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.674**



SCORE AT GLANCE

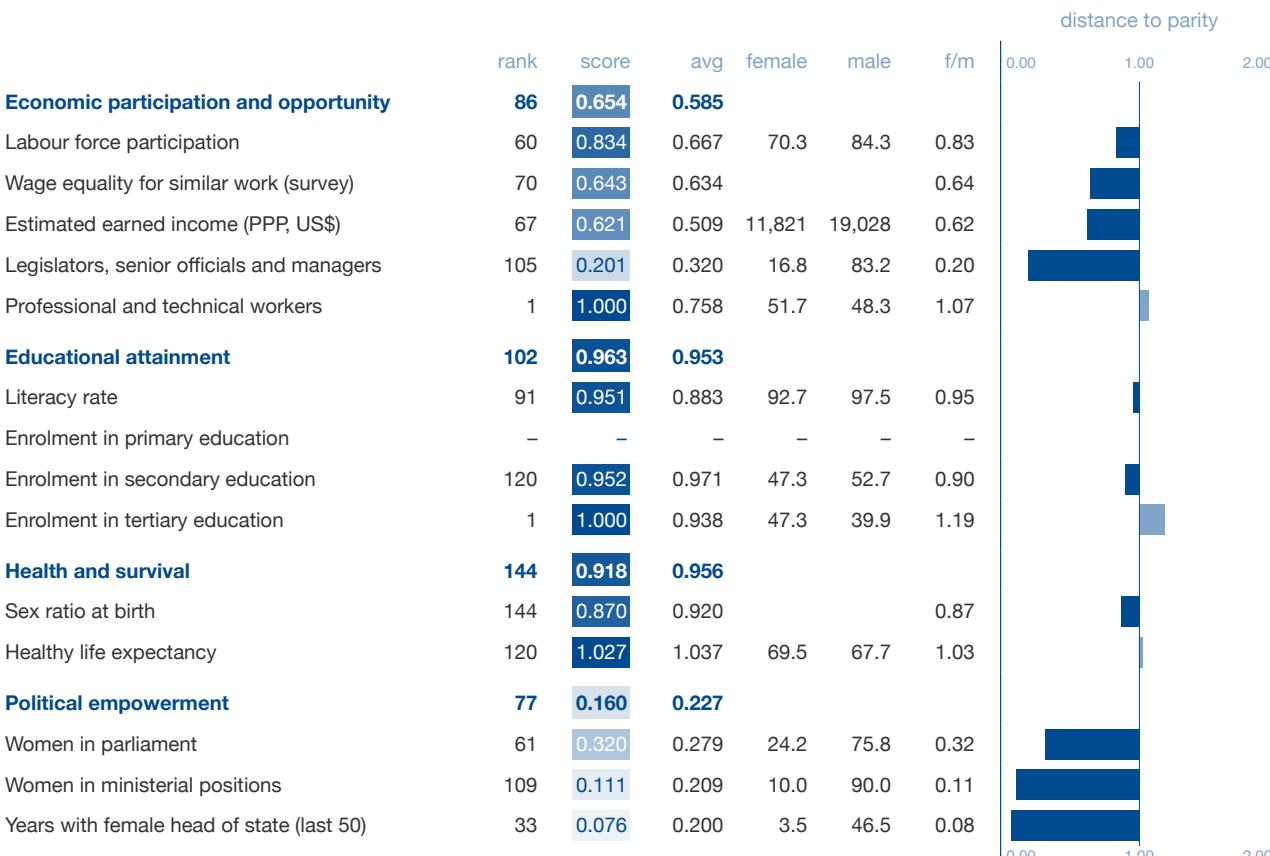


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	11,199.15
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	14,400.89
Total population (1,000s)	1,403,500.37
Population growth rate (%)	0.45
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.06
Human Capital Index score	67.72

	rank	2006	2017	
		rank	score	rank
Global Gender Gap score	63	0.656	100	0.674
Economic participation and opportunity	53	0.621	86	0.654
Educational attainment	78	0.957	102	0.963
Health and survival	114	0.936	144	0.918
Political empowerment	52	0.111	77	0.160
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	128.0	3.0	
Unemployed adults	-	-	-	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	dual	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	-	-	-	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	-	-	-				
Own-account workers	-	-	-				
Work, minutes per day	525.0	481.0	1.09	Education and Skills			
Proportion of unpaid work per day	44.6	18.9	2.36	Out-of-school children	-	-	-
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Law mandates equal pay			no	Primary education attainment, 25-54	96.8	98.8	0.98
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.65	Primary education attainment, 65+	61.7	87.5	0.71
Boards of publicly traded companies	9.4	90.6	0.10	Out-of-school youth	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			1.79	Secondary education attainment, adults	19.2	25.4	0.76
Firms with female top managers			0.21	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	72.4	81.9	0.88
Employers	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	18.9	39.6	0.48
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, adults	3.0	4.1	0.72
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	7.5	9.2	0.81
Hold an account at a financial institution	76.4	81.4	0.94	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	1.6	4.7	0.35
Women's access to financial services			yes	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Graduates by Degree Type			
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
Year women received right to vote			1949	Education	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			68	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Services	-	-	-
Seats held in upper house	20.0	80.0	0.25	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Family	female	male	value	Health			
Average length of single life	24.4	26.2	0.93	Mortality, children under age 5	78.4	103.1	¹ 0.76
Proportion married by age 25	35.6	20.3	1.75	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	4,050.5	4,691.8	¹ 0.86
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	46.3	72.3	¹ 0.64
Average number of children per woman			1.62	Mortality, accidental injuries	188.1	355.3	¹ 0.53
Women's unmet demand for family planning			2.00	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	80.9	72.0	¹ 1.12
Potential support ratio			7	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 27
Total dependency ratio			39	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			15.0
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes

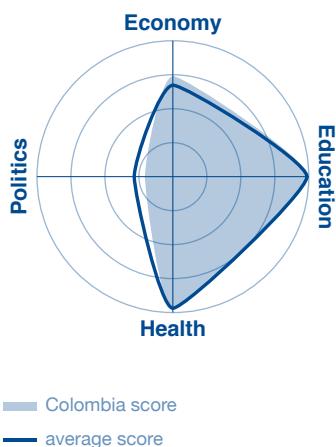
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Colombia

rank
out of 144 countries **36**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.731**



SCORE AT GLANCE

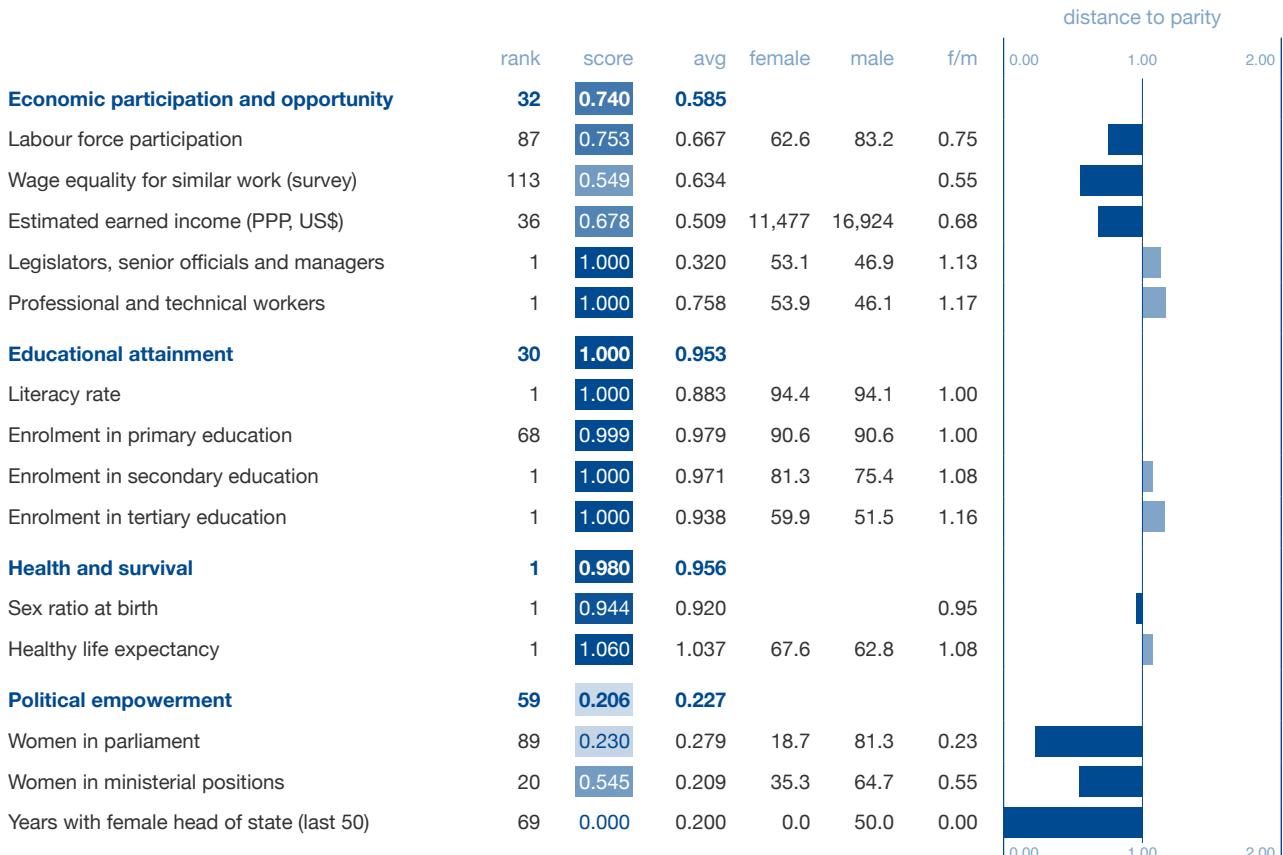


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	282.46
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	13,124.32
Total population (1,000s)	48,653.42
Population growth rate (%)	0.86
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.97
Human Capital Index score	61.80

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	22	0.705	36	0.731
Economic participation and opportunity	39	0.661	32	0.740
Educational attainment	14	1.000	30	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	27	0.180	59	0.206
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	30.3	12.3	2.47	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	98.0	10.0	
Unemployed adults	11.1	6.8	1.64	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	72.6	27.4	2.65	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	59.0	55.0	1.07	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	gov	
High-skilled share of labour force	14.8	13.3	1.11	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	31.7	14.2	2.23	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	5.7	2.0	2.79				
Own-account workers	41.0	45.2	0.91				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	6.6	7.1	0.92
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.56	Primary education attainment, adults	76.4	75.6	1.01
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	97.7	97.2	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.55	Primary education attainment, 65+	82.4	85.3	0.97
Firms with female top managers			0.14	Out-of-school youth	14.9	17.4	0.86
Employers	2.5	2.0	1.24	Secondary education attainment, adults	46.1	44.6	1.03
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	71.9	67.9	1.06
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	27.4	31.1	0.88
Hold an account at a financial institution	33.6	43.5	0.77	Tertiary education attainment, adults	10.6	10.0	1.05
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	21.9	18.7	1.17
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	5.2	9.6	0.54
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	1,089.4	1,193.4	0.91				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1954	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			63	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.3	2.2	0.58
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	3.8	4.5	0.85
Election list quotas for women, national			30	Business, Admin. and Law	50.9	38.5	1.32
Election list quotas for women, local			30	Education	10.3	6.3	1.64
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	9.6	23.9	0.40
Seats held in upper house	43.0	57.0	0.75	Health and Welfare	9.0	4.3	2.09
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.7	8.6	0.31
Average length of single life	22.9	26.8	0.85	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.3	1.4	0.94
Proportion married by age 25	51.9	26.0	2.00	Services	2.4	5.6	0.42
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	8.2	4.8	1.71
Average number of children per woman			1.85	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			8.00	Mortality, children under age 5	5.1	6.8	¹ 0.76
Potential support ratio			9	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	87.6	90.7	¹ 0.97
Total dependency ratio			45	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	3.2	6.2	¹ 0.52
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	3.4	11.8	¹ 0.29
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	2.9	23.7	¹ 0.12
			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 64
			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			39.0
			yes	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			88.60

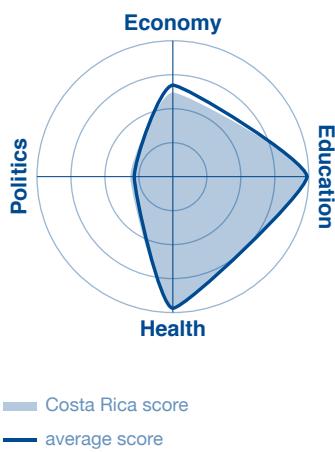
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Costa Rica

rank
out of 144 countries **41**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.727**



SCORE AT GLANCE

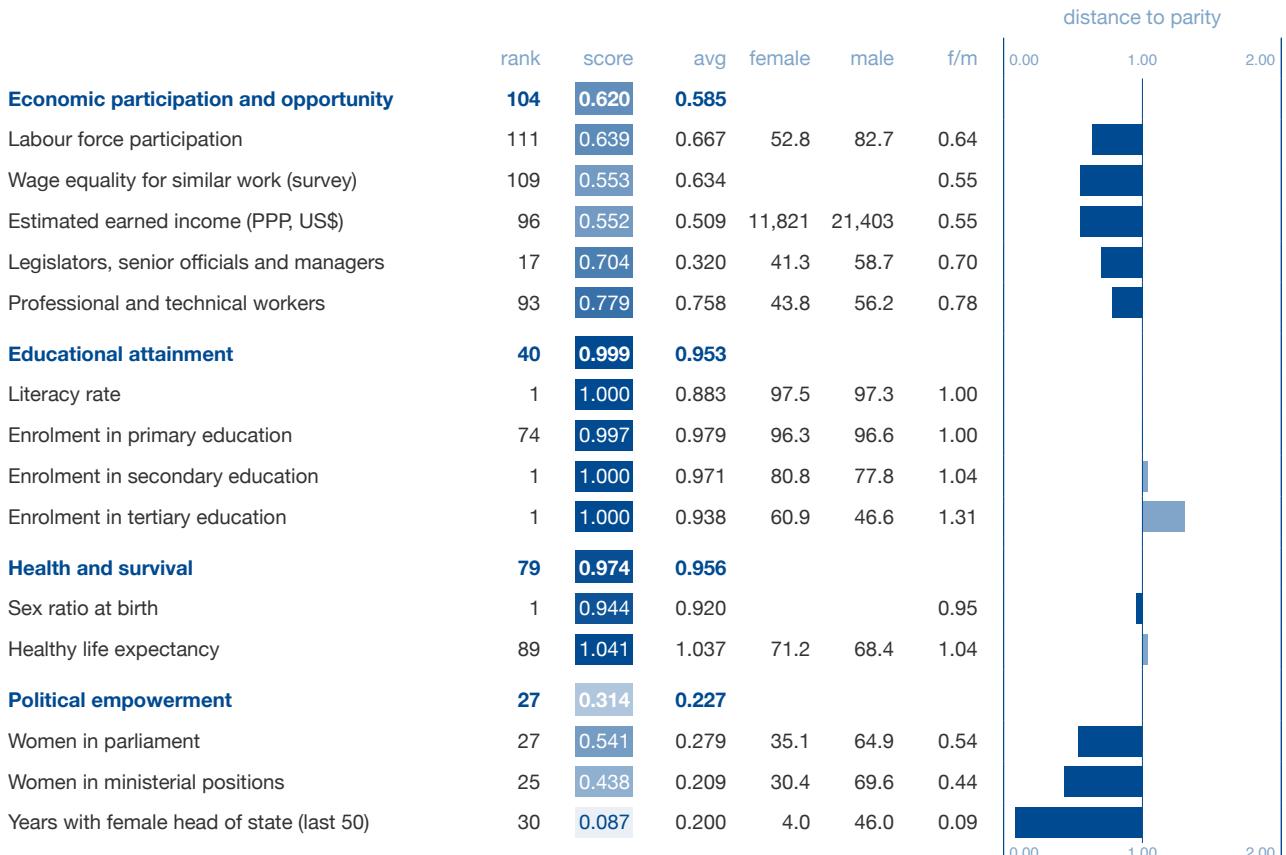


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	57.44
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	15,401.49
Total population (1,000s)	4,857.27
Population growth rate (%)	1.01
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	62.38

Global Gender Gap score			rank out of	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	30	0.694	41	0.727
Economic participation and opportunity	89	0.522	104	0.620
Educational attainment	32	0.995	40	0.999
Health and survival	1	0.980	79	0.974
Political empowerment	15	0.277	27	0.314
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	26.2	16.1	1.63	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	120.0	-	
Unemployed adults	11.5	7.5	1.53	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	56.0	44.0	1.27	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	43.5	38.2	1.14	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	dual	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	10.4	10.1	1.03	Government supports or provides childcare		yes	
Workers employed part-time	29.2	12.6	2.31	Government provides child allowance		no	
Contributing family workers	0.2	0.1	1.35				
Own-account workers	12.0	14.5	0.82				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills			
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	3.5	3.2	1.08
				Primary education attainment, adults	81.4	81.2	1.00
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	97.5	96.8	1.01
				Primary education attainment, 65+	88.2	88.6	1.00
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth	12.4	15.3	0.81
Law mandates equal pay			no	Secondary education attainment, adults	38.9	37.0	1.05
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.62	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	59.1	55.3	1.07
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	27.0	30.3	0.89
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.77	Tertiary education attainment, adults	21.9	20.7	1.06
Firms with female top managers			0.18	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	23.6	20.5	1.15
Employers	3.6	0.1	27.91	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	12.0	14.3	0.84
R&D personnel	-	-	-	PhD graduates	-	-	-
				Individuals using the internet	59.5	60.0	0.99
Access to Assets	female	male	value				
Hold an account at a financial institution	60.2	69.2	0.87	Graduates by Degree Type			
Women's access to financial services			yes	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.7	1.6	0.46
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Arts and Humanities	2.3	2.7	0.83
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Business, Admin. and Law	34.0	37.5	0.91
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Education	27.2	16.2	1.68
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	545.4	612.3	0.89	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.8	12.7	0.30
				Health and Welfare	19.3	9.8	1.98
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.9	10.1	0.19
Year women received right to vote			1949	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	0.7	1.0	0.65
Years since any women received voting rights			68	Services	2.1	3.5	0.59
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	7.4	4.9	1.51
Election list quotas for women, national			50				
Election list quotas for women, local			50	Health			
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Mortality, children under age 5	0.3	0.4	¹ 0.78
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	8.8	10.1	¹ 0.87
				Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.2	0.3	¹ 0.59
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.5	1.1	¹ 0.42
Average length of single life	25.7	28.8	0.89	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.7	¹ 0.15
Proportion married by age 25	31.4	17.8	1.76	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 25
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Average number of children per woman			1.78	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			36.0
Women's unmet demand for family planning			6.00	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Potential support ratio			7	Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.20
Total dependency ratio			45	Antenatal care, at least four visits			90.20
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part				
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes				

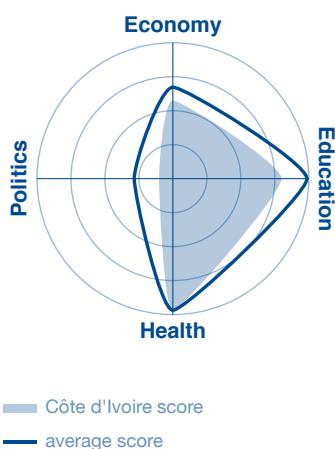
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Côte d'Ivoire

rank
out of 144 countries **133**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.611**



SCORE AT GLANCE

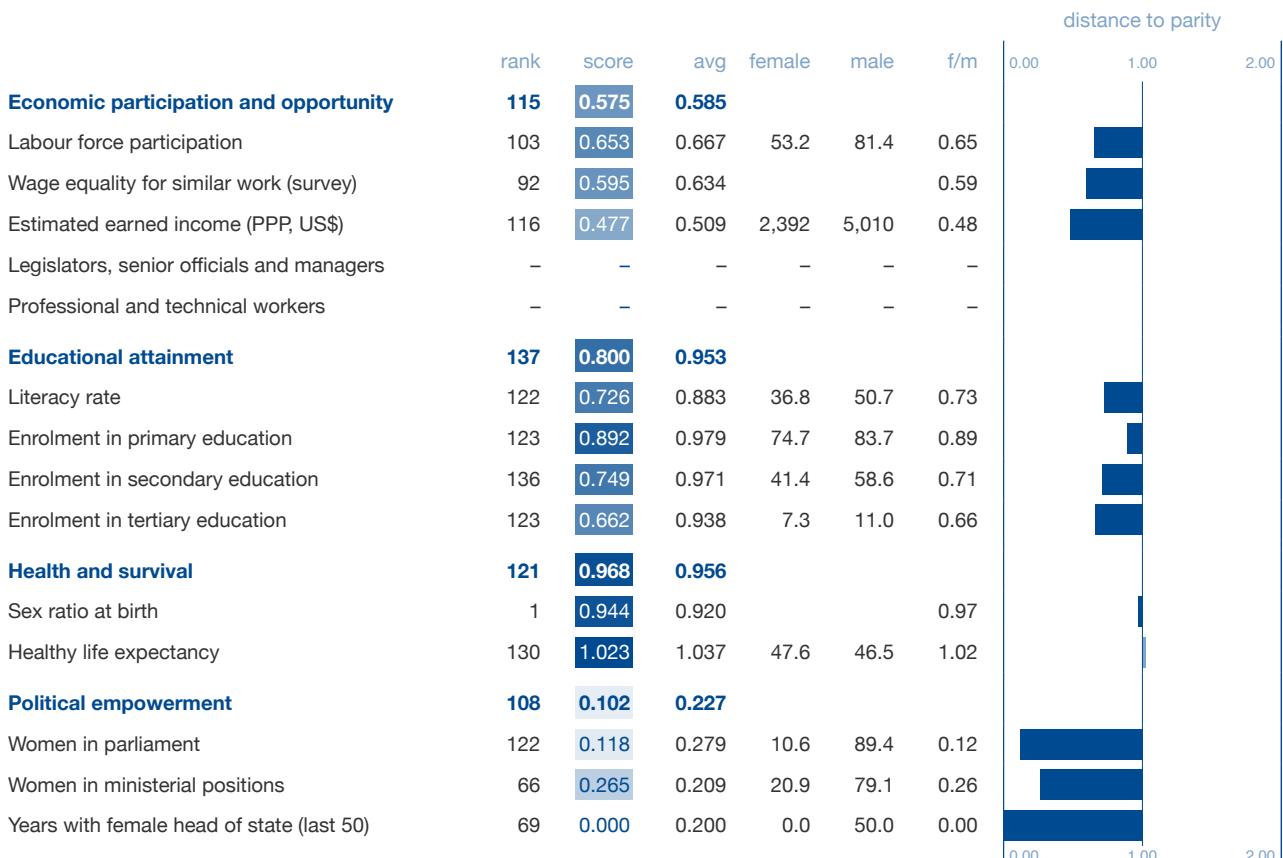


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	36.16
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	3,448.14
Total population (1,000s)	23,695.92
Population growth rate (%)	2.50
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human Capital Index score	51.12

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	115	0.575
Educational attainment	—	—	137	0.800
Health and survival	—	—	121	0.968
Political empowerment	—	—	108	0.102
rank out of		115		144

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	98.0	2.0	
Unemployed adults	12.0	7.4	1.61	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	93.8	82.4	1.14	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	-	-	-	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	30.0	14.7	2.04				
Own-account workers	59.2	56.5	1.05				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	25.3	16.3	1.56
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² -	Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	51.0	64.0	0.80
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.32	Primary education attainment, 65+	6.1	26.6	0.23
Firms with female top managers			0.17	Out-of-school youth	-	-	-
Employers	0.5	14.7	0.03	Secondary education attainment, adults	6.9	15.3	0.46
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	22.0	36.5	0.60
				Secondary education attainment, 65+	2.4	13.2	0.18
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, adults	1.5	4.0	0.36
Hold an account at a financial institution	12.0	18.1	0.66	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	4.9	8.6	0.57
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.9	2.7	0.34
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	PhD graduates	0.1	0.4	0.27
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part				
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1952	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.8	1.6	0.51
Years since any women received voting rights			65	Arts and Humanities	7.6	9.4	0.81
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	55.4	31.9	1.74
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	3.6	3.4	1.06
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	4.6	12.8	0.36
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health and Welfare	6.5	5.6	1.16
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	5.6	11.8	0.48
				Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	2.9	8.8	0.33
Family	female	male	value	Services	3.1	-	-
Average length of single life	23.0	28.0	0.82	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	9.6	12.1	0.80
Proportion married by age 25	59.7	16.7	3.57	Health	female	male	value
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Mortality, children under age 5	33.6	41.8	
Average number of children per woman			4.91	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	47.8	53.0	
Women's unmet demand for family planning			27.00	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	36.2	41.4	
Potential support ratio			19	Mortality, accidental injuries	8.7	15.9	
Total dependency ratio			83	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.7	5.1	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, childbirth		-	-
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			no
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			26.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

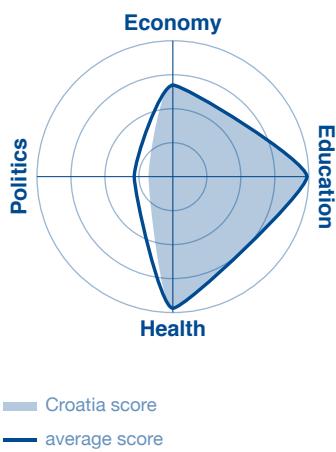
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Croatia

rank
out of 144 countries **54**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.711**



SCORE AT GLANCE

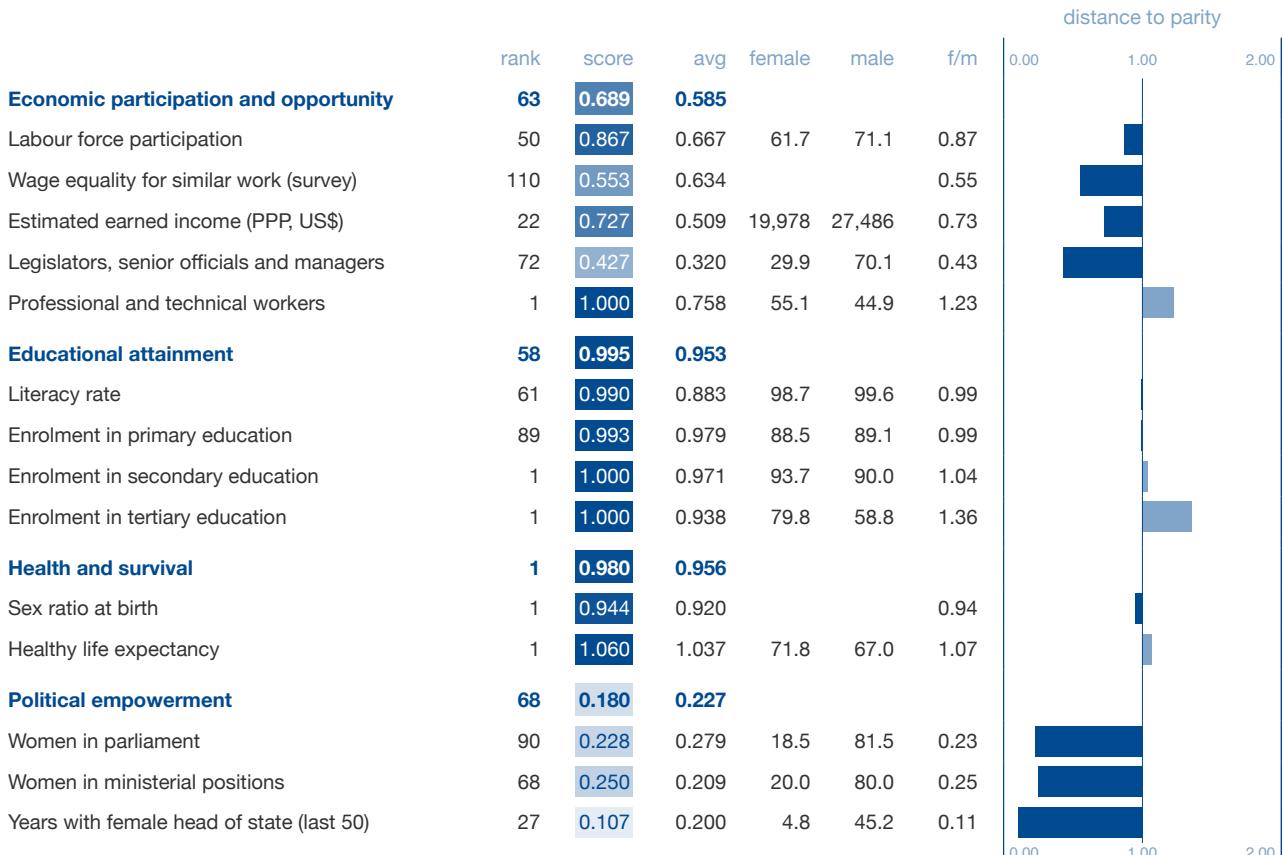


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	50.43
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	21,408.55
Total population (1,000s)	4,213.27
Population growth rate (%)	-0.55
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.93
Human Capital Index score	66.81

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	16	0.714	54	0.711
Economic participation and opportunity	42	0.651	63	0.689
Educational attainment	51	0.990	58	0.995
Health and survival	36	0.979	1	0.980
Political empowerment	18	0.238	68	0.180
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			120
Youth not in employment or education	15.8	21.0	0.75	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	208.0	-	
Unemployed adults	13.8	12.5	1.10	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	51.4	48.6	1.06	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	14.7	11.6	1.27	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	20.2	12.6	1.60	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	2.0	0.9	2.27				
Own-account workers	5.1	9.1	0.56				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	0.3	2.9	0.12
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.54	Primary education attainment, adults	95.4	98.7	0.97
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	99.6	99.6	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.47	Primary education attainment, 65+	94.1	98.7	0.95
Firms with female top managers			0.23	Out-of-school youth	8.5	13.8	0.61
Employers	3.4	0.9	3.77	Secondary education attainment, adults	63.2	79.1	0.80
R&D personnel	47.9	52.1	0.92	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	84.4	84.6	1.00
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	37.2	65.9	0.56
Hold an account at a financial institution	87.7	84.2	1.04	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	17.3	11.4	1.51
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	6.2	11.4	0.55
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	65.4	74.4	0.88
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	7.3	8.1	0.90				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1945	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	4.1	5.0	0.81
Years since any women received voting rights			72	Arts and Humanities	12.0	6.6	1.81
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Business, Admin. and Law	36.2	24.4	1.48
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	6.2	0.5	11.99
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	7.5	25.5	0.30
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health and Welfare	13.9	4.8	2.91
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.2	8.2	0.15
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	5.3	4.5	1.19
Average length of single life	27.4	30.2	0.91	Services	7.0	13.8	0.51
Proportion married by age 25	20.0	7.0	2.87	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	9.3	6.7	1.40
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			1.46	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.79
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	25.9	23.9	¹ 1.09
Potential support ratio			3	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.2	0.2	¹ 0.93
Total dependency ratio			52	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.0	1.0	¹ 0.95
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.6	¹ 0.40
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth	-	-	¹ 8
			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			13.0
			yes	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.90
			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			93.30

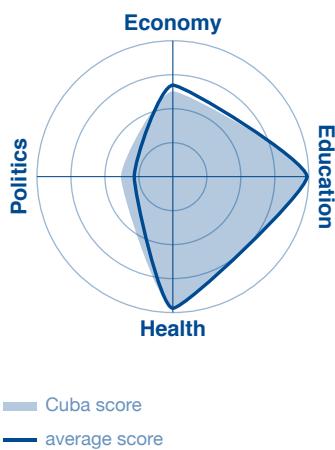
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Cuba

rank
out of 144 countries **25**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.745**



SCORE AT GLANCE

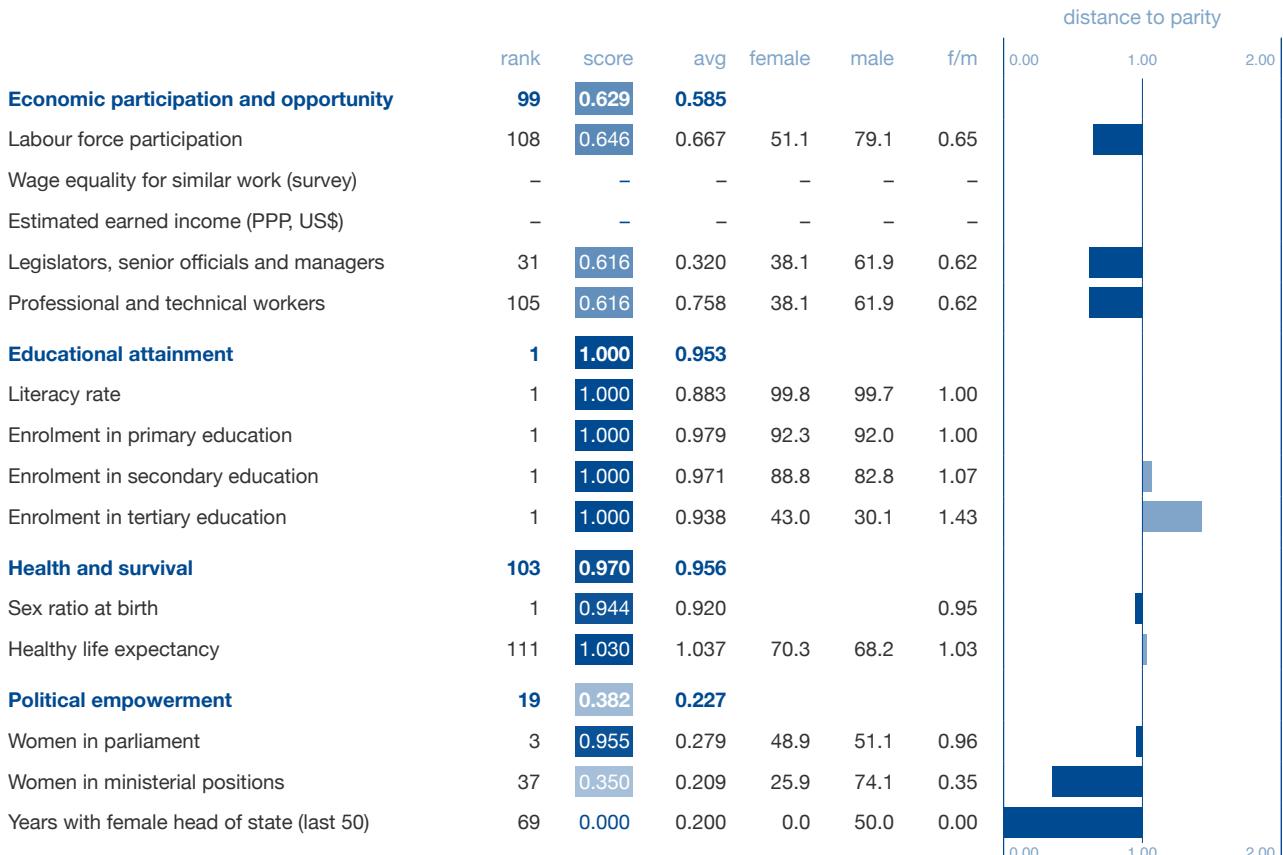


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	87.13
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	-
Total population (1,000s)	11,475.98
Population growth rate (%)	0.10
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	-

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	-	-	25	0.745
Educational attainment	-	-	1	1.000
Health and survival	-	-	103	0.970
Political empowerment	-	-	19	0.382
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			–	Length of parental leave (days)			–
Youth not in employment or education	–	–	–	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	–	–	–
Unemployed adults	3.1	2.4	1.29	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	–	–	–
Discouraged job seekers	–	–	–	Provider of parental leave benefits			–
Workers in informal employment	–	–	–	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	–	–	–
High-skilled share of labour force	8.4	7.5	1.12	Government supports or provides childcare			–
Workers employed part-time	3.1	1.1	2.86	Government provides child allowance			–
Contributing family workers	0.0	0.1	0.22				
Own-account workers	7.7	10.9	0.71	Education and Skills			
Work, minutes per day	–	–	–	Out-of-school children	7.6	7.9	0.97
Proportion of unpaid work per day	–	–	–	Primary education attainment, adults	90.3	92.1	0.98
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	100.0	100.0	1.00
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 65+	99.4	99.6	1.00
Law mandates equal pay			–	Out-of-school youth	16.7	23.9	0.70
Advancement of women to leadership roles			2	Secondary education attainment, adults	57.1	57.7	0.99
Boards of publicly traded companies	–	–	–	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	87.3	86.6	1.01
Firms with female (co-)owners			–	Secondary education attainment, 65+	47.2	60.6	0.78
Firms with female top managers			–	Tertiary education attainment, adults	16.0	12.3	1.30
Employers	12.6	0.1	108.80	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	14.4	10.6	1.36
R&D personnel	–	–	–	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	6.5	9.5	0.68
				PhD graduates	0.4	0.3	1.16
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Individuals using the internet	29.8	25.1	1.19
Hold an account at a financial institution	–	–	–				
Women's access to financial services			yes	Graduates by Degree Type			
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.8	2.8	0.28
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	Arts and Humanities	1.0	3.3	0.30
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Business, Admin. and Law	15.5	14.5	1.07
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	–	–	–	Education	27.5	20.2	1.36
				Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	0.6	3.2	0.20
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Health and Welfare	28.9	17.4	1.66
Year women received right to vote			1934	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.4	2.8	0.50
Years since any women received voting rights			83	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	0.3	0.5	0.58
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Services	4.7	–	–
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	19.0	19.4	0.98
Election list quotas for women, local			–				
Voluntary political party quotas			–	Health			
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Mortality, children under age 5	0.3	0.4	1 0.77
				Mortality, non-communicable diseases	36.7	41.6	1 0.88
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.4	0.7	1 0.62
Average length of single life	21.3	25.4	0.84	Mortality, accidental injuries	2.6	2.7	1 0.93
Proportion married by age 25	55.7	31.5	1.77	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.5	1.7	1 0.26
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Mortality, childbirth			1 39
Average number of children per woman			1.72	Legislation on domestic violence			–
Women's unmet demand for family planning			9.00	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			–
Potential support ratio			5	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Total dependency ratio			44	Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.40
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			97.80
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes				

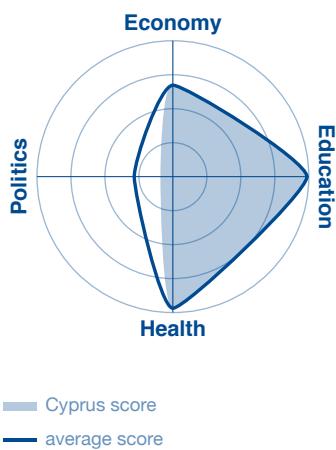
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Cyprus

rank
out of 144 countries **92**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.684**



SCORE AT GLANCE

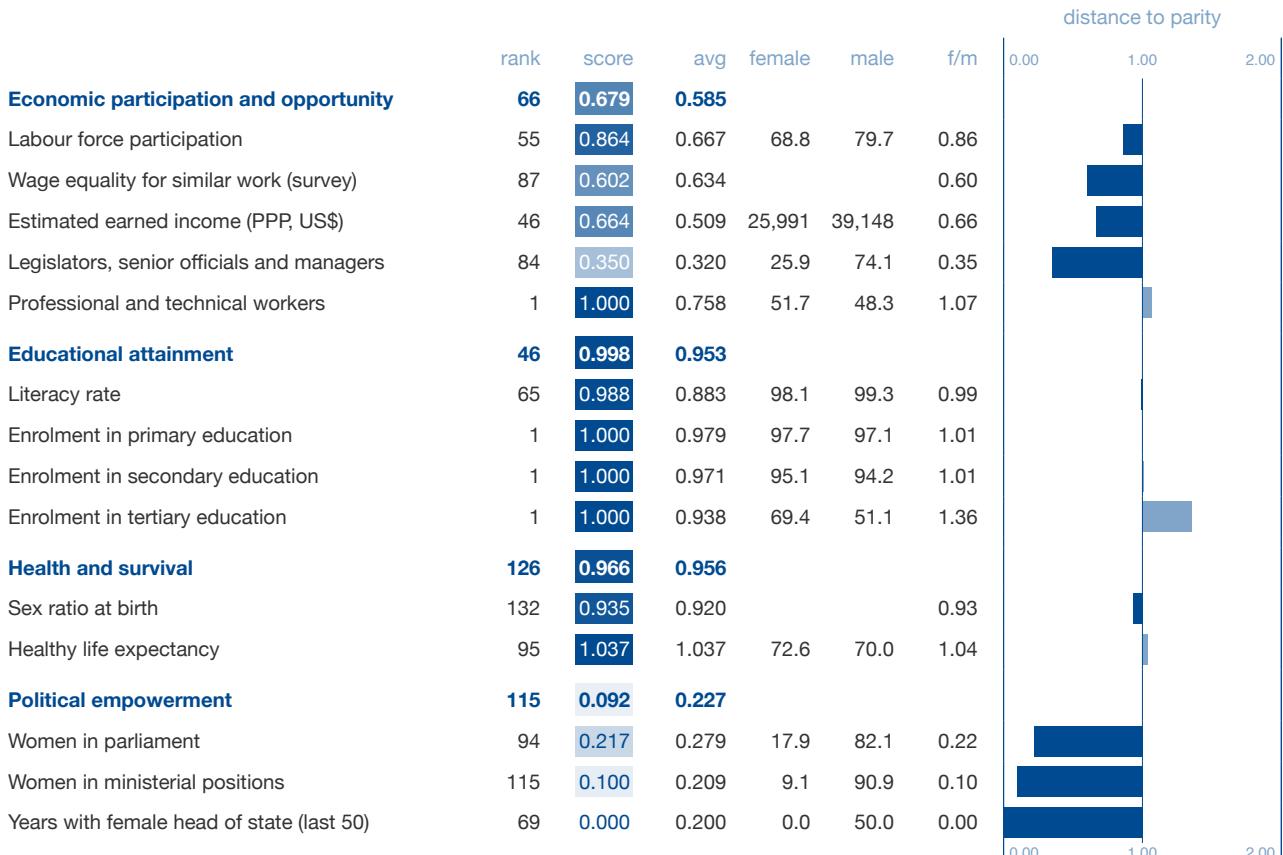


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	19.80
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	31,195.51
Total population (1,000s)	1,170.13
Population growth rate (%)	0.79
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	66.43

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	83	0.643	92	0.684
Economic participation and opportunity	75	0.562	66	0.679
Educational attainment	55	0.989	46	0.998
Health and survival	84	0.969	126	0.966
Political empowerment	95	0.052	115	0.092
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value	
Workforce Participation				Care				
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			0	
Youth not in employment or education	14.7	15.9	0.92	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	126.0	–		
Unemployed adults	13.5	12.6	1.07	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	72.0	–		
Discouraged job seekers	62.5	37.5	1.67	Provider of parental leave benefits			–	
Workers in informal employment	–	–	–	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	–		
High-skilled share of labour force	25.3	19.2	1.32	Government supports or provides childcare			yes	
Workers employed part-time	23.8	17.9	1.33	Government provides child allowance			yes	
Contributing family workers	1.3	1.2	1.10					
Own-account workers	8.3	13.7	0.60					
Work, minutes per day	–	–	–	Education and Skills	female	male	value	
Proportion of unpaid work per day	–	–	–	Out-of-school children		1.8	2.5	0.74
				Primary education attainment, adults	91.9	96.1	0.96	
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 25-54	99.8	99.7	1.00	
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Primary education attainment, 65+	96.2	99.2	0.97	
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.60	Out-of-school youth	5.1	5.9	0.86	
Boards of publicly traded companies	–	–	–	Secondary education attainment, adults	67.4	70.9	0.95	
Firms with female (co-)owners			–	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	88.7	90.1	0.98	
Firms with female top managers			–	Secondary education attainment, 65+	37.1	57.2	0.65	
Employers	0.7	1.2	0.61	Tertiary education attainment, adults	26.0	25.1	1.03	
R&D personnel	42.6	57.4	0.74	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	22.3	23.9	0.93	
				Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	5.4	15.8	0.34	
Access to Assets	female	male	value	PhD graduates	0.4	1.0	0.41	
Hold an account at a financial institution	90.3	90.0	1.00	Individuals using the internet	70.2	73.3	0.96	
Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value					
Women's access to financial services			yes	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.8	0.7	1.03	
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Arts and Humanities	11.2	5.6	2.01	
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	Business, Admin. and Law	32.0	41.3	0.77	
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Education	23.7	6.9	3.42	
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	1.7	2.1	0.84	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.8	21.1	0.27	
				Health and Welfare	8.6	7.1	1.20	
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.7	5.4	0.31	
Year women received right to vote			1960	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	3.7	1.7	2.16	
Years since any women received voting rights			57	Services	4.5	5.0	0.91	
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	7.3	5.1	1.43	
Health	female	male	value					
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Mortality, children under age 5	0.0	0.0	¹ 0.78	
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	3.4	3.9	¹ 0.88	
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.99	
Seats held in upper house	15.8	84.2	0.19	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.62	
				Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.1	¹ 0.28	
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, childbirth		1	7	
Average length of single life	26.4	29.3	0.90	Legislation on domestic violence			yes	
Proportion married by age 25	25.1	11.0	2.28	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			15.0	
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes	
Average number of children per woman			1.34	Births attended by skilled health personnel			–	
Women's unmet demand for family planning			–	Antenatal care, at least four visits			–	
Potential support ratio			5					
Total dependency ratio			43					
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes					
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes					

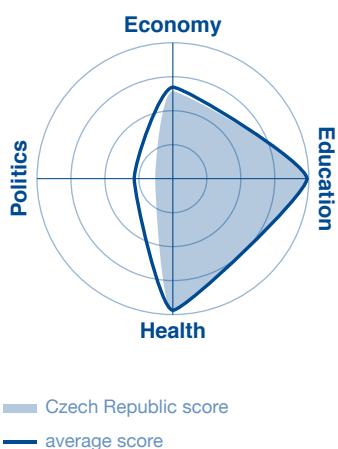
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Czech Republic

rank
out of 144 countries **88**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.688**



SCORE AT GLANCE

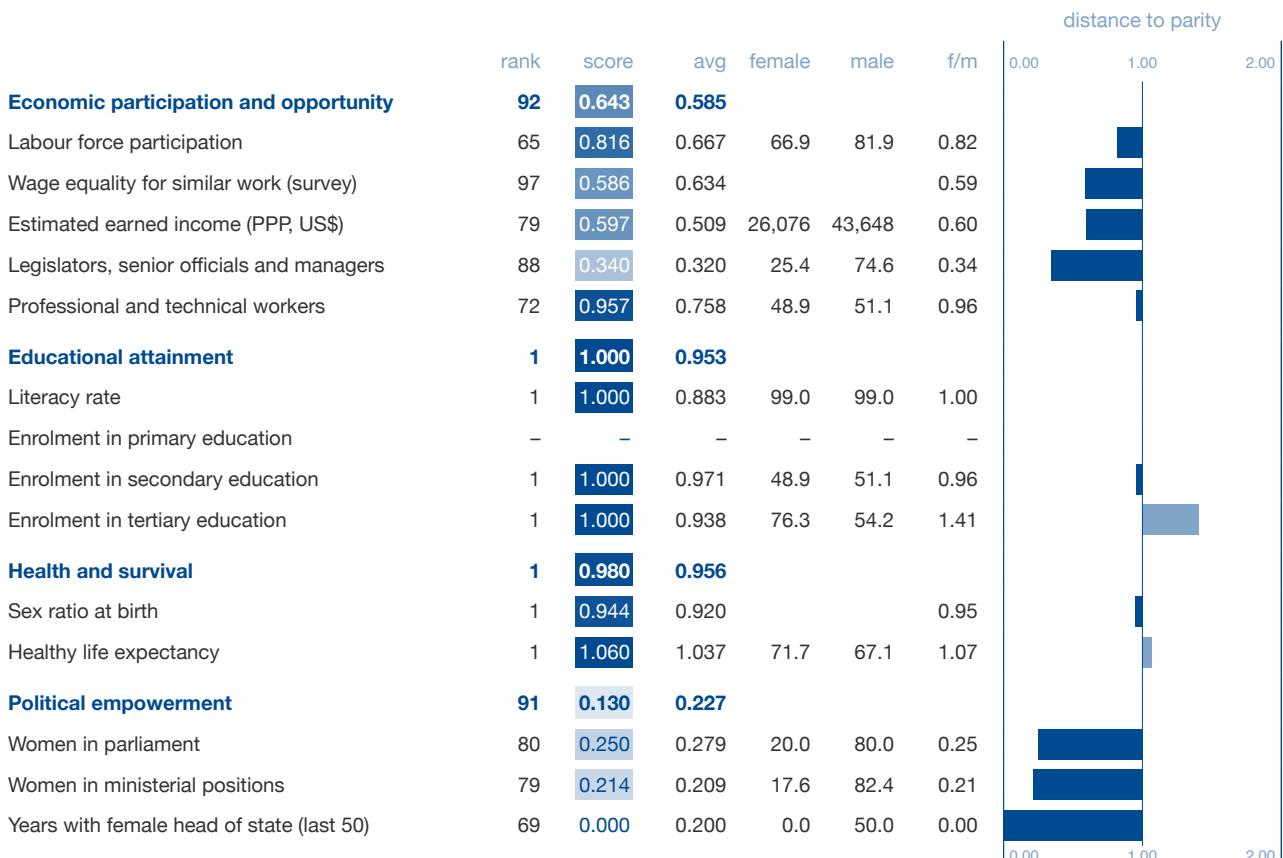


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	192.92
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	31,071.75
Total population (1,000s)	10,610.95
Population growth rate (%)	0.07
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.97
Human Capital Index score	71.41

Global Gender Gap score		2006	2017	
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	53	0.671	88	0.688
Educational attainment	47	0.991	1	1.000
Health and survival	36	0.979	1	0.980
Political empowerment	70	0.088	91	0.130
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			1095
Youth not in employment or education	9.5	5.5	1.72	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	196.0	–	
Unemployed adults	4.7	3.4	1.38	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	70.0	–	
Discouraged job seekers	54.1	45.9	1.18	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	–	–	–	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	–	
High-skilled share of labour force	11.2	12.4	0.90	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	21.4	12.4	1.72	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.9	0.2	4.50				
Own-account workers	10.7	15.7	0.68				
Work, minutes per day	–	–	–				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	–	–	–				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	–	–	–
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.68	Primary education attainment, adults	99.9	99.8	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	9.0	91.0	0.10	Primary education attainment, 25-54	99.7	99.7	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.45	Primary education attainment, 65+	99.5	99.7	1.00
Firms with female top managers			0.13	Out-of-school youth	–	–	–
Employers	1.6	0.2	7.84	Secondary education attainment, adults	85.6	94.2	0.91
R&D personnel	28.5	71.5	0.40	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	91.7	91.6	1.00
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	67.0	88.2	0.76
Hold an account at a financial institution	79.4	85.2	0.93	Tertiary education attainment, adults	19.1	19.6	0.97
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	15.1	15.1	1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	6.7	13.3	0.51
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.4	0.8	0.58
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	80.1	82.5	0.97
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	24.1	30.8	0.78				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1920	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	3.1	2.9	1.08
Years since any women received voting rights			97	Arts and Humanities	8.8	5.9	1.49
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	22.5	17.9	1.25
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Education	13.8	4.3	3.18
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	7.7	25.0	0.31
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health and Welfare	13.7	4.2	3.29
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.9	8.6	0.10
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.7	4.9	0.96
Average length of single life	31.3	33.7	0.93	Services	5.5	8.5	0.64
Proportion married by age 25	5.4	1.8	3.05	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	11.9	8.1	1.46
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31				
Average number of children per woman			1.54	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			4.00	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.75
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	50.3	49.1	¹ 1.03
Total dependency ratio			51	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.0	0.9	¹ 1.12
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.5	2.3	¹ 0.64
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.3	1.2	¹ 0.24
			yes	Mortality, childbirth	–	–	–
			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			21.0
			yes	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			–
			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			–

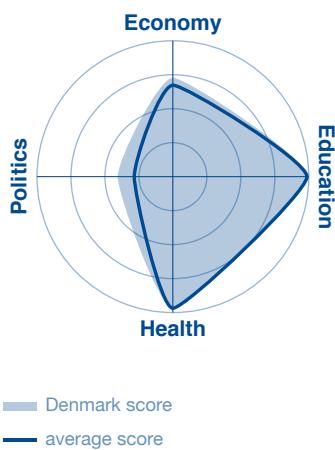
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Denmark

rank
out of 144 countries **14**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.776**



SCORE AT GLANCE

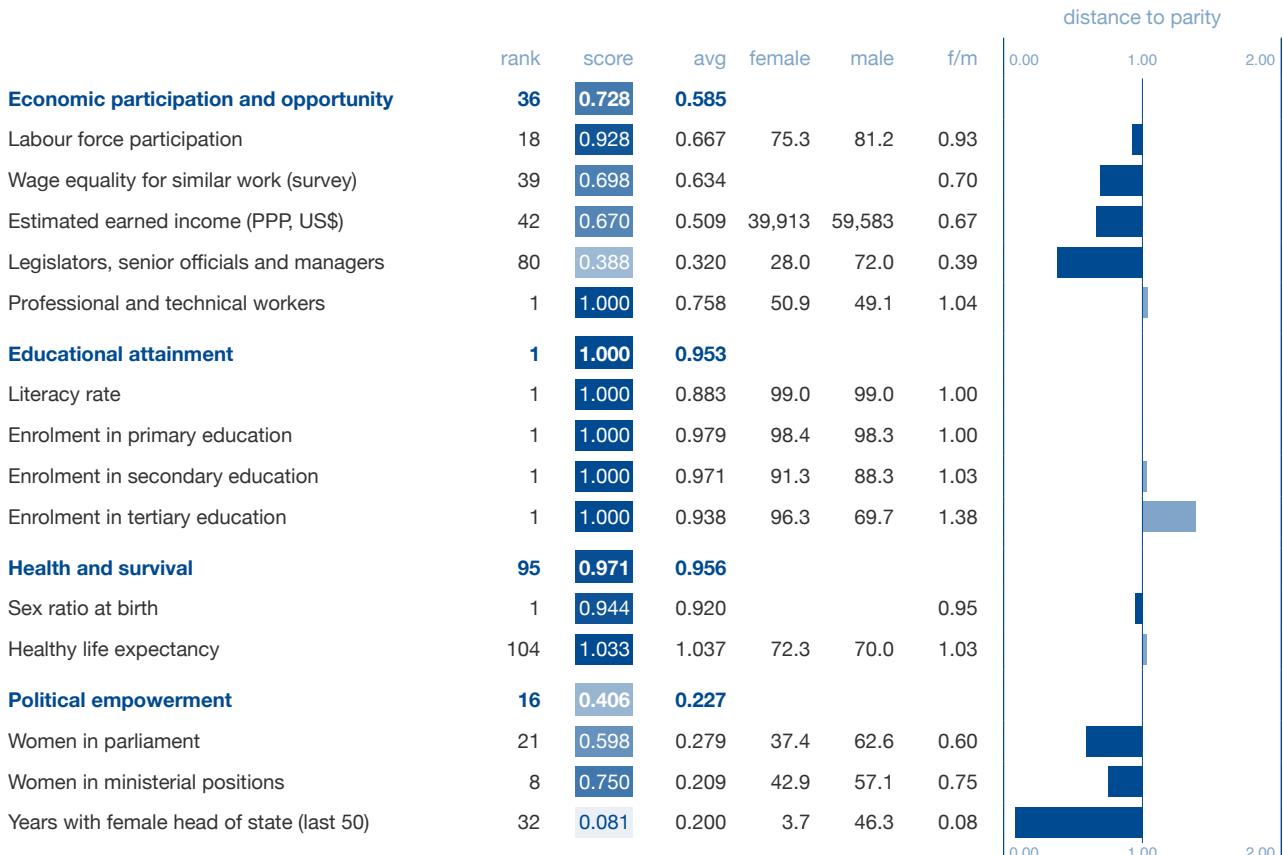


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	306.14
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	45,686.48
Total population (1,000s)	5,711.87
Population growth rate (%)	0.39
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	74.40

Global Gender Gap score			rank out of	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	8	0.746	14	0.776
Economic participation and opportunity	19	0.708	36	0.728
Educational attainment	1	1.000	1	1.000
Health and survival	76	0.972	95	0.971
Political empowerment	13	0.305	16	0.406
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			224
Youth not in employment or education	6.1	6.3	0.98	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	126.0	14.0	
Unemployed adults	6.6	5.8	1.15	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	50.0	50.0	
Discouraged job seekers	46.2	53.8	0.86	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	gov	
High-skilled share of labour force	18.3	15.6	1.17	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	43.2	30.1	1.43	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.9	0.7	1.24				
Own-account workers	3.3	6.3	0.53				
Work, minutes per day	437.4	446.2	0.98	Education and Skills			
Proportion of unpaid work per day	55.5	41.7	1.33	Out-of-school children	1.2	1.5	0.78
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, adults	100.0	100.0	1.00
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Primary education attainment, 25-54	100.0	100.0	1.00
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.79	Primary education attainment, 65+	100.0	100.0	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	27.0	73.0	0.37	Out-of-school youth	11.5	12.6	0.91
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Secondary education attainment, adults	77.8	77.7	1.00
Firms with female top managers			-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	99.5	99.8	1.00
Employers	1.8	0.7	2.56	Secondary education attainment, 65+	99.7	99.7	1.00
R&D personnel	36.1	63.9	0.56	Tertiary education attainment, adults	34.9	25.9	1.35
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	33.9	26.3	1.29
Hold an account at a financial institution	100.0	100.0	1.00	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	18.7	22.3	0.84
Women's access to financial services			yes	PhD graduates	0.5	0.8	0.53
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Individuals using the internet	96.4	96.2	1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes				
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Graduates by Degree Type			
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.6	1.3	2.06
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Arts and Humanities	14.4	10.8	1.34
Year women received right to vote			1915	Business, Admin. and Law	18.5	23.0	0.80
Years since any women received voting rights			102	Education	9.9	7.3	1.37
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.5	17.6	0.31
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Health and Welfare	29.1	11.4	2.55
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.5	8.3	0.18
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	3.9	5.6	0.71
Seats held in upper house	21.6	78.4	0.28	Services	1.9	5.3	0.35
Family	female	male	value	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	11.1	9.5	1.17
Average length of single life	31.5	33.3	0.95	Health			
Proportion married by age 25	3.6	1.3	2.69	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.78
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	22.3	21.7	¹ 1.03
Average number of children per woman			1.74	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.4	0.3	¹ 1.27
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.6	0.6	¹ 0.92
Potential support ratio			3	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.5	¹ 0.42
Total dependency ratio			56	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 6
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			32.0

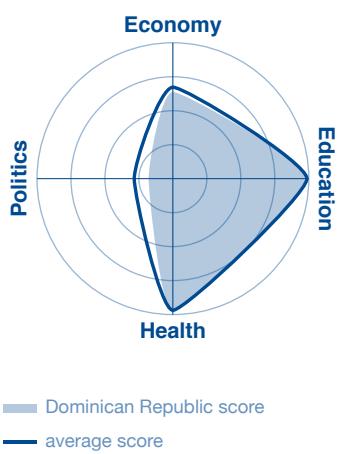
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Dominican Republic

rank
out of 144 countries **70**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.697**



SCORE AT GLANCE

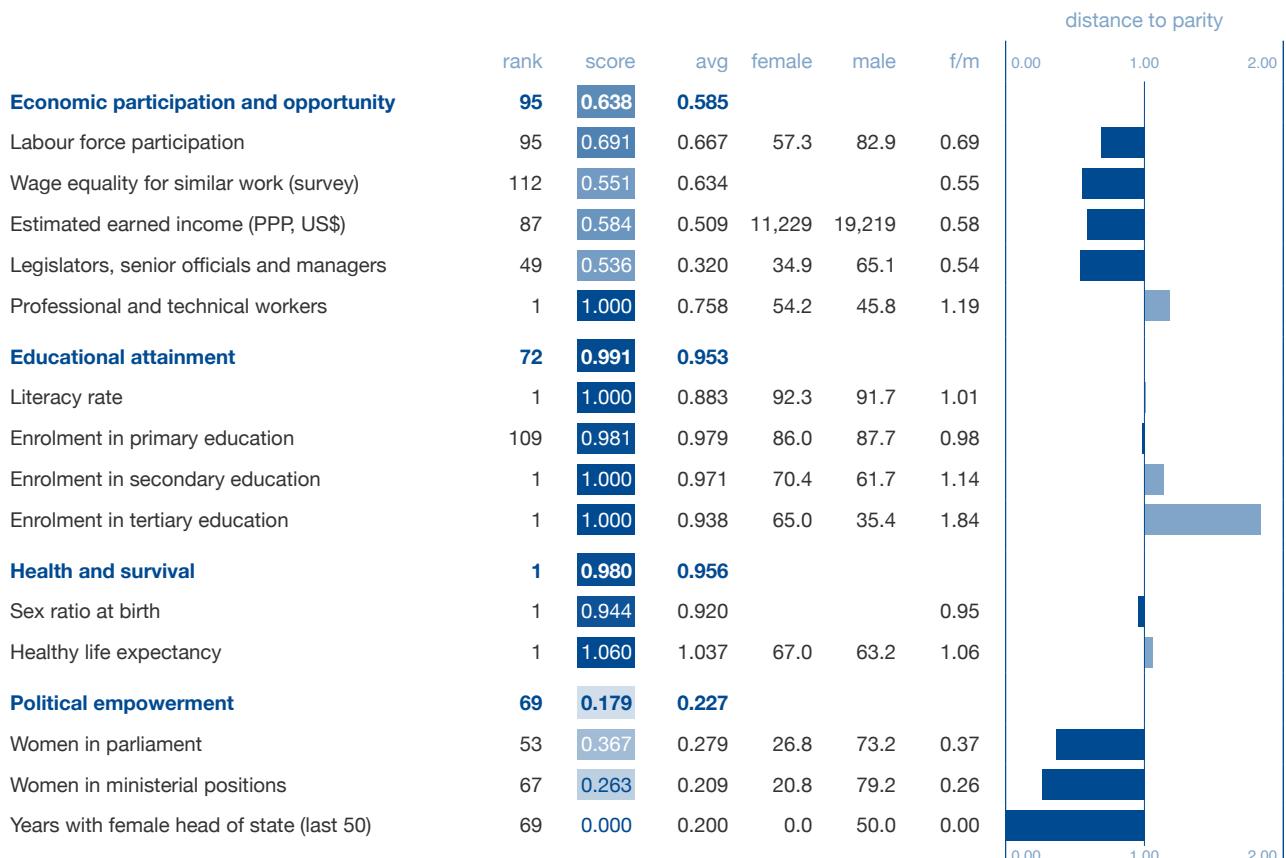


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	71.58
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	14,098.88
Total population (1,000s)	10,648.79
Population growth rate (%)	1.12
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	57.12

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	78	0.559	95	0.638
Educational attainment	1	1.000	72	0.991
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	49	0.117	69	0.179
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	27.8	14.8	1.87	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	84.0	2.0	
Unemployed adults	8.4	3.7	2.31	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	70.2	29.8	2.35	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	51.7	49.9	1.04	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	dual	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	12.7	9.7	1.30	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	19.5	11.6	1.68	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	2.0	1.0	2.01				
Own-account workers	25.7	48.1	0.53				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills			
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	11.7	10.8	1.08
				Primary education attainment, adults	67.8	65.7	1.03
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	99.4	99.2	1.00
				Primary education attainment, 65+	97.3	97.8	1.00
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth	23.6	26.3	0.90
Law mandates equal pay			no	Secondary education attainment, adults	38.2	31.3	1.22
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.54	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	68.0	60.2	1.13
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	24.6	28.2	0.87
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.47	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			0.27	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	31.1	21.2	1.47
Employers	2.1	1.0	2.15	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	9.6	12.4	0.78
R&D personnel	-	-	-	PhD graduates	-	-	-
				Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value				
Hold an account at a financial institution	55.8	52.1	1.07	Graduates by Degree Type			
Women's access to financial services			yes	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.4	1.9	0.19
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Arts and Humanities	10.3	8.8	1.17
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	Business, Admin. and Law	38.3	42.2	0.91
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Education	21.0	9.7	2.17
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	16.4	19.1	0.86	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	2.9	7.1	0.41
				Health and Welfare	15.4	8.1	1.89
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	5.3	14.4	0.37
Year women received right to vote			1942	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.2	1.2	1.00
Years since any women received voting rights			75	Services	2.6	4.6	0.57
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	2.0	1.8	1.10
Election list quotas for women, national			33				
Election list quotas for women, local			33	Health			
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Mortality, children under age 5	3.0	3.8	¹ 0.79
Seats held in upper house	19.4	80.6	0.24	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	20.0	22.7	¹ 0.88
				Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.9	2.7	¹ 0.69
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.1	3.5	¹ 0.31
Average length of single life	20.9	24.8	0.84	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.6	3.3	¹ 0.19
Proportion married by age 25	66.5	38.9	1.71	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 92
Mean age of women at birth of first child			26	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Average number of children per woman			2.42	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			17.0
Women's unmet demand for family planning			11.00	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Potential support ratio			9	Births attended by skilled health personnel			97.70
Total dependency ratio			57	Antenatal care, at least four visits			92.90
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes				
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes				

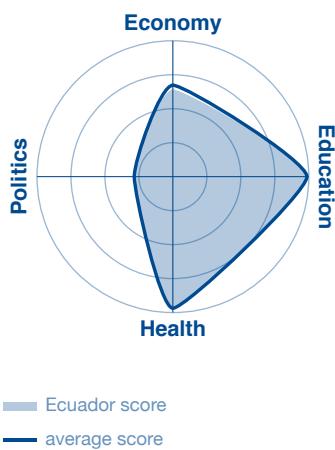
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Ecuador

rank
out of 144 countries **42**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.724**



SCORE AT GLANCE

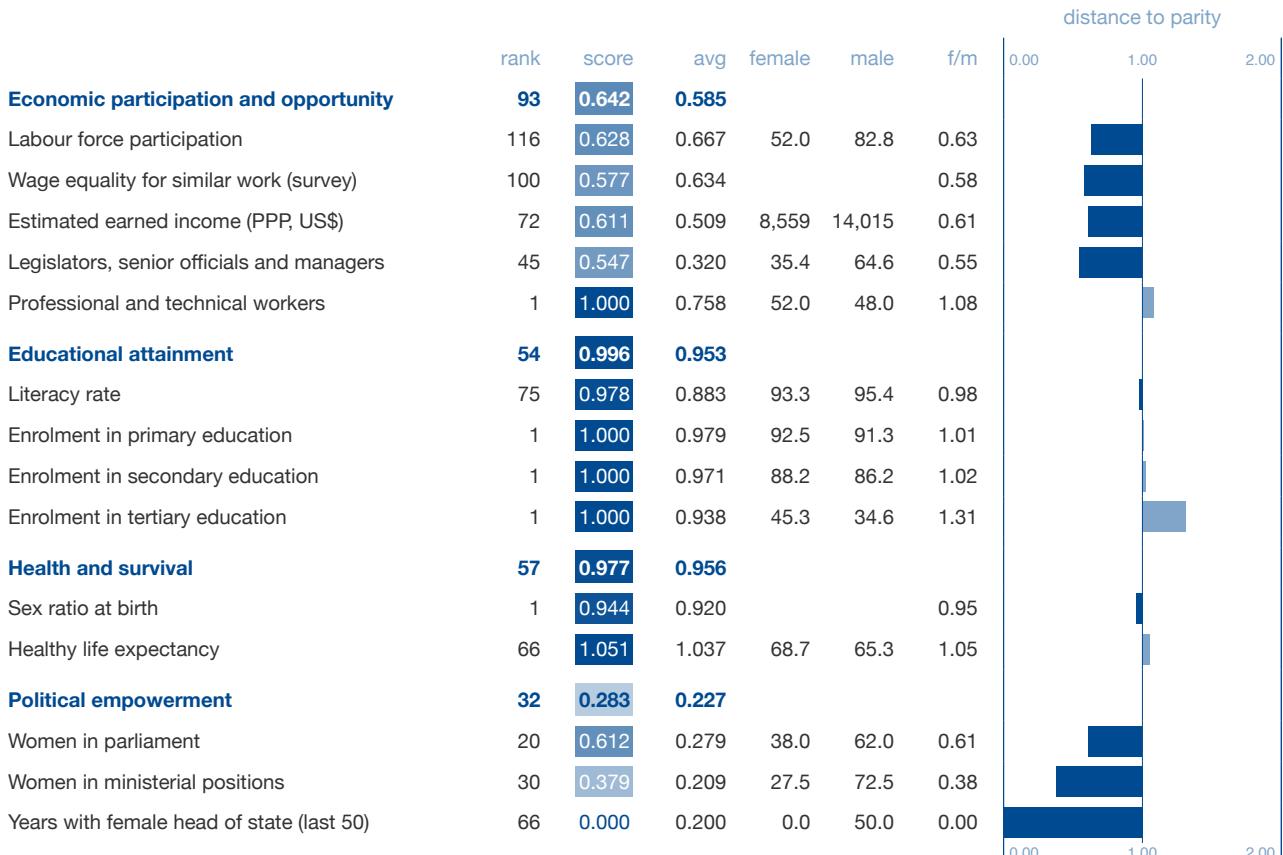


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	97.80
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	10,462.44
Total population (1,000s)	16,385.07
Population growth rate (%)	1.47
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	59.87

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	82	0.643	42	0.724
Economic participation and opportunity	92	0.499	93	0.642
Educational attainment	39	0.994	54	0.996
Health and survival	1	0.980	57	0.977
Political empowerment	64	0.100	32	0.283
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	26.7	10.2	2.61	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	84.0	12.0	
Unemployed adults	6.0	3.8	1.57	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	60.0	40.0	1.50	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	53.9	48.8	1.10	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	dual	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	8.6	7.7	1.12	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	36.6	17.9	2.05	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	19.4	6.5	2.98				
Own-account workers	35.2	31.4	1.12				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills			
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	0.8	2.7	0.30
				Primary education attainment, adults	81.1	84.2	0.96
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	96.4	96.8	1.00
				Primary education attainment, 65+	77.6	84.8	0.92
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth	20.5	19.5	1.05
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Secondary education attainment, adults	41.9	42.6	0.98
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.54	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	62.0	59.9	1.04
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	24.2	26.7	0.91
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.32	Tertiary education attainment, adults	12.7	11.4	1.12
Firms with female top managers			0.20	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	26.7	22.8	1.17
Employers	2.0	6.5	0.31	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	6.6	11.9	0.56
R&D personnel	44.6	55.4	0.81	PhD graduates	-	-	-
				Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value				
Hold an account at a financial institution	40.8	51.9	0.79	Graduates by Degree Type			
Women's access to financial services			yes	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.4	4.3	0.32
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Arts and Humanities	3.0	3.9	0.77
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Business, Admin. and Law	37.0	33.5	1.10
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Education	26.0	13.3	1.95
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.4	0.4	0.98	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.5	18.3	0.19
				Health and Welfare	14.7	8.9	1.65
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.5	6.7	0.38
Year women received right to vote			1929	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.7	2.5	0.68
Years since any women received voting rights			88	Services	3.4	3.0	1.15
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	7.9	5.5	1.44
Election list quotas for women, national			50				
Election list quotas for women, local			50	Health			
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Mortality, children under age 5	3.0	4.0	¹ 0.76
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	27.7	30.7	¹ 0.90
				Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.3	2.4	¹ 0.55
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.8	5.8	¹ 0.31
Average length of single life	21.8	25.0	0.87	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.5	2.3	¹ 0.22
Proportion married by age 25	55.1	37.1	1.49	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 64
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Average number of children per woman			2.49	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			46.0
Women's unmet demand for family planning			23.00	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Potential support ratio			9	Births attended by skilled health personnel			96.30
Total dependency ratio			55	Antenatal care, at least four visits			79.50
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes				
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes				

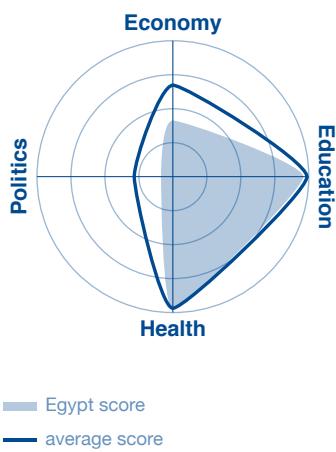
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Egypt

rank
out of 144 countries **134**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.608**



SCORE AT GLANCE

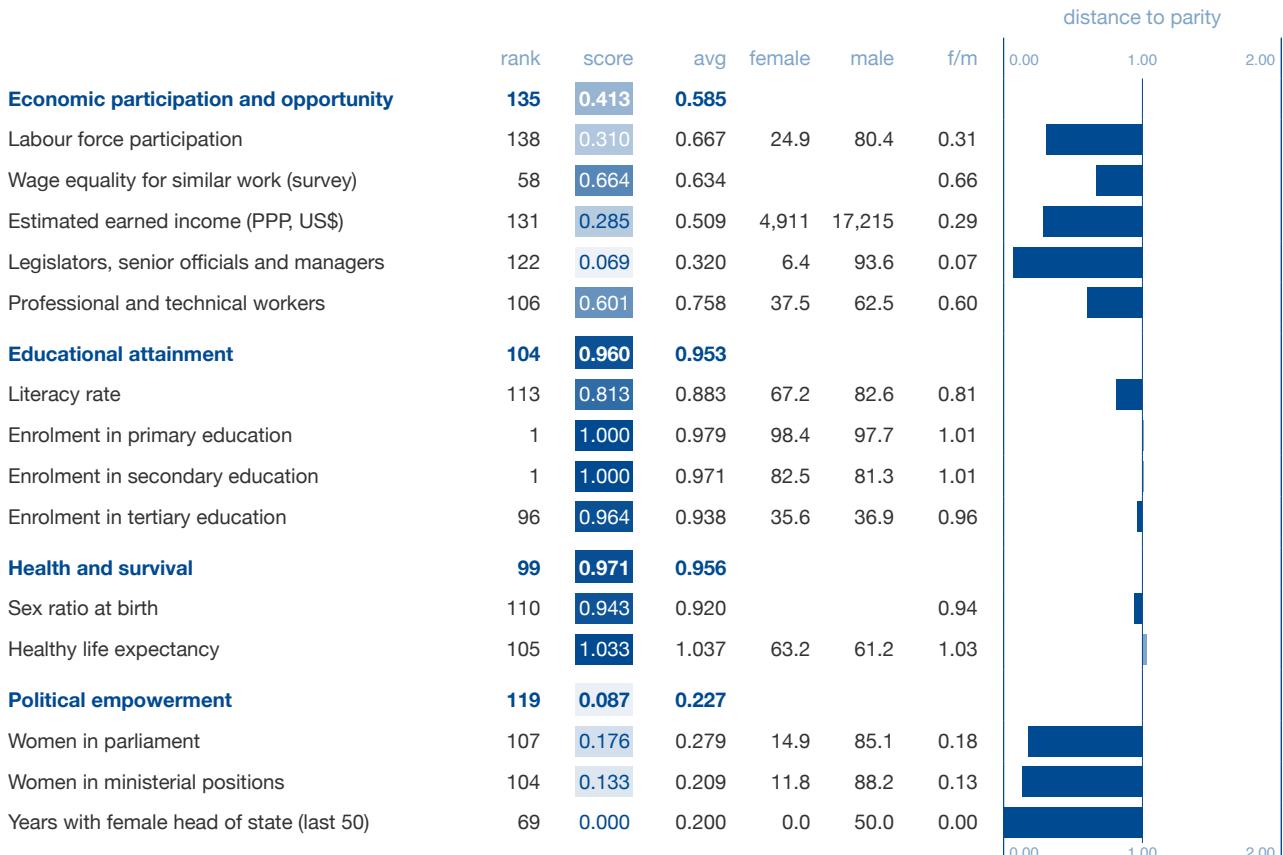


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	336.30
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	10,319.26
Total population (1,000s)	95,688.68
Population growth rate (%)	1.97
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human Capital Index score	55.99

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	109	0.579	134	0.608
Economic participation and opportunity	108	0.416	135	0.413
Educational attainment	90	0.903	104	0.960
Health and survival	66	0.974	99	0.971
Political empowerment	111	0.022	119	0.087
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	35.2	18.9	1.87	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	90.0	-	
Unemployed adults	24.2	9.4	2.58	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	85.3	15.2	5.61	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	35.3	53.8	0.66	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	dual	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	7.0	12.1	0.57	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	7.0	3.4	2.06	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	40.1	5.7	7.09				
Own-account workers	6.4	14.5	0.44				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills			
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	0.6	1.5	0.44
				Primary education attainment, adults	40.3	58.2	0.69
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	73.9	90.0	0.82
				Primary education attainment, 65+	31.7	56.9	0.56
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth	23.9	21.4	1.12
Law mandates equal pay			no	Secondary education attainment, adults	33.1	47.4	0.70
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.63	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	61.4	75.9	0.81
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	14.4	34.7	0.41
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.22	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			0.05	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	17.8	22.9	0.78
Employers	1.9	5.7	0.34	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	4.7	14.9	0.32
R&D personnel	-	-	-	PhD graduates	-	-	-
				Individuals using the internet	31.1	36.6	0.85
Access to Assets	female	male	value				
Hold an account at a financial institution	9.2	18.0	0.51	Graduates by Degree Type			
Women's access to financial services			part	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	3.3	3.5	0.95
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Arts and Humanities	24.9	13.9	1.79
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Business, Admin. and Law	8.7	17.4	0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Education	19.7	8.2	2.40
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	2.9	3.1	0.93	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	4.1	12.5	0.33
				Health and Welfare	14.2	10.4	1.36
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1956	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.0	2.3	0.45
Years since any women received voting rights			61	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.0	2.7	1.50
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Services	1.3	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	18.8	27.1	0.69
Election list quotas for women, local			-				
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Health			
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Mortality, children under age 5	30.0	36.0	¹ 0.83
				Mortality, non-communicable diseases	227.3	245.9	¹ 0.92
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	5.4	6.4	¹ 0.84
Average length of single life	22.1	27.5	0.80	Mortality, accidental injuries	6.4	18.0	¹ 0.36
Proportion married by age 25	61.0	13.0	4.69	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.7	5.5	¹ 0.31
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 33
Average number of children per woman			3.27	Legislation on domestic violence			no
Women's unmet demand for family planning			12.00	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			34.0
Potential support ratio			12	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Total dependency ratio			63	Births attended by skilled health personnel			91.50
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Antenatal care, at least four visits			82.80
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no				

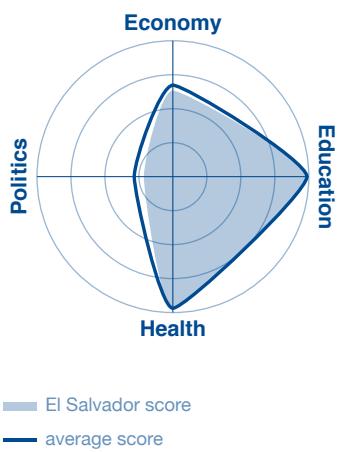
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

El Salvador

rank
out of 144 countries **62**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.705**



SCORE AT GLANCE

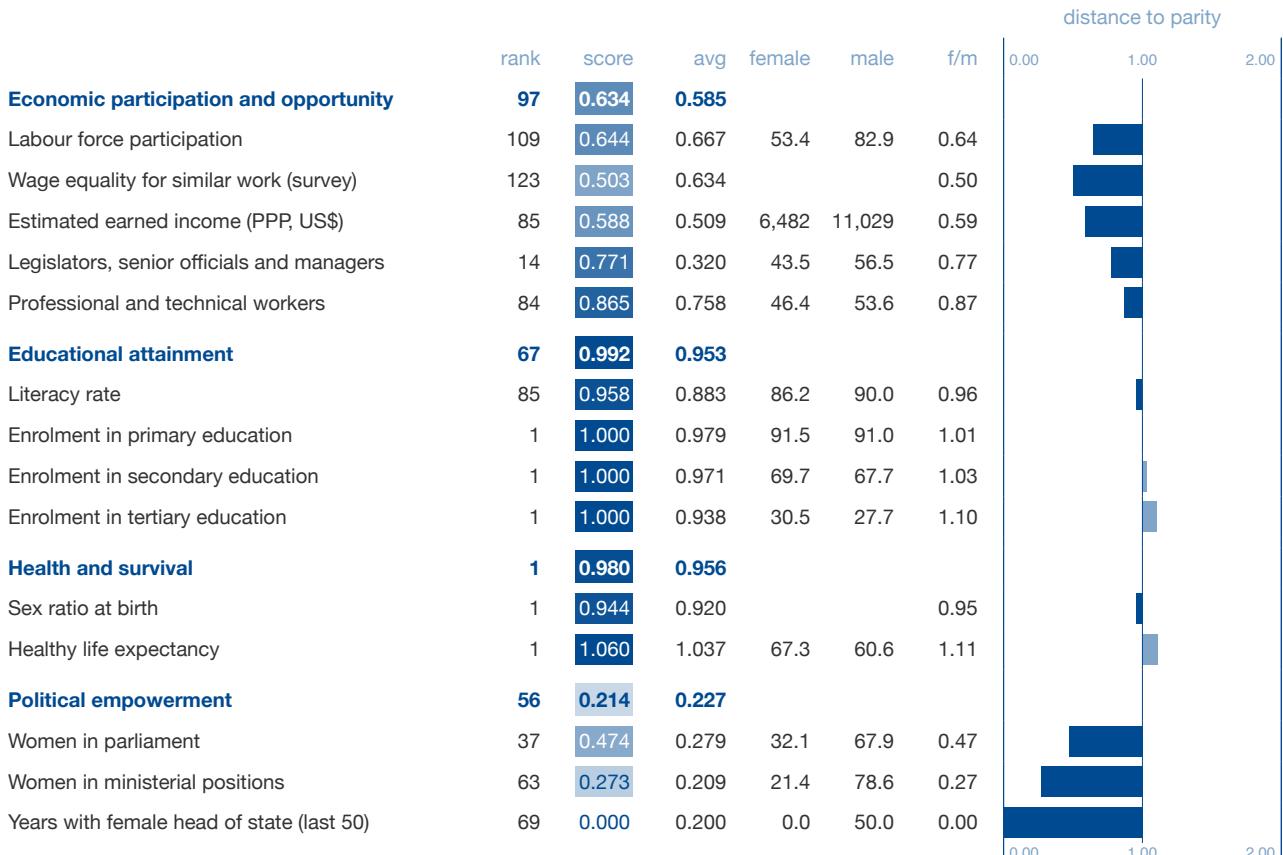


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	26.80
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	7,990.00
Total population (1,000s)	6,344.72
Population growth rate (%)	0.52
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.89
Human Capital Index score	56.36

Global Gender Gap score			rank out of	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	39	0.684	62	0.705
Economic participation and opportunity	73	0.570	97	0.634
Educational attainment	59	0.988	67	0.992
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	24	0.197	56	0.214
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	42.8	16.6	2.57	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	84.0	3.0	
Unemployed adults	4.7	6.9	0.68	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	22.8	77.2	0.30	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	71.9	54.6	1.32	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	2.9	3.1	0.96	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	23.6	15.4	1.53	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	8.9	5.8	1.53				
Own-account workers	35.8	23.9	1.50				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	7.5	8.3	0.90
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.47	Primary education attainment, adults	52.9	60.8	0.87
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	92.2	92.8	0.99
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.62	Primary education attainment, 65+	62.0	73.2	0.85
Firms with female top managers			0.39	Out-of-school youth	29.8	27.1	1.10
Employers	2.9	5.8	0.50	Secondary education attainment, adults	25.5	28.9	0.88
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	63.6	65.6	0.97
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	17.1	26.2	0.65
Hold an account at a financial institution	29.4	40.3	0.73	Tertiary education attainment, adults	5.5	6.7	0.83
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	19.0	17.7	1.07
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	3.4	8.5	0.40
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	0.0	0.0	0.93
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	23.2	26.6	0.87
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.2	0.3	0.89				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1939	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.8	2.3	0.35
Years since any women received voting rights			78	Arts and Humanities	5.2	5.6	0.94
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	29.1	25.2	1.16
Election list quotas for women, national			30	Education	19.5	12.0	1.63
Election list quotas for women, local			30	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.3	18.5	0.18
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health and Welfare	23.6	9.6	2.46
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	6.1	18.3	0.34
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	0.8	0.9	0.89
Average length of single life	22.5	25.5	0.88	Services	2.7	2.5	1.10
Proportion married by age 25	46.0	32.5	1.41	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	8.0	5.3	1.50
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			2.08	Mortality, children under age 5	0.8	1.0	¹ 0.76
Women's unmet demand for family planning			17.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	14.0	13.8	¹ 1.01
Potential support ratio			8	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.4	0.7	¹ 0.49
Total dependency ratio			56	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.6	1.9	¹ 0.33
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.6	3.9	¹ 0.16
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 54
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			26.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.00
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			90.00

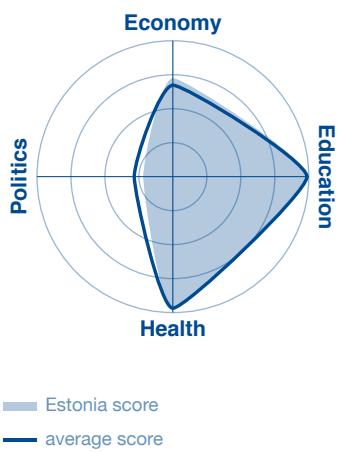
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Estonia

rank
out of 144 countries **37**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.731**



SCORE AT GLANCE

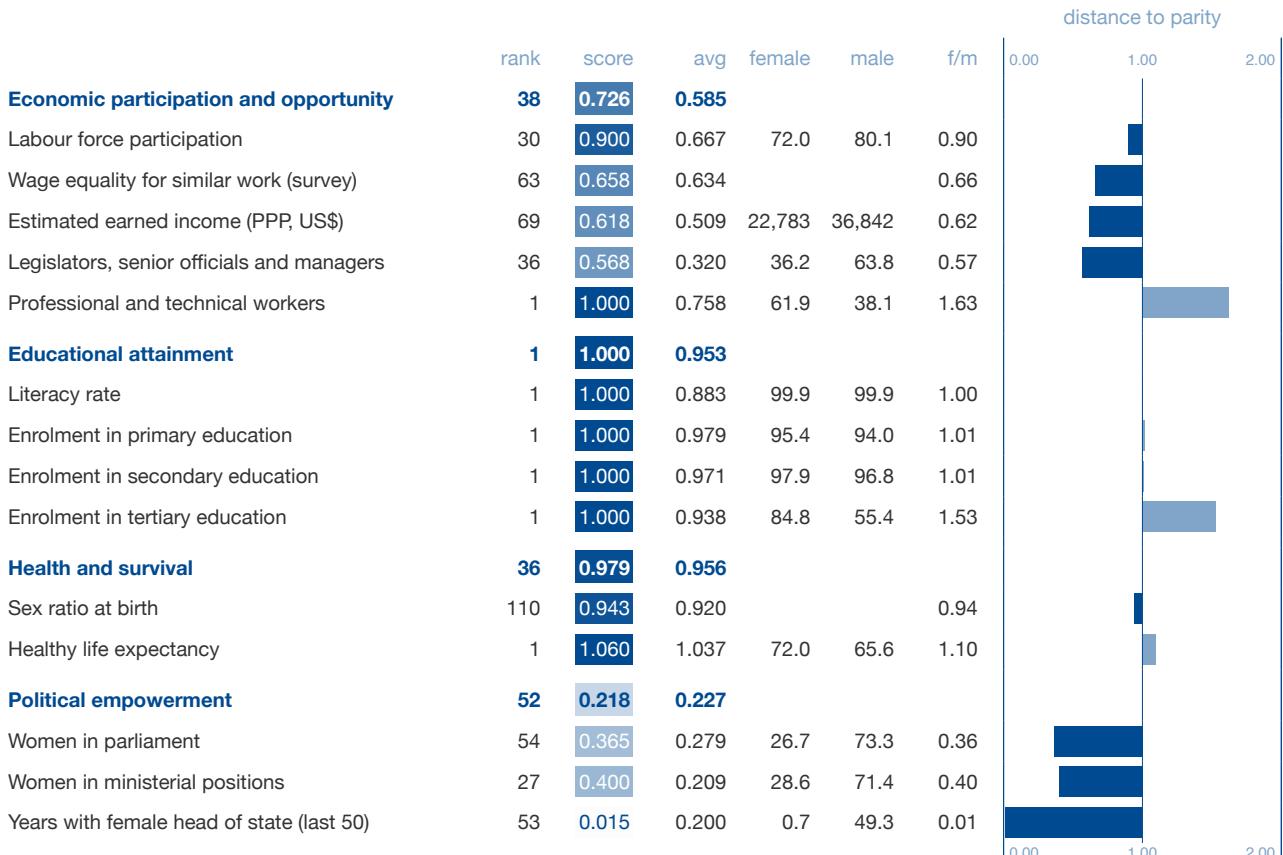


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	23.14
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	27,735.14
Total population (1,000s)	1,312.44
Population growth rate (%)	-0.22
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.88
Human Capital Index score	73.13

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	29	0.694	37	0.731
Economic participation and opportunity	27	0.682	38	0.726
Educational attainment	16	0.999	1	1.000
Health and survival	36	0.979	36	0.979
Political empowerment	51	0.117	52	0.218
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			435
Youth not in employment or education	12.8	9.0	1.43	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	140.0	10.0	
Unemployed adults	6.1	7.4	0.82	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	39.5	60.5	0.65	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	gov	
High-skilled share of labour force	23.6	15.3	1.54	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	25.0	16.9	1.48	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.1	0.1	0.44				
Own-account workers	4.3	6.6	0.66				
Work, minutes per day	494.1	424.2	1.16	Education and Skills			
Proportion of unpaid work per day	50.4	37.8	1.34	Out-of-school children	4.3	5.8	0.74
				Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 25-54	99.7	99.3	1.00
Law mandates equal pay			no	Primary education attainment, 65+	99.3	99.5	1.00
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.75	Out-of-school youth	2.4	4.0	0.59
Boards of publicly traded companies	8.0	92.0	0.09	Secondary education attainment, adults	91.5	87.7	1.04
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.56	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	99.3	97.8	1.01
Firms with female top managers			0.34	Secondary education attainment, 65+	88.1	88.4	1.00
Employers	2.2	0.1	16.19	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	49.9	50.1	0.99	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	25.4	16.5	1.54
				Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	16.9	18.4	0.92
Access to Assets	female	male	value	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	97.5	97.9	1.00	Individuals using the internet	87.4	89.5	0.98
Women's access to financial services			yes				
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Graduates by Degree Type			
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.6	2.5	0.64
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Arts and Humanities	13.3	10.2	1.31
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-	Business, Admin. and Law	27.2	19.7	1.38
				Education	11.1	2.0	5.56
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	7.2	28.6	0.25
Year women received right to vote			1918	Health and Welfare	16.2	3.9	4.14
Years since any women received voting rights			99	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.2	10.1	0.22
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	6.9	7.5	0.92
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Services	4.3	9.3	0.46
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	9.7	6.2	1.57
Voluntary political party quotas			-				
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health			
				Mortality, children under age 5	0.0	0.0	¹ 0.75
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	7.5	6.1	¹ 1.22
Average length of single life	32.8	35.2	0.93	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.0	0.1	¹ 0.54
Proportion married by age 25	7.9	2.9	2.74	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.1	0.3	¹ 0.38
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.27
Average number of children per woman			1.63	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 9
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Legislation on domestic violence			no
Potential support ratio			3	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			20.0
Total dependency ratio			55	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.40
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			96.80

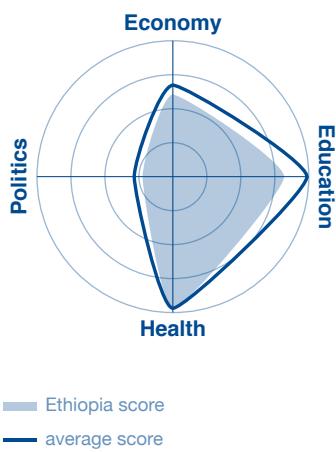
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Ethiopia

rank
out of 144 countries **115**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.656**



SCORE AT GLANCE

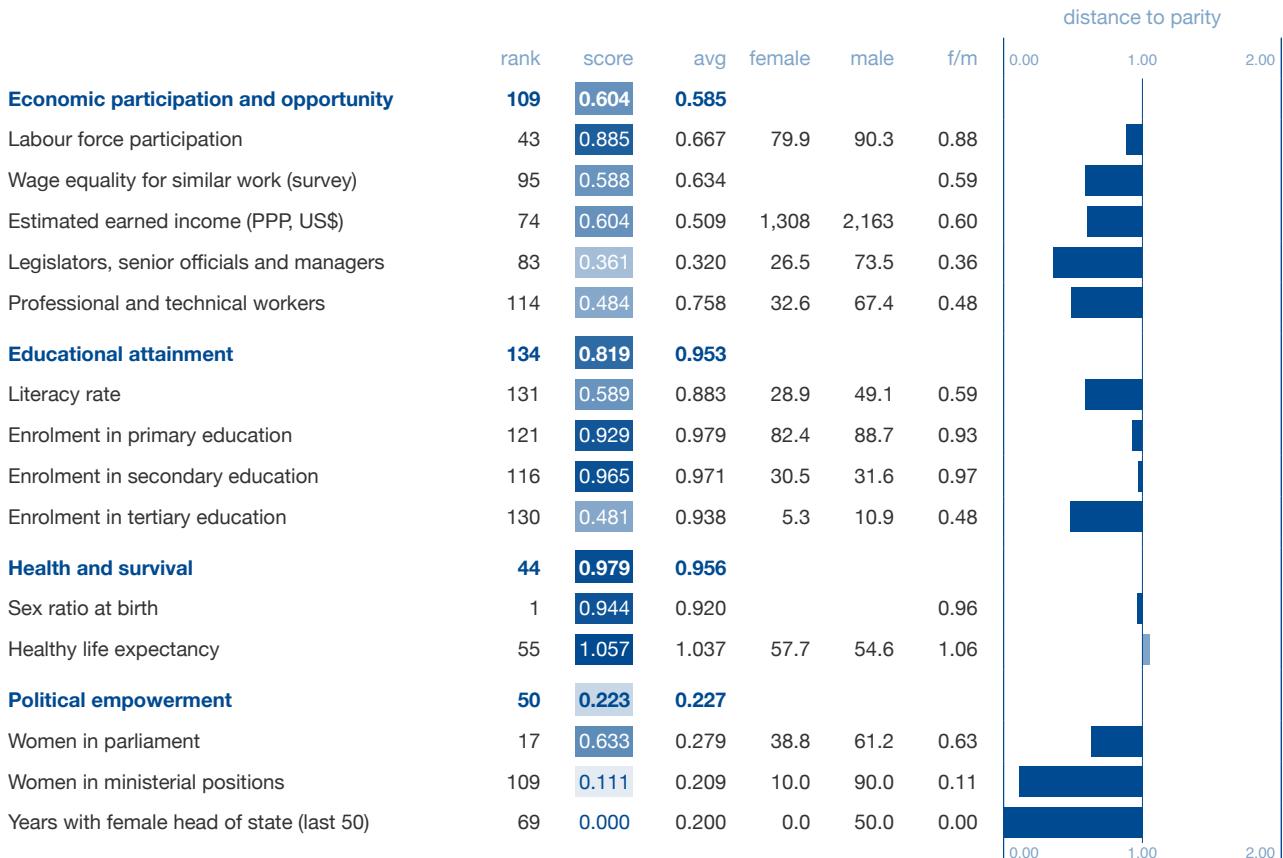


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	72.37
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	1,608.29
Total population (1,000s)	102,403.20
Population growth rate (%)	2.48
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	44.44

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	100	0.595	115	0.656
Economic participation and opportunity	74	0.568	109	0.604
Educational attainment	108	0.739	134	0.819
Health and survival	87	0.969	44	0.979
Political empowerment	61	0.102	50	0.223
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



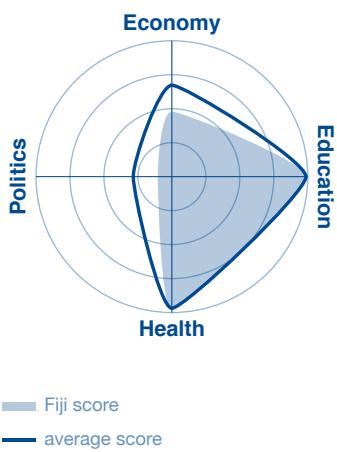
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	1.6	0.4	3.73	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	90.0	-	
Unemployed adults	24.1	11.3	2.14	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	74.7	25.3	2.95	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	6.1	10.3	0.59	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	63.3	39.3	1.61	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	13.4	6.2	2.14				
Own-account workers	38.9	40.0	0.97				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	17.0	10.7	1.59
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.53	Primary education attainment, adults	14.2	37.3	0.38
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	22.7	36.0	0.63
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.57	Primary education attainment, 65+	1.4	9.8	0.14
Firms with female top managers			0.05	Out-of-school youth	75.1	72.5	1.04
Employers	0.6	6.2	0.09	Secondary education attainment, adults	5.7	12.7	0.45
R&D personnel	22.9	77.1	0.30	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	13.7	21.8	0.63
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	0.3	3.2	0.10
Hold an account at a financial institution	21.0	22.6	0.93	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	1.7	3.4	0.50
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.1	0.7	0.07
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	1.0	1.5	0.69				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1955	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			62	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	4.3	5.2	0.82
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	2.6	2.1	1.26
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	26.0	41.4	0.63
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	48.9	26.4	1.85
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.3	8.0	0.41
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	6.7	6.1	1.09
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.2	4.3	0.51
Average length of single life	21.2	25.7	0.82	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	2.4	3.3	0.72
Proportion married by age 25	68.1	27.5	2.48	Services	0.1	0.1	2.25
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	2.4	3.1	0.76
Average number of children per woman			4.20	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			26.00	Mortality, children under age 5	89.1	110.4	¹ 0.81
Potential support ratio			16	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	136.6	146.4	¹ 0.93
Total dependency ratio			81	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	84.7	98.1	¹ 0.86
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	22.4	45.1	¹ 0.50
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	3.4	12.6	¹ 0.27
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 353
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			71.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			32.10

¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)



SCORE AT GLANCE

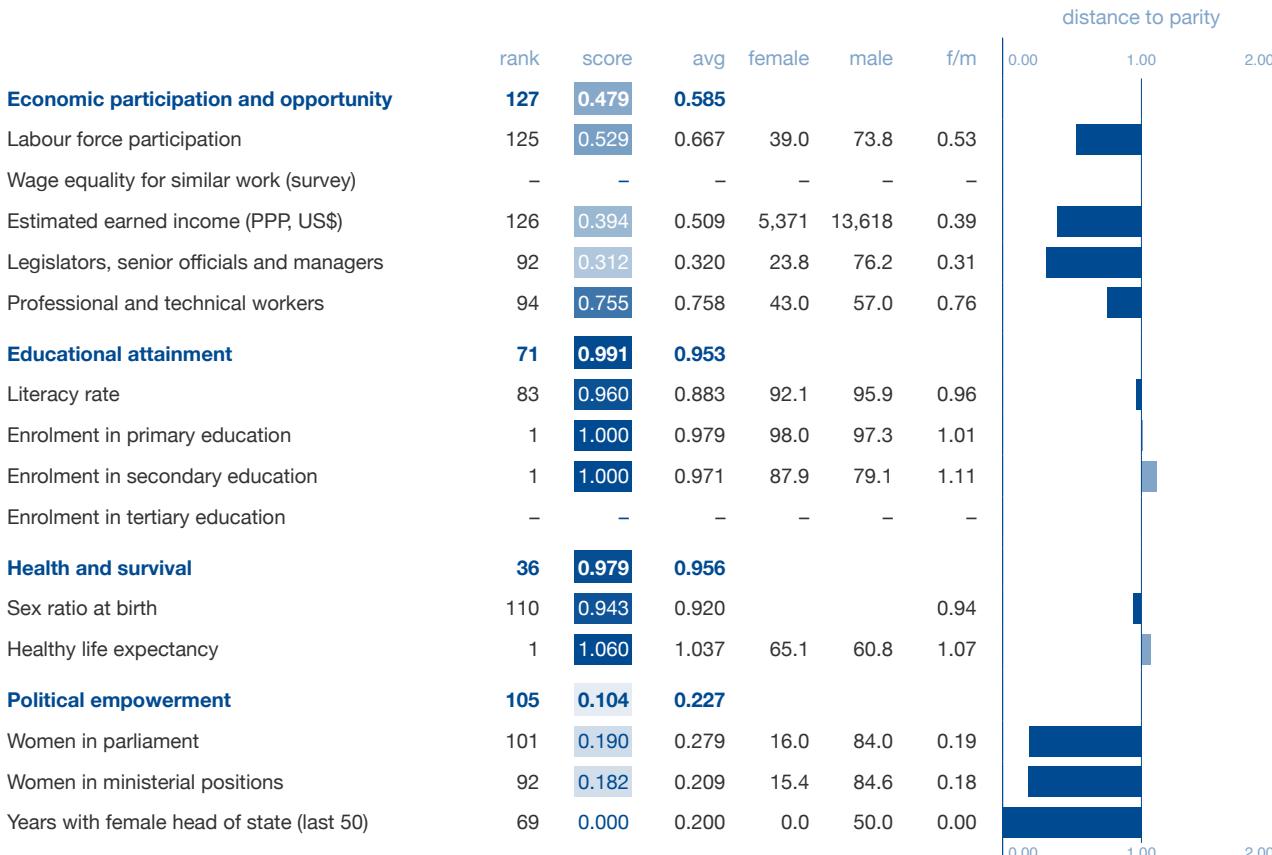


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	4.63
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	8,862.74
Total population (1,000s)	898.76
Population growth rate (%)	0.74
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human Capital Index score	-

	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	—	—	125	0.638
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	127	0.479
Educational attainment	—	—	71	0.991
Health and survival	—	—	36	0.979
Political empowerment	—	—	105	0.104
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	84.0	-	
Unemployed adults	12.9	6.4	2.02	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	-	-	-	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	0.3	0.3	0.93				
Own-account workers	47.0	44.9	1.05				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills			
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	1.6	2.3	0.70
				Primary education attainment, adults	82.8	82.8	1.00
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 25-54	89.4	89.4	1.00
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Primary education attainment, 65+	45.7	61.1	0.75
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² -	Out-of-school youth	22.6	29.8	0.76
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	39.6	39.1	1.01
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.96	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	52.8	49.6	1.06
Firms with female top managers			-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	10.1	17.2	0.59
Employers	0.8	0.3	2.73	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	9.4	10.1	0.93
				Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	2.7	5.6	0.49
Access to Assets	female	male	value	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part				
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Graduates by Degree Type			
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
				Education	-	-	-
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
Year women received right to vote			1963	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			54	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Services	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Voluntary political party quotas			-				
Seats held in upper house	18.8	81.3	0.23	Health			
				Mortality, children under age 5	0.2	0.2	¹ 0.79
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	2.2	3.1	¹ 0.73
Average length of single life	24.1	27.7	0.87	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.46
Proportion married by age 25	43.2	16.6	2.61	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.46
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.1	¹ 0.32
Average number of children per woman			2.52	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 30
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Potential support ratio			11	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
Total dependency ratio			53	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.80
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			93.60

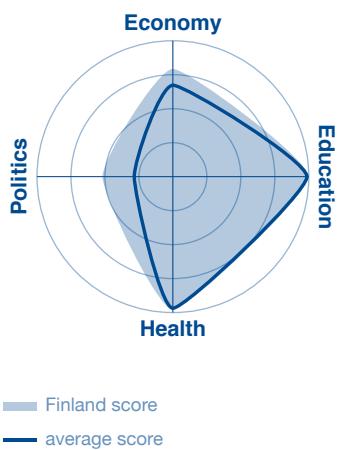
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Finland

rank
out of 144 countries **3**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.823**



SCORE AT GLANCE

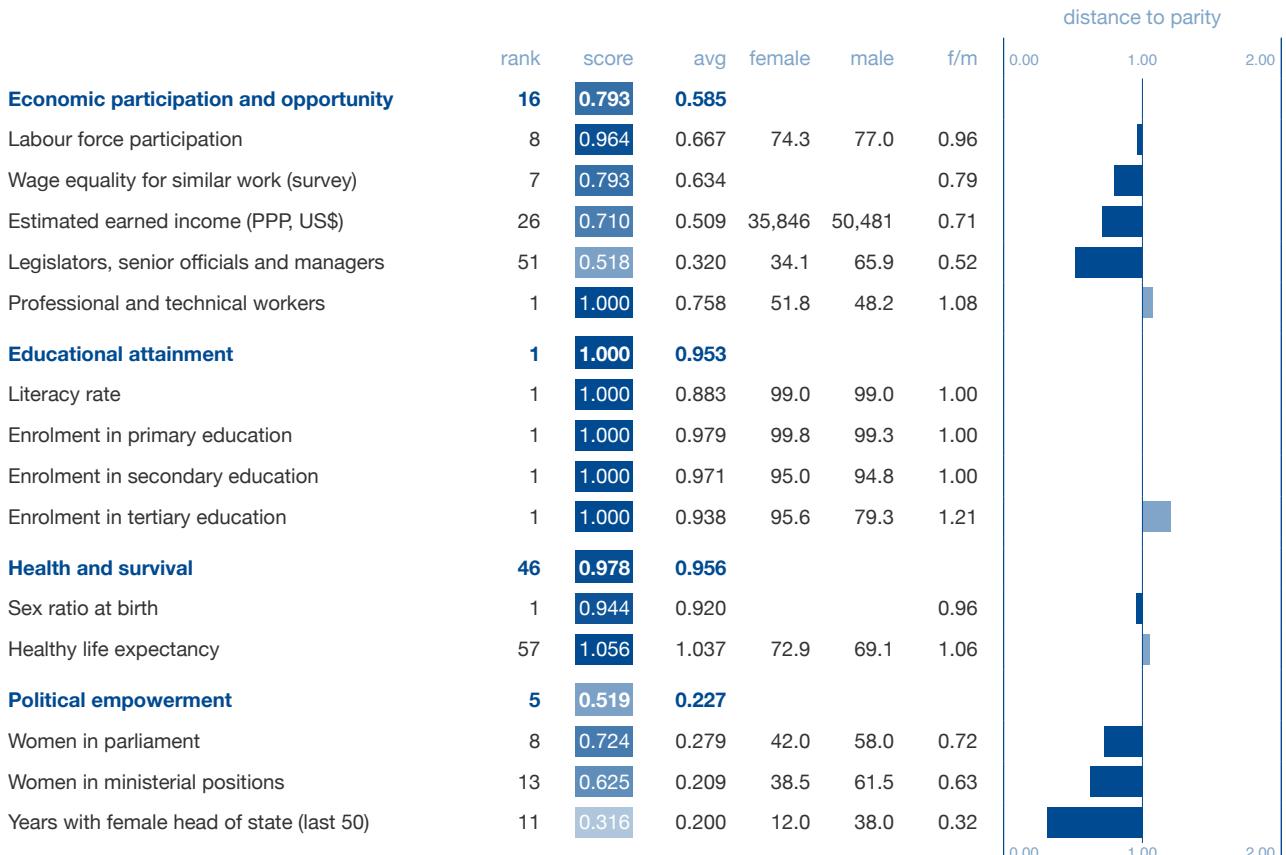


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	236.79
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	39,422.65
Total population (1,000s)	5,503.13
Population growth rate (%)	0.38
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.97
Human Capital Index score	77.07

Global Gender Gap score			rank out of	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	3	0.796	3	0.823
Economic participation and opportunity	8	0.734	16	0.793
Educational attainment	18	0.999	1	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	46	0.978
Political empowerment	3	0.470	5	0.519
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			215
Youth not in employment or education	9.6	11.5	0.83	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	147.0	24.0	
Unemployed adults	8.6	9.0	0.95	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	58.0	58.0	
Discouraged job seekers	41.1	58.9	0.70	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	gov	
High-skilled share of labour force	23.4	18.3	1.28	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	36.8	26.3	1.40	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.5	0.6	0.81				
Own-account workers	6.9	11.8	0.58				
Work, minutes per day	442.0	408.0	1.08				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	52.5	39.0	1.35				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	0.1	0.6	0.19
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.87	Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Boards of publicly traded companies	30.0	70.0	0.43	Primary education attainment, 25-54	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Primary education attainment, 65+	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	6.7	6.2	1.08
Employers	2.0	0.6	3.48	Secondary education attainment, adults	74.1	73.0	1.02
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	99.6	99.7	1.00
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	91.5	91.7	1.00
Hold an account at a financial institution	100.0	100.0	1.00	Tertiary education attainment, adults	23.9	21.0	1.13
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	53.5	34.4	1.55
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	24.2	27.4	0.88
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.9	1.2	0.71
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	93.2	92.1	1.01
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	2.7	3.5	0.79				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1906	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.3	2.2	1.06
Years since any women received voting rights			111	Arts and Humanities	15.5	8.9	1.74
Number of female heads of state to date			3	Business, Admin. and Law	18.5	17.3	1.07
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	9.2	2.5	3.62
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	6.3	32.9	0.19
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Health and Welfare	27.6	7.3	3.75
Seats held in upper house	4.6	95.4	0.05	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.1	13.4	0.16
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.6	5.2	0.89
Average length of single life	30.1	31.9	0.94	Services	4.7	4.9	0.95
Proportion married by age 25	8.1	3.8	2.12	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	8.6	5.3	1.62
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			1.77	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.77
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	25.0	22.9	¹ 1.09
Potential support ratio			3	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.2	0.2	¹ 1.06
Total dependency ratio			59	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.8	1.3	¹ 0.62
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.7	¹ 0.33
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 3
			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			30.0
			yes	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

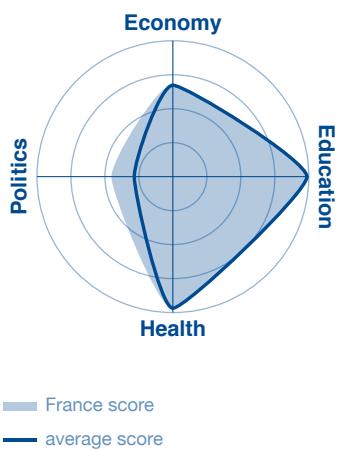
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

France

rank 11
out of 144 countries
score 0.778
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity



SCORE AT GLANCE

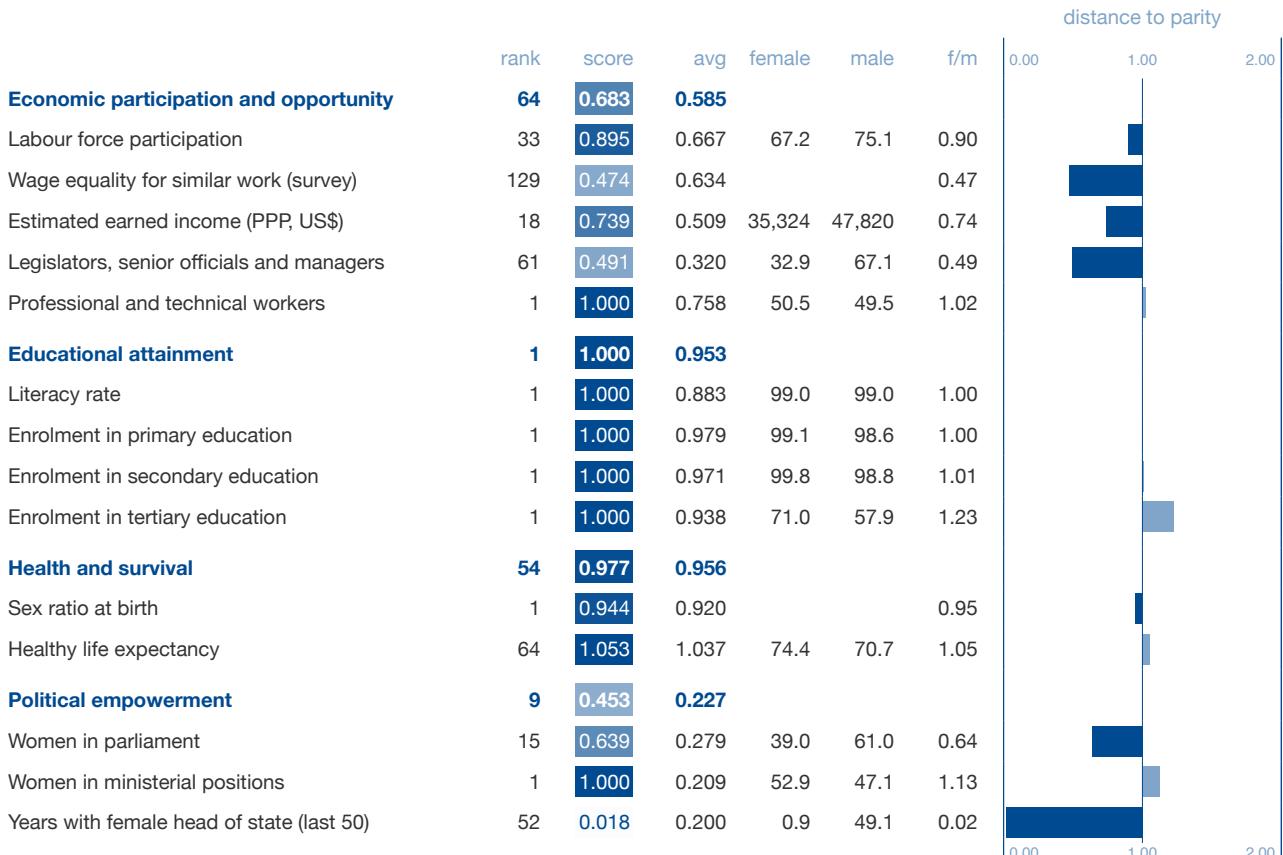


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	2,465.45
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	38,058.87
Total population (1,000s)	64,720.69
Population growth rate (%)	0.40
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.97
Human Capital Index score	69.94

	2006		2017	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	70	0.652	11	0.778
Economic participation and opportunity	88	0.525	64	0.683
Educational attainment	1	1.000	1	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	54	0.977
Political empowerment	60	0.104	9	0.453
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			0
Youth not in employment or education	11.5	12.3	0.93	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	112.0	11.0	
Unemployed adults	9.9	10.2	0.96	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	73.0	73.0	
Discouraged job seekers	49.0	51.0	0.96	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	gov	
High-skilled share of labour force	20.0	17.8	1.12	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	40.4	24.0	1.68	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.7	0.2	3.97				
Own-account workers	5.5	8.7	0.63				
Work, minutes per day	405.0	376.0	1.08				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	57.4	38.0	1.51				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	0.3	0.8	0.46
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.54	Primary education attainment, adults	97.3	97.8	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	37.0	63.0	0.59	Primary education attainment, 25-54	99.5	99.6	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Primary education attainment, 65+	98.5	98.2	1.00
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	0.3	0.4	0.83
Employers	2.3	0.2	13.95	Secondary education attainment, adults	66.7	72.4	0.92
R&D personnel	31.5	68.5	0.46	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	94.6	95.3	0.99
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	59.1	69.6	0.85
Hold an account at a financial institution	95.5	97.8	0.98	Tertiary education attainment, adults	17.1	18.2	0.94
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	41.7	33.2	1.26
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	12.3	16.5	0.74
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.6	1.0	0.56
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	83.7	85.7	0.98
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	2.6	3.1	0.84				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1944	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.3	2.1	0.62
Years since any women received voting rights			73	Arts and Humanities	11.4	6.5	1.77
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Business, Admin. and Law	35.7	31.5	1.13
Election list quotas for women, national			50	Education	4.6	1.8	2.48
Election list quotas for women, local			50	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	6.9	24.9	0.28
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health and Welfare	20.8	9.4	2.21
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.9	5.8	0.16
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	6.2	8.8	0.71
Average length of single life	25.6	27.7	0.92	Services	2.5	3.3	0.77
Proportion married by age 25	31.4	17.2	1.83	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	8.9	5.9	1.50
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			1.98	Mortality, children under age 5	1.5	1.9	¹ 0.77
Women's unmet demand for family planning			2.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	241.4	240.0	¹ 1.01
Potential support ratio			3	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	4.8	4.2	¹ 1.14
Total dependency ratio			60	Mortality, accidental injuries	11.7	12.5	¹ 0.94
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	3.3	8.2	¹ 0.41
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 8
			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			26.0
			yes	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.30
			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			98.90

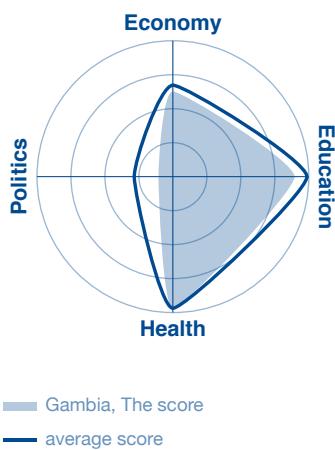
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Gambia, The

rank
out of 144 countries **119**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.649**



SCORE AT GLANCE

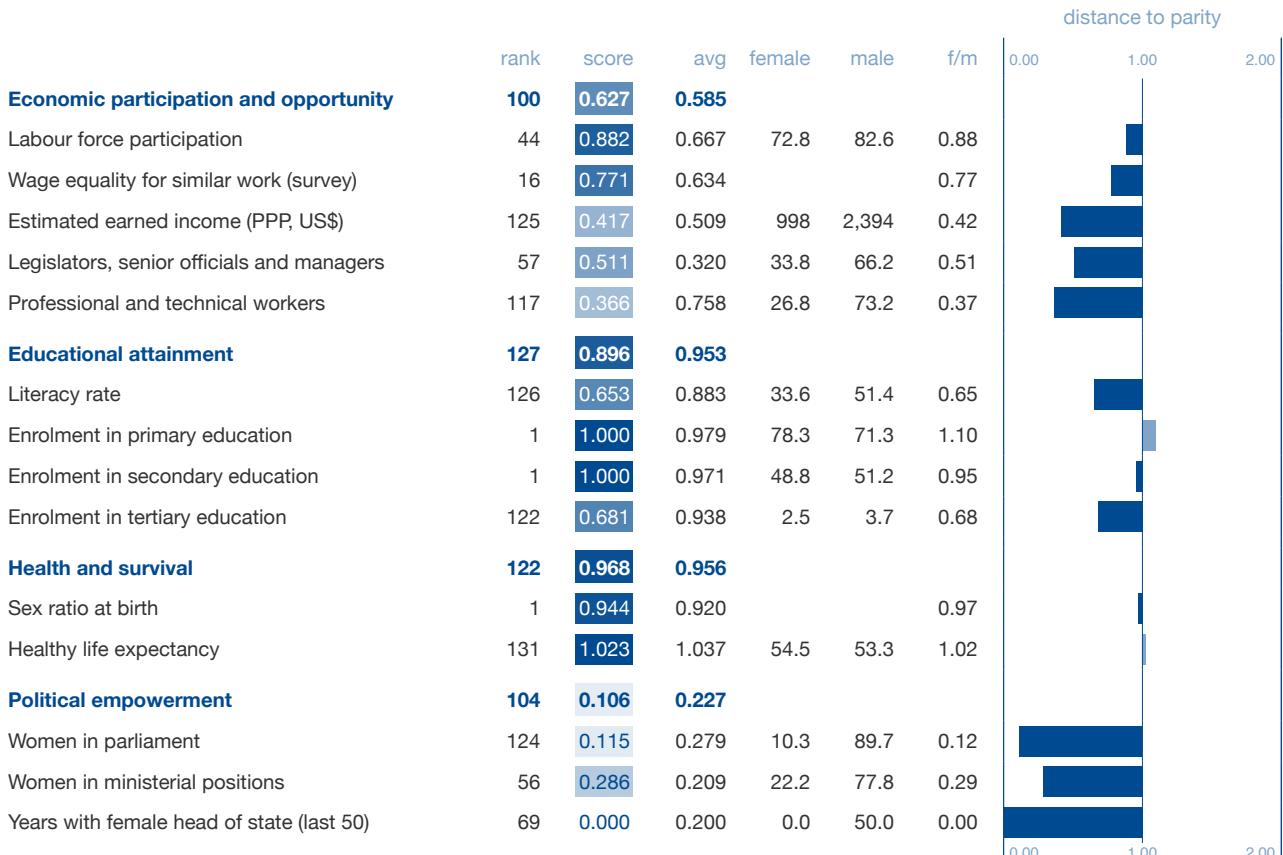


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	0.96
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	1,565.80
Total population (1,000s)	2,038.50
Population growth rate (%)	3.02
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human Capital Index score	—

Global Gender Gap score			rank out of	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	79	0.645	119	0.649
Economic participation and opportunity	25	0.688	100	0.627
Educational attainment	106	0.809	127	0.896
Health and survival	64	0.974	122	0.968
Political empowerment	55	0.109	104	0.106
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	42.6	23.8	1.79	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	180.0	10.0	
Unemployed adults	12.6	6.7	1.88	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	62.1	37.9	1.64	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	77.6	62.0	1.25	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	0.1	0.6	0.14	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	34.3	18.7	1.83	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	13.5	11.0	1.23				
Own-account workers	67.4	49.8	1.35				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills			
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	20.4	27.6	0.74
				Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 25-54	23.3	23.3	1.00
Law mandates equal pay			no	Primary education attainment, 65+	6.1	15.2	0.40
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.75	Out-of-school youth	-	-	-
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.27	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	3.2	8.5	0.38
Firms with female top managers			-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	2.4	5.4	0.44
Employers	1.2	11.0	0.11	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	4.3	95.7	0.04	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	0.8	1.8	0.42
				Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.6	2.0	0.31
Access to Assets	female	male	value	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part				
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Graduates by Degree Type			
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			no	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.6	2.2	0.27
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			no	Arts and Humanities	0.8	0.2	5.07
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	2.8	6.1	0.46	Business, Admin. and Law	39.5	37.3	1.06
				Education	13.1	28.4	0.46
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	0.4	9.8	0.04
Year women received right to vote			1960	Health and Welfare	3.7	3.1	1.20
Years since any women received voting rights			57	Information and Comm. Technologies	29.5	45.4	0.65
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	2.2	1.3	1.74
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Services	2.6	2.5	1.05
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	7.6	4.8	1.57
Voluntary political party quotas			-				
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health			
				Mortality, children under age 5	2.5	3.0	¹ 0.84
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	2.6	2.8	¹ 0.91
Average length of single life	21.8	29.7	0.73	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.9	2.1	¹ 0.90
Proportion married by age 25	61.2	7.0	8.74	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.6	1.0	¹ 0.61
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.38
Average number of children per woman			5.43	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 706
Women's unmet demand for family planning			22.00	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Potential support ratio			22	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
Total dependency ratio			92	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			57.20
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Antenatal care, at least four visits			77.60

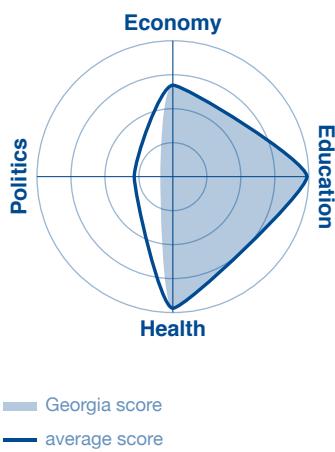
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Georgia

rank
out of 144 countries **94**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.679**



SCORE AT GLANCE

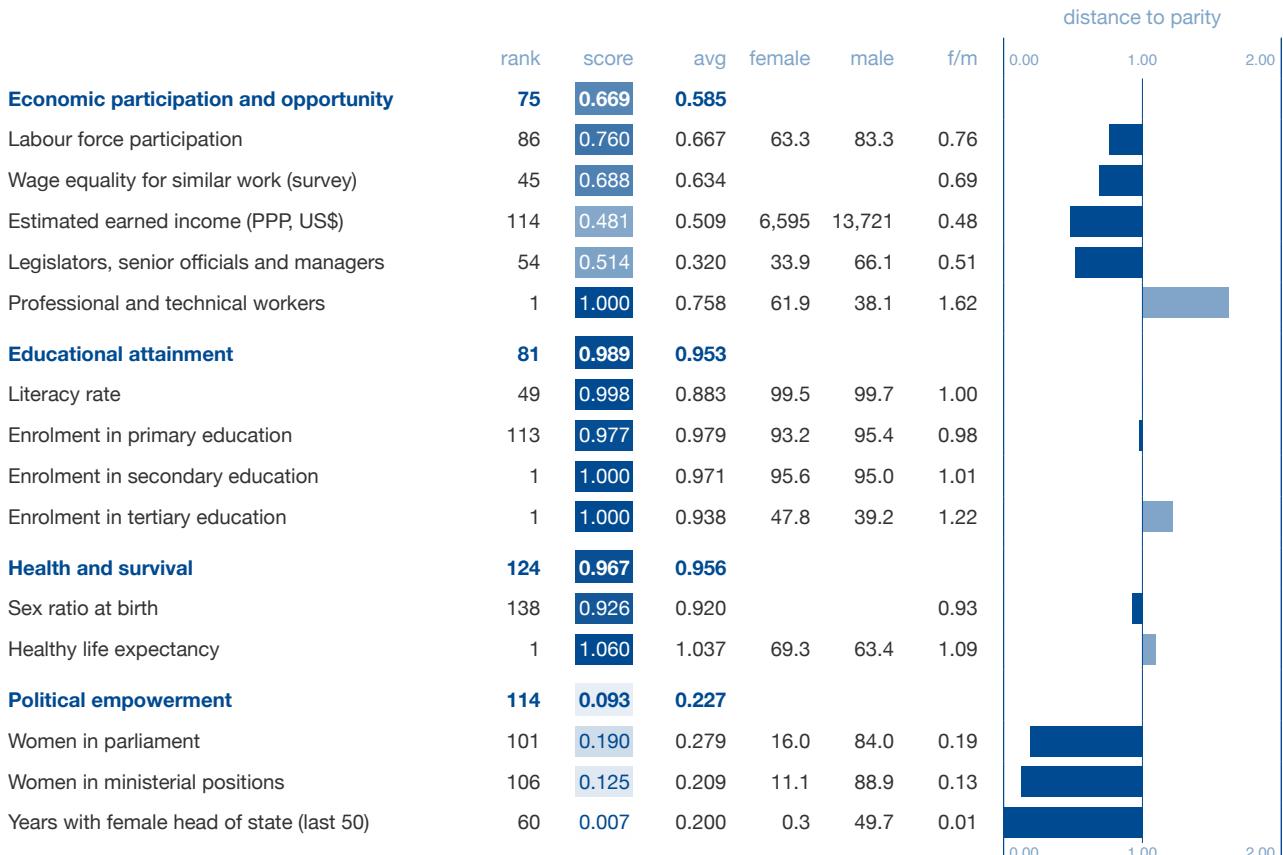


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	14.33
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	9,267.30
Total population (1,000s)	3,925.41
Population growth rate (%)	-0.50
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.91
Human Capital Index score	—

Global Gender Gap score			distance to parity	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	54	0.670	94	0.679
Economic participation and opportunity	41	0.656	75	0.669
Educational attainment	28	0.997	81	0.989
Health and survival	115	0.923	124	0.967
Political empowerment	59	0.104	114	0.093
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	183.0	-	
Unemployed adults	10.2	13.5	0.76	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	27.4	72.3	0.38	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	15.4	16.1	0.96	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	33.3	14.7	2.27				
Own-account workers	21.8	42.4	0.51				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	6.0	3.7	1.62
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.64	Primary education attainment, adults	98.8	99.2	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.51	Primary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			0.47	Out-of-school youth	11.1	12.2	0.91
Employers	0.8	14.7	0.06	Secondary education attainment, adults	91.4	92.3	0.99
R&D personnel	52.0	48.0	1.08	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	39.8	39.6	1.01	Tertiary education attainment, adults	29.8	30.6	0.98
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	-	-	-
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	-	-	-
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	0.6	0.6	0.96
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.6	1.0	0.63				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1918	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.6	7.4	0.35
Years since any women received voting rights			99	Arts and Humanities	16.4	5.9	2.79
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Business, Admin. and Law	38.8	36.7	1.06
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	1.6	0.1	22.75
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.7	13.8	0.27
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Health and Welfare	12.8	6.8	1.88
Seats held in upper house	9.4	90.6	0.10	Information and Comm. Technologies	3.2	7.8	0.41
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	8.2	8.2	1.00
Average length of single life	23.7	28.0	0.85	Services	2.3	6.5	0.35
Proportion married by age 25	47.9	21.7	2.20	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	10.4	6.8	1.52
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			2.00	Mortality, children under age 5	0.3	0.4	¹ 0.73
Women's unmet demand for family planning			12.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	23.4	22.7	¹ 1.03
Potential support ratio			5	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.2	0.3	¹ 0.45
Total dependency ratio			51	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.4	1.0	¹ 0.39
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.4	¹ 0.19
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 36
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			50.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.90
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			86.90

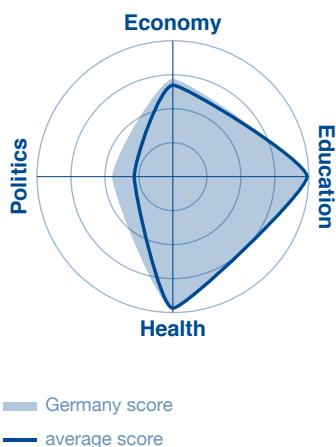
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Germany

rank
out of 144 countries **12**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.778**



SCORE AT GLANCE

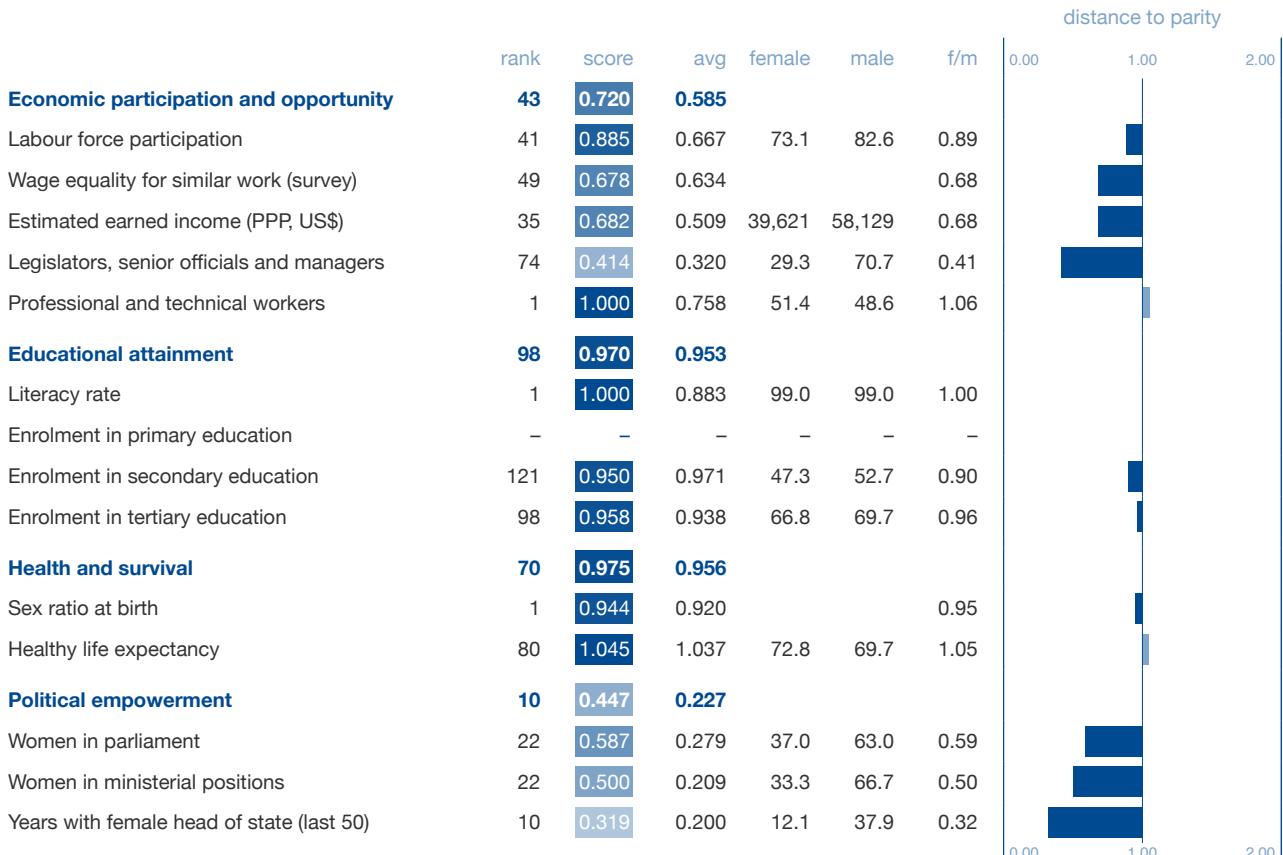


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	3,466.76
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	44,072.39
Total population (1,000s)	81,914.67
Population growth rate (%)	0.25
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.97
Human Capital Index score	74.30

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	5	0.752	12	0.778
Economic participation and opportunity	32	0.669	43	0.720
Educational attainment	31	0.995	98	0.970
Health and survival	36	0.979	70	0.975
Political empowerment	6	0.366	10	0.447
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			360
Youth not in employment or education	7.0	5.4	1.29	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	98.0	-	
Unemployed adults	3.7	4.4	0.84	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	53.1	46.9	1.13	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	dual	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	11.9	16.4	0.72	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	46.6	20.5	2.27	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.6	0.2	2.38				
Own-account workers	4.7	6.4	0.73				
Work, minutes per day	449.7	445.4	1.01				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	59.8	36.8	1.63				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	-	-	-
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.72	Primary education attainment, adults	100.0	100.0	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	27.0	73.0	0.37	Primary education attainment, 25-54	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Primary education attainment, 65+	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	-	-	-
Employers	2.4	0.2	10.46	Secondary education attainment, adults	78.3	88.2	0.89
R&D personnel	26.5	73.5	0.36	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	96.0	97.3	0.99
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	98.4	98.8	1.00
Hold an account at a financial institution	99.4	98.0	1.01	Tertiary education attainment, adults	19.8	30.0	0.66
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	24.0	28.7	0.83
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	11.7	29.8	0.39
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.8	1.8	0.47
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	85.5	89.7	0.95
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	3.5	4.3	0.82				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1918	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.6	3.4	0.46
Years since any women received voting rights			99	Arts and Humanities	13.2	7.2	1.82
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Business, Admin. and Law	14.5	21.0	0.69
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	12.3	3.9	3.19
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.8	29.9	0.19
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health and Welfare	38.3	14.5	2.64
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.5	4.4	0.12
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	5.5	8.3	0.65
Average length of single life	32.0	34.2	0.94	Services	2.2	3.6	0.61
Proportion married by age 25	6.5	2.3	2.84	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	4.3	3.4	1.24
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			1.46	Mortality, children under age 5	1.1	1.4	¹ 0.78
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	412.9	380.8	¹ 1.08
Potential support ratio			3	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	7.8	6.3	¹ 1.23
Total dependency ratio			52	Mortality, accidental injuries	11.2	12.2	¹ 0.92
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	3.2	8.2	¹ 0.39
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 6
			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			22.0
			yes	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.50
			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			99.30

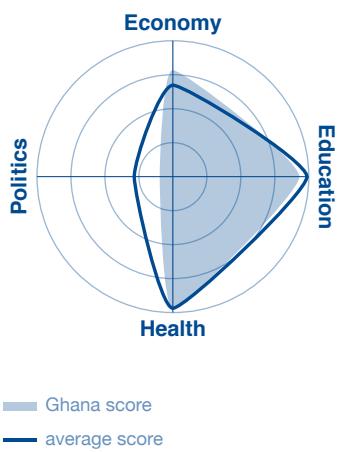
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Ghana

rank
out of 144 countries **72**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.695**



SCORE AT GLANCE

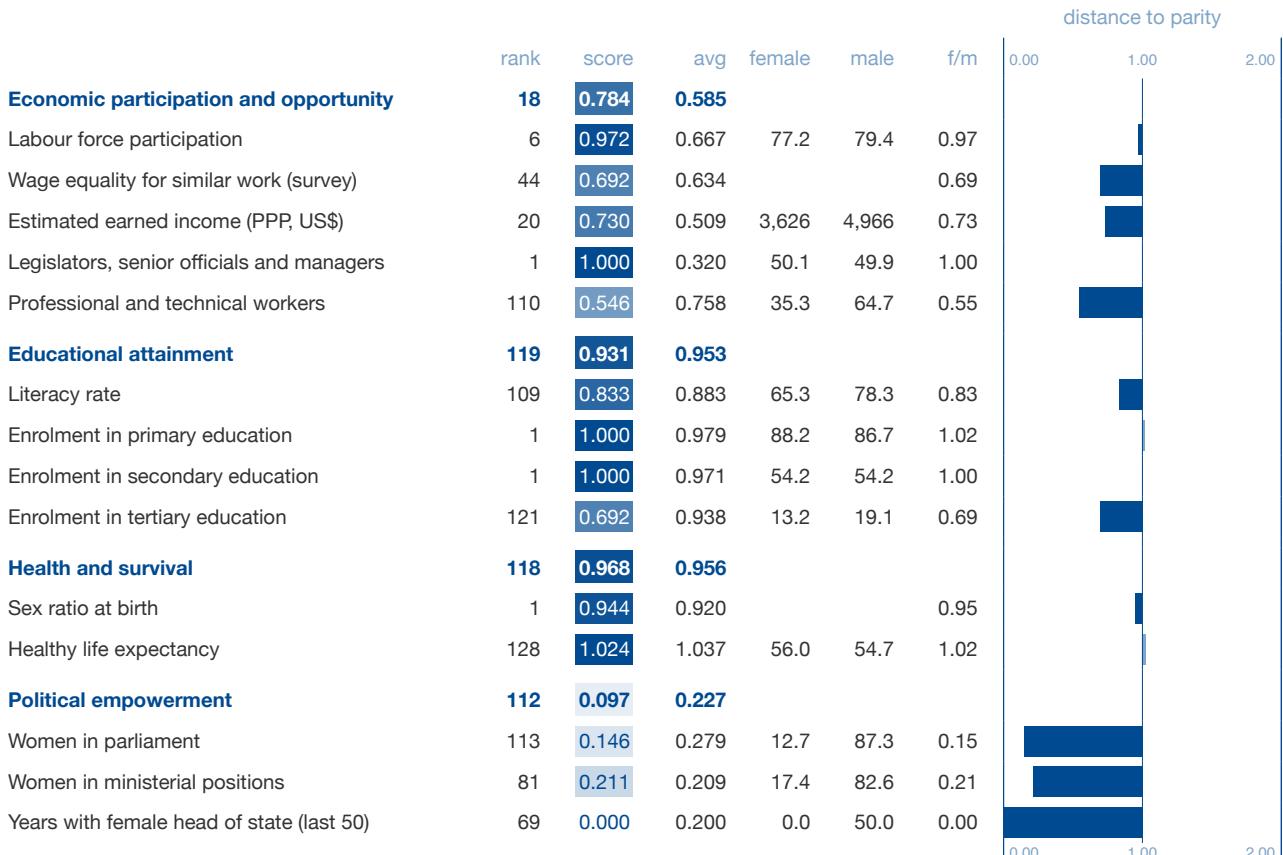


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	42.69
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	3,980.20
Total population (1,000s)	28,206.73
Population growth rate (%)	2.22
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	61.01

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	58	0.665	72	0.695
Economic participation and opportunity	5	0.753	18	0.784
Educational attainment	94	0.868	119	0.931
Health and survival	89	0.969	118	0.968
Political empowerment	80	0.071	112	0.097
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	84.0	-	
Unemployed adults	5.5	4.8	1.15	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	57.2	42.8	1.34	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	91.9	78.7	1.17	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	2.0	3.8	0.53	Government supports or provides childcare		yes	
Workers employed part-time	25.6	20.4	1.25	Government provides child allowance		no	
Contributing family workers	27.8	16.3	1.70				
Own-account workers	50.4	41.8	1.21				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	11.3	12.8	0.88
				Primary education attainment, adults	57.0	73.4	0.78
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	77.4	86.8	0.89
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 65+	30.3	64.0	0.47
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school youth	43.1	43.3	1.00
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.63	Secondary education attainment, adults	14.7	27.2	0.54
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	59.3	73.3	0.81
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.46	Secondary education attainment, 65+	20.9	53.6	0.39
Firms with female top managers			0.18	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Employers	5.5	16.3	0.34	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	4.5	10.8	0.42
R&D personnel	21.2	78.8	0.27	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	2.2	9.9	0.22
				PhD graduates	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	34.0	35.3	0.96				
Women's access to financial services			part	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.3	5.8	0.40
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			no	Arts and Humanities	17.6	15.1	1.17
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Business, Admin. and Law	33.1	29.1	1.14
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.5	0.7	0.73	Education	24.3	15.6	1.56
				Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	2.8	8.0	0.35
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Health and Welfare	3.1	2.3	1.34
Year women received right to vote			1954	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.1	2.7	0.04
Years since any women received voting rights			63	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.4	8.3	0.54
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Services	2.3	0.0	61.34
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	10.0	8.3	1.21
Election list quotas for women, local			-				
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Health	female	male	value
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Mortality, children under age 5	24.0	30.0	¹ 0.80
				Mortality, non-communicable diseases	56.0	44.4	¹ 1.26
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	23.6	28.3	¹ 0.84
Average length of single life	24.7	28.7	0.86	Mortality, accidental injuries	7.5	11.5	¹ 0.65
Proportion married by age 25	40.1	12.3	3.26	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.1	3.5	¹ 0.32
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 319
Average number of children per woman			3.98	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Women's unmet demand for family planning			36.00	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			23.0
Potential support ratio			17	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Total dependency ratio			73	Births attended by skilled health personnel			70.80
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			87.30
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes				

¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Greece

rank
out of 144 countries **78**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.692**

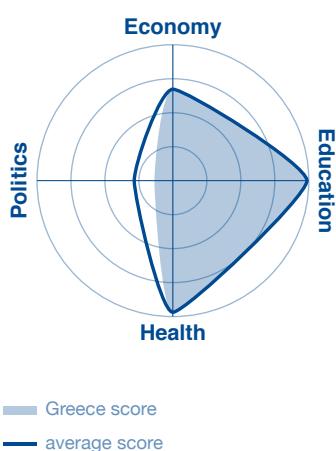
GRC | AVG

0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

SCORE AT GLANCE

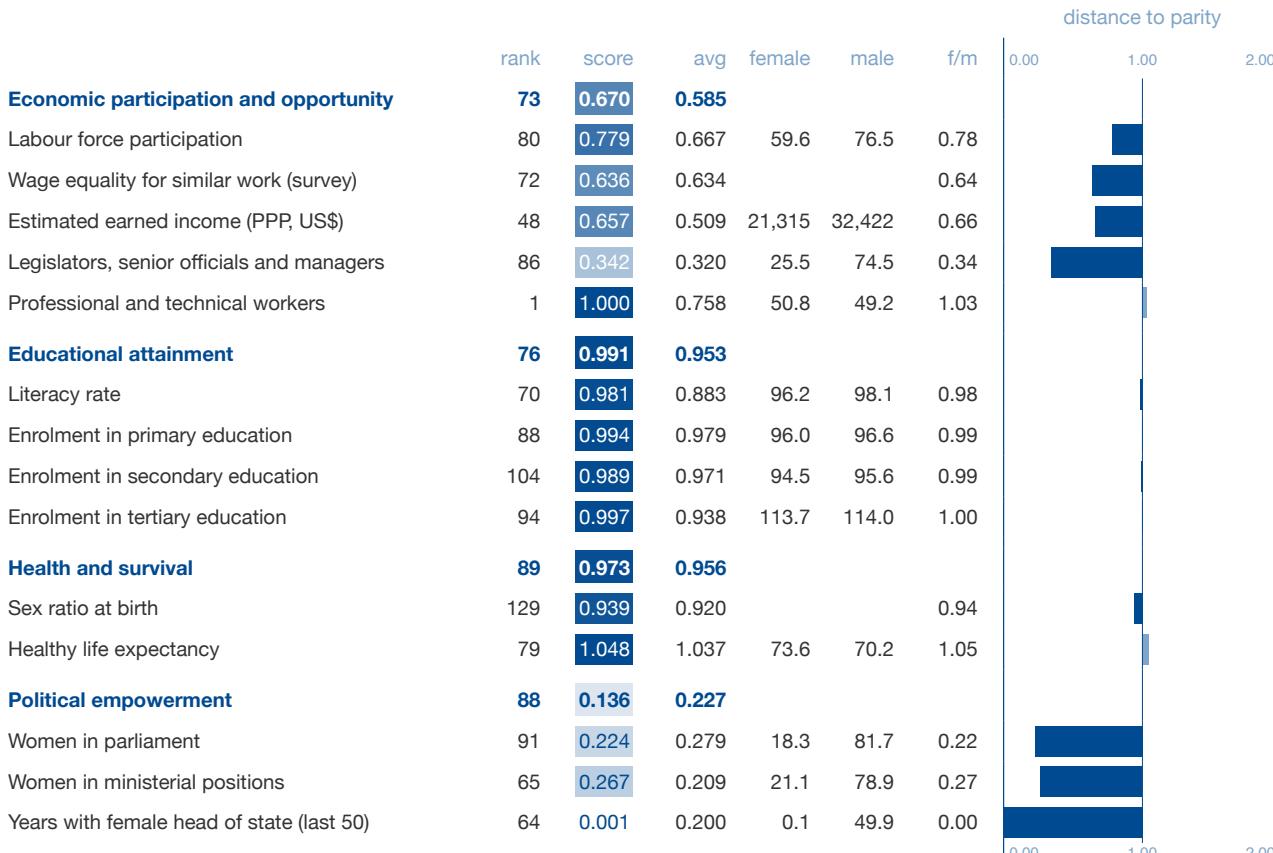


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	194.56
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	24,263.88
Total population (1,000s)	11,183.72
Population growth rate (%)	-0.26
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.97
Human Capital Index score	64.68

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	70	0.585	73	0.670
Educational attainment	46	0.992	76	0.991
Health and survival	53	0.978	89	0.973
Political empowerment	87	0.061	88	0.136
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			0
Youth not in employment or education	17.2	17.1	1.00	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	119.0	2.0	
Unemployed adults	28.1	19.9	1.41	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	71.0	29.0	2.44	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	17.0	15.6	1.09	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	24.6	13.7	1.79	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	5.8	2.6	2.25				
Own-account workers	18.7	25.7	0.73	Education and Skills			
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	4.0	3.4	1.17
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, adults	93.7	96.9	0.97
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	98.4	98.5	1.00
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 65+	92.1	97.4	0.95
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school youth	4.3	4.0	1.09
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.60	Secondary education attainment, adults	56.9	59.0	0.96
Boards of publicly traded companies	9.0	91.0	0.10	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	85.4	83.3	1.02
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	28.7	43.0	0.67
Firms with female top managers			-	Tertiary education attainment, adults	22.1	23.8	0.93
Employers	5.0	2.6	1.94	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	29.2	23.7	1.23
R&D personnel	33.8	66.2	0.51	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	7.0	15.0	0.47
				PhD graduates	0.3	0.7	0.51
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Individuals using the internet	64.5	69.3	0.93
Hold an account at a financial institution	86.6	88.5	0.98				
Women's access to financial services			yes	Graduates by Degree Type			
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	3.6	4.6	0.77
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	Arts and Humanities	14.4	7.2	2.01
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Business, Admin. and Law	19.9	19.4	1.03
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.8	0.9	0.87	Education	13.0	5.5	2.37
				Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	10.1	29.2	0.35
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Health and Welfare	13.6	7.2	1.90
Year women received right to vote			1952	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.7	6.7	0.40
Years since any women received voting rights			65	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	6.7	8.3	0.81
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Services	1.0	1.8	0.57
Election list quotas for women, national			33	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	14.6	10.1	1.45
Election list quotas for women, local			33				
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health			
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Mortality, children under age 5	0.2	0.3	¹ 0.83
				Mortality, non-communicable diseases	55.1	58.0	¹ 0.95
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.2	0.4	¹ 0.54
Average length of single life	29.2	32.8	0.89	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.8	1.8	¹ 0.46
Proportion married by age 25	14.5	4.8	3.00	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.5	¹ 0.27
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 3
Average number of children per woman			1.31	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			19.0
Potential support ratio			3	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Total dependency ratio			53	Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Antenatal care, at least four visits			-
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part				

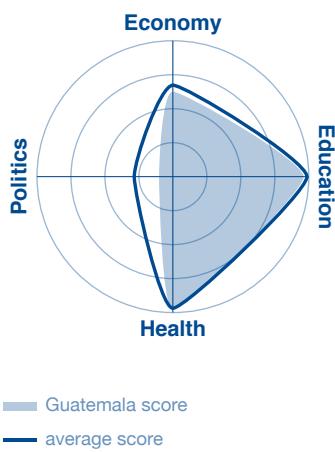
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Guatemala

rank
out of 144 countries **110**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.667**



SCORE AT GLANCE

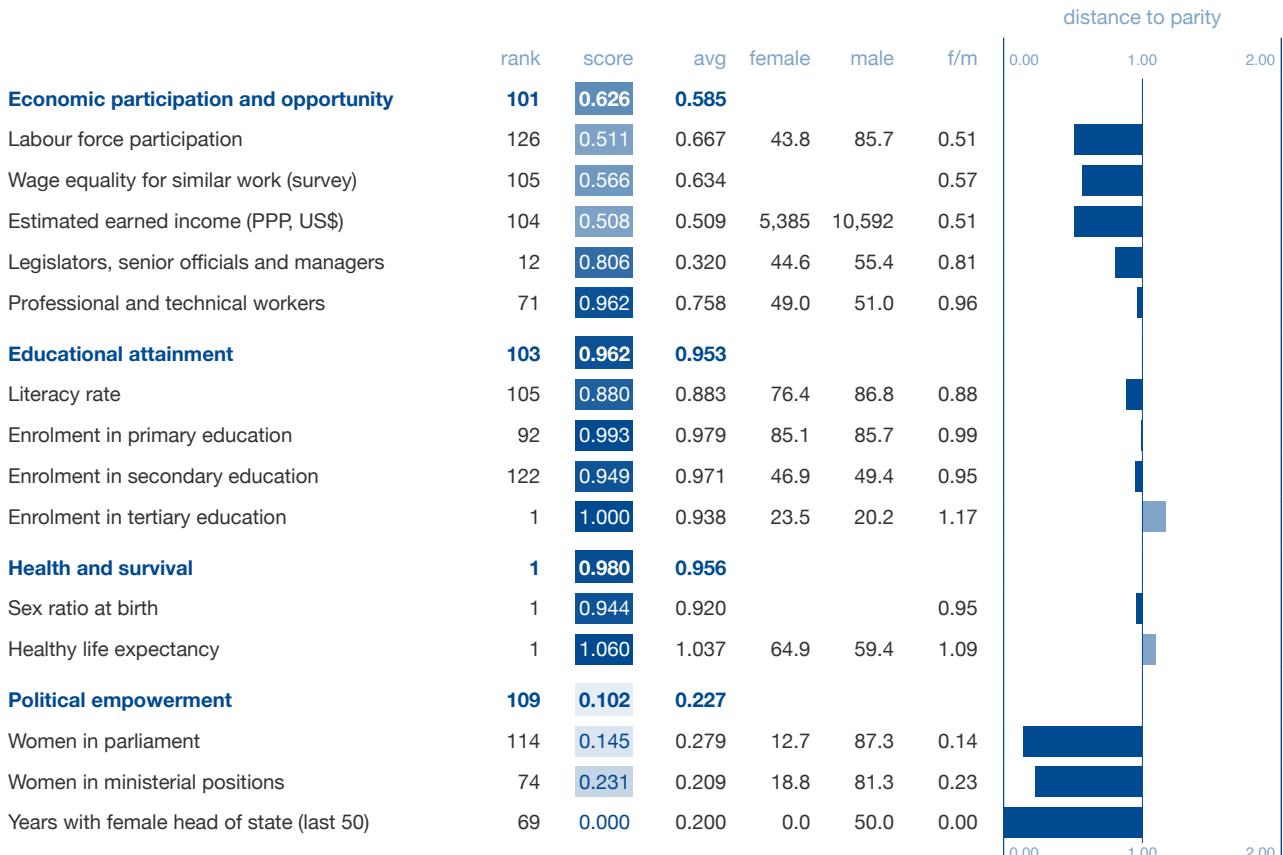


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	68.76
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	7,366.77
Total population (1,000s)	16,582.47
Population growth rate (%)	1.99
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.97
Human Capital Index score	55.83

	2006	2017		
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	95	0.607	110	0.667
Economic participation and opportunity	104	0.443	101	0.626
Educational attainment	91	0.895	103	0.962
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	54	0.110	109	0.102
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	45.8	8.2	5.59	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	84.0	2.0	
Unemployed adults	3.5	2.2	1.59	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	70.2	29.8	2.35	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	79.1	69.1	1.14	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	dual	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	1.7	2.4	0.73	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	36.0	15.7	2.29	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	11.4	6.8	1.68				
Own-account workers	33.6	22.5	1.50				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills			
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	12.1	11.8	1.02
				Primary education attainment, adults	61.3	62.3	0.98
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	76.1	85.5	0.89
				Primary education attainment, 65+	41.7	57.4	0.73
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth	55.3	49.2	1.12
Law mandates equal pay			no	Secondary education attainment, adults	27.4	25.9	1.06
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.57	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	33.6	38.5	0.87
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	11.9	15.8	0.75
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.79	Tertiary education attainment, adults	5.3	8.4	0.63
Firms with female top managers			0.19	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	8.6	10.0	0.86
Employers	2.2	6.8	0.32	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	2.6	5.7	0.46
R&D personnel	43.6	56.4	0.77	PhD graduates	0.0	0.1	0.00
				Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value				
Hold an account at a financial institution	34.6	47.7	0.72	Graduates by Degree Type			
Women's access to financial services			yes	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.4	1.3	0.27
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Arts and Humanities	0.8	1.0	0.77
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Business, Admin. and Law	18.3	25.0	0.73
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Education	49.4	32.8	1.51
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	2.5	2.6	0.97	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.7	11.5	0.32
				Health and Welfare	11.8	8.2	1.44
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1946	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.5	3.0	0.16
Years since any women received voting rights			71	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.2	2.4	0.50
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Services	1.7	2.7	0.64
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	10.3	9.4	1.09
Election list quotas for women, local			-				
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health			
Seats held in upper house	16.4	83.6	0.20	Mortality, children under age 5	5.6	7.2	¹ 0.77
				Mortality, non-communicable diseases	24.0	24.1	¹ 1.00
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	2.6	3.3	¹ 0.79
Average length of single life	21.3	23.6	0.90	Mortality, accidental injuries	2.0	7.4	¹ 0.28
Proportion married by age 25	-	-	-	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.2	5.1	¹ 0.24
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 88
Average number of children per woman			2.97	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Women's unmet demand for family planning			27.00	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			28.0
Potential support ratio			13	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Total dependency ratio			67	Births attended by skilled health personnel			65.50
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Antenatal care, at least four visits			86.20
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes				

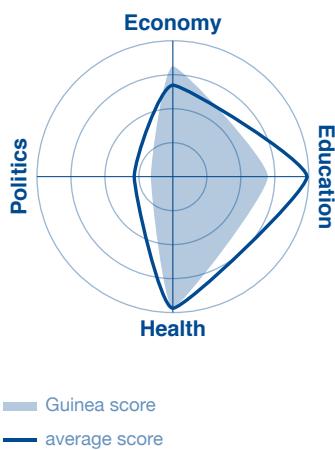
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Guinea

rank
out of 144 countries **113**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.659**



SCORE AT GLANCE

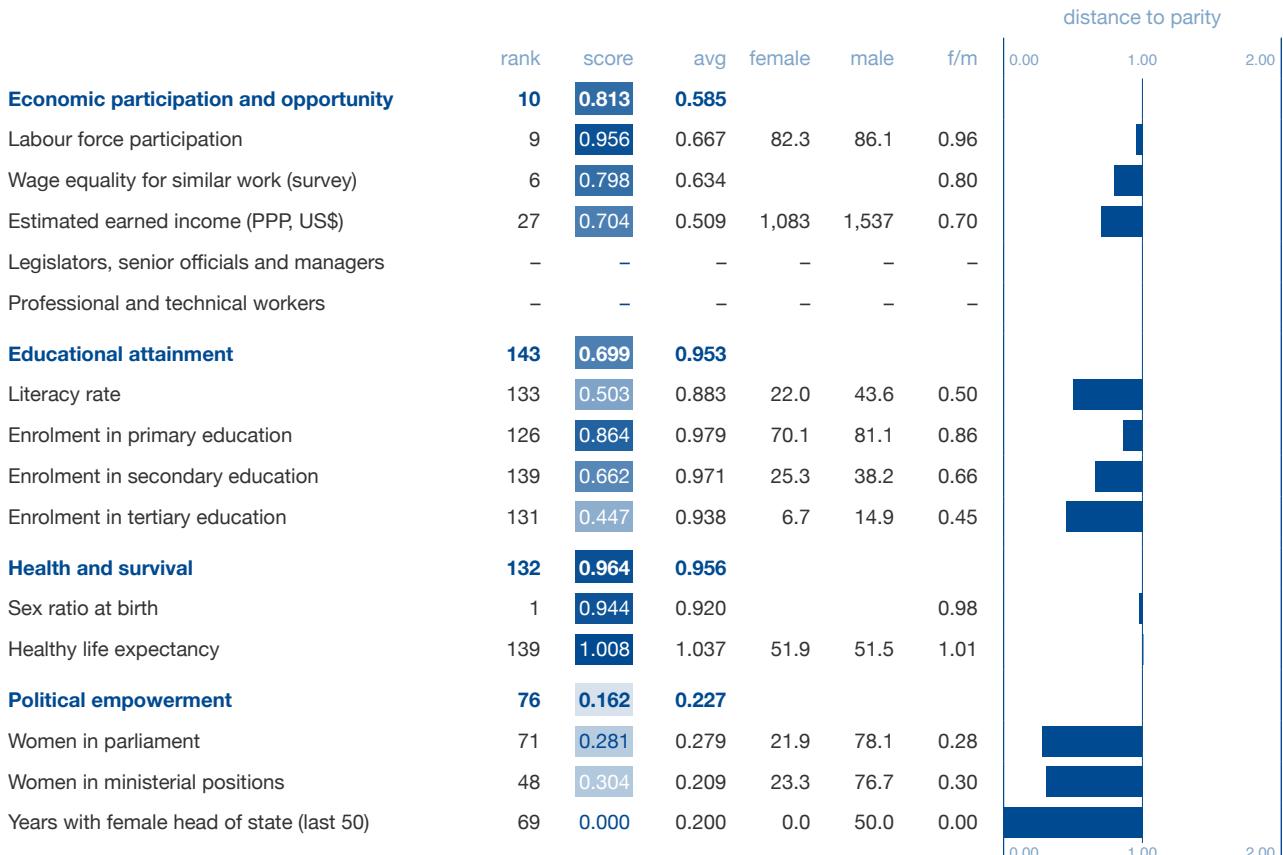


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	6.30
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	1,215.03
Total population (1,000s)	12,395.92
Population growth rate (%)	2.52
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	48.01

Global Gender Gap score			distance to parity	
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	10	0.813
Educational attainment	—	—	143	0.699
Health and survival	—	—	132	0.964
Political empowerment	—	—	76	0.162
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	98.0	-	
Unemployed adults	-	-	-	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	dual	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	-	-	-	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	41.0	25.2	1.63				
Own-account workers	55.9	61.8	0.90	Education and Skills			
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	27.8	16.3	1.70
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 25-54	26.8	50.3	0.53
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Primary education attainment, 65+	2.6	15.1	0.17
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.53	Out-of-school youth	76.3	60.3	1.27
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.10	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	13.5	32.0	0.42
Firms with female top managers			0.06	Secondary education attainment, 65+	1.1	8.9	0.12
Employers	-	25.2	-	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	3.8	7.8	0.49
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.4	6.5	0.07
Hold an account at a financial institution	3.8	8.5	0.44	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Inheritance rights for daughters			part				
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Graduates by Degree Type			
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	4.2	5.5	0.76
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-	Arts and Humanities	5.3	9.5	0.56
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Business, Admin. and Law	36.4	25.5	1.43
Year women received right to vote			1958	Education	4.0	6.6	0.61
Years since any women received voting rights			59	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	12.0	17.5	0.68
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Health and Welfare	17.7	9.5	1.87
Election list quotas for women, national			30	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.8	3.1	0.91
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	11.2	13.1	0.85
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Services	0.7	-	-
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	5.8	9.6	0.60
Family	female	male	value	Health			
Average length of single life	20.7	27.9	0.74	Mortality, children under age 5	20.9	24.1	¹ 0.87
Proportion married by age 25	70.9	11.7	6.06	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	20.0	18.3	¹ 1.09
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	19.2	20.4	¹ 0.94
Average number of children per woman			4.86	Mortality, accidental injuries	3.5	6.2	¹ 0.57
Women's unmet demand for family planning			24.00	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.6	1.5	¹ 0.39
Potential support ratio			18	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 679
Total dependency ratio			84	Legislation on domestic violence			no
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			45.30
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			56.60

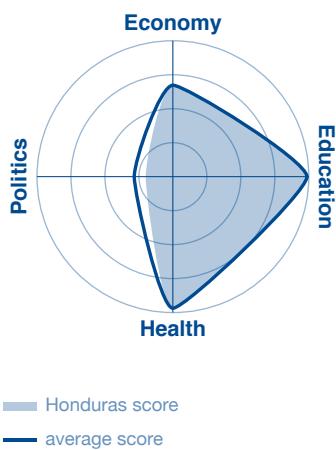
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Honduras

rank
out of 144 countries **55**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.711**



SCORE AT GLANCE

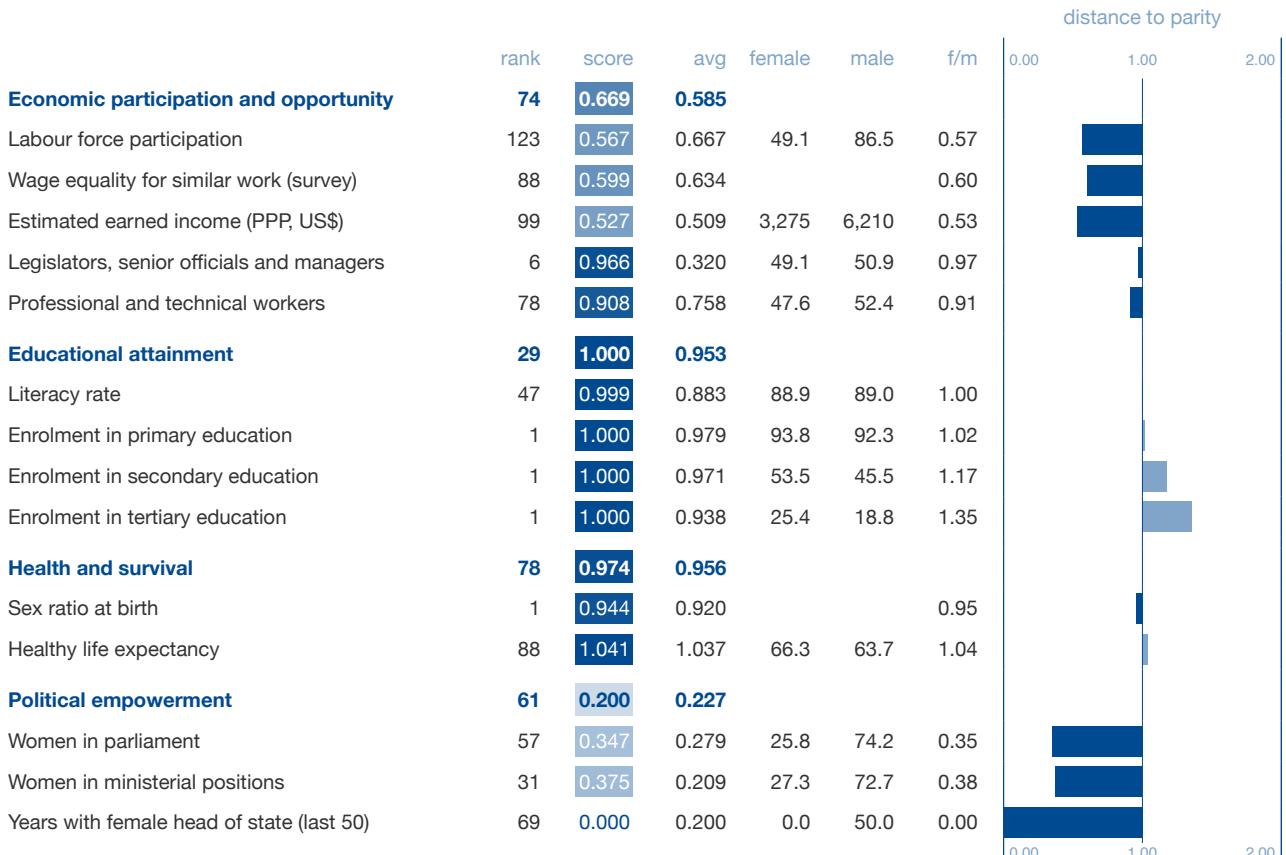


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	21.52
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	4,392.27
Total population (1,000s)	9,112.87
Population growth rate (%)	1.67
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	55.77

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	74	0.648	55	0.711
Economic participation and opportunity	99	0.478	74	0.669
Educational attainment	1	1.000	29	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	78	0.974
Political empowerment	42	0.136	61	0.200
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	71.7	11.6	6.19	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	84.0	-	
Unemployed adults	12.1	4.6	2.62	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	79.0	21.0	3.77	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	77.3	71.1	1.09	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	dual	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	2.9	2.5	1.17	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	1.9	2.0	0.98				
Own-account workers	15.1	17.4	0.87				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	5.6	7.2	0.77
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.60	Primary education attainment, adults	58.8	58.2	1.01
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	88.8	85.8	1.04
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.76	Primary education attainment, 65+	55.7	61.6	0.90
Firms with female top managers			0.46	Out-of-school youth	40.8	48.5	0.84
Employers	0.3	2.0	0.16	Secondary education attainment, adults	24.4	21.4	1.14
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	35.4	28.7	1.23
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	12.0	14.2	0.84
Hold an account at a financial institution	24.9	35.4	0.70	Tertiary education attainment, adults	6.4	6.2	1.03
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	9.4	8.5	1.10
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	2.7	5.1	0.53
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	5.5	5.9	0.93				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1955	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			62	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.7	3.8	0.17
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	1.6	2.1	0.77
Election list quotas for women, national			40	Business, Admin. and Law	28.7	29.4	0.98
Election list quotas for women, local			40	Education	39.0	22.9	1.70
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.9	18.5	0.32
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	12.5	8.0	1.55
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.6	6.6	0.24
Average length of single life	21.2	24.1	0.88	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.1	0.9	1.28
Proportion married by age 25	63.2	46.4	1.36	Services	0.8	3.4	0.24
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	8.0	4.4	1.82
Average number of children per woman			2.46	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			11.00	Mortality, children under age 5	1.4	1.9	¹ 0.76
Potential support ratio			14	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	11.5	9.9	¹ 1.16
Total dependency ratio			58	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.0	1.3	¹ 0.80
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.6	1.4	¹ 0.47
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	2.0	5.2	¹ 0.37

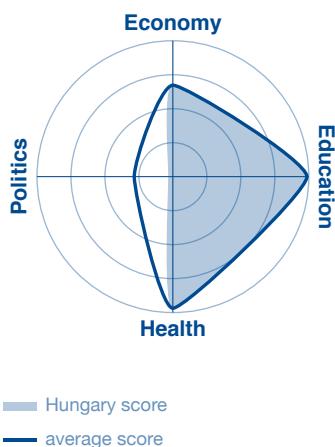
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Hungary

rank
out of 144 countries **103**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.670**



SCORE AT GLANCE

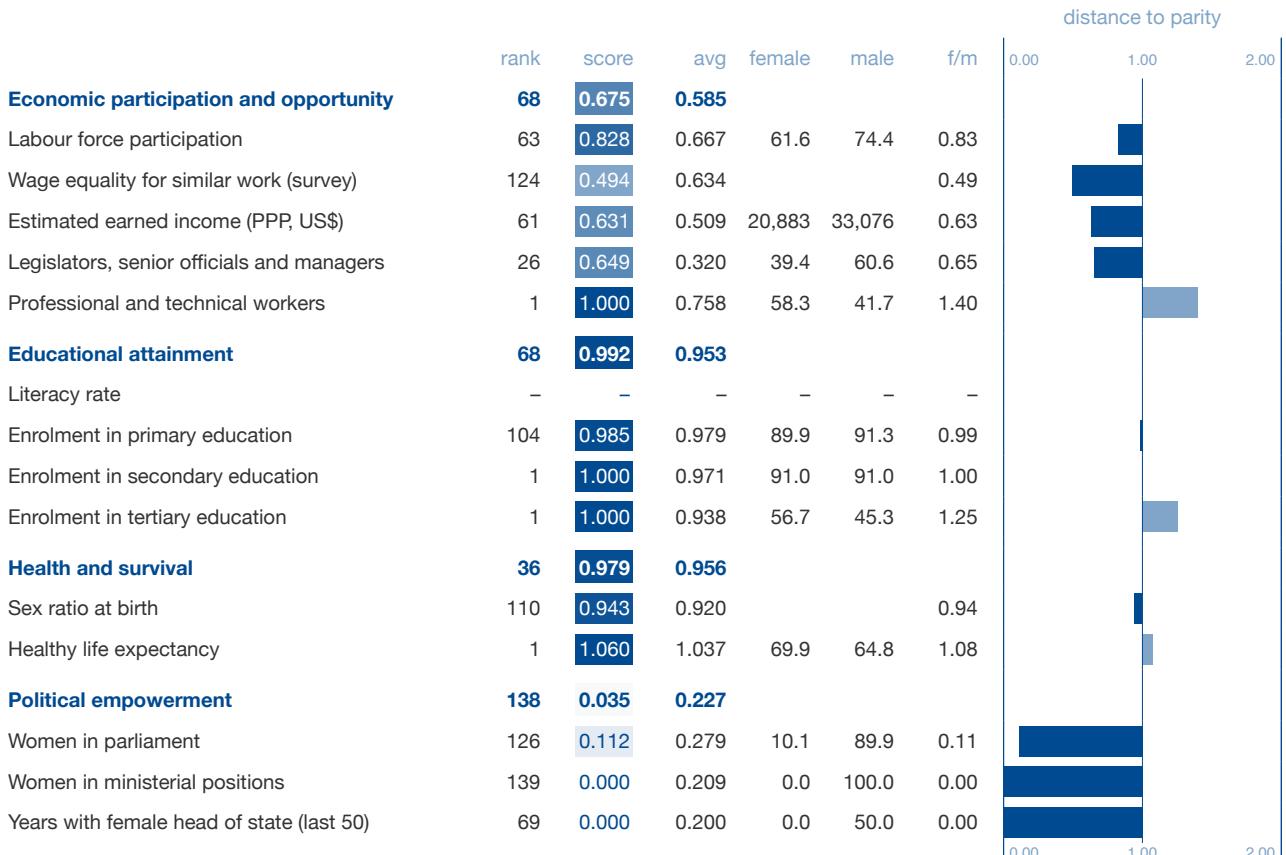


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	124.34
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	25,381.29
Total population (1,000s)	9,753.28
Population growth rate (%)	-0.32
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.91
Human Capital Index score	66.40

	2006	2017	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	55	103	0.670	0.670	103	0.670
Economic participation and opportunity	48	68	0.640	0.675	68	0.675
Educational attainment	49	68	0.991	0.992	68	0.992
Health and survival	36	36	0.979	0.979	36	0.979
Political empowerment	82	138	0.069	0.035	138	0.035
rank out of	115	144				

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



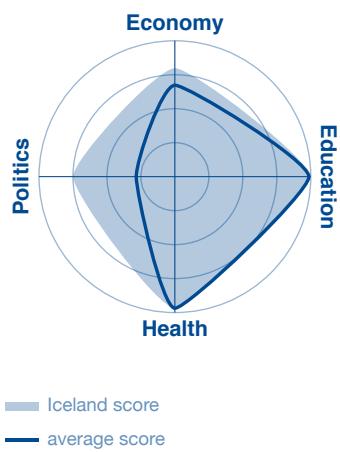
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			590
Youth not in employment or education	12.8	10.4	1.23	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	168.0	5.0	
Unemployed adults	5.1	5.1	1.00	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	70.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	44.6	55.4	0.80	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	13.8	11.5	1.20	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	13.8	8.6	1.60	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.4	0.2	1.68				
Own-account workers	4.6	6.2	0.75				
Work, minutes per day	500.0	454.3	1.10				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	53.6	28.0	1.92				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	4.2	4.4	0.97
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.49	Primary education attainment, adults	99.5	99.6	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	11.0	89.0	0.12	Primary education attainment, 25-54	99.3	99.3	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.89	Primary education attainment, 65+	98.2	98.7	1.00
Firms with female top managers			0.26	Out-of-school youth	9.6	9.6	1.00
Employers	3.1	0.2	13.70	Secondary education attainment, adults	71.1	79.8	0.89
R&D personnel	34.5	65.5	0.53	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	97.6	97.7	1.00
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	84.9	92.0	0.92
Hold an account at a financial institution	72.5	72.0	1.01	Tertiary education attainment, adults	21.6	19.6	1.10
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	21.1	14.9	1.41
Inheritance rights for daughters			-	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	9.6	16.4	0.58
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.7	0.8	0.84
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	71.2	74.6	0.95
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	234.7	283.2	0.83				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1918	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.9	3.6	0.55
Years since any women received voting rights			99	Arts and Humanities	10.6	7.8	1.35
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	26.7	22.1	1.21
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	21.9	7.3	2.99
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	6.9	29.0	0.24
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health and Welfare	9.8	5.0	1.95
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.9	4.6	0.19
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	3.6	5.0	0.73
Average length of single life	31.8	34.0	0.94	Services	6.6	5.9	1.13
Proportion married by age 25	5.4	2.0	2.72	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	11.7	8.0	1.47
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			1.37	Mortality, children under age 5	0.2	0.3	¹ 0.80
Women's unmet demand for family planning			7.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	60.7	54.8	¹ 1.11
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.4	0.3	¹ 1.26
Total dependency ratio			48	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.4	2.0	¹ 0.69
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.6	1.7	¹ 0.36
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 17

¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)



SCORE AT GLANCE

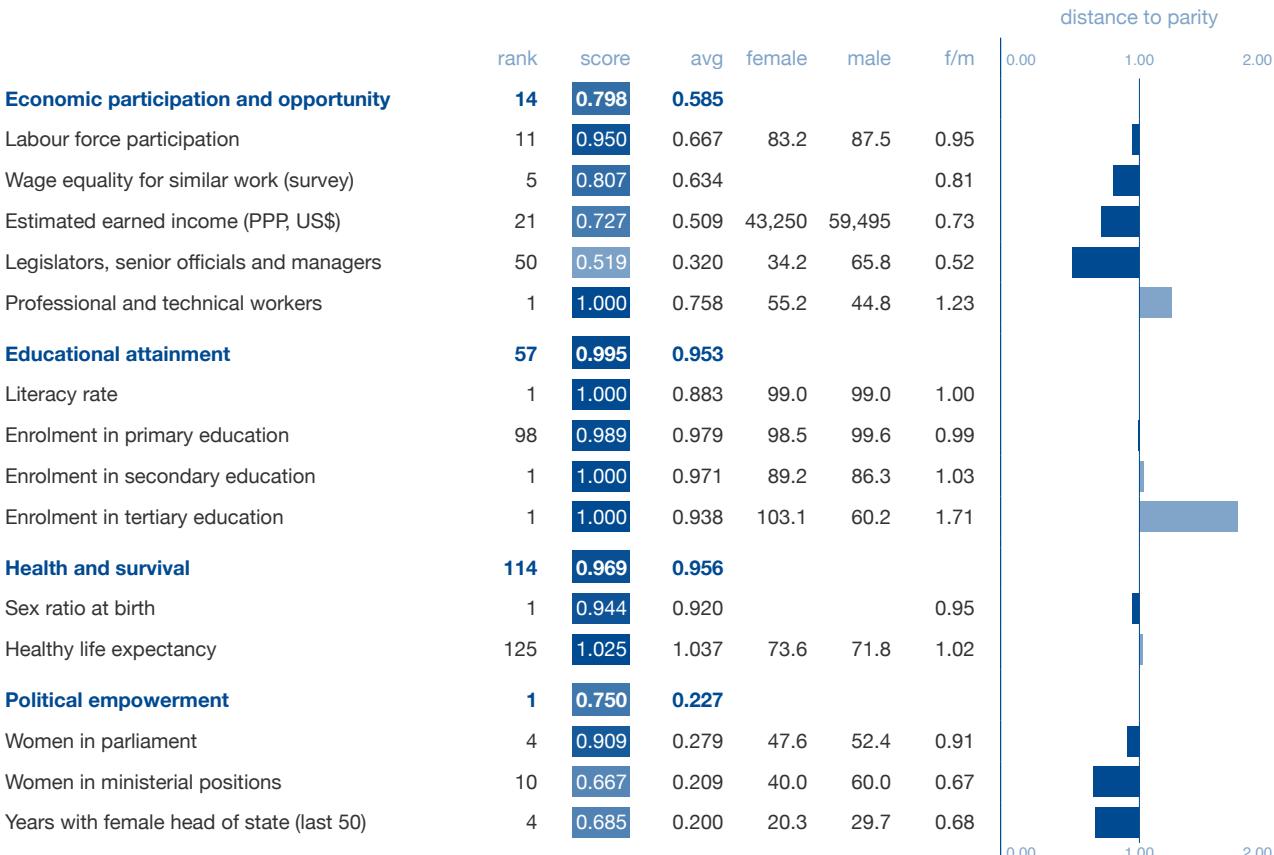


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	20.05
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	45,276.45
Total population (1,000s)	332.47
Population growth rate (%)	0.72
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	71.44

Global Gender Gap score			rank out of	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	4	0.781	1	0.878
Economic participation and opportunity	17	0.711	14	0.798
Educational attainment	50	0.991	57	0.995
Health and survival	92	0.968	114	0.969
Political empowerment	4	0.456	1	0.750
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



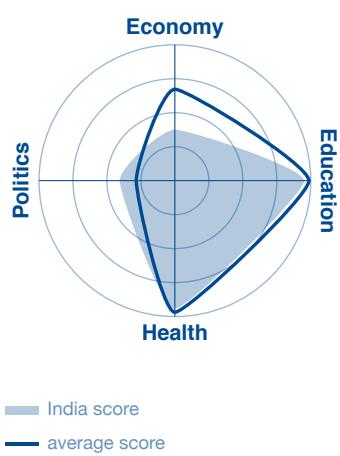
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			90
Youth not in employment or education	3.2	5.9	0.54	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	90.0	90.0	
Unemployed adults	3.1	2.9	1.05	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	49.0	49.0	
Discouraged job seekers	67.2	33.6	2.00	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	gov	
High-skilled share of labour force	19.9	15.2	1.31	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	37.7	22.8	1.65	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.0	0.1	0.00				
Own-account workers	5.3	10.2	0.52				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	1.4	0.4	3.48
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.85	Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Boards of publicly traded companies	44.0	56.0	0.79	Primary education attainment, 25-54	93.7	93.7	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Primary education attainment, 65+	80.6	79.5	1.01
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	15.6	19.8	0.79
Employers	2.1	0.1	27.72	Secondary education attainment, adults	54.8	66.6	0.82
R&D personnel	42.5	57.5	0.74	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	66.1	60.5	1.09
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	22.8	24.9	0.91
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	26.3	22.4	1.17
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	2.9	8.3	0.35
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	98.0	98.3	1.00
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	536.0	679.0	0.79				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1915	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.4	0.5	0.85
Years since any women received voting rights			102	Arts and Humanities	10.7	9.5	1.12
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Business, Admin. and Law	21.9	34.7	0.63
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	25.2	10.6	2.38
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.6	16.3	0.34
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health and Welfare	19.8	5.6	3.52
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.6	4.5	0.13
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.1	5.9	0.70
Average length of single life	28.1	30.0	0.94	Services	2.7	1.2	2.18
Proportion married by age 25	14.0	6.1	2.28	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	10.7	11.1	0.96
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			1.93	Mortality, children under age 5	0.0	0.0	¹ 0.81
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	0.9	0.9	¹ 1.02
Potential support ratio			5	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.0	0.0	¹ 1.17
Total dependency ratio			52	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.0	0.0	¹ 0.76
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.0	¹ 0.37
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 3
				Legislation on domestic violence			no
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			22.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)



SCORE AT GLANCE

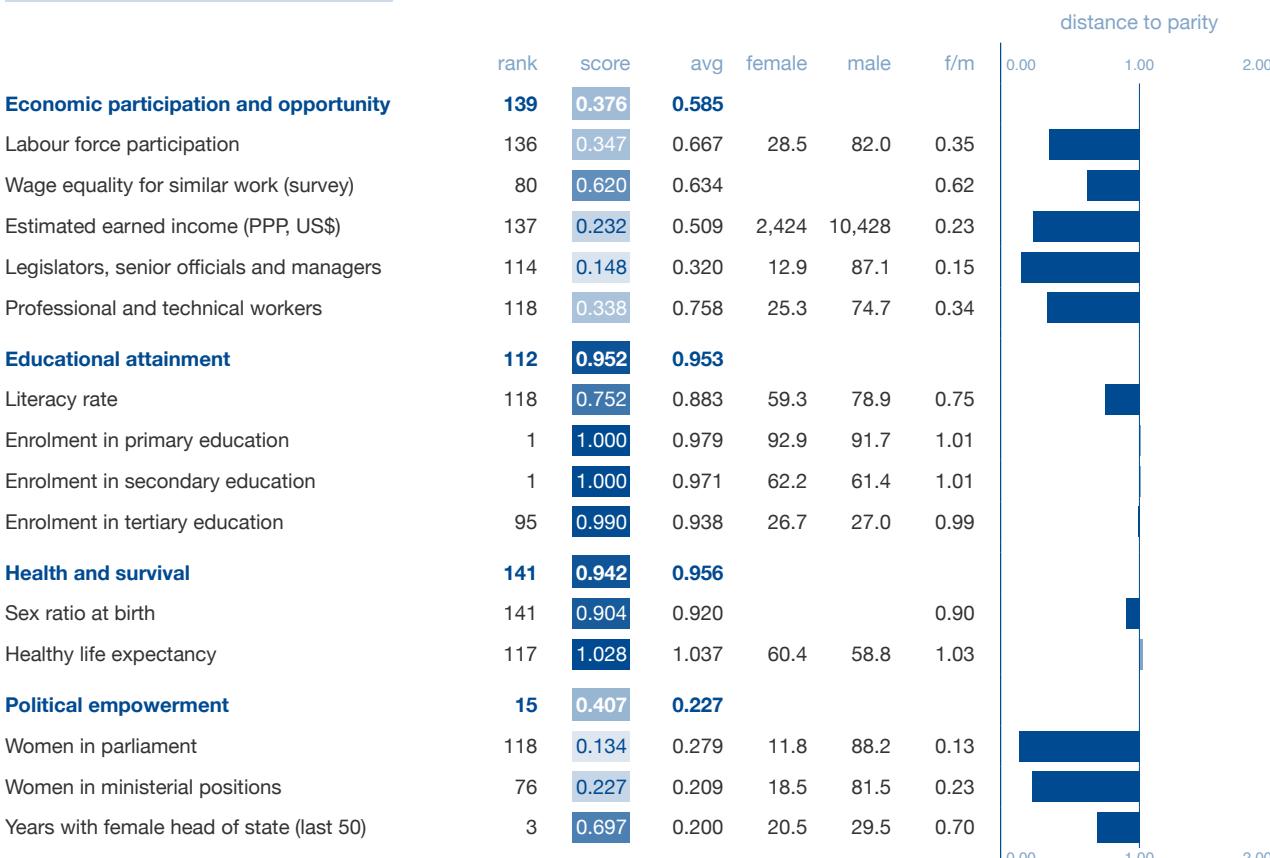


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	2,263.52
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	6,092.65
Total population (1,000s)	1,324,171.35
Population growth rate (%)	1.14
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.08
Human Capital Index score	55.29

Global Gender Gap score		2006	2017	
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	98	0.601	108	0.669
Educational attainment	110	0.397	139	0.376
Health and survival	102	0.819	112	0.952
Political empowerment	103	0.962	141	0.942
rank out of	20	0.227	15	0.407
	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	49.3	8.0	6.19	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	84.0	-	
Unemployed adults	7.7	4.1	1.88	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	70.3	75.7	0.93	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	1.8	8.1	0.23	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	31.5	10.3	3.05				
Own-account workers	51.2	67.8	0.75				
Work, minutes per day	536.6	442.3	1.21	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Proportion of unpaid work per day	65.6	11.7	5.60	Out-of-school children			1.5 2.9 0.53
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, adults	40.3	62.2	0.65
Law mandates equal pay			no	Primary education attainment, 25-54	60.4	79.1	0.76
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.64	Primary education attainment, 65+	26.0	59.3	0.44
Boards of publicly traded companies	11.4	88.6	0.13	Out-of-school youth	48.6	47.0	1.03
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.12	Secondary education attainment, adults	19.4	34.2	0.57
Firms with female top managers			0.10	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	38.2	57.1	0.67
Employers	0.5	10.3	0.05	Secondary education attainment, 65+	10.0	31.6	0.32
R&D personnel	14.7	85.3	0.17	Tertiary education attainment, adults	6.7	11.5	0.59
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	8.4	12.9	0.66
Hold an account at a financial institution	42.6	62.5	0.68	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	1.9	7.5	0.26
Women's access to financial services			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part				
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	5.4	8.1	0.67	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.3	0.9	0.34
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Arts and Humanities	6.2	5.1	1.23
Year women received right to vote			1935	Business, Admin. and Law	15.4	19.2	0.80
Years since any women received voting rights			82	Education	11.3	6.8	1.67
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	6.7	15.3	0.44
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Health and Welfare	3.8	2.4	1.56
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Information and Comm. Technologies	6.1	7.8	0.79
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	13.0	13.3	0.98
Seats held in upper house	27.3	72.7	0.38	Services	0.4	0.1	4.44
Family	female	male	value	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	36.7	29.2	1.26
Average length of single life	20.7	24.9	0.83	Health	female	male	value
Proportion married by age 25	73.9	34.7	2.13	Mortality, children under age 5	595.7	620.1	¹ 0.96
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	2,616.3	3,172.8	¹ 0.82
Average number of children per woman			2.33	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	586.7	728.6	¹ 0.81
Women's unmet demand for family planning			21.00	Mortality, accidental injuries	299.3	498.3	¹ 0.60
Potential support ratio			11	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	101.8	157.7	¹ 0.65
Total dependency ratio			52	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 174 yes
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Legislation on domestic violence			37.0
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			yes
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			81.10
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			49.70

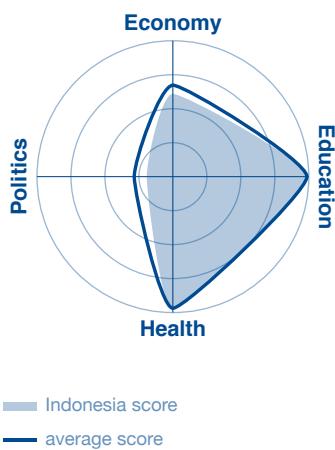
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Indonesia

rank
out of 144 countries **84**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.691**



SCORE AT GLANCE

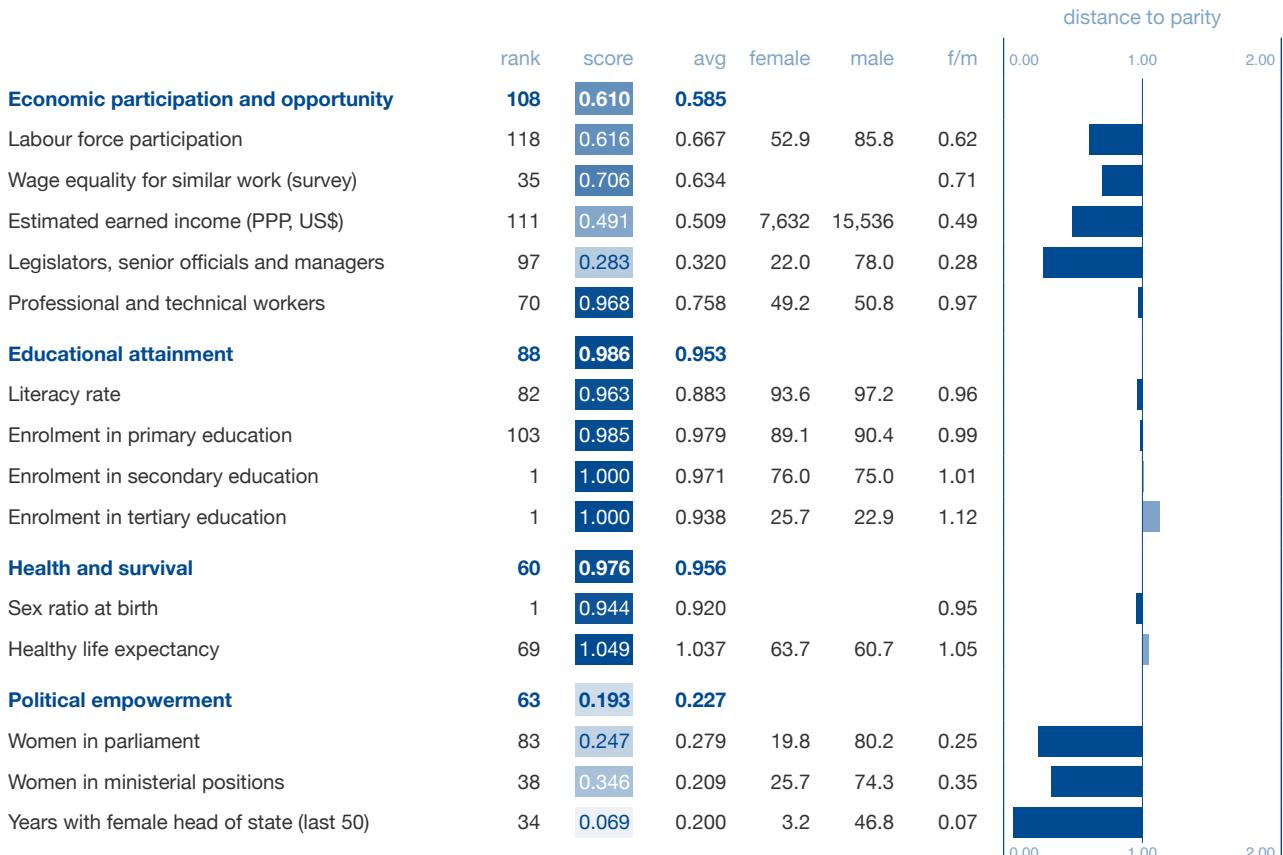


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	932.26
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	10,764.55
Total population (1,000s)	261,115.46
Population growth rate (%)	1.12
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	62.19

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	68	0.654	84	0.691
Educational attainment	81	0.949	88	0.986
Health and survival	88	0.969	60	0.976
Political empowerment	63	0.101	63	0.193
rank out of		115		144

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



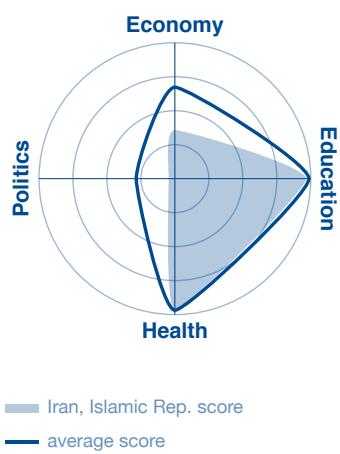
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	31.4	18.5	1.69	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	90.0	2.0	
Unemployed adults	5.4	5.7	0.94	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	47.6	52.4	0.91	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	80.2	77.3	1.04	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	4.8	5.6	0.86	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	28.2	15.8	1.78	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	26.2	6.0	4.37				
Own-account workers	17.1	16.8	1.02				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills			
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	9.9	8.9	1.11
				Primary education attainment, adults	73.6	81.7	0.90
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	97.1	98.4	0.99
				Primary education attainment, 65+	59.6	84.9	0.70
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth	29.3	24.6	1.19
Law mandates equal pay			no	Secondary education attainment, adults	28.5	36.1	0.79
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.70	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	58.0	64.1	0.90
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	14.3	28.4	0.50
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.28	Tertiary education attainment, adults	8.1	8.9	0.91
Firms with female top managers			0.28	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	11.6	10.7	1.08
Employers	14.3	6.0	2.39	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	1.4	5.7	0.25
R&D personnel	-	-	-	PhD graduates	0.0	0.0	0.46
				Individuals using the internet	20.3	23.7	0.86
Access to Assets	female	male	value				
Hold an account at a financial institution	37.2	34.6	1.08	Graduates by Degree Type			
Women's access to financial services			part	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.5	4.4	0.57
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Arts and Humanities	2.0	1.7	1.19
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	Business, Admin. and Law	24.0	29.8	0.80
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Education	33.4	21.9	1.53
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	2,192.7	2,755.4	0.80	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	6.4	12.5	0.51
				Health and Welfare	16.7	7.2	2.32
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	6.7	13.1	0.52
Year women received right to vote			1945	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.7	1.4	1.22
Years since any women received voting rights			72	Services	1.4	3.0	0.46
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	5.4	5.0	1.08
Election list quotas for women, national			30				
Election list quotas for women, local			30	Health			
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Mortality, children under age 5	62.5	84.0	¹ 0.74
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	632.3	705.1	¹ 0.90
				Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	101.6	148.8	¹ 0.68
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, accidental injuries	28.9	61.0	¹ 0.47
Average length of single life	22.3	25.7	0.87	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	4.0	14.6	¹ 0.27
Proportion married by age 25	58.8	30.9	1.90	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 126
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Average number of children per woman			2.36	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
Women's unmet demand for family planning			11.00	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Potential support ratio			13	Births attended by skilled health personnel			87.40
Total dependency ratio			49	Antenatal care, at least four visits			83.50
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part				
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part				

¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)



SCORE AT GLANCE

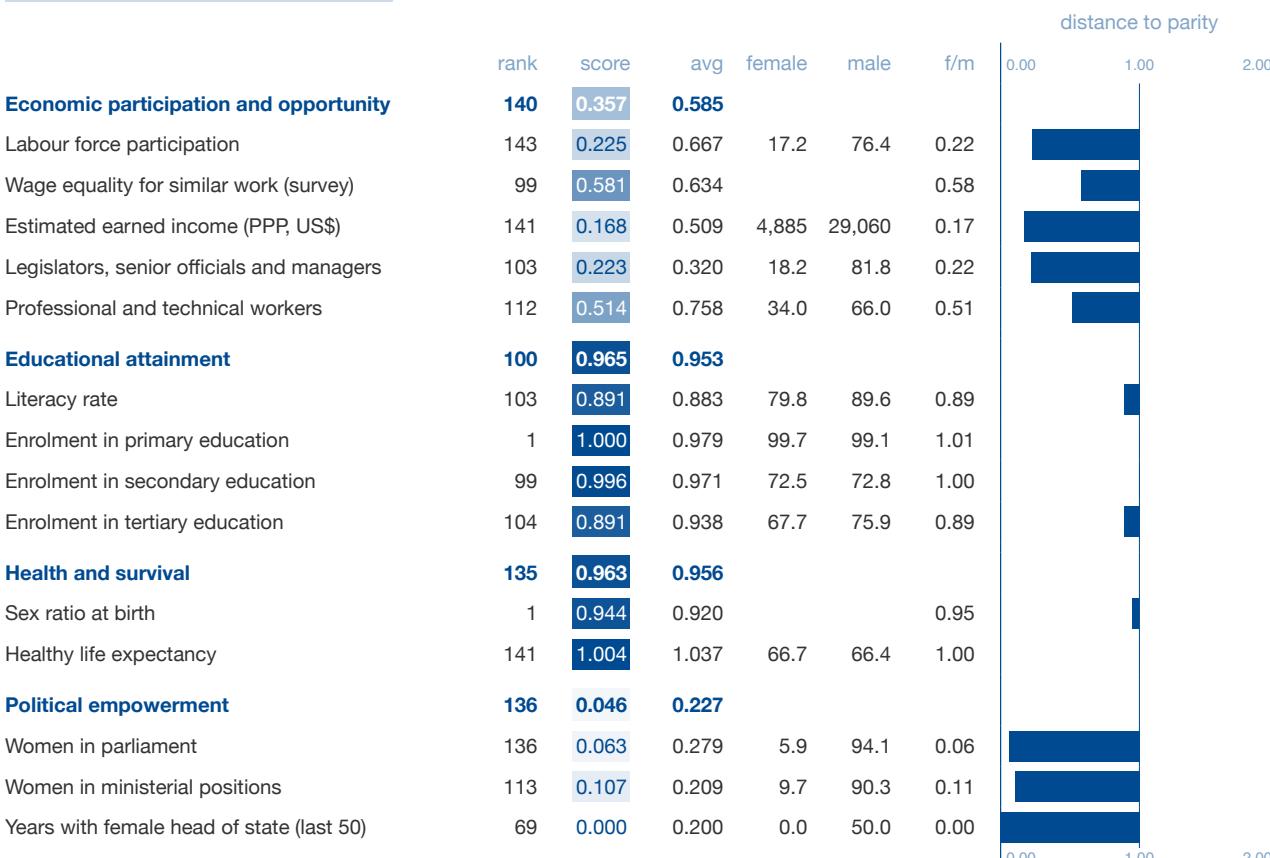


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	393.44
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	16,010.11
Total population (1,000s)	80,277.43
Population growth rate (%)	1.12
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	—

Global Gender Gap score			rank out of	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	108	0.580	140	0.583
Economic participation and opportunity	113	0.359	140	0.357
Educational attainment	80	0.954	100	0.965
Health and survival	52	0.978	135	0.963
Political empowerment	109	0.031	136	0.046
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	47.6	22.0	2.17	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	270.0	14.0	
Unemployed adults	19.4	9.3	2.09	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	67.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	gov	
High-skilled share of labour force	9.4	16.8	0.56	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	42.0	15.6	2.69	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	19.7	2.3	8.44				
Own-account workers	23.6	38.7	0.61				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	0.2	0.8	0.22
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.52	Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Primary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	35.6	34.0	1.05
Employers	1.3	2.3	0.54	Secondary education attainment, adults	47.1	46.8	1.01
R&D personnel	29.9	70.1	0.43	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	87.1	97.1	0.90	Tertiary education attainment, adults	16.9	16.8	1.00
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	-	-	-
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	-	-	-
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	0.2	0.4	0.52
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	25.8	33.8	0.76
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1963	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			54	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	3.7	3.2	1.18
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	11.9	4.4	2.73
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	25.1	22.1	1.14
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	7.6	3.1	2.46
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	16.4	45.0	0.36
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	7.1	3.1	2.26
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	8.8	8.5	1.04
Average length of single life	23.5	26.8	0.88	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	9.5	3.5	2.70
Proportion married by age 25	52.9	22.3	2.37	Services	3.0	3.6	0.82
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	6.7	3.5	1.91
Average number of children per woman			1.66	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, children under age 5	9.9	11.2	¹ 0.88
Potential support ratio			14	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	134.8	154.4	¹ 0.87
Total dependency ratio			41	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	3.5	5.4	¹ 0.66
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, accidental injuries	7.9	24.5	¹ 0.32
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.8	5.7	¹ 0.32

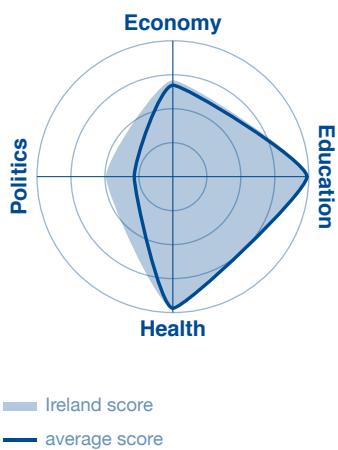
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Ireland

rank
out of 144 countries **8**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.794**



SCORE AT GLANCE

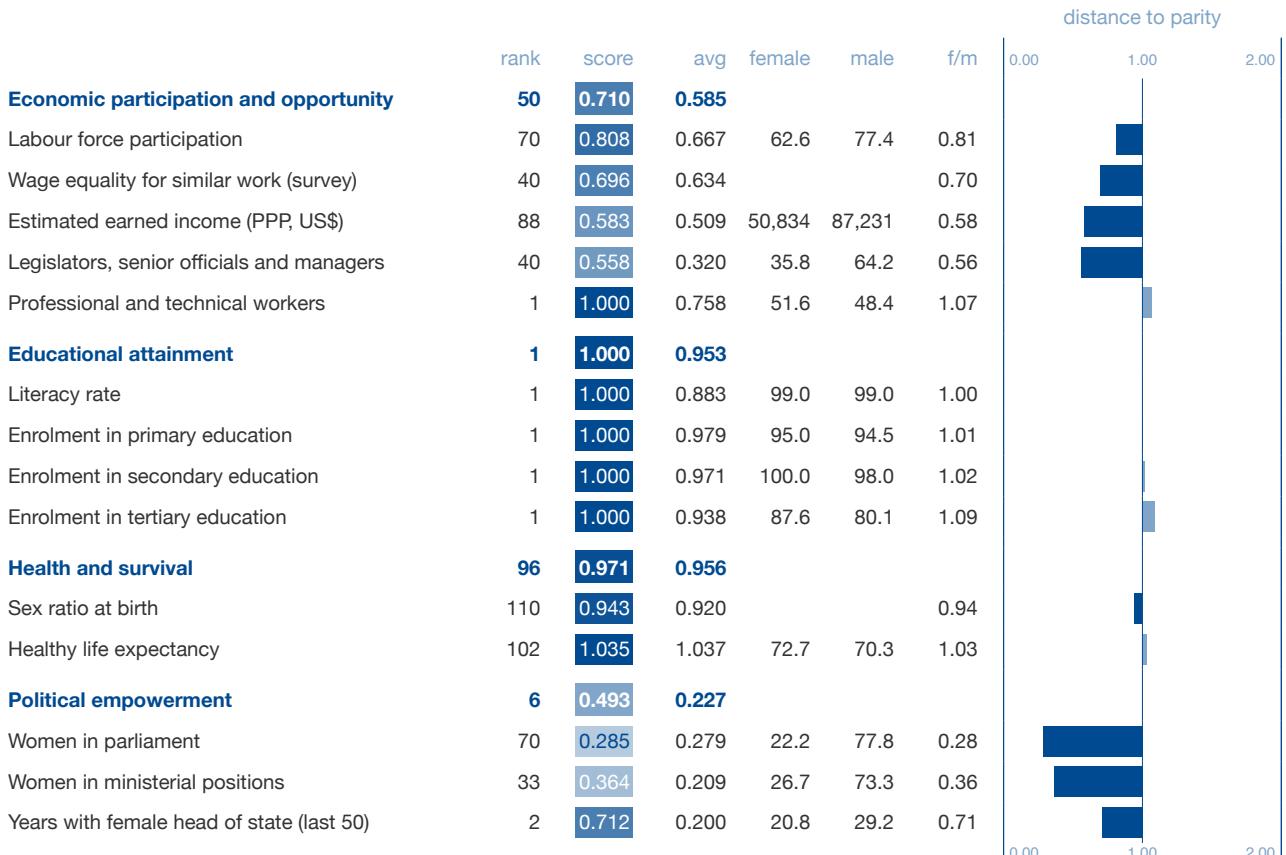


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	294.05
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	62,828.34
Total population (1,000s)	4,726.08
Population growth rate (%)	0.65
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human Capital Index score	71.67

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	10	0.733	8	0.794
Economic participation and opportunity	47	0.640	50	0.710
Educational attainment	1	1.000	1	1.000
Health and survival	81	0.970	96	0.971
Political empowerment	9	0.323	6	0.493
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			0
Youth not in employment or education	13.7	14.9	0.92	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	182.0	–	
Unemployed adults	6.5	9.0	0.72	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	35.0	–	
Discouraged job seekers	26.9	73.1	0.37	Provider of parental leave benefits			–
Workers in informal employment	–	–	–	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	–	
High-skilled share of labour force	23.1	20.7	1.12	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	44.5	19.3	2.31	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.8	0.7	1.28				
Own-account workers	5.0	16.9	0.30				
Work, minutes per day	493.2	473.1	1.04				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	60.0	27.3	2.20				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	0.4	1.7	0.22
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.71	Primary education attainment, adults	–	–	–
Boards of publicly traded companies	16.0	84.0	0.19	Primary education attainment, 25-54	99.8	99.7	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			–	Primary education attainment, 65+	99.3	99.1	1.00
Firms with female top managers			–	Out-of-school youth	1.0	1.4	0.70
Employers	2.4	0.7	3.68	Secondary education attainment, adults	68.8	63.9	1.08
R&D personnel	23.4	76.6	0.31	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	89.2	89.5	1.00
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	62.3	57.7	1.08
Hold an account at a financial institution	94.8	94.7	1.00	Tertiary education attainment, adults	29.1	24.5	1.19
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	44.9	36.7	1.22
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	15.5	18.1	0.86
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.6	1.0	0.66
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	81.2	79.0	1.03
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	–	–	–				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1918	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.5	1.9	0.27
Years since any women received voting rights			99	Arts and Humanities	13.3	9.6	1.38
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Business, Admin. and Law	22.8	22.8	1.00
Election list quotas for women, national			30	Education	9.0	4.0	2.27
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.0	18.3	0.17
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Health and Welfare	21.9	7.6	2.88
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.0	9.2	0.22
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	5.8	5.8	1.00
Average length of single life	28.5	29.7	0.96	Services	4.2	6.9	0.60
Proportion married by age 25	15.3	8.2	1.86	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	6.9	5.5	1.26
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			1.99	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.79
Women's unmet demand for family planning			–	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	13.5	13.3	¹ 1.02
Potential support ratio			5	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.1	¹ 1.01
Total dependency ratio			55	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.3	0.5	¹ 0.64
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.5	¹ 0.23
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 8
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			15.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			–
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			–

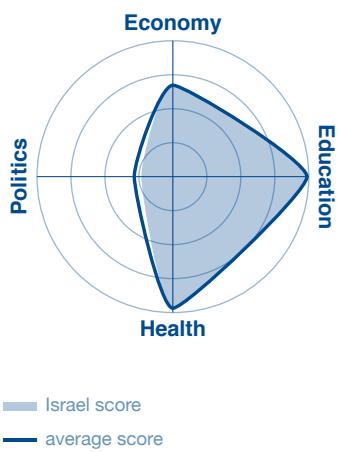
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Israel

rank
out of 144 countries **44**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.721**



SCORE AT GLANCE

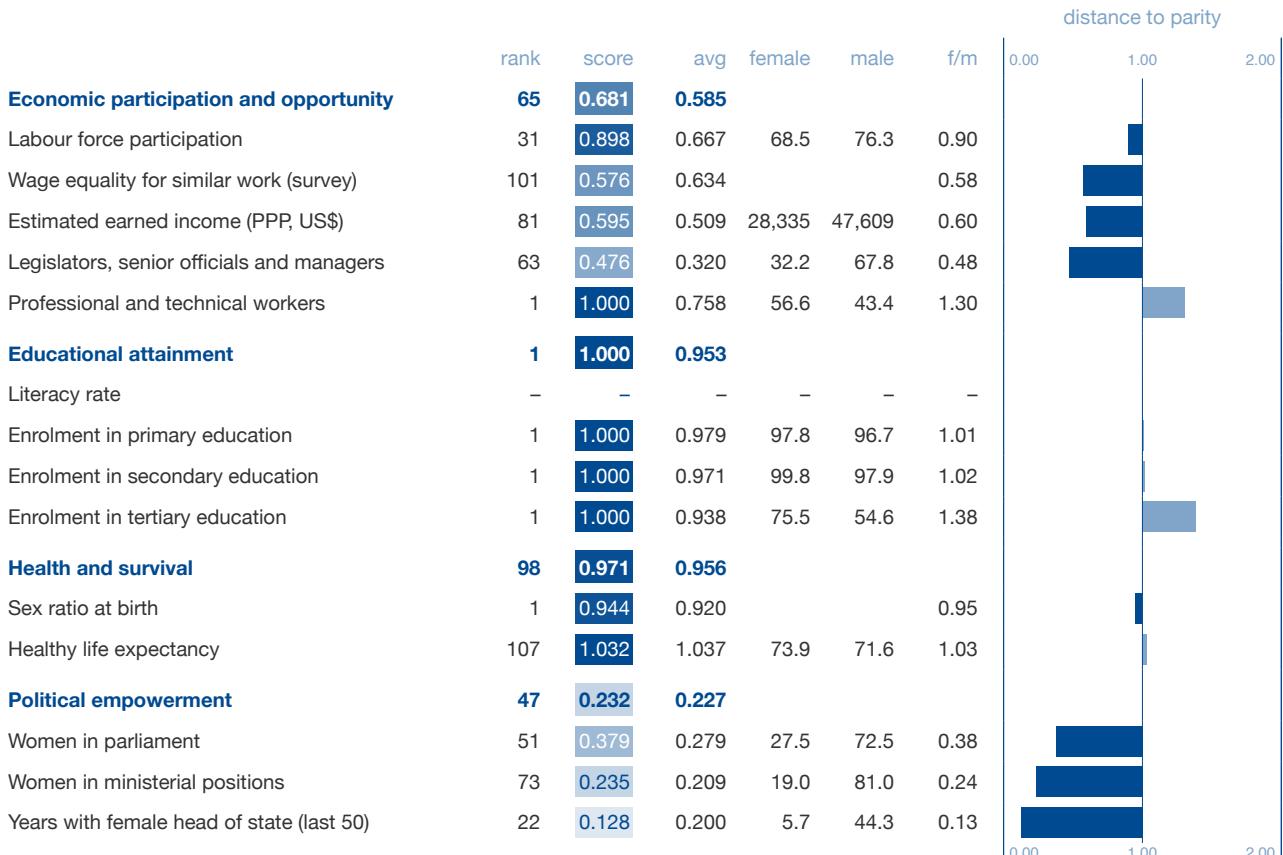


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	318.74
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	32,612.69
Total population (1,000s)	8,191.83
Population growth rate (%)	1.57
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	71.75

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	46	0.641	65	0.681
Educational attainment	36	0.995	1	1.000
Health and survival	83	0.969	98	0.971
Political empowerment	36	0.150	47	0.232
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			0
Youth not in employment or education	16.7	14.3	1.17	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	98.0	–	
Unemployed adults	4.9	4.7	1.06	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	–	
Discouraged job seekers	37.9	58.6	0.65	Provider of parental leave benefits			–
Workers in informal employment	–	–	–	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	–	
High-skilled share of labour force	24.3	21.6	1.13	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	33.6	17.0	1.98	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.1	0.1	1.79				
Own-account workers	6.7	8.9	0.76				
Work, minutes per day	–	–	–				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	–	–	–				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	2.1	2.8	0.76
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.67	Primary education attainment, adults	94.3	97.0	0.97
Boards of publicly traded companies	–	–	–	Primary education attainment, 25-54	96.9	96.9	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.38	Primary education attainment, 65+	80.0	88.7	0.90
Firms with female top managers			0.11	Out-of-school youth	0.2	4.5	0.04
Employers	1.5	0.1	20.91	Secondary education attainment, adults	81.3	81.6	1.00
R&D personnel	20.8	79.2	0.26	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	85.7	82.0	1.05
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	53.8	59.9	0.90
Hold an account at a financial institution	90.0	89.9	1.00	Tertiary education attainment, adults	35.4	30.8	1.15
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	33.3	27.7	1.20
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	17.3	26.6	0.65
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	1.1	1.8	0.66
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	73.2	76.9	0.95
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	7.7	11.2	0.68				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1948	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.4	0.6	0.66
Years since any women received voting rights			69	Arts and Humanities	9.8	7.7	1.27
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Business, Admin. and Law	14.1	16.3	0.87
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Education	25.5	7.1	3.62
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	9.3	32.0	0.29
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health and Welfare	10.7	4.0	2.67
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.3	8.7	0.26
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	5.2	7.3	0.70
Average length of single life	26.2	29.2	0.90	Services	0.6	–	–
Proportion married by age 25	28.3	11.4	2.48	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	22.5	8.8	2.56
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31				
Average number of children per woman			2.97	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			–	Mortality, children under age 5	0.3	0.4	¹ 0.82
Potential support ratio			5	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	18.7	17.8	¹ 1.05
Total dependency ratio			65	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.6	0.6	¹ 1.07
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.5	0.7	¹ 0.72
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.5	¹ 0.31
			yes	Mortality, childbirth		1	5
			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			–
			yes	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			–
			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			–

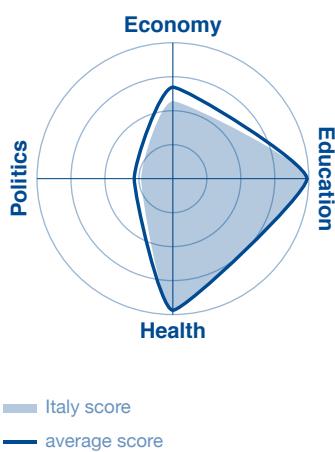
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Italy

rank
out of 144 countries **82**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.692**



SCORE AT GLANCE

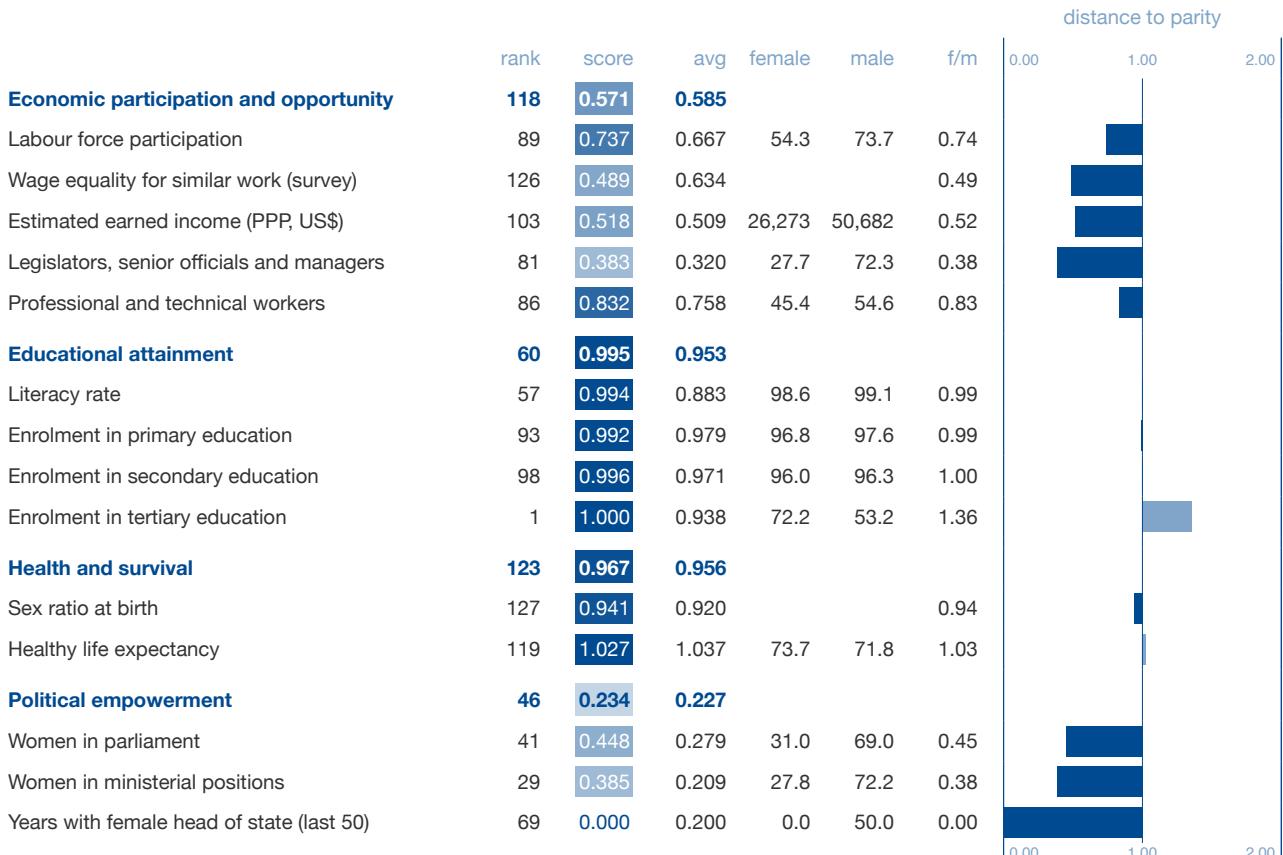


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	1,849.97
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	34,620.13
Total population (1,000s)	59,429.94
Population growth rate (%)	-0.12
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.95
Human Capital Index score	67.23

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	77	0.646	82	0.692
Economic participation and opportunity	87	0.527	118	0.571
Educational attainment	27	0.997	60	0.995
Health and survival	77	0.972	123	0.967
Political empowerment	72	0.087	46	0.234
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			300
Youth not in employment or education	20.8	21.8	0.95	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	150.0	1.0	
Unemployed adults	12.8	10.9	1.17	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	80.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	60.5	39.5	1.53	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	gov	
High-skilled share of labour force	10.9	9.2	1.18	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	40.3	16.2	2.49	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	1.8	1.1	1.66				
Own-account workers	12.3	18.8	0.65				
Work, minutes per day	512.7	453.1	1.13				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	61.5	22.9	2.68				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	1.3	0.9	1.38
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.47	Primary education attainment, adults	93.7	97.0	0.97
Boards of publicly traded companies	30.0	70.0	0.43	Primary education attainment, 25-54	98.7	98.8	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Primary education attainment, 65+	87.6	94.0	0.93
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	5.3	4.8	1.11
Employers	4.0	1.1	3.77	Secondary education attainment, adults	48.2	50.2	0.96
R&D personnel	34.6	65.4	0.53	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	92.3	92.9	0.99
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	40.0	56.1	0.71
Hold an account at a financial institution	83.2	91.9	0.91	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	17.4	12.7	1.37
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	6.4	9.3	0.68
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	61.7	69.6	0.89
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1945	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.7	2.6	0.65
Years since any women received voting rights			72	Arts and Humanities	19.2	10.9	1.75
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	17.2	21.5	0.80
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	10.3	1.7	6.02
Election list quotas for women, local			33	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	9.5	26.5	0.36
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health and Welfare	18.5	12.8	1.45
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.3	1.9	0.13
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	6.4	6.8	0.94
Average length of single life	31.3	34.6	0.90	Services	1.7	3.0	0.58
Proportion married by age 25	6.6	1.4	4.65	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	14.4	11.4	1.26
Mean age of women at birth of first child			32	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			1.47	Mortality, children under age 5	0.7	0.9	
Women's unmet demand for family planning			12.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	297.8	273.9	
Potential support ratio			3	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	5.9	5.5	
Total dependency ratio			57	Mortality, accidental injuries	9.1	9.5	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.2	4.0	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			19.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.90
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			86.50

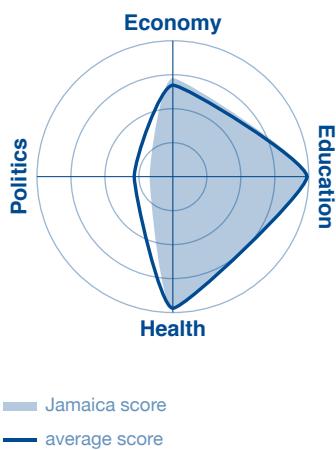
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Jamaica

rank
out of 144 countries **51**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.717**



SCORE AT GLANCE

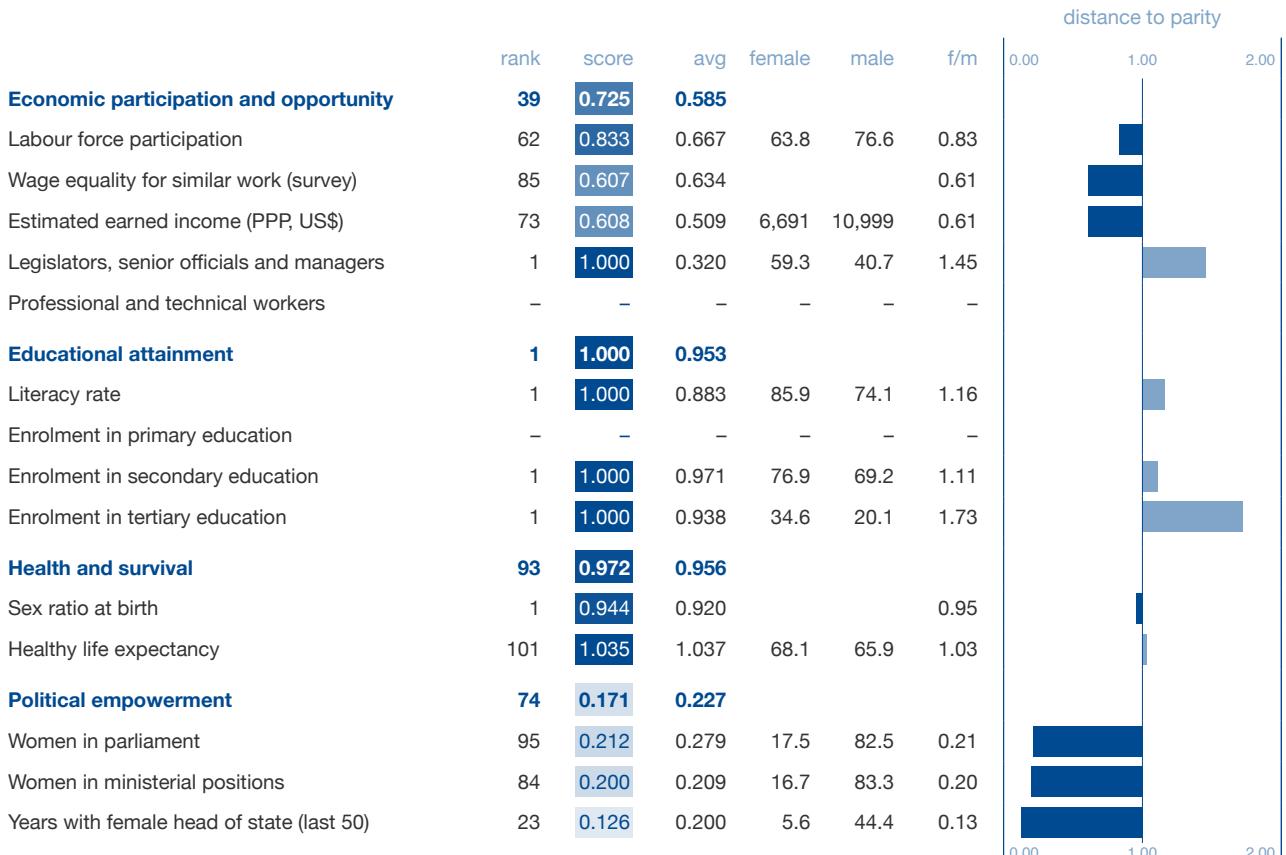


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	14.03
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	8,190.00
Total population (1,000s)	2,881.36
Population growth rate (%)	0.32
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	58.39

Global Gender Gap score		2006	2017	
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	25	0.701	51	0.717
Educational attainment	7	0.738	39	0.725
Health and survival	1	1.000	1	1.000
Political empowerment	82	0.970	93	0.972
rank out of	65	0.098	74	0.171
	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	56.0	-	
Unemployed adults	17.4	9.6	1.81	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	-	-	-	Government supports or provides childcare		yes	
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance		no	
Contributing family workers	1.5	0.6	2.31				
Own-account workers	29.0	42.1	0.69				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	6.2	7.3	0.86
				Primary education attainment, adults	99.4	99.1	1.00
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 25-54	92.3	92.3	1.00
Law mandates equal pay			no	Primary education attainment, 65+	61.1	55.7	1.10
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.68	Out-of-school youth	25.0	30.6	0.82
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.62	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	58.9	53.3	1.10
Firms with female top managers			0.32	Secondary education attainment, 65+	20.2	18.9	1.07
Employers	2.3	0.6	3.58	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	13.5	8.1	1.67
				Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	5.1	5.1	1.00
Access to Assets	female	male	value	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	77.5	79.2	0.98	Individuals using the internet	44.1	36.6	1.20
Women's access to financial services			yes				
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
				Education	-	-	-
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
Year women received right to vote			1944	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			73	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Services	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Voluntary political party quotas			-				
Seats held in upper house	39.1	60.9	0.64	Health	female	male	value
				Mortality, children under age 5	0.3	0.4	¹ 0.74
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	7.4	7.6	¹ 0.96
Average length of single life	33.2	34.6	0.96	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.4	0.7	¹ 0.57
Proportion married by age 25	-	-	-	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.2	0.5	¹ 0.43
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.8	¹ 0.29
Average number of children per woman			2.01	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 89
Women's unmet demand for family planning			11.00	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Potential support ratio			7	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			35.0
Total dependency ratio			48	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.10
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			85.60

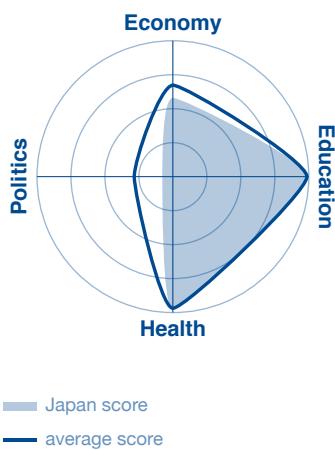
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Japan

rank
out of 144 countries **114**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.657**



SCORE AT GLANCE

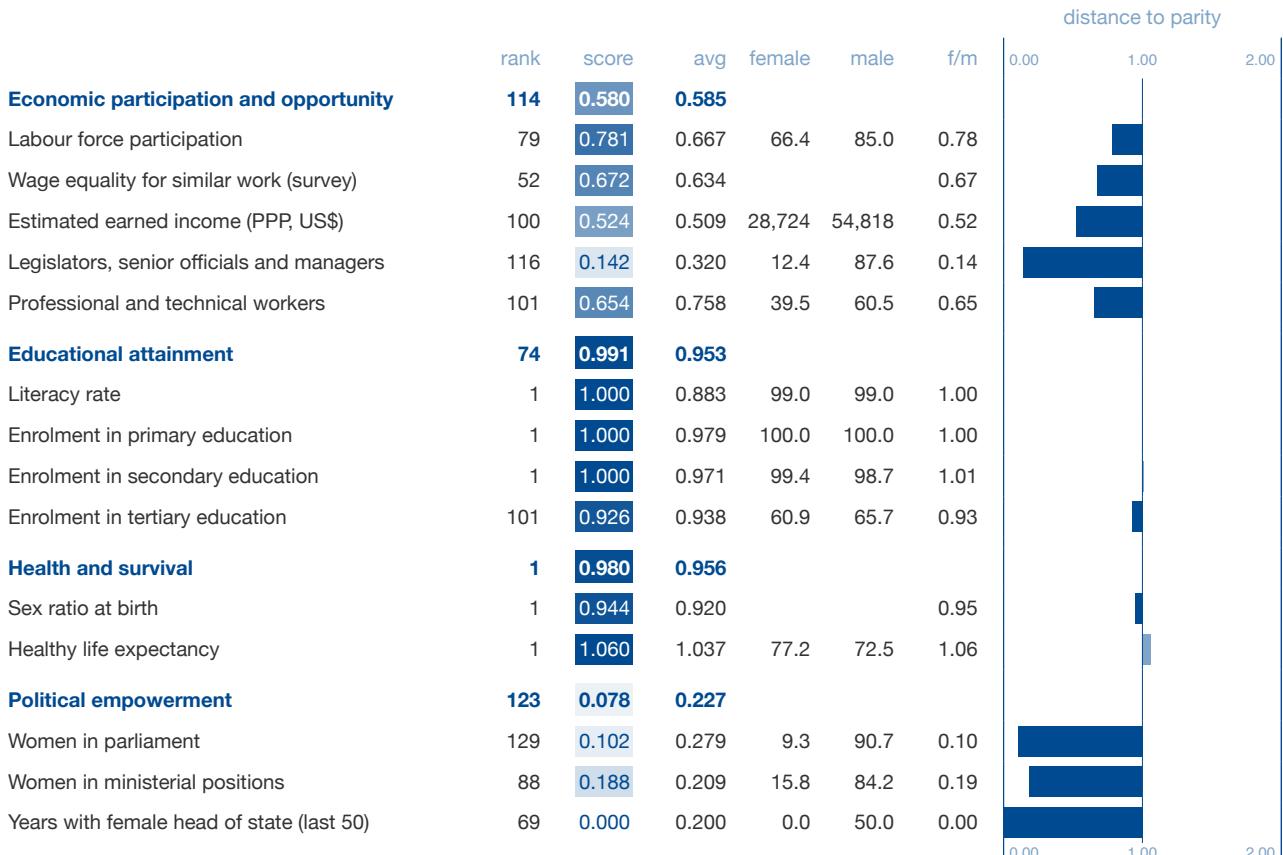


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	4,939.38
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	38,239.77
Total population (1,000s)	127,748.51
Population growth rate (%)	-0.19
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.95
Human Capital Index score	72.05

	2006	2017		
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	80	0.645	114	0.657
Economic participation and opportunity	83	0.545	114	0.580
Educational attainment	60	0.986	74	0.991
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	83	0.067	123	0.078
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			309
Youth not in employment or education	4.7	2.6	1.84	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	98.0	–	
Unemployed adults	2.8	3.4	0.85	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	67.0	–	
Discouraged job seekers	74.1	25.9	2.86	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	–	–	–	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	–	
High-skilled share of labour force	21.1	27.1	0.78	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	38.6	13.4	2.88	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	4.4	0.8	5.33				
Own-account workers	3.9	7.9	0.50				
Work, minutes per day	505.6	533.3	0.95				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	59.2	11.6	5.10				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	0.0	0.1	1.00
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.56	Primary education attainment, adults	99.8	99.9	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	3.4	96.6	0.04	Primary education attainment, 25-54	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			–	Primary education attainment, 65+	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female top managers			–	Out-of-school youth	3.2	4.9	0.66
Employers	0.8	0.8	1.00	Secondary education attainment, adults	79.3	82.1	0.97
R&D personnel	–	–	–	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	99.9	99.9	1.00
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	99.8	99.9	1.00
Hold an account at a financial institution	97.0	96.2	1.01	Tertiary education attainment, adults	–	–	–
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	52.9	48.6	1.09
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	11.4	22.6	0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	–	–	–
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	86.4	91.9	0.94
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	244.6	335.2	0.73				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1945	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			72	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	–	–	–
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	–	–	–
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Business, Admin. and Law	–	–	–
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	–	–	–
Voluntary political party quotas			–	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	–	–	–
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Health and Welfare	–	–	–
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	–	–	–
Average length of single life	29.7	31.2	0.95	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	–	–	–
Proportion married by age 25	10.4	6.0	1.73	Services	–	–	–
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	–	–	–
Average number of children per woman			1.46	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			–	Mortality, children under age 5	1.3	1.6	¹ 0.83
Potential support ratio			2	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	527.6	542.1	¹ 0.97
Total dependency ratio			65	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	10.0	9.0	¹ 1.11
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	19.3	25.1	¹ 0.77
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	8.2	17.0	¹ 0.48
			yes	Mortality, childbirth	–	–	¹ 5
			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			15.0
			yes	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.80
			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			–

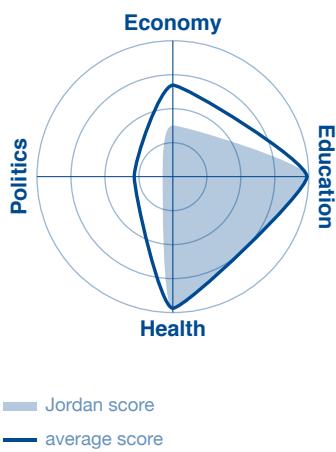
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Jordan

rank
out of 144 countries **135**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.604**



SCORE AT GLANCE

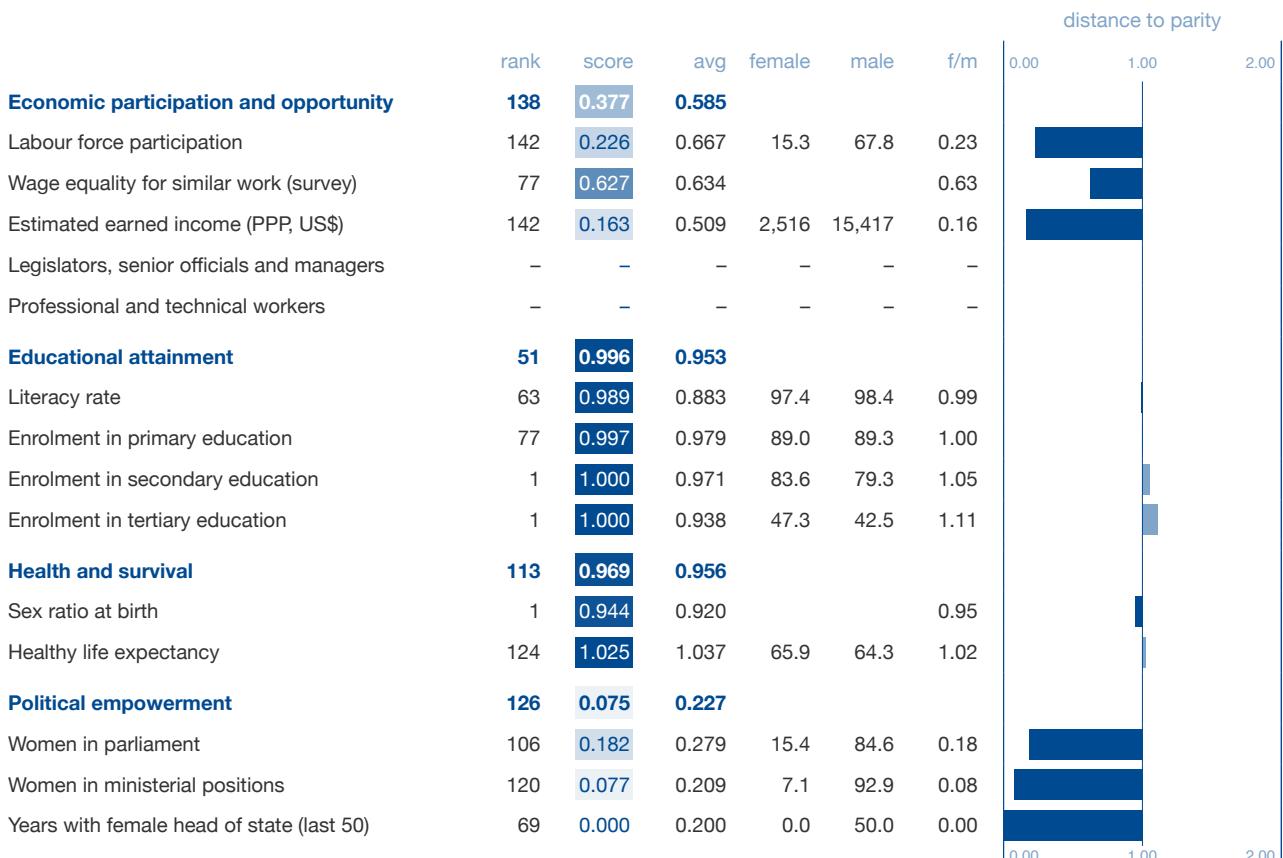


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	38.65
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	8,389.54
Total population (1,000s)	9,455.80
Population growth rate (%)	2.88
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human Capital Index score	58.15

	rank	score	2006	2017
			rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	93	0.611	135	0.604
Economic participation and opportunity	105	0.442	138	0.377
Educational attainment	70	0.979	51	0.996
Health and survival	62	0.975	113	0.969
Political empowerment	100	0.048	126	0.075
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	70.0	-	
Unemployed adults	20.7	10.1	2.05	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	-	-	-	Government supports or provides childcare		yes	
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance		no	
Contributing family workers	0.5	0.7	0.75				
Own-account workers	1.5	10.3	0.14	Education and Skills			
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	10.8	10.5	1.03
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, adults	79.7	90.3	0.88
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	96.2	98.0	0.98
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 65+	66.6	81.1	0.82
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school youth	17.1	25.4	0.67
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.64	Secondary education attainment, adults	40.1	42.5	0.94
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	72.5	75.0	0.97
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.19	Secondary education attainment, 65+	22.3	26.9	0.83
Firms with female top managers			0.02	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Employers	1.5	0.7	2.20	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	2.5	2.6	0.94
R&D personnel	18.7	81.3	0.23	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.2	0.2	0.83
				PhD graduates	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	15.5	33.3	0.47				
Women's access to financial services			part	Graduates by Degree Type			
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.4	1.5	0.96
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Arts and Humanities	18.8	11.2	1.68
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Business, Admin. and Law	16.0	30.0	0.53
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-	Education	26.9	6.1	4.41
				Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	4.9	17.9	0.27
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Health and Welfare	12.3	13.9	0.89
Year women received right to vote			1974	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.0	0.0	0.27
Years since any women received voting rights			43	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	13.6	15.3	0.89
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Services	0.2	0.2	0.97
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	3.3	2.4	1.37
Election list quotas for women, local			-				
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Health			
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Mortality, children under age 5	1.7	2.0	
				Mortality, non-communicable diseases	10.2	12.3	
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.2	0.2	
Average length of single life	25.0	29.8	0.84	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.9	1.7	
Proportion married by age 25	33.6	7.4	4.54	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.4	
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Mortality, childbirth			
Average number of children per woman			3.38	Legislation on domestic violence		yes	
Women's unmet demand for family planning			12.00	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime		23.0	
Potential support ratio			16	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health		yes	
Total dependency ratio			65	Births attended by skilled health personnel		99.60	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Antenatal care, at least four visits		94.50	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no				

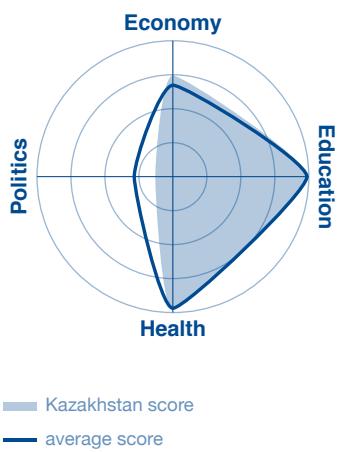
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Kazakhstan

rank
out of 144 countries **52**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.713**



SCORE AT GLANCE

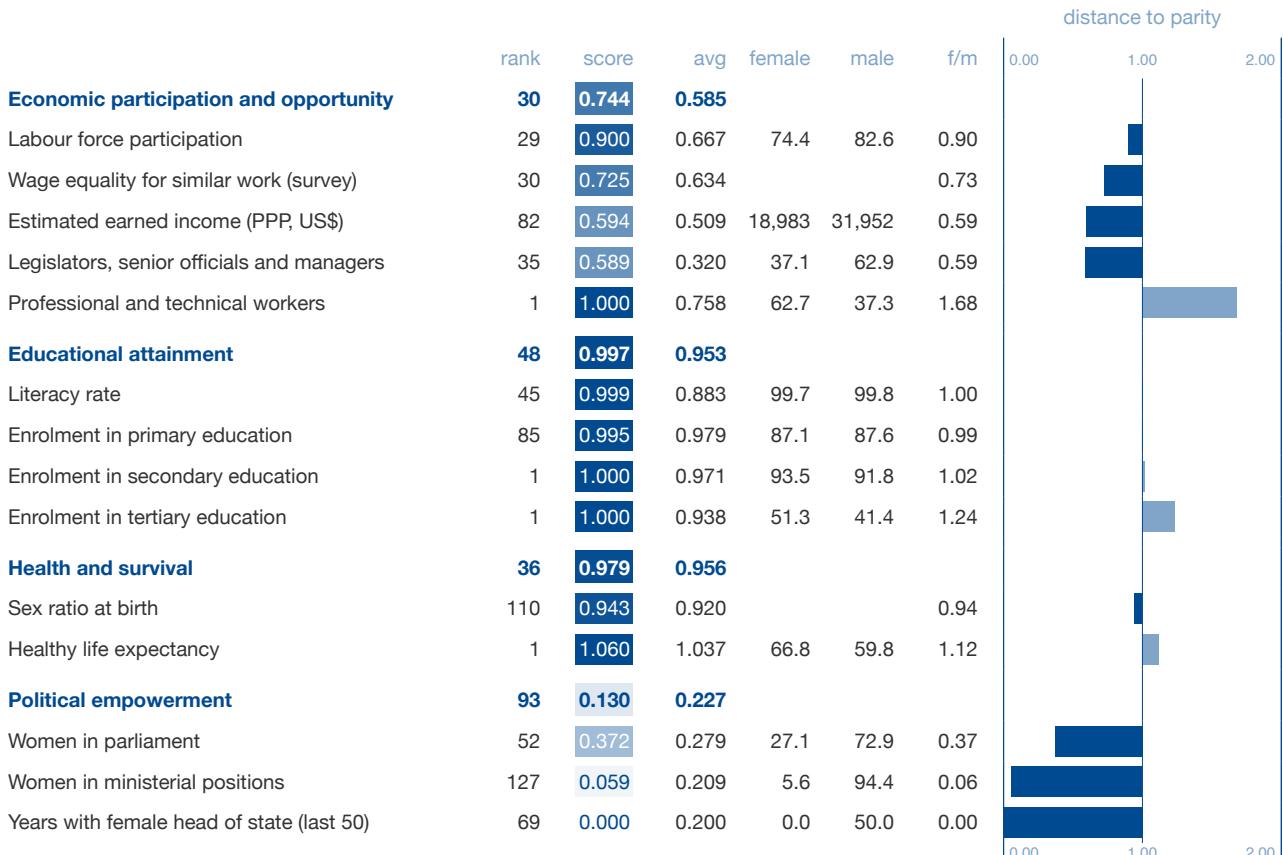


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	133.66
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	23,419.91
Total population (1,000s)	17,987.74
Population growth rate (%)	1.27
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.94
Human Capital Index score	69.78

Global Gender Gap score				
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	32	0.693	52	0.713
Educational attainment	53	0.990	48	0.997
Health and survival	36	0.979	36	0.979
Political empowerment	69	0.089	93	0.130
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			0
Youth not in employment or education	–	–	–	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	126.0	–	
Unemployed adults	5.9	4.6	1.28	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	–	
Discouraged job seekers	63.9	36.1	1.77	Provider of parental leave benefits			–
Workers in informal employment	–	–	–	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	–	
High-skilled share of labour force	19.3	15.8	1.22	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	11.5	5.7	2.01	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.1	0.1	0.89				
Own-account workers	24.7	26.2	0.94				
Work, minutes per day	–	–	–				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	–	–	–				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	0.1	0.4	0.19
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.69	Primary education attainment, adults	99.6	99.7	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	–	–	–	Primary education attainment, 25-54	99.8	99.7	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.39	Primary education attainment, 65+	97.6	99.3	0.98
Firms with female top managers			0.23	Out-of-school youth	0.5	5.4	0.09
Employers	0.8	0.1	5.85	Secondary education attainment, adults	84.3	85.8	0.98
R&D personnel	–	–	–	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	99.6	99.3	1.00
				Secondary education attainment, 65+	82.9	91.2	0.91
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, adults	–	–	–
Hold an account at a financial institution	55.6	52.0	1.07	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	27.3	17.9	1.53
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	14.1	19.4	0.73
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	PhD graduates	–	–	–
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	72.7	73.0	1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part				
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	99.9	151.7	0.66				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1924	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.8	4.3	0.65
Years since any women received voting rights			93	Arts and Humanities	5.1	2.5	2.00
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	26.0	28.0	0.93
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Education	32.7	12.3	2.66
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	9.6	30.0	0.32
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Health and Welfare	8.4	3.1	2.70
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Information and Comm. Technologies	3.5	7.3	0.48
				Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	3.4	1.9	1.85
Family	female	male	value	Services	5.4	8.3	0.65
Average length of single life	23.1	26.3	0.88	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	2.9	1.5	2.00
Proportion married by age 25	50.9	26.2	1.94				
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			2.63	Mortality, children under age 5	2.3	3.3	¹ 0.70
Women's unmet demand for family planning			12.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	61.2	61.3	¹ 1.00
Potential support ratio			10	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.2	2.7	¹ 0.45
Total dependency ratio			52	Mortality, accidental injuries	2.3	7.6	¹ 0.30
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.2	5.2	¹ 0.24
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 12
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			–
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			–
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			87.00

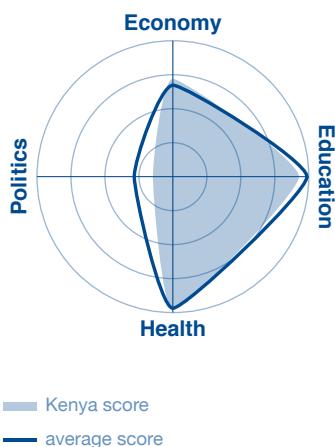
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Kenya

rank
out of 144 countries **76**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.694**



SCORE AT GLANCE

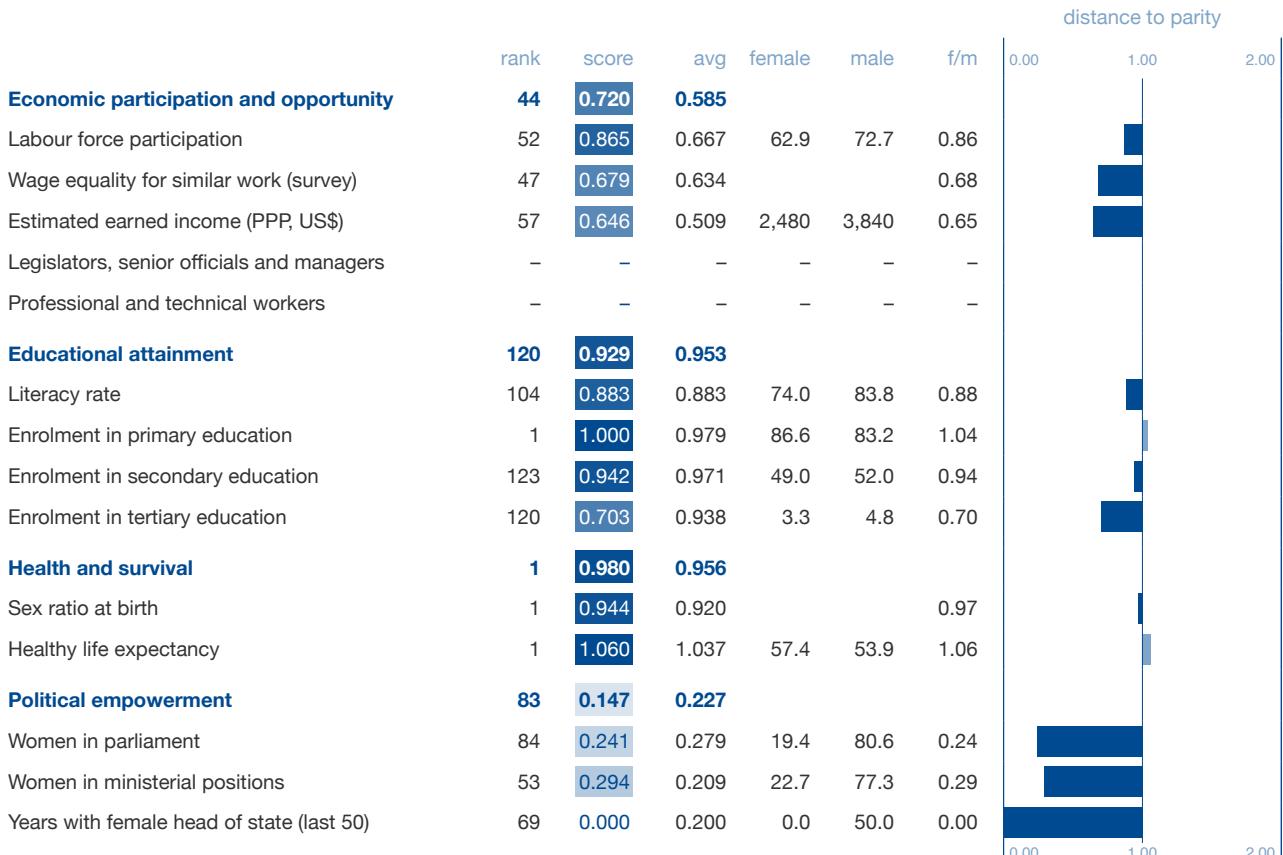


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	70.53
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	2,925.60
Total population (1,000s)	48,461.57
Population growth rate (%)	2.54
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	59.48

Global Gender Gap score		2006	2017	
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	40	0.657	44	0.720
Educational attainment	88	0.918	120	0.929
Health and survival	96	0.966	1	0.980
Political empowerment	93	0.053	83	0.147
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	90.0	14.0	
Unemployed adults	12.2	12.1	1.01	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	-	-	-	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	-	-	-				
Own-account workers	-	-	-				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	12.0	15.6	0.77
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.59	Primary education attainment, adults	47.1	54.5	0.86
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	91.4	94.6	0.97
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.95	Primary education attainment, 65+	43.1	76.2	0.57
Firms with female top managers			0.15	Out-of-school youth	32.6	23.1	1.41
Employers	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	18.0	25.7	0.70
R&D personnel	39.0	61.0	0.64	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	38.1	44.8	0.85
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	6.4	27.3	0.23
Hold an account at a financial institution	51.9	58.9	0.88	Tertiary education attainment, adults	0.0	0.0	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	11.7	14.0	0.84
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	2.5	9.4	0.27
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	0.0	0.0	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1919	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	6.6	8.7	0.76
Years since any women received voting rights			98	Arts and Humanities	6.6	6.1	1.08
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	31.1	17.6	1.76
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	24.0	18.4	1.31
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	6.0	24.1	0.25
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health and Welfare	11.0	7.8	1.41
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.9	1.3	0.64
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	8.7	13.3	0.65
Average length of single life	22.3	26.6	0.84	Services	1.1	0.3	3.70
Proportion married by age 25	59.5	17.3	3.44	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	4.3	2.2	1.90
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			3.85	Mortality, children under age 5	33.8	40.9	¹ 0.83
Women's unmet demand for family planning			26.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	51.0	54.5	¹ 0.94
Potential support ratio			21	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	43.4	60.1	¹ 0.72
Total dependency ratio			77	Mortality, accidental injuries	9.8	19.5	¹ 0.50
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.7	5.3	¹ 0.31
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 510
				Legislation on domestic violence			no
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			41.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			61.80
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			57.60

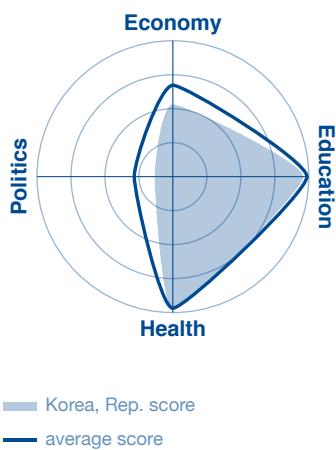
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Korea, Rep.

rank
out of 144 countries **118**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.650**



SCORE AT GLANCE

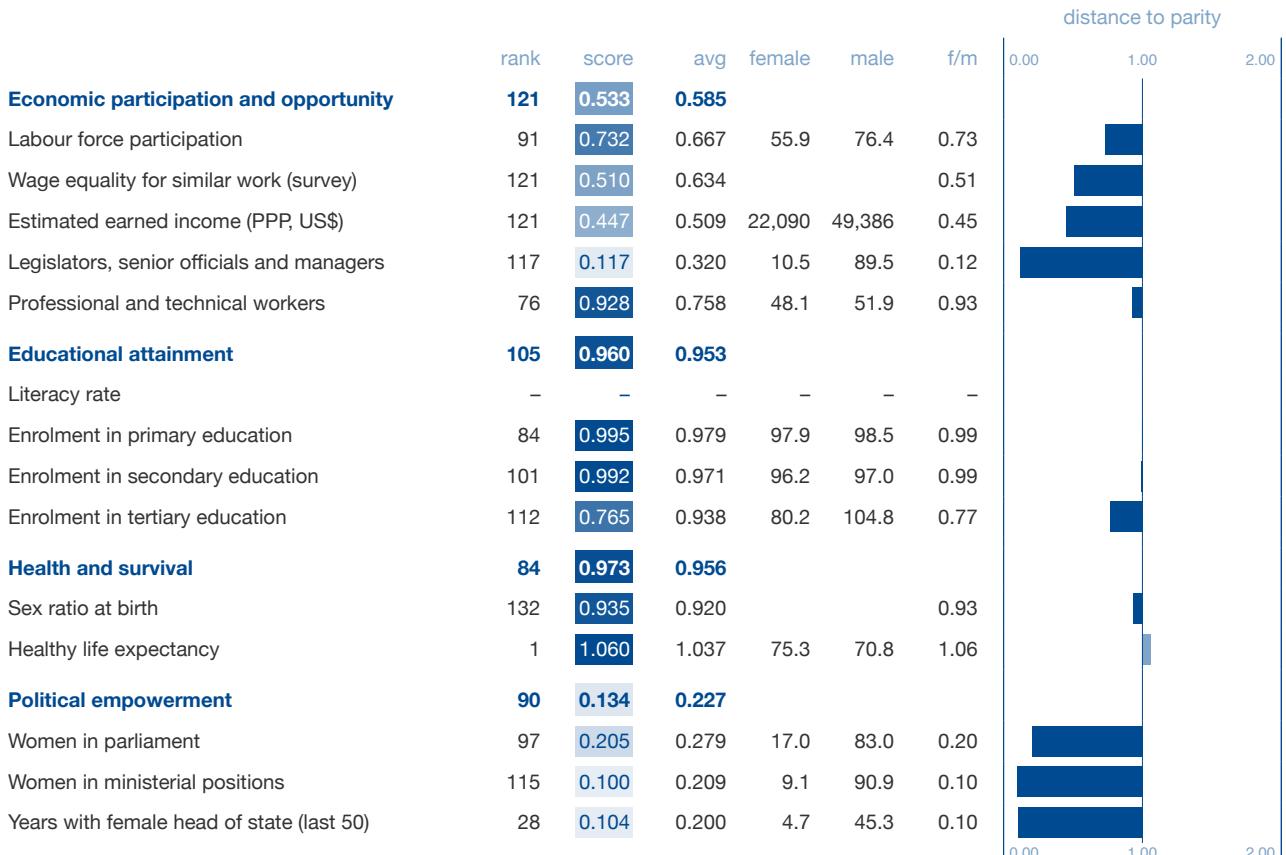


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	1,411.25
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	34,985.85
Total population (1,000s)	50,791.92
Population growth rate (%)	0.38
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	-

Global Gender Gap score			rank out of	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	92	0.616	118	0.650
Economic participation and opportunity	96	0.481	121	0.533
Educational attainment	82	0.948	105	0.960
Health and survival	94	0.967	84	0.973
Political empowerment	84	0.067	90	0.134
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	90.0	3.0	
Unemployed adults	3.6	3.8	0.95	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	36.4	63.5	0.57	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	dual	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	29.3	47.2	0.62	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	17.8	7.9	2.26	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	8.7	1.0	8.71				
Own-account workers	14.1	26.5	0.53				
Work, minutes per day	500.6	466.9	1.07				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	45.4	9.6	4.71				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	1.4	1.1	1.36
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.51	Primary education attainment, adults	91.2	97.6	0.93
Boards of publicly traded companies	2.1	97.9	0.02	Primary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Primary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	4.5	3.8	1.19
Employers	-	1.0	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	66.2	79.6	0.83
R&D personnel	3.9	96.1	0.04	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	93.4	95.4	0.98	Tertiary education attainment, adults	19.7	29.3	0.67
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	-	-	-
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	-	-	-
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	0.3	0.9	0.28
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	2,362.2	3,780.0	0.62				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1948	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			69	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.0	1.5	0.66
Number of female heads of state to date			3	Arts and Humanities	23.3	11.6	2.01
Election list quotas for women, national			50	Business, Admin. and Law	16.0	18.0	0.89
Election list quotas for women, local			50	Education	10.9	3.4	3.17
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	11.7	37.7	0.31
Seats held in upper house	15.4	84.6	0.18	Health and Welfare	20.7	8.3	2.50
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.4	4.1	0.33
Average length of single life	28.8	32.0	0.90	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.0	4.6	0.87
Proportion married by age 25	6.3	1.8	3.45	Services	8.0	6.6	1.21
Mean age of women at birth of first child			32	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	5.0	4.3	1.16
Average number of children per woman			1.30	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning	-		-	Mortality, children under age 5	0.7	0.9	
Potential support ratio		5		Mortality, non-communicable diseases	102.0	117.3	
Total dependency ratio		37		Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	4.5	4.7	
Parity of parental rights in marriage		yes		Mortality, accidental injuries	5.0	9.4	
Parity of parental rights after divorce		yes		Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	4.9	12.2	

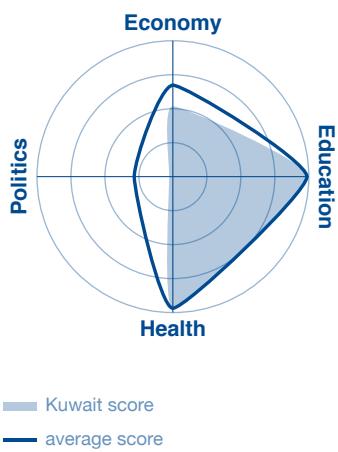
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Kuwait

rank
out of 144 countries **129**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.628**



SCORE AT GLANCE

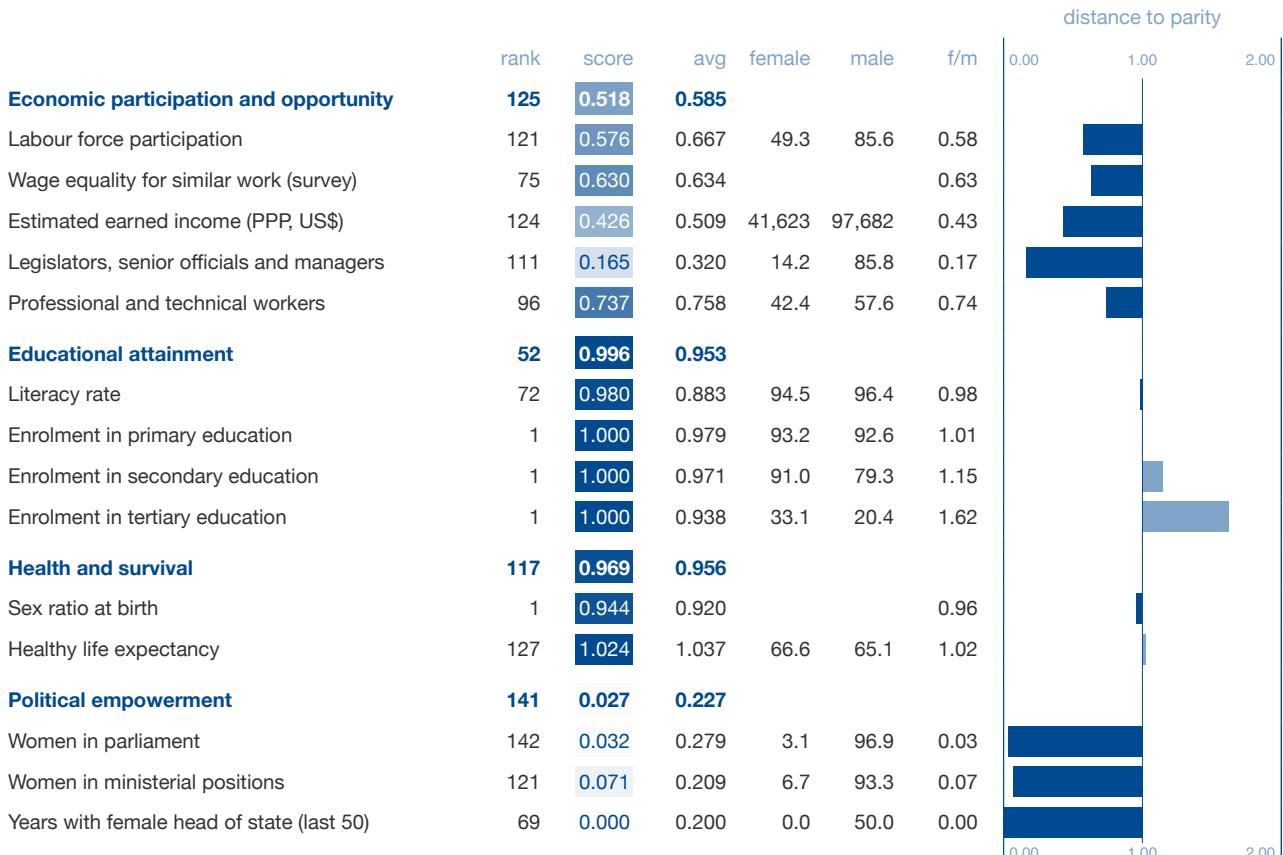


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	114.04
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	69,329.41
Total population (1,000s)	4,052.58
Population growth rate (%)	2.49
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.35
Human Capital Index score	56.08

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	86	0.634	129	0.628
Economic participation and opportunity	72	0.577	125	0.518
Educational attainment	41	0.993	52	0.996
Health and survival	105	0.961	117	0.969
Political empowerment	114	0.005	141	0.027
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	70.0	-	
Unemployed adults	4.9	2.9	1.68	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	6.9	12.2	0.56	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.0	0.0	1.48				
Own-account workers	0.3	2.7	0.10				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	0.7	1.9	0.35
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.59	Primary education attainment, adults	64.5	60.9	1.06
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	61.8	61.8	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Primary education attainment, 65+	18.7	46.0	0.41
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	20.6	33.8	0.61
Employers	0.2	0.0	6.64	Secondary education attainment, adults	36.3	26.4	1.38
R&D personnel	40.1	59.9	0.67	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	33.4	22.7	1.47
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	7.0	20.2	0.35
Hold an account at a financial institution	64.0	79.3	0.81	Tertiary education attainment, adults	13.1	7.7	1.71
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	8.2	3.9	2.10
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	1.3	7.4	0.18
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.3	0.5	0.53
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			2005	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			12	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Average length of single life	27.5	28.9	0.95	Services	-	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	31.9	17.3	1.84	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			1.97	Mortality, children under age 5	0.3	0.3	¹ 0.83
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	2.8	4.6	¹ 0.59
Potential support ratio			35	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.0	0.0	¹ 0.66
Total dependency ratio			30	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.2	0.8	¹ 0.25
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.24
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no	Mortality, childbirth		1	4
				Legislation on domestic violence			no
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

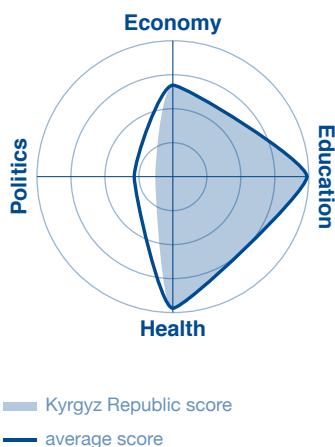
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Kyrgyz Republic

rank
out of 144 countries **85**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.691**



SCORE AT GLANCE

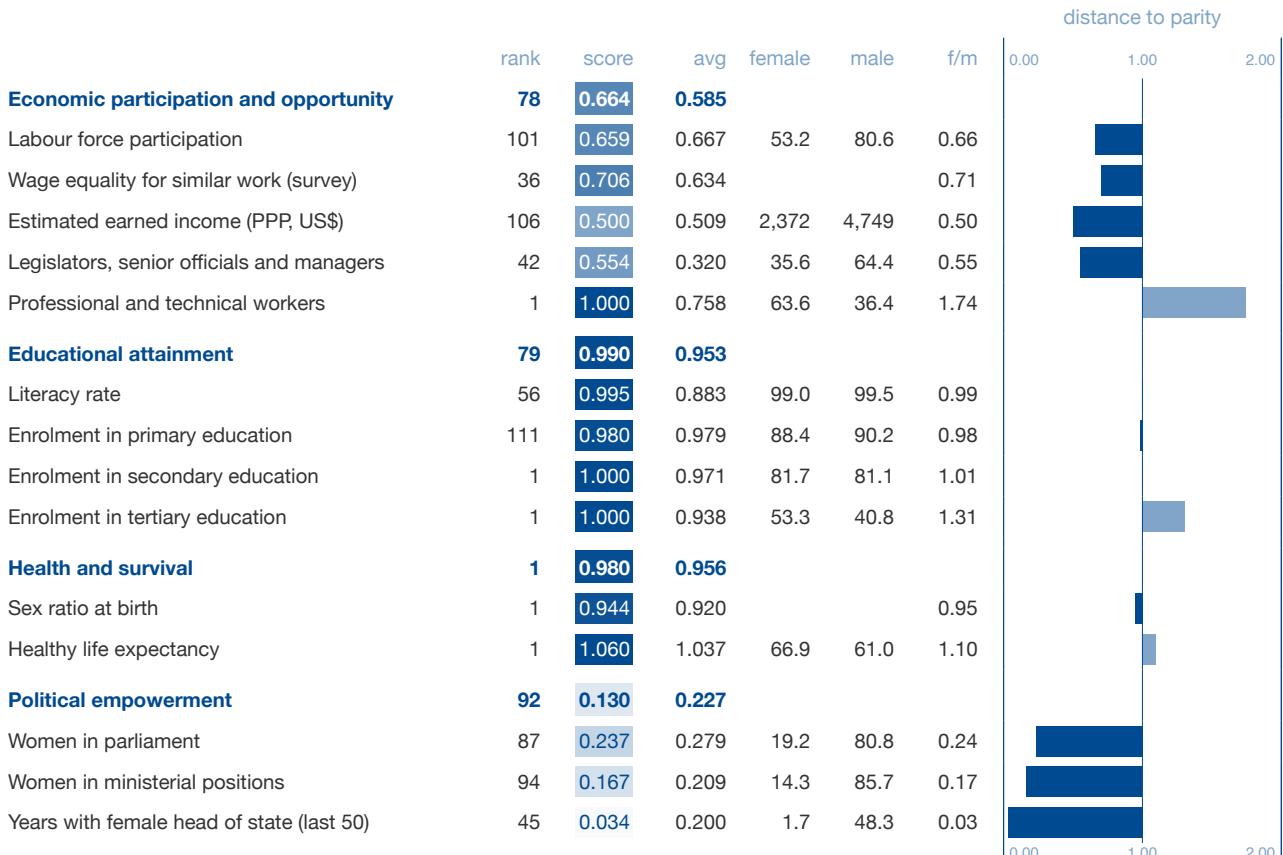


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	6.55
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	3,291.97
Total population (1,000s)	5,955.73
Population growth rate (%)	1.51
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human Capital Index score	65.14

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	52	0.674	85	0.691
Economic participation and opportunity	26	0.687	78	0.664
Educational attainment	33	0.995	79	0.990
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	107	0.035	92	0.130
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			0
Youth not in employment or education	29.5	13.6	2.16	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	126.0	0.0	
Unemployed adults	9.0	6.5	1.38	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	19.0	–	
Discouraged job seekers	51.8	48.2	1.08	Provider of parental leave benefits			–
Workers in informal employment	–	–	–	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	dual	–	
High-skilled share of labour force	9.1	9.1	1.00	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	30.8	17.3	1.78	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	14.4	5.0	2.88				
Own-account workers	15.7	32.8	0.48				
Work, minutes per day	–	–	–				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	–	–	–				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	2.6	1.6	1.61
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.65	Primary education attainment, adults	97.3	98.7	0.99
Boards of publicly traded companies	–	–	–	Primary education attainment, 25-54	–	–	–
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.98	Primary education attainment, 65+	–	–	–
Firms with female top managers			0.40	Out-of-school youth	25.5	36.7	0.70
Employers	2.3	5.0	0.45	Secondary education attainment, adults	87.1	89.7	0.97
R&D personnel	–	–	–	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	–	–	–
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	–	–	–
Hold an account at a financial institution	18.9	17.9	1.05	Tertiary education attainment, adults	17.4	14.9	1.17
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	–	–	–
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	–	–	–
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	0.0	0.0	0.67
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	–	–	–
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	11.7	15.6	0.75				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1918	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			99	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.6	1.8	0.35
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Arts and Humanities	4.8	4.7	1.03
Election list quotas for women, national			30	Business, Admin. and Law	41.4	51.5	0.80
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	23.1	4.2	5.50
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.9	12.4	0.32
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Health and Welfare	11.6	5.5	2.13
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.1	3.3	0.64
Average length of single life	22.0	25.5	0.86	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	2.5	2.1	1.19
Proportion married by age 25	62.4	24.3	2.57	Services	1.5	7.9	0.18
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	7.7	6.6	1.16
Average number of children per woman			3.01	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			18.00	Mortality, children under age 5	1.6	2.1	¹ 0.75
Potential support ratio			15	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	13.6	16.5	¹ 0.82
Total dependency ratio			56	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.5	0.9	¹ 0.60
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.5	1.6	¹ 0.33
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.7	¹ 0.24

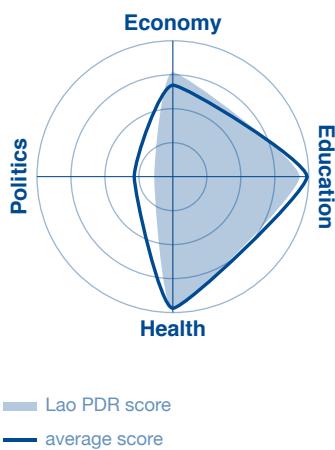
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Lao PDR

rank
out of 144 countries **64**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.703**



SCORE AT GLANCE

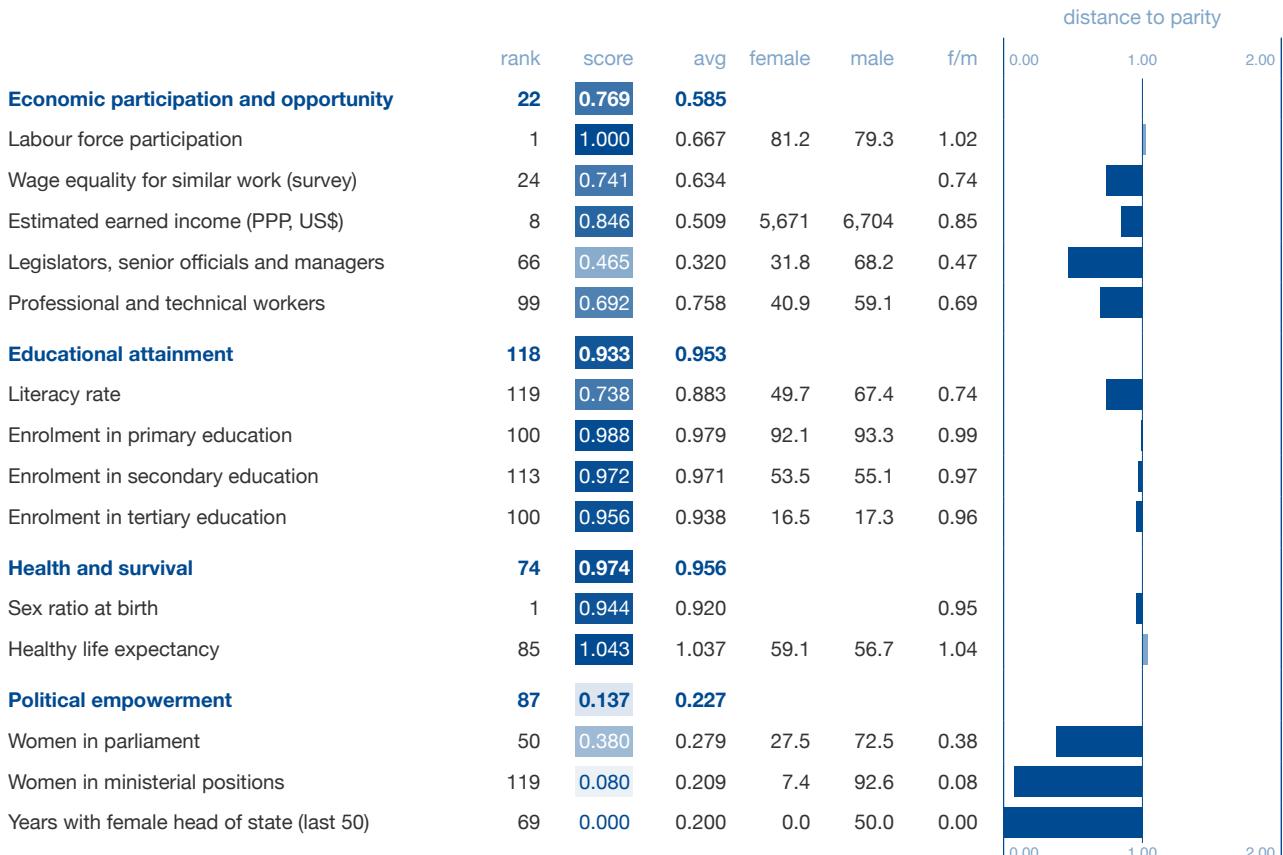


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	15.90
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	5,734.59
Total population (1,000s)	6,758.35
Population growth rate (%)	1.44
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	58.36

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	22	0.769
Educational attainment	—	—	118	0.933
Health and survival	—	—	74	0.974
Political empowerment	—	—	87	0.137
rank out of		115		144

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	5.9	4.3	1.36	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	105.0	3.0	
Unemployed adults	0.7	0.8	0.87	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	54.4	45.6	1.19	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	3.1	5.4	0.57	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	8.9	7.8	1.14	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	45.2	24.5	1.85				
Own-account workers	43.6	54.3	0.80				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	7.9	6.7	1.16
				Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Law mandates equal pay			no	Primary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.70	Out-of-school youth	49.8	43.2	1.15
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.76	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			0.83	Secondary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Employers	0.2	24.5	0.01	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	-	-	-
				Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes				
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	3.4	5.2	0.66
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Arts and Humanities	7.8	7.9	0.99
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	784.1	958.5	0.82	Business, Admin. and Law	48.9	48.1	1.02
				Education	25.9	15.3	1.70
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	2.3	10.8	0.21
Year women received right to vote			1958	Health and Welfare	5.0	2.9	1.72
Years since any women received voting rights			59	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.7	6.1	0.45
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	0.6	0.8	0.73
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Services	3.3	1.6	2.07
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	1.1	1.4	0.76
Voluntary political party quotas			-				
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health	female	male	value
				Mortality, children under age 5	5.1	6.5	¹ 0.78
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	13.7	12.1	¹ 1.13
Average length of single life	20.5	23.3	0.88	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	2.9	4.4	¹ 0.66
Proportion married by age 25	72.0	48.5	1.48	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.2	2.3	¹ 0.52
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.4	0.9	¹ 0.44
Average number of children per woman			2.70	Mortality, childbirth			-
Women's unmet demand for family planning			27.00	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Potential support ratio			16	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
Total dependency ratio			59	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

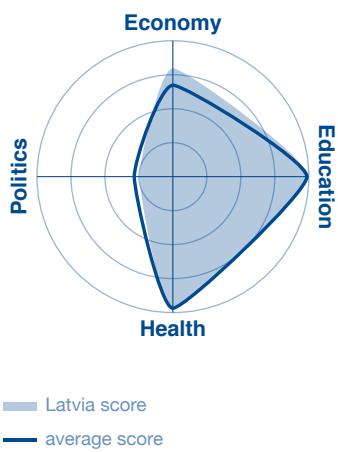
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Latvia

rank
out of 144 countries **20**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.756**



SCORE AT GLANCE

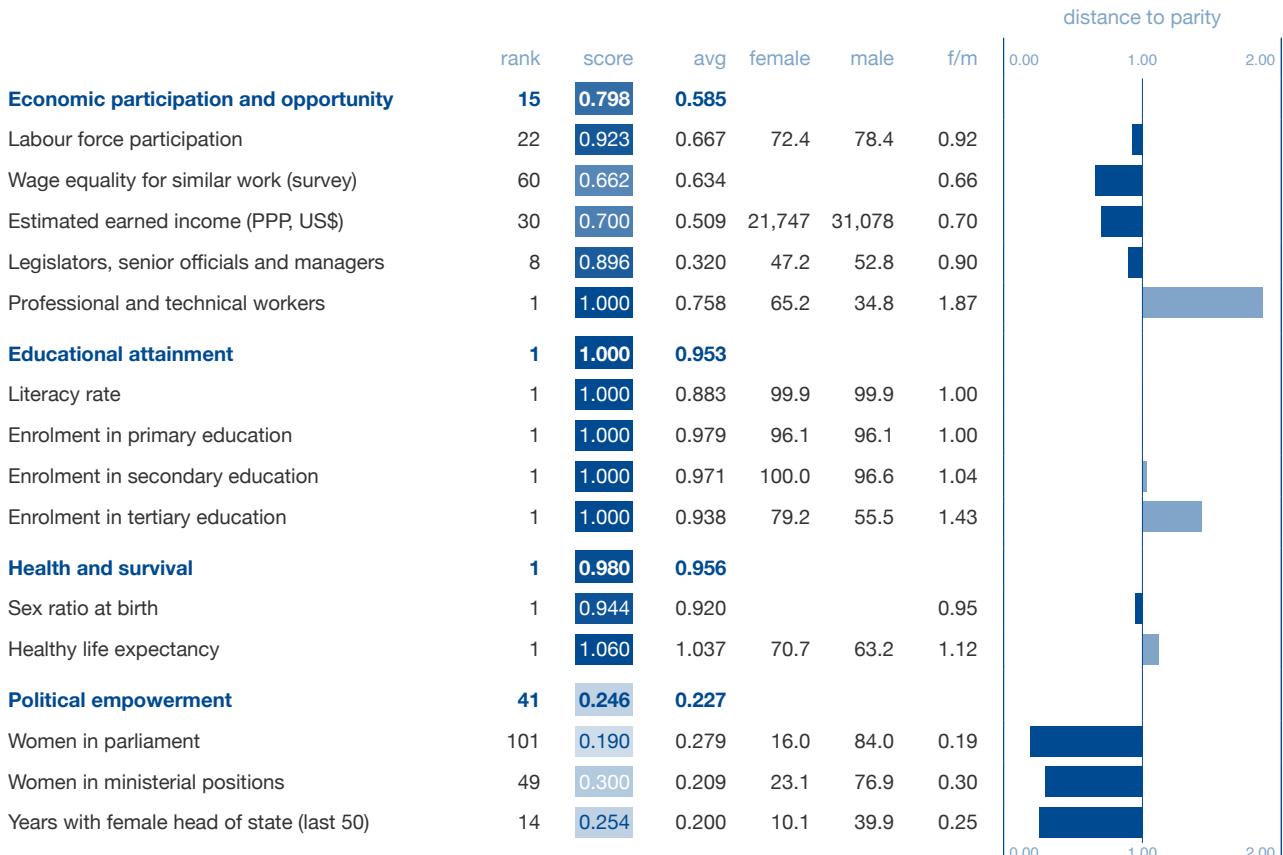


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	27.68
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	23,712.09
Total population (1,000s)	1,970.53
Population growth rate (%)	-1.09
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.85
Human Capital Index score	69.85

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	19	0.709	20	0.756
Economic participation and opportunity	20	0.705	15	0.798
Educational attainment	85	0.931	1	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	21	0.221	41	0.246
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			548
Youth not in employment or education	11.7	9.4	1.25	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	112.0	10.0	
Unemployed adults	8.4	10.9	0.77	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	80.0	80.0	
Discouraged job seekers	40.5	59.5	0.68	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	gov	
High-skilled share of labour force	22.7	12.3	1.85	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	19.7	10.4	1.89	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.7	1.0	0.64				
Own-account workers	6.7	8.9	0.76				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	3.1	3.4	0.92
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.75	Primary education attainment, adults	100.0	100.0	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	28.0	72.0	0.39	Primary education attainment, 25-54	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.57	Primary education attainment, 65+	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female top managers			0.46	Out-of-school youth	3.4	5.0	0.69
Employers	2.5	1.0	2.41	Secondary education attainment, adults	90.8	86.0	1.06
R&D personnel	50.6	49.4	1.02	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	98.6	97.8	1.01
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	95.3	96.1	0.99
Hold an account at a financial institution	90.2	90.3	1.00	Tertiary education attainment, adults	34.0	20.6	1.65
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	30.2	14.2	2.13
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	18.6	19.9	0.93
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.4	0.7	0.52
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	78.3	80.2	0.98
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.7	0.9	0.84				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1918	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.2	2.5	0.50
Years since any women received voting rights			99	Arts and Humanities	9.2	5.5	1.67
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Business, Admin. and Law	34.1	28.0	1.22
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	9.6	1.4	6.69
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.2	26.3	0.20
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Health and Welfare	18.6	5.3	3.52
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.4	10.1	0.14
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	3.2	4.1	0.78
Average length of single life	30.3	33.0	0.92	Services	6.7	10.9	0.61
Proportion married by age 25	11.1	4.2	2.64	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	11.1	5.8	1.92
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			1.54	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.79
Women's unmet demand for family planning			17.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	14.6	11.7	¹ 1.24
Potential support ratio			3	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.59
Total dependency ratio			53	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.3	0.7	¹ 0.42
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.4	¹ 0.25
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 18
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			32.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.10
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

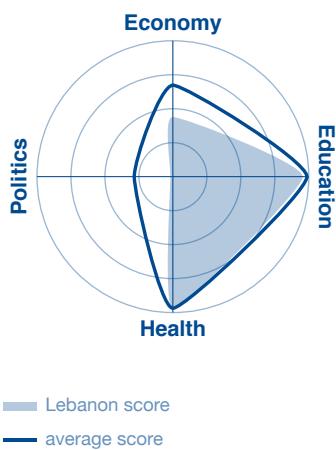
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Lebanon

rank
out of 144 countries **137**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.596**



SCORE AT GLANCE

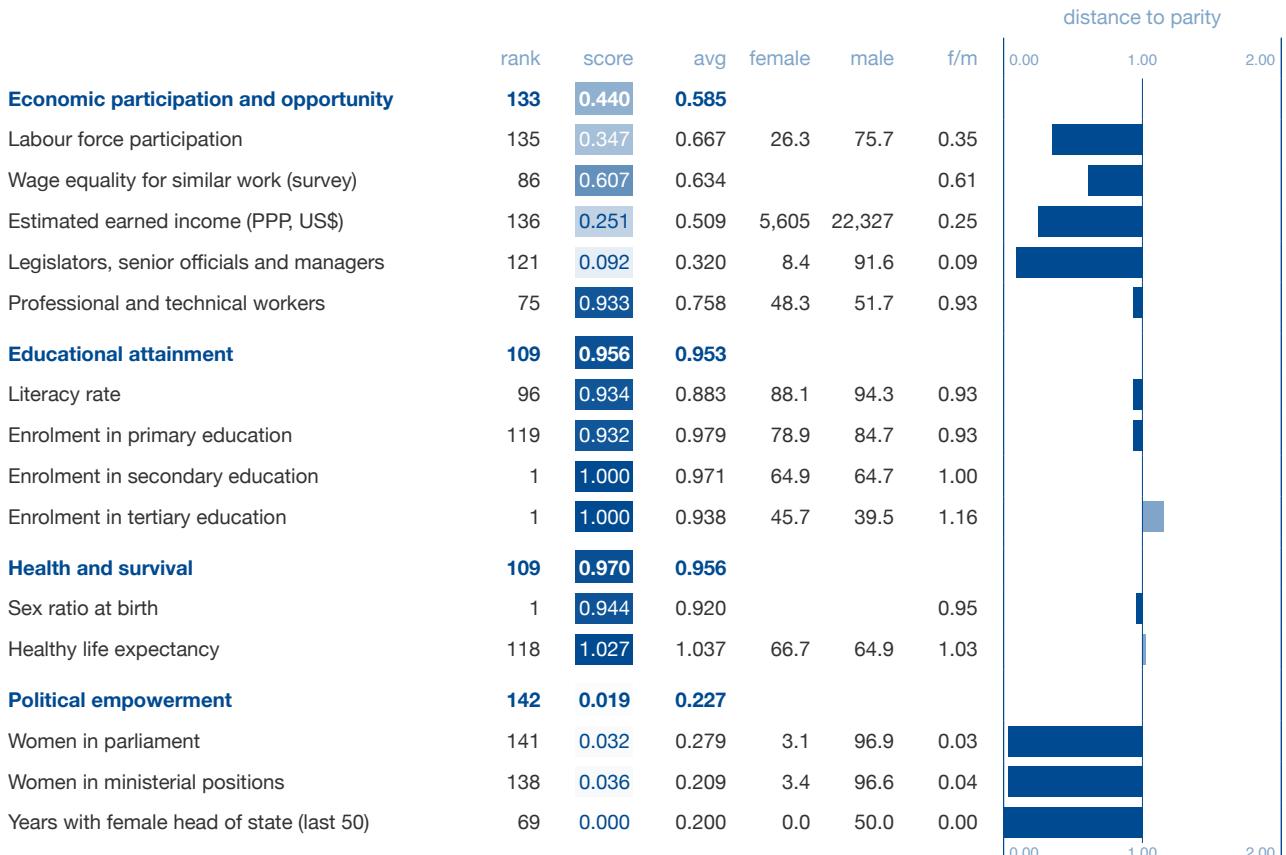


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	47.54
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	12,974.17
Total population (1,000s)	6,006.67
Population growth rate (%)	1.94
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	-

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	-	-	137	0.596
Educational attainment	-	-	133	0.440
Health and survival	-	-	109	0.956
Political empowerment	-	-	142	0.019
rank out of			115	144

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	27.3	16.0	1.71	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	70.0	-	
Unemployed adults	10.4	5.0	2.07	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	36.3	63.7	0.57	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	10.1	14.1	0.72	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	5.9	4.0	1.49				
Own-account workers	10.0	27.7	0.36				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	19.2	13.7	1.40
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.58	Primary education attainment, adults	74.7	82.5	0.91
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.77	Primary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			0.05	Out-of-school youth	33.6	33.9	0.99
Employers	1.7	4.0	0.44	Secondary education attainment, adults	32.5	33.4	0.97
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
				Secondary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	32.9	62.4	0.53	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	-	-	-
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part				
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1952	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.5	0.5	1.12
Years since any women received voting rights			65	Arts and Humanities	16.1	8.2	1.97
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	30.8	44.8	0.69
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	7.6	1.7	4.45
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	6.0	20.7	0.29
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Health and Welfare	14.3	7.2	1.99
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.1	3.2	0.34
				Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	10.9	6.4	1.70
Family	female	male	value	Services	0.5	0.6	0.86
Average length of single life	28.3	32.3	0.88	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	11.8	6.7	1.76
Proportion married by age 25	19.3	2.9	6.64	Health	female	male	value
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Mortality, children under age 5	0.4	0.4	¹ 0.87
Average number of children per woman			1.72	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	15.0	17.3	¹ 0.87
Women's unmet demand for family planning			12.00	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.57
Potential support ratio			8	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.7	1.4	¹ 0.52
Total dependency ratio			47	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.5	¹ 0.31
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 15
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			35.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

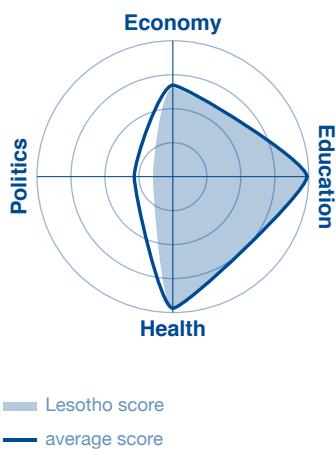
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Lesotho

rank
out of 144 countries **73**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.695**



SCORE AT GLANCE

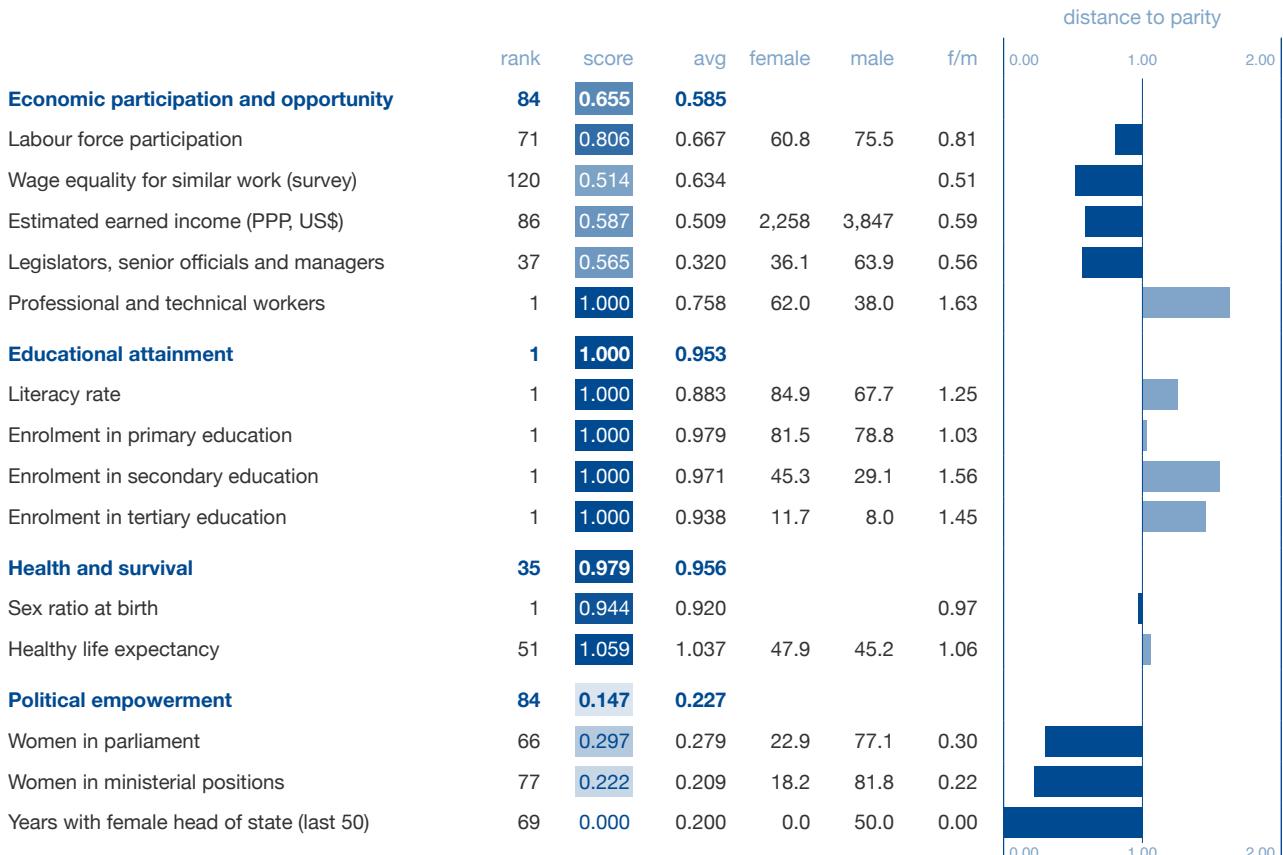


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	2.20
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	2,808.24
Total population (1,000s)	2,203.82
Population growth rate (%)	1.33
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.94
Human Capital Index score	46.88

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	43	0.681	73	0.695
Economic participation and opportunity	61	0.607	84	0.655
Educational attainment	1	1.000	1	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	35	0.979
Political empowerment	41	0.136	84	0.147
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



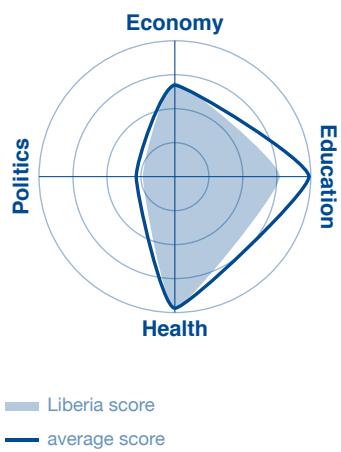
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	84.0	-	
Unemployed adults	27.2	22.1	1.23	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	2.5	2.0	1.27	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	3.7	4.1	0.90				
Own-account workers	16.7	10.8	1.54				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	17.7	20.8	0.85
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.47	Primary education attainment, adults	47.1	34.0	1.38
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	63.6	63.6	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.64	Primary education attainment, 65+	9.2	9.6	0.95
Firms with female top managers			0.57	Out-of-school youth	37.3	46.6	0.80
Employers	0.2	4.1	0.06	Secondary education attainment, adults	14.2	13.4	1.06
R&D personnel	40.3	59.7	0.68	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	20.4	16.0	1.28
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	2.0	3.5	0.56
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	1.6	1.2	1.27
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.2	0.7	0.22
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1965	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	4.8	5.5	0.87
Years since any women received voting rights			52	Arts and Humanities	8.1	9.1	0.89
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	35.7	35.0	1.02
Election list quotas for women, national			50	Education	27.6	16.8	1.65
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.9	21.3	0.28
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Health and Welfare	13.0	6.9	1.88
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.3	1.4	0.22
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	21.8	23.8	0.92
Average length of single life	24.4	28.5	0.86	Services	4.2	3.2	1.32
Proportion married by age 25	51.2	18.5	2.77	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	0.4	0.9	0.43
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			3.09	Mortality, children under age 5	2.5	3.0	
Women's unmet demand for family planning			23.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	4.5	3.3	
Potential support ratio			13	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	6.3	6.8	
Total dependency ratio			67	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.4	0.8	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.6	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, childbirth			

¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)



SCORE AT GLANCE

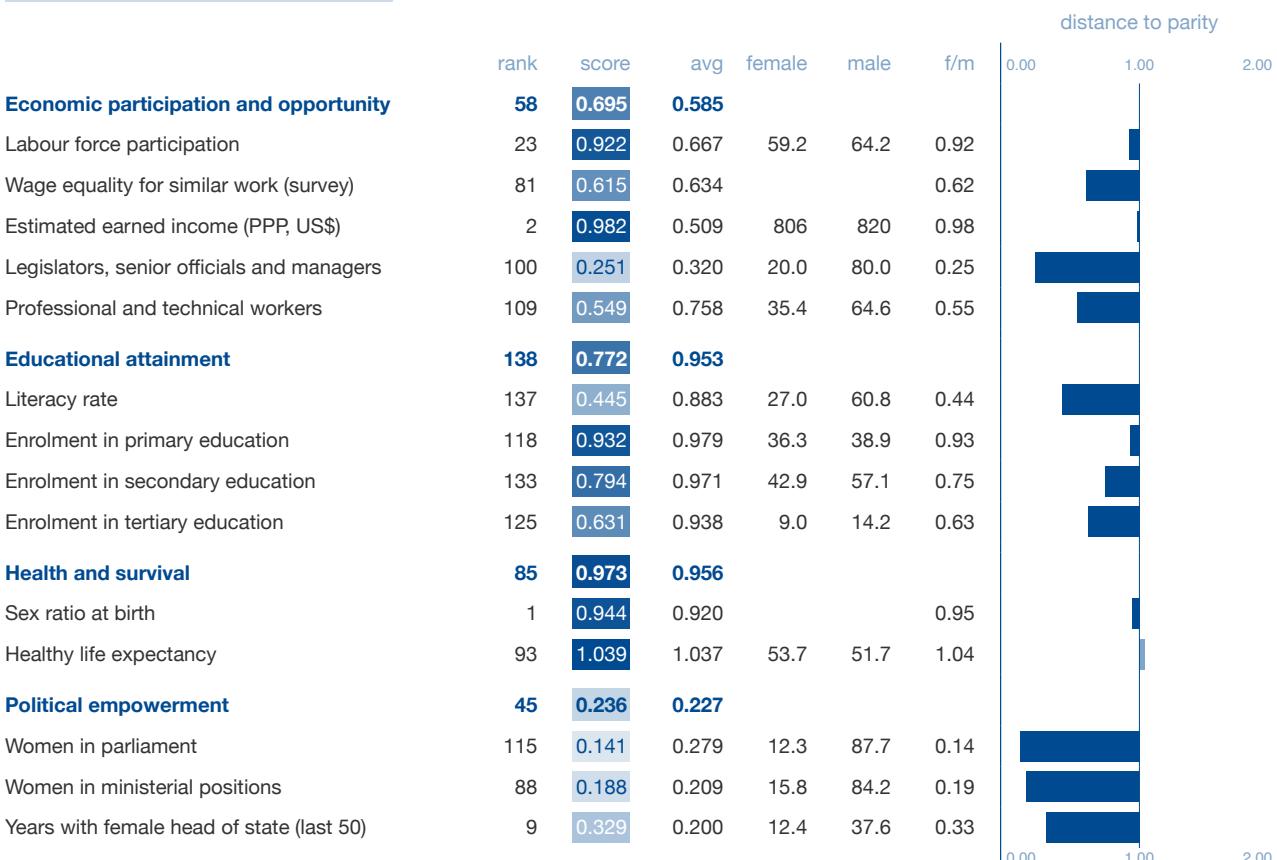


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	2.10
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	753.56
Total population (1,000s)	4,613.82
Population growth rate (%)	2.52
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human Capital Index score	48.86

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	-	-	107	0.669
Educational attainment	-	-	138	0.772
Health and survival	-	-	85	0.973
Political empowerment	-	-	45	0.236
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	24.4	13.8	1.76	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	90.0	-	
Unemployed adults	2.3	2.2	1.02	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	73.3	26.7	2.74	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	86.3	68.8	1.25	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	0.6	2.1	0.27	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	20.1	16.9	1.19	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	19.7	12.5	1.57				
Own-account workers	68.9	56.1	1.23				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	63.7	61.1	1.04
				Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 25-54	28.4	28.4	1.00
Law mandates equal pay			no	Primary education attainment, 65+	5.2	26.0	0.20
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.56	Out-of-school youth	-	-	-
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			1.13	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	13.2	32.6	0.41
Firms with female top managers			0.43	Secondary education attainment, 65+	2.5	14.6	0.17
Employers	1.8	12.5	0.14	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	2.2	3.7	0.60
				Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.5	3.1	0.18
Access to Assets	female	male	value	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes				
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.9	2.7	0.33
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Arts and Humanities	7.0	5.3	1.32
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.3	0.3	1.06	Business, Admin. and Law	12.9	12.6	1.02
				Education	4.2	6.2	0.68
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	8.3	18.9	0.44
Year women received right to vote			1946	Health and Welfare	22.5	30.4	0.74
Years since any women received voting rights			71	Information and Comm. Technologies	30.3	4.0	7.59
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.6	2.6	0.60
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Services	0.9	4.9	0.19
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	10.6	12.3	0.86
Voluntary political party quotas			no				
Seats held in upper house	3.6	96.4	0.04	Health	female	male	value
				Mortality, children under age 5	5.3	6.4	¹ 0.82
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	6.0	5.6	¹ 1.08
Average length of single life	23.2	26.4	0.88	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	5.7	7.8	¹ 0.73
Proportion married by age 25	58.8	23.9	2.46	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.1	2.0	¹ 0.56
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.6	¹ 0.27
Average number of children per woman			4.58	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 725
Women's unmet demand for family planning			36.00	Legislation on domestic violence			no
Potential support ratio			18	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			39.0
Total dependency ratio			82	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			61.10
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Antenatal care, at least four visits			78.10

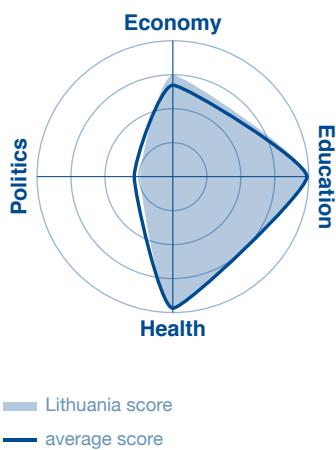
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Lithuania

rank
out of 144 countries **28**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.742**



SCORE AT GLANCE

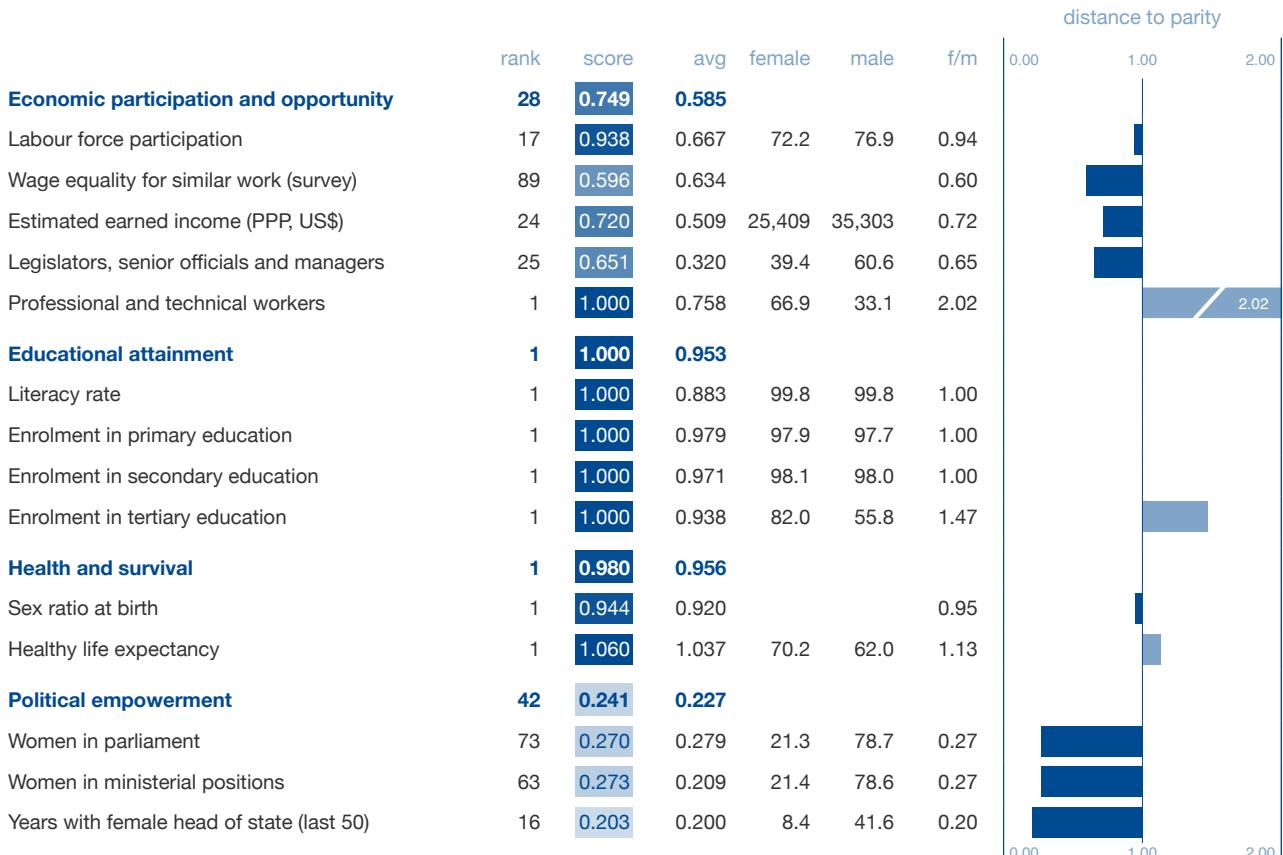


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	42.74
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	27,904.10
Total population (1,000s)	2,908.25
Population growth rate (%)	-0.72
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.85
Human Capital Index score	70.81

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	21	0.708	28	0.742
Economic participation and opportunity	15	0.713	28	0.749
Educational attainment	24	0.998	1	1.000
Health and survival	36	0.979	1	0.980
Political empowerment	39	0.140	42	0.241
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			309
Youth not in employment or education	9.3	9.1	1.03	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	126.0	30.0	
Unemployed adults	6.7	9.1	0.73	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	41.0	59.0	0.69	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	gov	
High-skilled share of labour force	25.6	16.3	1.57	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	19.0	9.2	2.08	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	1.1	0.7	1.48				
Own-account workers	7.0	11.2	0.63				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	0.1	1.1	0.12
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.69	Primary education attainment, adults	98.4	99.1	0.99
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	99.8	99.7	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.56	Primary education attainment, 65+	99.5	99.6	1.00
Firms with female top managers			0.27	Out-of-school youth	4.3	7.0	0.61
Employers	1.4	0.7	1.88	Secondary education attainment, adults	82.8	86.2	0.96
R&D personnel	54.0	46.0	1.17	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	98.8	96.8	1.02
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	75.6	79.4	0.95
Hold an account at a financial institution	77.9	77.9	1.00	Tertiary education attainment, adults	36.3	29.0	1.25
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	25.1	16.2	1.55
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	15.5	16.7	0.93
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.5	0.8	0.65
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	71.6	71.1	1.01
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.7	0.8	0.84				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1918	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.5	3.0	0.51
Years since any women received voting rights			99	Arts and Humanities	9.5	5.5	1.71
Number of female heads of state to date			3	Business, Admin. and Law	34.9	26.3	1.33
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	9.1	3.5	2.59
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	7.2	34.7	0.21
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health and Welfare	18.1	6.3	2.86
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.4	4.3	0.09
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	3.6	4.6	0.79
Average length of single life	30.0	32.7	0.92	Services	1.6	3.0	0.54
Proportion married by age 25	3.9	0.9	4.45	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	14.2	8.6	1.64
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30				
Average number of children per woman			1.65	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			18.00	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.80
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	18.9	18.5	¹ 1.02
Total dependency ratio			50	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.3	0.5	¹ 0.64
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.4	1.0	¹ 0.42
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.9	¹ 0.27
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 10
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			24.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

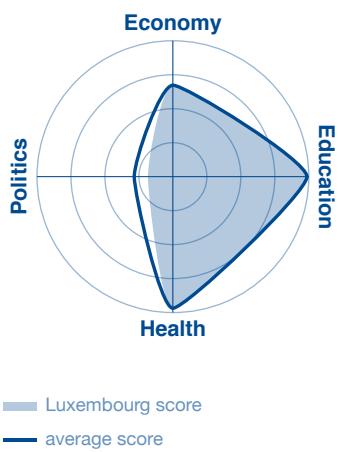
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Luxembourg

rank
out of 144 countries **59**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.706**



SCORE AT GLANCE

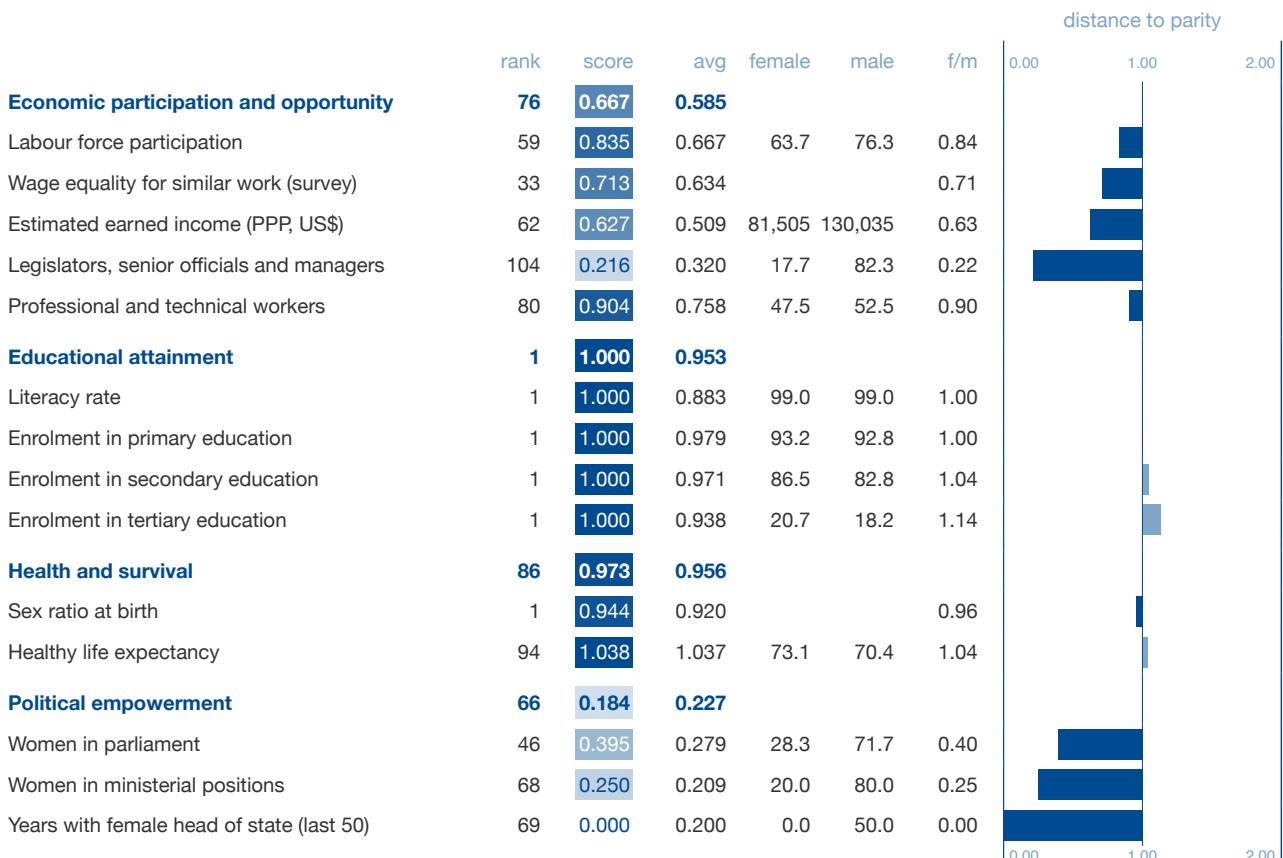


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	59.95
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	97,018.66
Total population (1,000s)	575.75
Population growth rate (%)	1.45
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	69.61

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	56	0.667	59	0.706
Economic participation and opportunity	76	0.560	76	0.667
Educational attainment	1	1.000	1	1.000
Health and survival	71	0.973	86	0.973
Political empowerment	44	0.135	66	0.184
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			180
Youth not in employment or education	5.7	6.6	0.86	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	112.0	2.0	
Unemployed adults	6.6	6.0	1.10	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	54.7	45.3	1.21	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	18.8	21.8	0.86	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	35.3	14.7	2.39	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	1.1	0.6	1.80				
Own-account workers	5.0	5.5	0.91				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	3.8	4.2	0.90
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.76	Primary education attainment, adults	94.9	95.2	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	13.0	87.0	0.15	Primary education attainment, 25-54	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Primary education attainment, 65+	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	16.7	20.0	0.84
Employers	2.6	0.6	4.24	Secondary education attainment, adults	75.7	83.4	0.91
R&D personnel	22.1	77.9	0.28	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	78.1	80.3	0.97
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	50.7	66.8	0.76
Hold an account at a financial institution	96.7	95.6	1.01	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	24.0	24.2	0.99
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	9.2	18.5	0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	95.8	98.9	0.97
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	3.1	3.9	0.78				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1919	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.4	0.4	0.85
Years since any women received voting rights			98	Arts and Humanities	9.5	5.8	1.64
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	37.1	41.4	0.90
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	29.3	21.8	1.34
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	2.6	9.2	0.28
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health and Welfare	8.8	2.9	3.05
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.7	7.2	0.10
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	3.7	5.9	0.64
Average length of single life	27.9	30.4	0.92	Services	3.9	0.6	6.73
Proportion married by age 25	17.4	8.0	2.19	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	8.4	5.6	1.49
Mean age of women at birth of first child			32	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			1.57	Mortality, children under age 5	0.0	0.0	¹ 0.81
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	1.6	1.6	¹ 1.03
Potential support ratio			5	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.0	0.0	¹ 1.10
Total dependency ratio			44	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.85
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.0	¹ 0.49
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 10
			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			22.0
			yes	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.90
			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			97.30

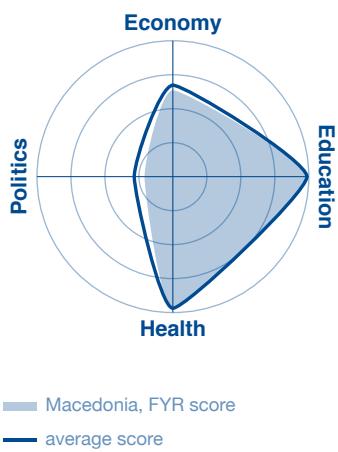
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Macedonia, FYR

rank
out of 144 countries **67**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.702**



SCORE AT GLANCE

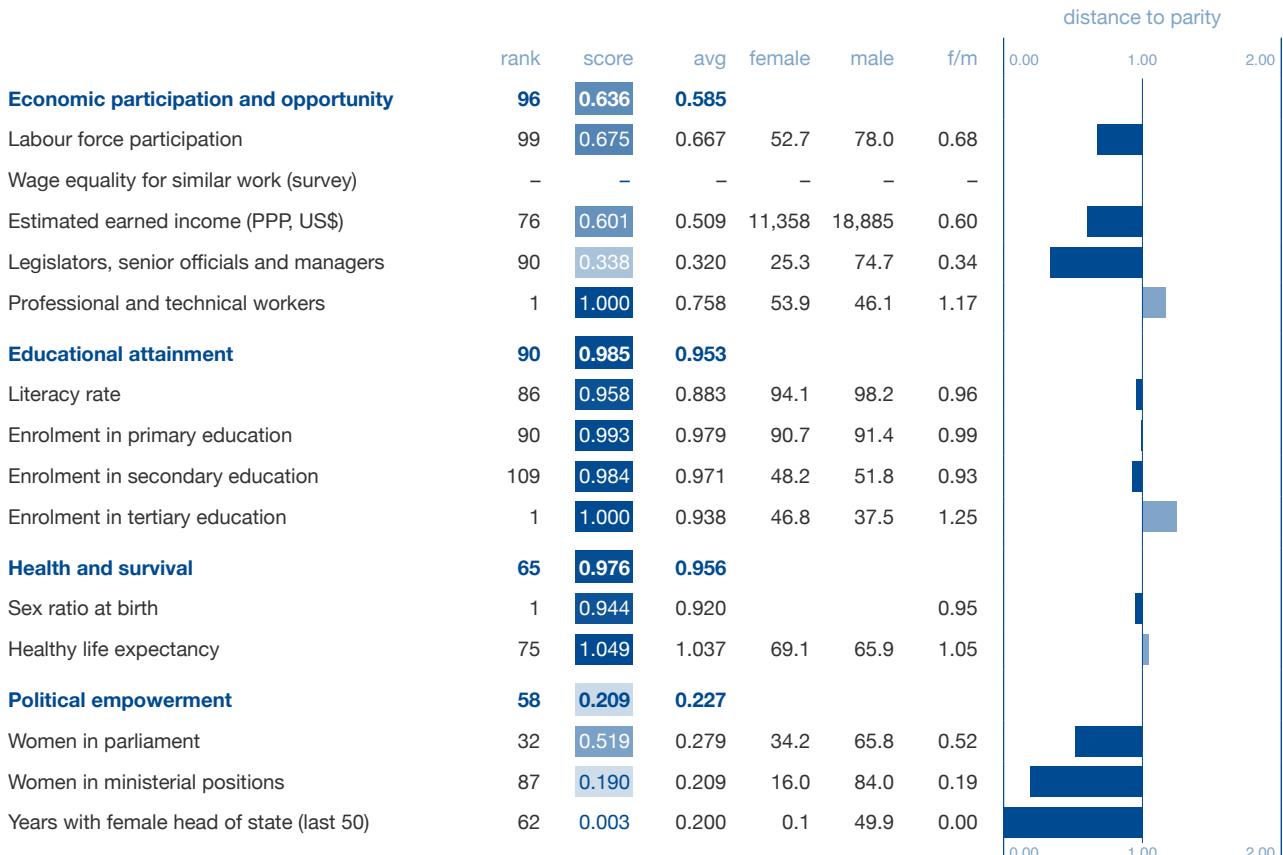


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	10.90
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	13,054.78
Total population (1,000s)	2,081.21
Population growth rate (%)	0.09
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	-

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	31	0.671	96	0.636
Educational attainment	64	0.985	90	0.985
Health and survival	101	0.964	65	0.976
Political empowerment	28	0.173	58	0.209
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			0
Youth not in employment or education	24.9	24.5	1.02	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	270.0	-	
Unemployed adults	22.7	24.4	0.93	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	48.4	51.6	0.94	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	13.1	11.7	1.11	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	8.9	5.9	1.52	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	10.1	4.2	2.39				
Own-account workers	6.9	17.2	0.40				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	9.3	8.6	1.07
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² -	Primary education attainment, adults	72.0	85.3	0.84
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.43	Primary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			0.35	Out-of-school youth	30.4	26.7	1.14
Employers	2.8	4.2	0.66	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	51.1	48.9	1.05	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	64.0	79.7	0.80	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	-	-	-
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	-	-	-
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	30.0	32.9	0.91				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1946	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			71	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.4	3.0	0.47
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Arts and Humanities	13.1	8.1	1.62
Election list quotas for women, national			33	Business, Admin. and Law	37.0	36.8	1.00
Election list quotas for women, local			33	Education	8.2	3.5	2.30
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	9.8	17.2	0.57
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	11.6	4.9	2.38
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	3.0	9.9	0.30
Average length of single life	22.9	26.7	0.86	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	3.1	2.2	1.44
Proportion married by age 25	-	-	-	Services	4.8	9.9	0.48
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	7.6	4.5	1.70
Average number of children per woman			1.53	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			34.00	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.1	
Potential support ratio			5	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	9.3	9.8	
Total dependency ratio			42	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.0	0.0	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.1	0.3	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.2	
				Mortality, childbirth			
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			18.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

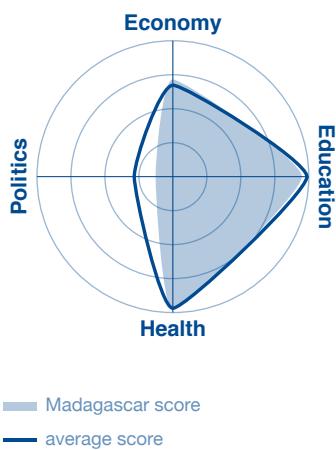
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Madagascar

rank
out of 144 countries **80**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.692**



SCORE AT GLANCE

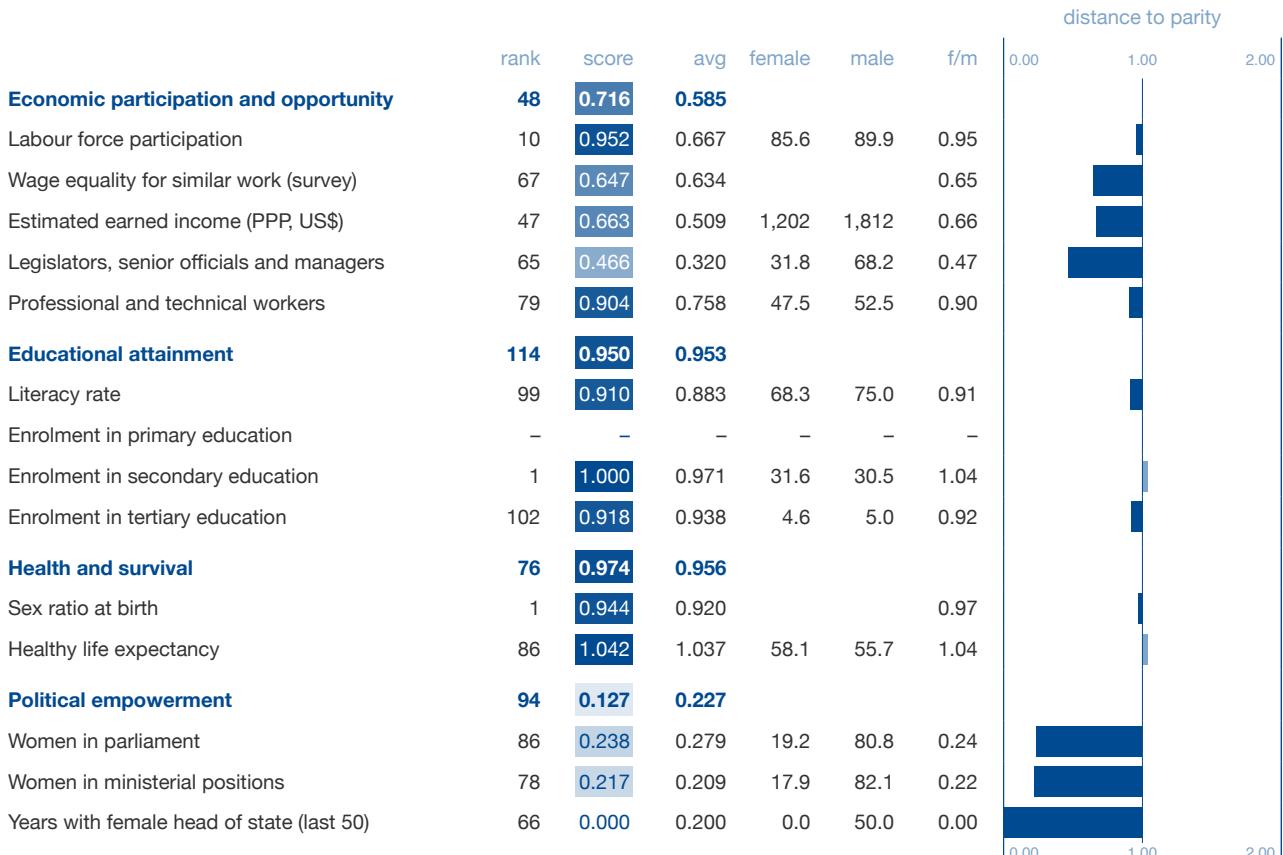


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	9.99
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	1,396.09
Total population (1,000s)	24,894.55
Population growth rate (%)	2.69
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	51.96

Global Gender Gap score			rank out of	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	84	0.639	80	0.692
Economic participation and opportunity	71	0.578	48	0.716
Educational attainment	76	0.960	114	0.950
Health and survival	49	0.978	76	0.974
Political empowerment	104	0.038	94	0.127
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	4.3	3.3	1.29	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	98.0	-	
Unemployed adults	0.6	0.6	1.11	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	56.8	43.2	1.31	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	dual	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	1.9	2.9	0.67	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	34.3	22.1	1.56	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	59.4	23.5	2.52				
Own-account workers	30.6	57.8	0.53				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills			
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	22.4	22.7	0.99
				Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 25-54	80.2	82.5	0.97
Law mandates equal pay			no	Primary education attainment, 65+	58.5	73.5	0.80
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.58	Out-of-school youth	78.0	73.2	1.07
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.71	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	36.0	36.0	1.00
Firms with female top managers			0.39	Secondary education attainment, 65+	16.5	27.0	0.61
Employers	2.0	23.5	0.08	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	35.8	64.2	0.56	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	3.6	4.7	0.76
				Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	2.1	4.1	0.51
Access to Assets	female	male	value	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	5.5	6.0	0.92	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes				
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Graduates by Degree Type			
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.0	1.3	0.82
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Arts and Humanities	9.1	6.0	1.51
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	116.3	167.6	0.69	Business, Admin. and Law	48.3	42.6	1.13
				Education	1.0	1.3	0.76
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	2.2	7.3	0.31
Year women received right to vote			1959	Health and Welfare	9.9	5.6	1.76
Years since any women received voting rights			58	Information and Comm. Technologies	4.9	9.8	0.50
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	8.4	11.3	0.74
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Services	1.5	0.7	2.10
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	13.6	14.1	0.96
Voluntary political party quotas			-				
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health			
				Mortality, children under age 5	18.1	22.2	¹ 0.81
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	32.6	35.4	¹ 0.92
Average length of single life	20.0	22.4	0.89	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	17.3	21.3	¹ 0.81
Proportion married by age 25	76.1	45.0	1.69	Mortality, accidental injuries	4.6	9.2	¹ 0.50
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.6	2.3	¹ 0.27
Average number of children per woman			4.18	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 353
Women's unmet demand for family planning			19.00	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Potential support ratio			19	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
Total dependency ratio			79	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			44.30
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Antenatal care, at least four visits			51.10

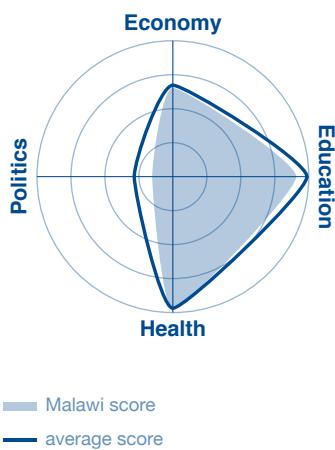
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Malawi

rank
out of 144 countries **101**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.672**



SCORE AT GLANCE

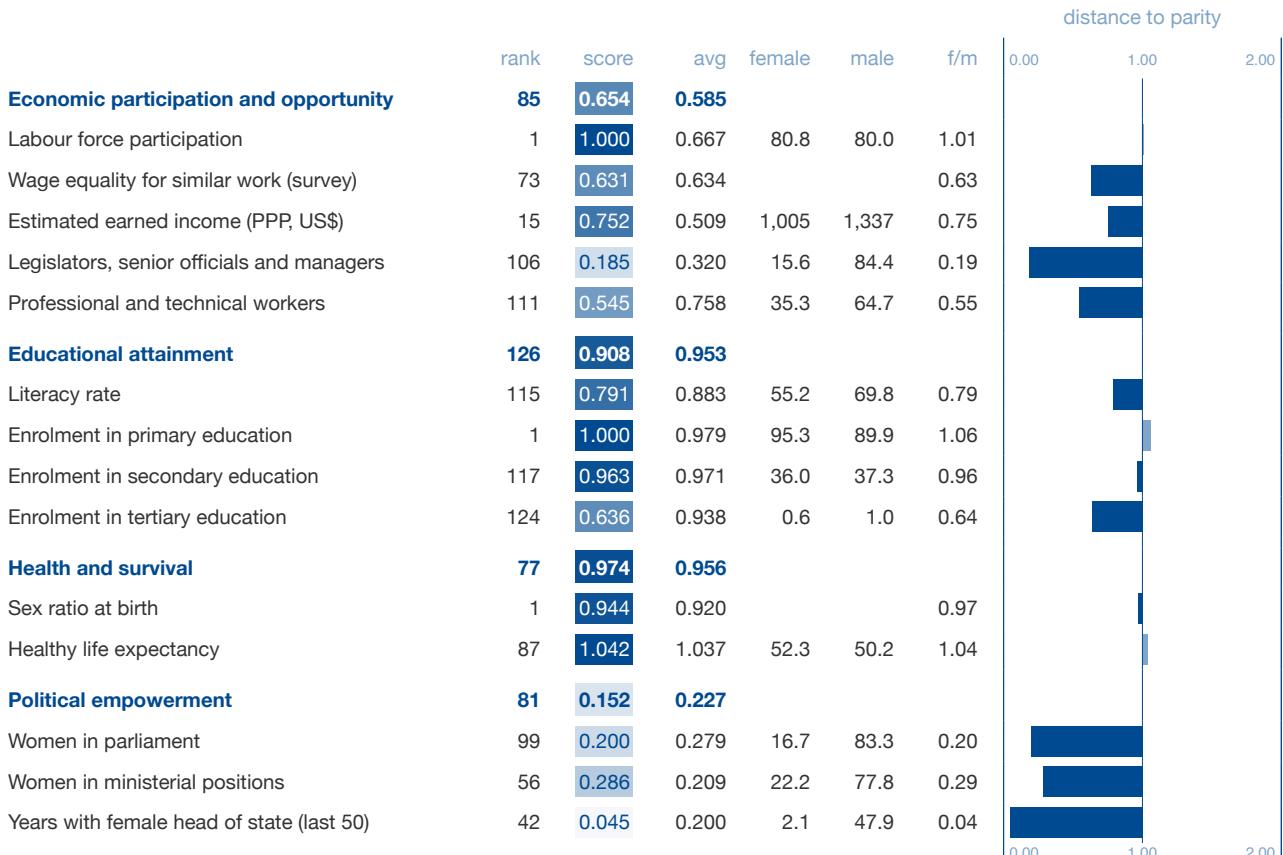


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	5.44
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	1,083.97
Total population (1,000s)	18,091.58
Population growth rate (%)	2.90
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human Capital Index score	52.32

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	81	0.644	101	0.672
Economic participation and opportunity	36	0.665	85	0.654
Educational attainment	96	0.860	126	0.908
Health and survival	106	0.960	77	0.974
Political empowerment	68	0.090	81	0.152
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	56.0	-	
Unemployed adults	6.9	4.9	1.40	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	59.9	40.1	1.49	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	0.8	2.0	0.43	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	47.1	35.8	1.32	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	7.6	5.5	1.37				
Own-account workers	55.8	47.9	1.17				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	4.1	9.5	0.43
				Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 25-54	72.2	84.4	0.86
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Primary education attainment, 65+	32.9	64.7	0.51
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.56	Out-of-school youth	60.3	52.6	1.15
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.39	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	14.5	28.5	0.51
Firms with female top managers			0.17	Secondary education attainment, 65+	2.0	9.9	0.20
Employers	0.7	5.5	0.13	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	17.7	82.3	0.22	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	1.0	1.7	0.57
				Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.2	1.0	0.26
Access to Assets	female	male	value	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	13.0	19.5	0.67	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part				
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	13.7	16.1	0.85
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
				Education	-	-	-
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	19.9	37.6	0.53
Year women received right to vote			1961	Health and Welfare	25.2	5.9	4.30
Years since any women received voting rights			56	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Services	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	41.2	40.4	1.02
Voluntary political party quotas			yes				
Seats held in upper house	11.1	88.9	0.12	Health	female	male	value
				Mortality, children under age 5	18.3	21.6	¹ 0.85
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	24.0	23.9	¹ 1.00
Average length of single life	19.8	24.6	0.80	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	29.4	31.5	¹ 0.94
Proportion married by age 25	81.4	40.4	2.01	Mortality, accidental injuries	4.1	7.4	¹ 0.55
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.3	0.9	¹ 0.33
Average number of children per woman			4.57	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 634
Women's unmet demand for family planning			26.00	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Potential support ratio			18	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			31.0
Total dependency ratio			90	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			44.70

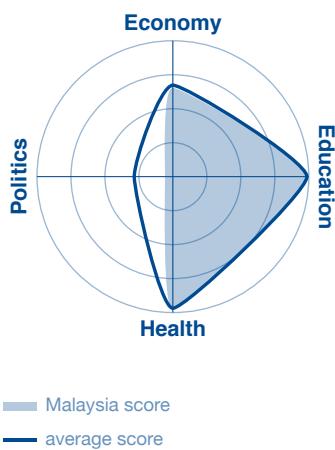
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Malaysia

rank
out of 144 countries **104**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.670**



SCORE AT GLANCE

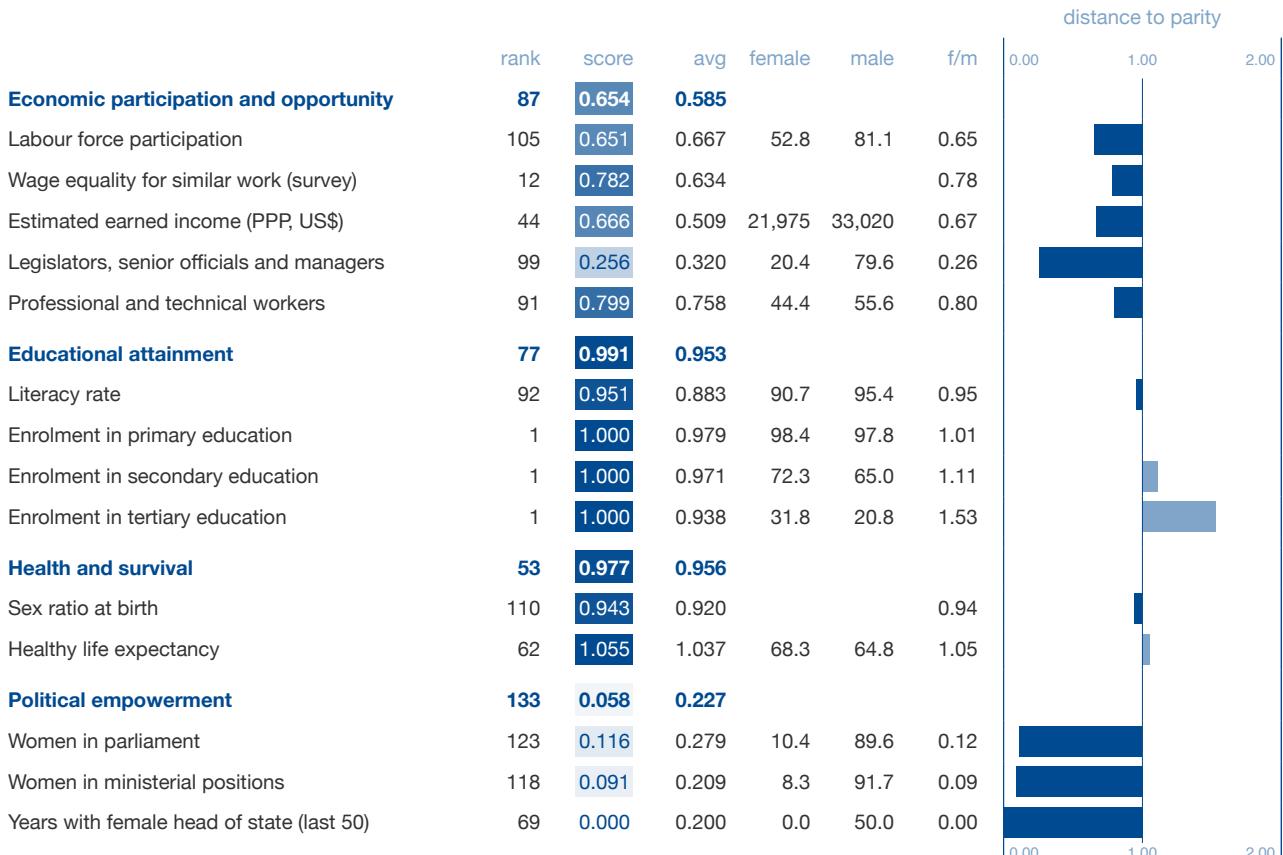


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	296.36
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	25,660.46
Total population (1,000s)	31,187.27
Population growth rate (%)	1.45
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.07
Human Capital Index score	68.29

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	68	0.592	87	0.654
Educational attainment	63	0.985	77	0.991
Health and survival	80	0.970	53	0.977
Political empowerment	90	0.056	133	0.058
rank out of		115		144

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	1.6	0.9	1.93	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	60.0	-	
Unemployed adults	3.4	2.9	1.16	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	44.7	55.3	0.81	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	11.8	11.7	1.01	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	8.2	3.9	2.11	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	7.7	2.3	3.28				
Own-account workers	17.4	18.1	0.96				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	1.6	2.2	0.76
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.78	Primary education attainment, adults	88.0	94.4	0.93
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	95.6	96.2	0.99
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.34	Primary education attainment, 65+	60.9	83.5	0.73
Firms with female top managers			0.36	Out-of-school youth	35.6	46.2	0.77
Employers	1.4	2.3	0.62	Secondary education attainment, adults	49.7	52.1	0.96
R&D personnel	47.8	52.2	0.91	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	83.4	83.7	1.00
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	18.6	36.3	0.51
Hold an account at a financial institution	78.1	83.0	0.94	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	20.3	17.8	1.14
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	2.1	5.9	0.36
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	69.0	73.0	0.95
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	2.4	2.5	0.96				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1957	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			60	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.6	1.8	0.92
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	6.6	5.7	1.16
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	24.7	13.3	1.85
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	21.6	11.4	1.90
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	15.7	42.0	0.37
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	4.7	2.5	1.88
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	3.6	4.4	0.82
Average length of single life	25.7	28.0	0.92	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	7.2	5.5	1.31
Proportion married by age 25	32.9	24.2	1.36	Services	3.2	4.4	0.74
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	10.6	8.9	1.18
Average number of children per woman			2.04	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			9.00	Mortality, children under age 5	1.6	2.1	¹ 0.76
Potential support ratio			11	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	46.7	60.1	¹ 0.78
Total dependency ratio			44	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	2.3	9.6	¹ 0.24
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Mortality, accidental injuries	2.4	8.3	¹ 0.29
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.7	2.2	¹ 0.30

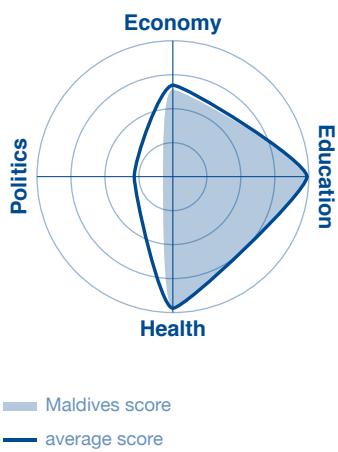
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Maldives

rank
out of 144 countries **106**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.669**



SCORE AT GLANCE

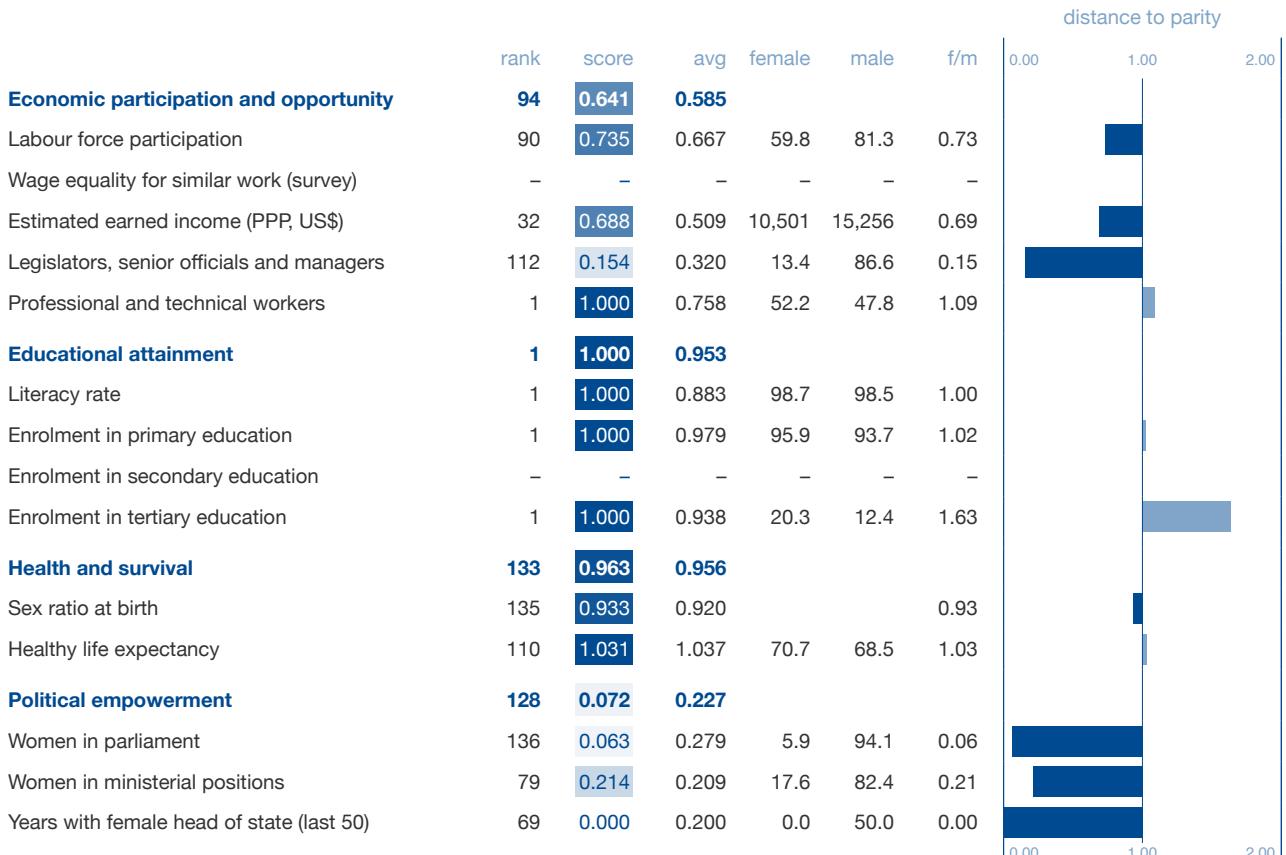


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	3.59
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	12,235.55
Total population (1,000s)	427.76
Population growth rate (%)	2.10
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.31
Human Capital Index score	—

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	106	0.669
Educational attainment	—	—	1	1.000
Health and survival	—	—	133	0.963
Political empowerment	—	—	128	0.072
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			0
Youth not in employment or education	77.4	32.9	2.35	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	60.0	3.0	
Unemployed adults	5.9	4.8	1.23	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	69.1	30.9	2.24	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	0.7	1.2	0.59	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	28.4	5.8	4.91	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	8.9	2.9	3.06				
Own-account workers	28.0	11.8	2.37				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	4.0	6.3	0.64
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² -	Primary education attainment, adults	35.0	42.9	0.82
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	87.1	88.8	0.98
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Primary education attainment, 65+	26.6	5.4	4.95
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	31.1	34.0	0.92
Employers	1.3	2.9	0.44	Secondary education attainment, adults	4.1	6.4	0.63
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	72.0	76.4	0.94
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	21.4	0.9	22.51
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			-	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	2.4	3.6	0.66
Inheritance rights for daughters			-	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.1	0.2	0.65
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			-	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			-	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	6.5	9.2	0.71				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1932	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			85	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Average length of single life	21.8	25.7	0.85	Services	-	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	-	-	-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29				
Average number of children per woman			2.09	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, children under age 5	0.0	0.0	1 0.73
Potential support ratio			18	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	0.4	0.5	1 0.70
Total dependency ratio			38	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.0	0.0	1 0.51
Parity of parental rights in marriage			-	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.0	0.1	1 0.53
Parity of parental rights after divorce			-	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.0	1 0.51
				Mortality, childbirth			1 68
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			95.50
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			85.10

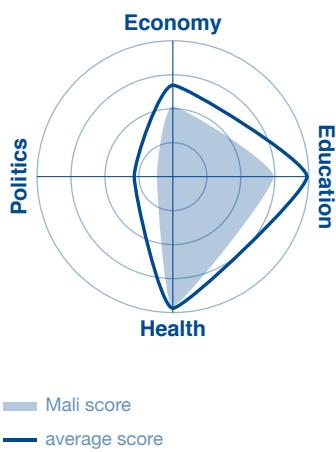
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Mali

rank
out of 144 countries **139**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.583**



SCORE AT GLANCE

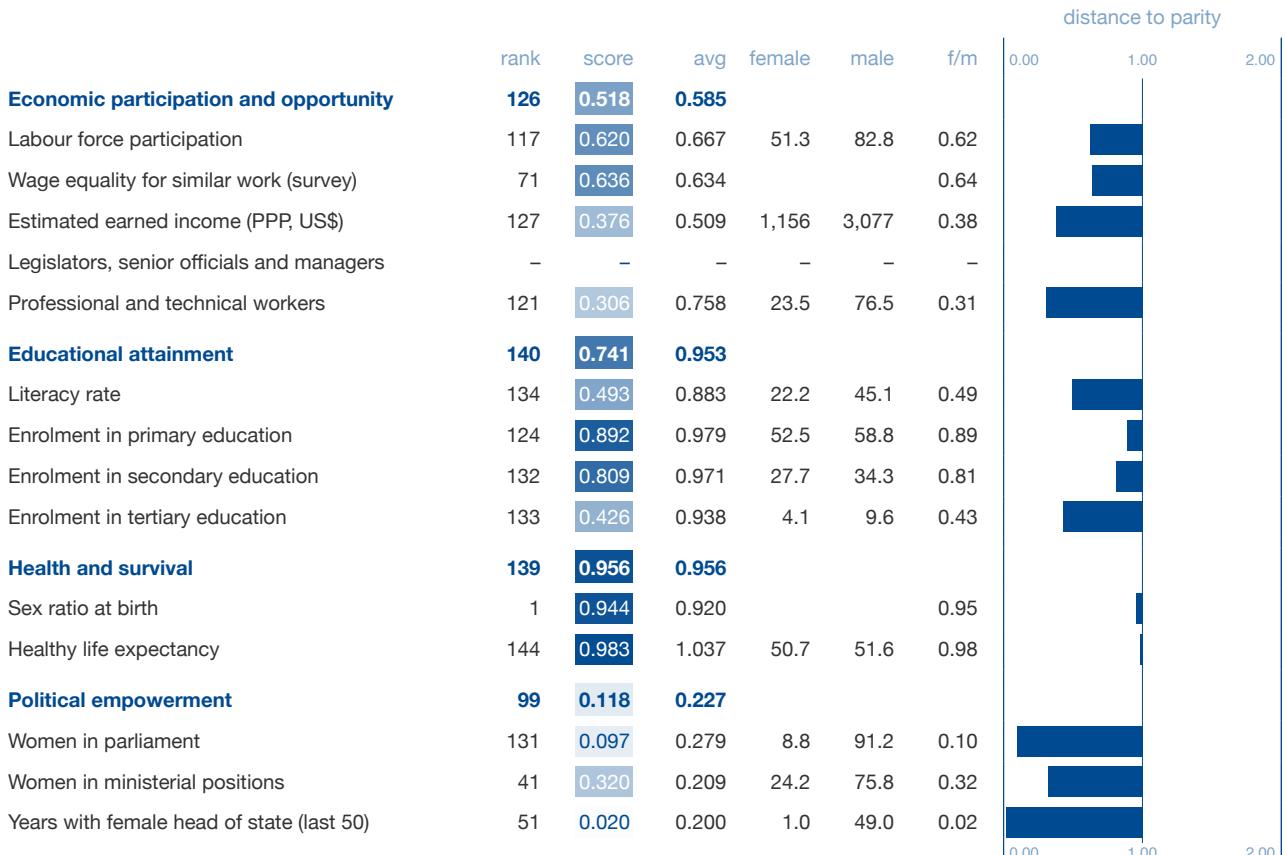


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	14.05
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	1,962.69
Total population (1,000s)	17,994.84
Population growth rate (%)	2.98
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	46.02

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	35	0.665	126	0.518
Educational attainment	111	0.674	140	0.741
Health and survival	91	0.968	139	0.956
Political empowerment	67	0.091	99	0.118
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	33.8	14.9	2.27	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	98.0	3.0	
Unemployed adults	10.1	5.4	1.86	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	96.9	88.0	1.10	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	gov	
High-skilled share of labour force	0.3	1.3	0.25	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	96.4	95.1	1.01	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	27.9	29.4	0.95				
Own-account workers	67.4	56.5	1.19				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	42.7	36.0	1.19
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.54	Primary education attainment, adults	16.1	28.7	0.56
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	25.0	38.7	0.65
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.18	Primary education attainment, 65+	2.5	9.8	0.26
Firms with female top managers			0.13	Out-of-school youth	75.4	67.7	1.11
Employers	0.1	29.4	0.00	Secondary education attainment, adults	3.5	8.9	0.39
R&D personnel	16.3	83.7	0.20	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	11.3	22.5	0.50
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	1.4	4.8	0.29
Hold an account at a financial institution	10.5	16.1	0.66	Tertiary education attainment, adults	0.7	2.7	0.24
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	1.9	5.0	0.38
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.5	1.4	0.35
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	45.8	74.4	0.62				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1956	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.5	1.2	1.24
Years since any women received voting rights			61	Arts and Humanities	9.3	10.9	0.85
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Business, Admin. and Law	60.6	51.0	1.19
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	8.2	5.6	1.47
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	1.1	3.6	0.32
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health and Welfare	8.0	8.5	0.93
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.4	1.1	0.34
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	3.7	9.5	0.39
Average length of single life	19.0	25.9	0.73	Services	-	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	86.2	20.3	4.25	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	5.1	5.5	0.92
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29				
Average number of children per woman			6.06	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			28.00	Mortality, children under age 5	38.5	44.9	¹ 0.86
Potential support ratio			20	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	30.4	23.8	¹ 1.28
Total dependency ratio			101	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	27.6	28.3	¹ 0.98
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, accidental injuries	5.3	8.6	¹ 0.62
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.9	2.3	¹ 0.41
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 587
				Legislation on domestic violence			no
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			41.20

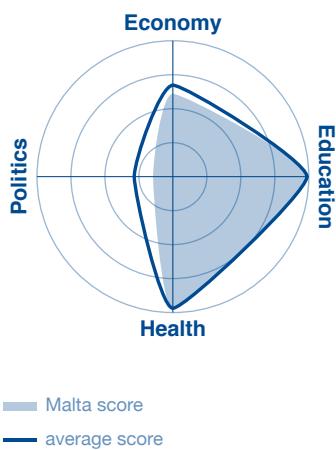
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Malta

rank
out of 144 countries **93**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.682**



SCORE AT GLANCE

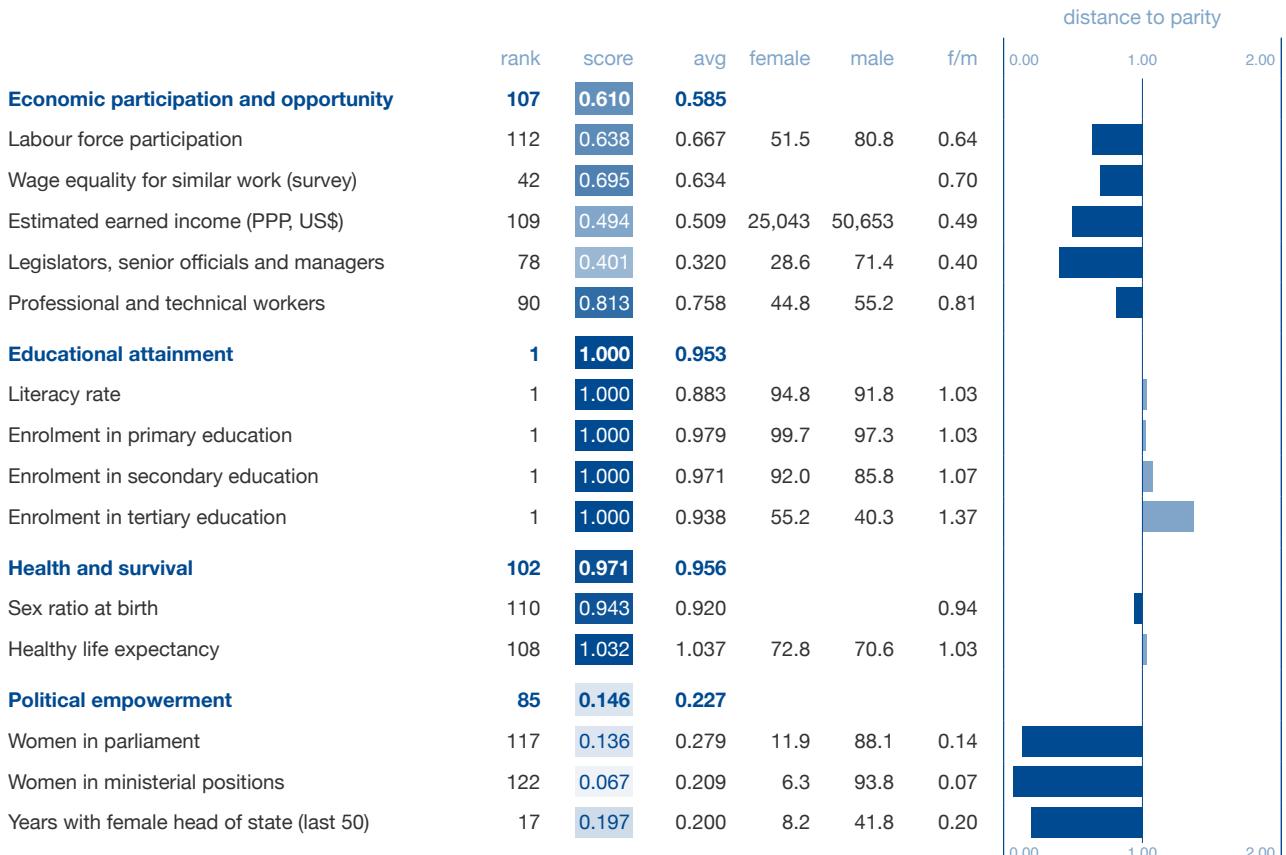


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	10.95
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	35,694.04
Total population (1,000s)	429.36
Population growth rate (%)	0.38
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	66.13

Global Gender Gap score			rank out of	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	71	0.652	93	0.682
Economic participation and opportunity	91	0.510	107	0.610
Educational attainment	26	0.998	1	1.000
Health and survival	65	0.974	102	0.971
Political empowerment	48	0.126	85	0.146
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			0
Youth not in employment or education	11.1	9.6	1.15	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	126.0	1.0	
Unemployed adults	5.2	4.4	1.20	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	82.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	81.3	0.0	–	Provider of parental leave benefits			–
Workers in informal employment	–	–	–	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	dual	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	12.5	12.3	1.02	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	28.9	11.2	2.58	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.1	0.0	–				
Own-account workers	4.5	11.7	0.38				
Work, minutes per day	–	–	–				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	–	–	–				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	0.2	2.7	0.09
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.66	Primary education attainment, adults	98.5	99.2	0.99
Boards of publicly traded companies	–	–	–	Primary education attainment, 25-54	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			–	Primary education attainment, 65+	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female top managers			–	Out-of-school youth	7.2	17.1	0.42
Employers	1.6	0.0	–	Secondary education attainment, adults	35.5	38.4	0.92
R&D personnel	28.5	71.5	0.40	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	91.9	92.2	1.00
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	33.9	49.0	0.69
Hold an account at a financial institution	95.6	97.1	0.98	Tertiary education attainment, adults	12.9	13.7	0.94
Women's access to financial services			–	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	18.2	18.6	0.98
Inheritance rights for daughters			–	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	5.2	7.9	0.66
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			–	PhD graduates	0.2	0.4	0.39
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			–	Individuals using the internet	74.8	77.5	0.97
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	1.4	1.7	0.82				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1947	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.2	0.2	1.02
Years since any women received voting rights			70	Arts and Humanities	14.0	11.7	1.20
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Business, Admin. and Law	27.8	25.2	1.10
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Education	14.5	6.6	2.20
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.2	13.4	0.24
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health and Welfare	17.0	8.1	2.09
Seats held in upper house	30.0	70.0	0.43	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.8	15.4	0.18
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	7.4	9.8	0.76
Average length of single life	28.0	30.3	0.92	Services	2.1	0.8	2.52
Proportion married by age 25	10.3	3.7	2.82	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	9.4	7.0	1.35
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30				
Average number of children per woman			1.46	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			–	Mortality, children under age 5	0.0	0.0	¹ 0.81
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	1.5	1.5	¹ 0.98
Total dependency ratio			50	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.0	0.0	¹ 0.99
Parity of parental rights in marriage			–	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.0	0.1	¹ 0.44
Parity of parental rights after divorce			–	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.0	¹ 0.21

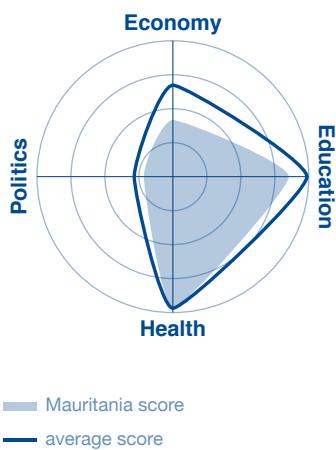
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Mauritania

rank
out of 144 countries **132**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.614**



SCORE AT GLANCE

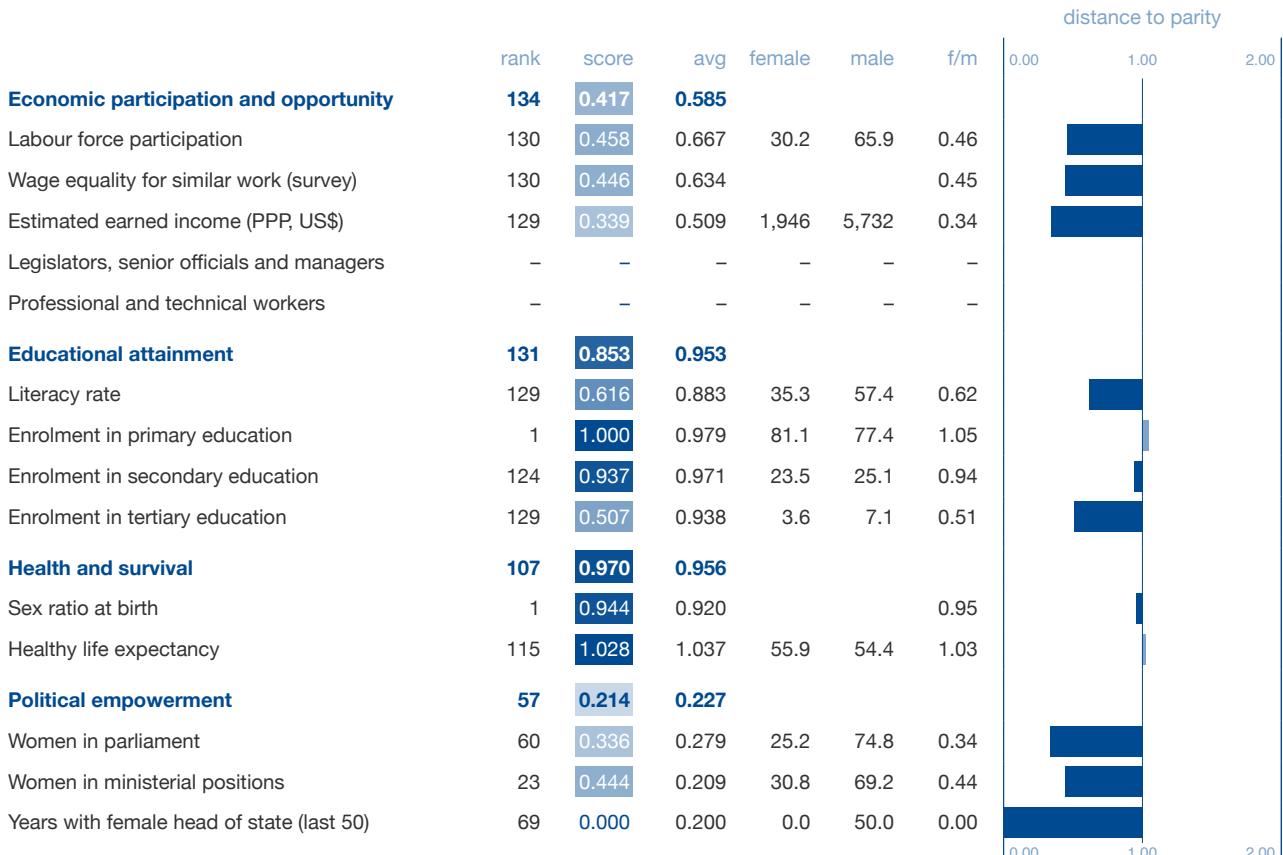


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	4.63
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	3,572.28
Total population (1,000s)	4,301.02
Population growth rate (%)	2.77
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human Capital Index score	41.19

Global Gender Gap score			rank out of	
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	106	0.583	132	0.614
Educational attainment	103	0.818	131	0.853
Health and survival	1	0.980	107	0.970
Political empowerment	106	0.037	57	0.214
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	98.0	-	
Unemployed adults	12.6	8.6	1.47	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	-	-	-	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	-	-	-				
Own-account workers	-	-	-				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	18.3	21.9	0.84
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.35	Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	54.6	65.3	0.84
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.18	Primary education attainment, 65+	3.5	27.4	0.13
Firms with female top managers			0.05	Out-of-school youth	73.9	71.6	1.03
Employers	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	20.2	35.1	0.58
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	1.0	8.0	0.13
Hold an account at a financial institution	18.8	22.2	0.85	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	2.9	12.1	0.24
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.5	1.5	0.33
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1961	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			56	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.5	0.6	0.80
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	19.5	20.9	0.93
Election list quotas for women, national			50	Business, Admin. and Law	37.1	27.6	1.35
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	4.3	10.5	0.40
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	2.6	9.3	0.28
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	0.3	0.5	0.57
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	5.7	3.9	1.45
Average length of single life	21.8	29.4	0.74	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	8.5	8.7	0.98
Proportion married by age 25	-	-	-	Services	0.3	0.5	0.62
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	21.2	17.4	1.21
Average number of children per woman			4.67	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			32.00	Mortality, children under age 5	4.8	6.1	¹ 0.79
Potential support ratio			18	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	6.1	5.5	¹ 1.10
Total dependency ratio			76	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	3.2	3.7	¹ 0.86
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.9	1.6	¹ 0.60
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.5	¹ 0.33
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 602
				Legislation on domestic violence			no
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			65.10
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			48.40

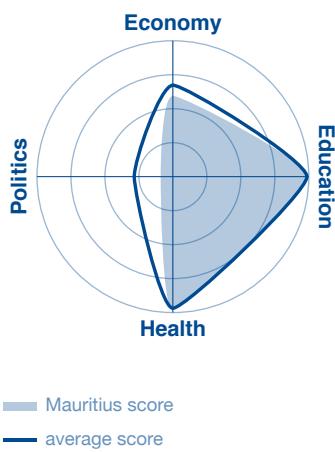
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Mauritius

rank
out of 144 countries **112**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.664**



SCORE AT GLANCE

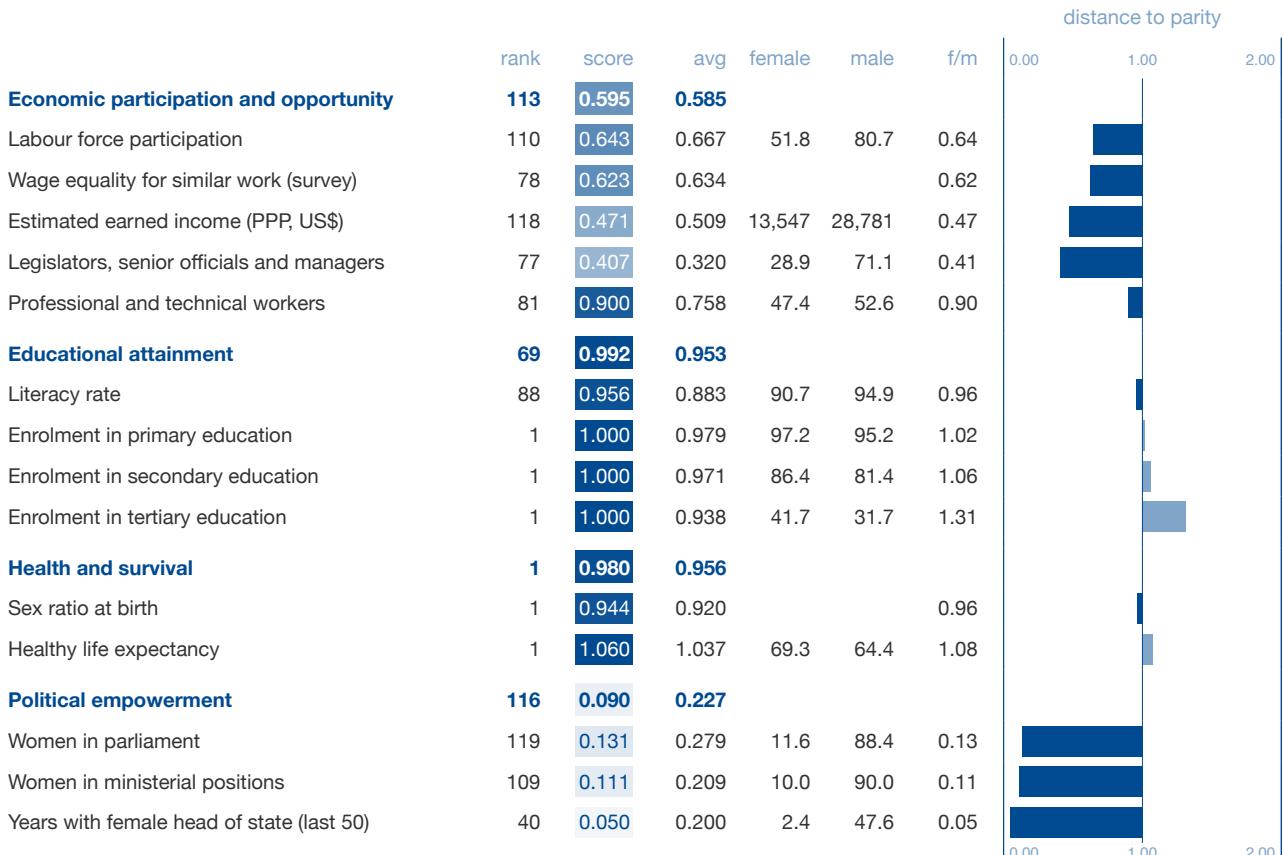


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	12.16
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	19,548.64
Total population (1,000s)	1,262.13
Population growth rate (%)	0.23
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human Capital Index score	60.34

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	88	0.633	112	0.664
Economic participation and opportunity	95	0.483	113	0.595
Educational attainment	65	0.983	69	0.992
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	73	0.085	116	0.090
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	84.0	5.0	
Unemployed adults	11.3	4.8	2.36	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	4.7	6.6	0.71	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	31.8	22.5	1.42	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	4.4	0.9	5.06				
Own-account workers	9.3	16.8	0.55	Education and Skills			
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	2.7	4.7	0.57
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, adults	63.3	70.8	0.89
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	98.2	98.7	1.00
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 65+	64.3	87.5	0.73
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school youth	12.8	19.1	0.67
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.61	Secondary education attainment, adults	39.8	47.6	0.84
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	60.1	60.0	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.20	Secondary education attainment, 65+	15.1	34.4	0.44
Firms with female top managers			-	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Employers	1.6	0.9	1.84	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	3.6	4.6	0.79
R&D personnel	29.5	70.5	0.42	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.8	4.4	0.18
				PhD graduates	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Individuals using the internet	45.7	54.7	0.84
Hold an account at a financial institution	80.0	84.6	0.95				
Women's access to financial services			yes	Graduates by Degree Type			
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.2	1.6	0.74
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	Arts and Humanities	6.3	2.0	3.19
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Business, Admin. and Law	27.4	24.7	1.11
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	16.6	22.6	0.73	Education	37.6	22.3	1.69
				Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.7	17.9	0.21
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Health and Welfare	3.9	4.7	0.82
Year women received right to vote			1956	Information and Comm. Technologies	5.7	14.6	0.39
Years since any women received voting rights			61	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	5.0	5.3	0.94
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Services	3.1	2.6	1.20
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	6.7	4.3	1.54
Election list quotas for women, local			33				
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Health			
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.77
				Mortality, non-communicable diseases	3.9	4.5	¹ 0.87
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.49
Average length of single life	23.9	29.2	0.82	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.1	0.3	¹ 0.30
Proportion married by age 25	38.3	11.5	3.33	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.1	¹ 0.25
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 53
Average number of children per woman			1.43	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Women's unmet demand for family planning			24.00	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
Potential support ratio			7	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Total dependency ratio			42	Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.80
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			-
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part				

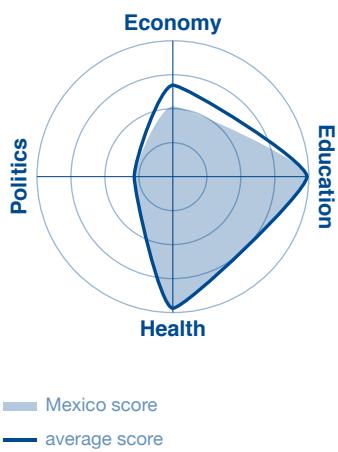
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Mexico

rank
out of 144 countries **81**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.692**



SCORE AT GLANCE

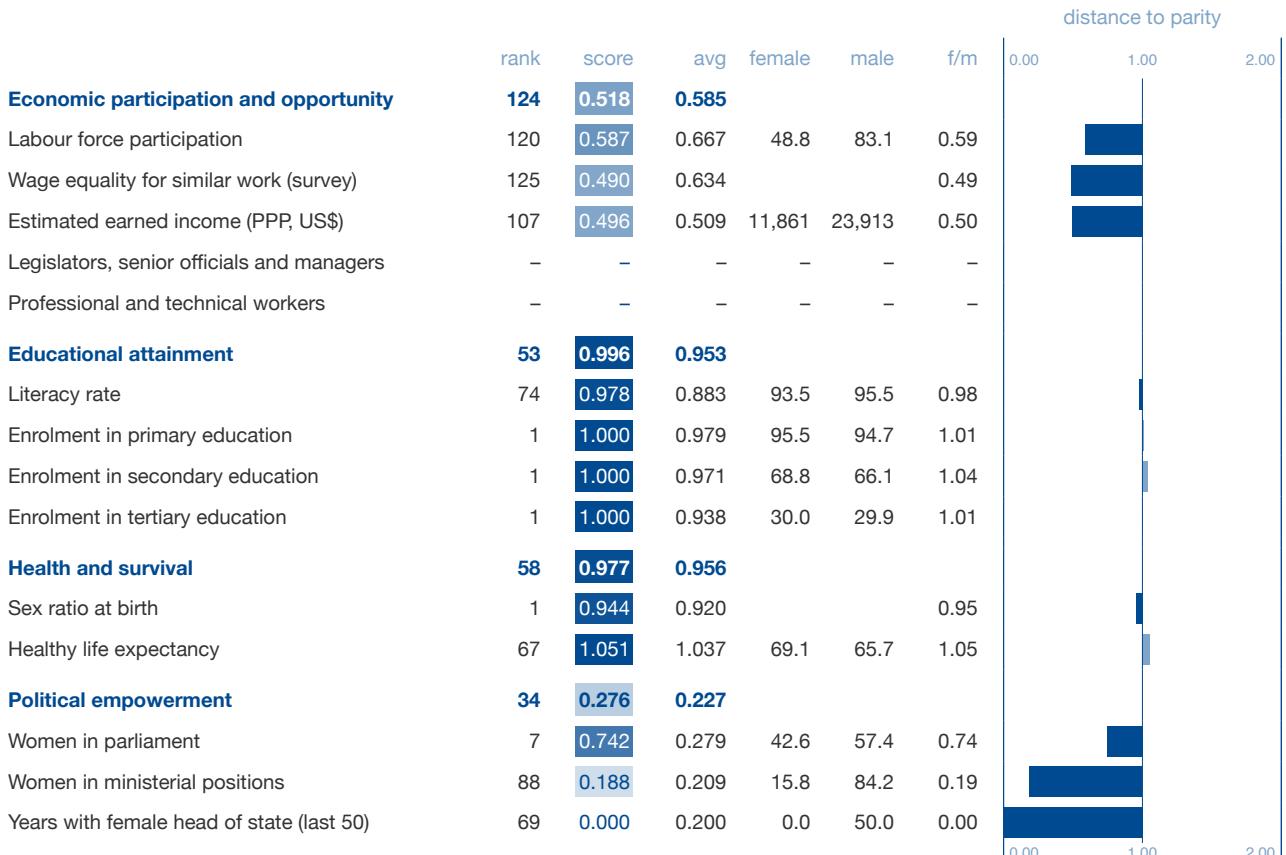


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	1,046.00
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	16,831.12
Total population (1,000s)	127,540.42
Population growth rate (%)	1.28
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	61.25

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	98	0.480	124	0.518
Educational attainment	45	0.992	53	0.996
Health and survival	1	0.980	58	0.977
Political empowerment	45	0.133	34	0.276
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	30.5	8.6	3.55	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	84.0	5.0	
Unemployed adults	3.9	3.9	1.02	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	69.5	30.5	2.28	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	56.8	49.4	1.15	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	7.4	9.1	0.82	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	30.4	16.0	1.90	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	7.2	3.5	2.09				
Own-account workers	23.0	21.9	1.05				
Work, minutes per day	606.5	580.3	1.05	Education and Skills			
Proportion of unpaid work per day	61.5	19.4	3.17	Out-of-school children			
				Primary education attainment, adults	78.1	80.5	0.97
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 25-54	95.8	96.6	0.99
Law mandates equal pay			no	Primary education attainment, 65+	71.8	79.8	0.90
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.48	Out-of-school youth	41.3	43.3	0.95
Boards of publicly traded companies	5.2	94.8	0.05	Secondary education attainment, adults	32.2	34.7	0.93
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.35	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	61.4	63.6	0.97
Firms with female top managers			0.17	Secondary education attainment, 65+	16.2	23.6	0.68
Employers	2.3	3.5	0.66	Tertiary education attainment, adults	13.6	16.1	0.85
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	16.9	18.7	0.90
				Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	4.3	10.7	0.40
Access to Assets	female	male	value	PhD graduates			
Hold an account at a financial institution	38.8	38.5	1.01	Individuals using the internet	54.6	60.5	0.90
Women's access to financial services			part				
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Graduates by Degree Type			
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary			
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Arts and Humanities	1.3	2.6	0.51
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	5.2	6.1	0.85	Business, Admin. and Law	4.6	3.6	1.26
				Education	36.5	31.7	1.15
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	17.1	7.4	2.31
Year women received right to vote			1947	Health and Welfare	12.2	35.0	0.35
Years since any women received voting rights			70	Information and Comm. Technologies	11.2	6.3	1.77
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.5	2.9	0.54
Election list quotas for women, national			50	Services	3.0	3.0	1.00
Election list quotas for women, local			50	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	0.7	1.5	0.47
Voluntary political party quotas			yes		12.1	6.0	2.00
Seats held in upper house	28.4	71.6	0.40	Health			
				Mortality, children under age 5			
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	13.8	17.5	¹ 0.79
Average length of single life	23.0	25.5	0.90	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	234.9	253.5	¹ 0.93
Proportion married by age 25	49.6	35.6	1.39	Mortality, accidental injuries	6.7	10.9	¹ 0.62
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	8.9	26.8	¹ 0.33
Average number of children per woman			2.18	Mortality, childbirth	3.9	27.3	¹ 0.14
Women's unmet demand for family planning			12.00	Legislation on domestic violence			1 38
Potential support ratio			10	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			yes
Total dependency ratio			51	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			47.0
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			95.60
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

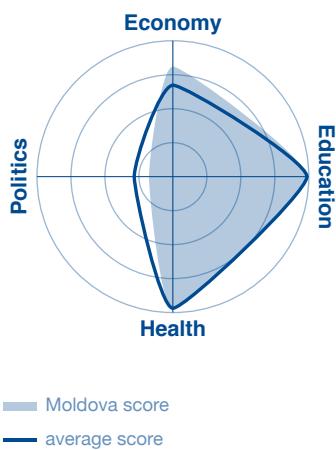
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Moldova

rank
out of 144 countries **30**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.740**



SCORE AT GLANCE

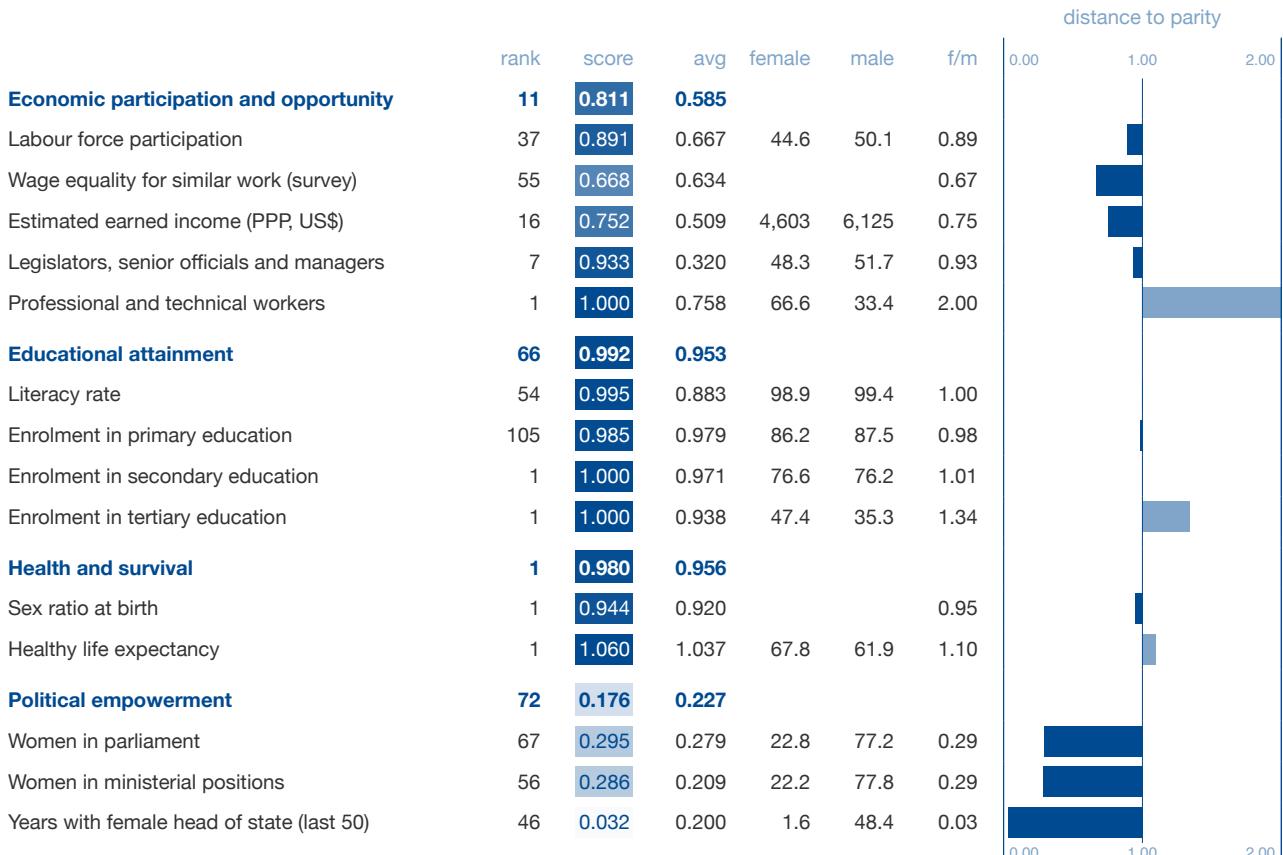


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	6.75
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	4,944.34
Total population (1,000s)	4,059.61
Population growth rate (%)	-0.18
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.92
Human Capital Index score	62.29

Global Gender Gap score				
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	17	0.713	30	0.740
Educational attainment	2	0.760	11	0.811
Health and survival	37	0.994	66	0.992
Political empowerment	1	0.980	1	0.980
rank out of	50	0.117	72	0.176
	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			1039
Youth not in employment or education	25.2	30.2	0.84	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	126.0	–	
Unemployed adults	2.9	5.4	0.53	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	–	
Discouraged job seekers	44.4	55.6	0.80	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	–	–	–	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	–	
High-skilled share of labour force	13.6	10.8	1.26	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	25.8	19.5	1.32	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	7.1	2.2	3.24				
Own-account workers	25.5	38.2	0.67				
Work, minutes per day	–	–	–				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	–	–	–				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	10.3	9.8	1.05
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.63	Primary education attainment, adults	99.3	99.4	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	–	–	–	Primary education attainment, 25-54	–	–	–
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.90	Primary education attainment, 65+	–	–	–
Firms with female top managers			0.35	Out-of-school youth	38.4	40.1	0.96
Employers	0.5	2.2	0.21	Secondary education attainment, adults	73.5	76.1	0.97
R&D personnel	51.7	48.3	1.07	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	–	–	–
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	–	–	–
Hold an account at a financial institution	19.0	16.4	1.16	Tertiary education attainment, adults	21.2	17.2	1.23
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	–	–	–
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	–	–	–
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	0.2	0.2	1.37
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	–	–	–
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	4.2	4.9	0.87				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1924	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			93	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.8	3.6	0.23
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Arts and Humanities	6.8	3.9	1.73
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Business, Admin. and Law	37.8	33.3	1.13
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	19.9	4.8	4.11
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	9.1	31.7	0.29
Seats held in upper house	23.8	76.2	0.31	Health and Welfare	6.6	4.2	1.58
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.9	2.9	0.29
Average length of single life	21.9	25.7	0.85	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	2.1	2.7	0.79
Proportion married by age 25	61.5	27.7	2.22	Services	5.4	8.0	0.67
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	10.8	4.8	2.23
Average number of children per woman			1.24	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			11.00	Mortality, children under age 5	0.3	0.4	¹ 0.74
Potential support ratio			7	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	19.2	20.2	¹ 0.95
Total dependency ratio			35	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.4	¹ 0.37
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.3	1.2	¹ 0.23
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.7	¹ 0.23

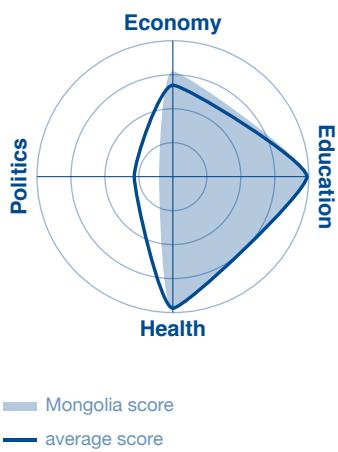
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Mongolia

rank
out of 144 countries **53**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.713**



SCORE AT GLANCE

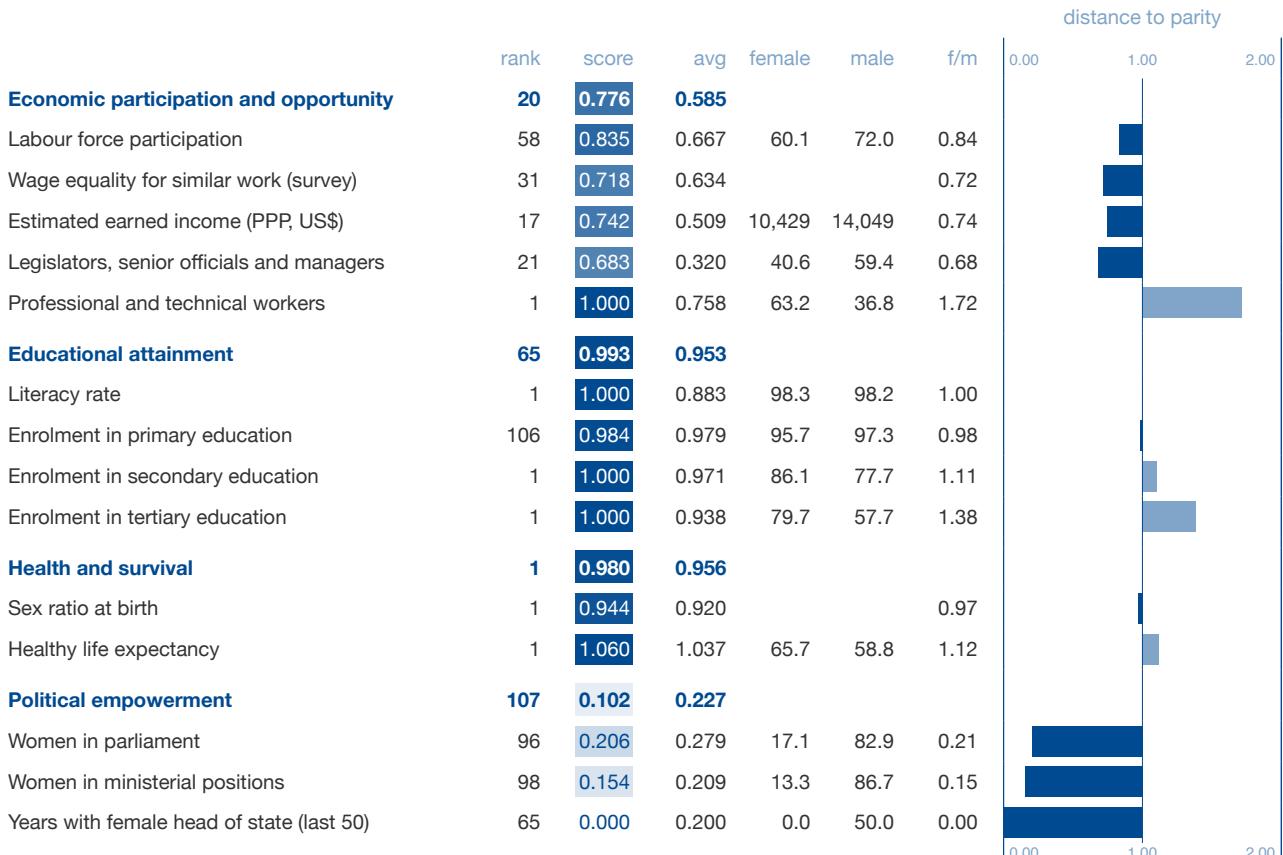


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	11.16
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	11,328.48
Total population (1,000s)	3,027.40
Population growth rate (%)	1.63
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human Capital Index score	64.35

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	42	0.682	53	0.713
Economic participation and opportunity	21	0.704	20	0.776
Educational attainment	20	0.999	65	0.993
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	101	0.046	107	0.102
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	19.8	14.0	1.42	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	120.0	-	
Unemployed adults	6.7	8.2	0.82	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	33.4	66.6	0.50	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	26.9	33.1	0.81	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	17.5	13.3	1.32	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	14.6	12.7	1.14	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	4.6	1.4	3.27				
Own-account workers	40.0	47.4	0.84				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	3.3	2.1	1.62
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.68	Primary education attainment, adults	95.6	95.4	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	97.1	94.6	1.03
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.61	Primary education attainment, 65+	86.2	94.9	0.91
Firms with female top managers			0.55	Out-of-school youth	15.2	28.8	0.53
Employers	1.0	1.4	0.70	Secondary education attainment, adults	71.1	63.8	1.12
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	93.2	86.1	1.08
				Secondary education attainment, 65+	46.3	68.7	0.67
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, adults	26.8	20.5	1.31
Hold an account at a financial institution	93.2	90.3	1.03	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	34.4	20.3	1.70
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	20.7	34.0	0.61
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	PhD graduates	0.2	0.3	0.66
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes				
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	760.7	856.0	0.89	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.1	2.3	0.93
Year women received right to vote			1924	Arts and Humanities	10.2	6.4	1.59
Years since any women received voting rights			93	Business, Admin. and Law	29.6	30.0	0.99
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Education	20.6	8.2	2.52
Election list quotas for women, national			20	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	8.4	20.9	0.40
Election list quotas for women, local			20	Health and Welfare	11.4	4.0	2.84
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.6	5.4	0.30
Seats held in upper house	20.7	79.3	0.26	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	2.4	4.0	0.59
Family	female	male	value	Services	1.4	9.1	0.16
Average length of single life	24.2	26.2	0.92	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	11.4	9.7	1.18
Proportion married by age 25	42.4	28.3	1.50	Health	female	male	value
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Mortality, children under age 5	0.7	1.0	¹ 0.66
Average number of children per woman			2.76	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	6.7	8.5	¹ 0.79
Women's unmet demand for family planning			22.00	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.3	0.6	¹ 0.50
Potential support ratio			17	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.3	1.0	¹ 0.29
Total dependency ratio			50	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.9	¹ 0.20
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 44
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.90
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			89.60

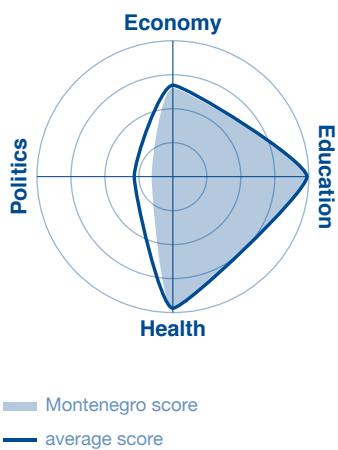
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Montenegro

rank **77**
out of 144 countries
score **0.693**
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity



SCORE AT GLANCE

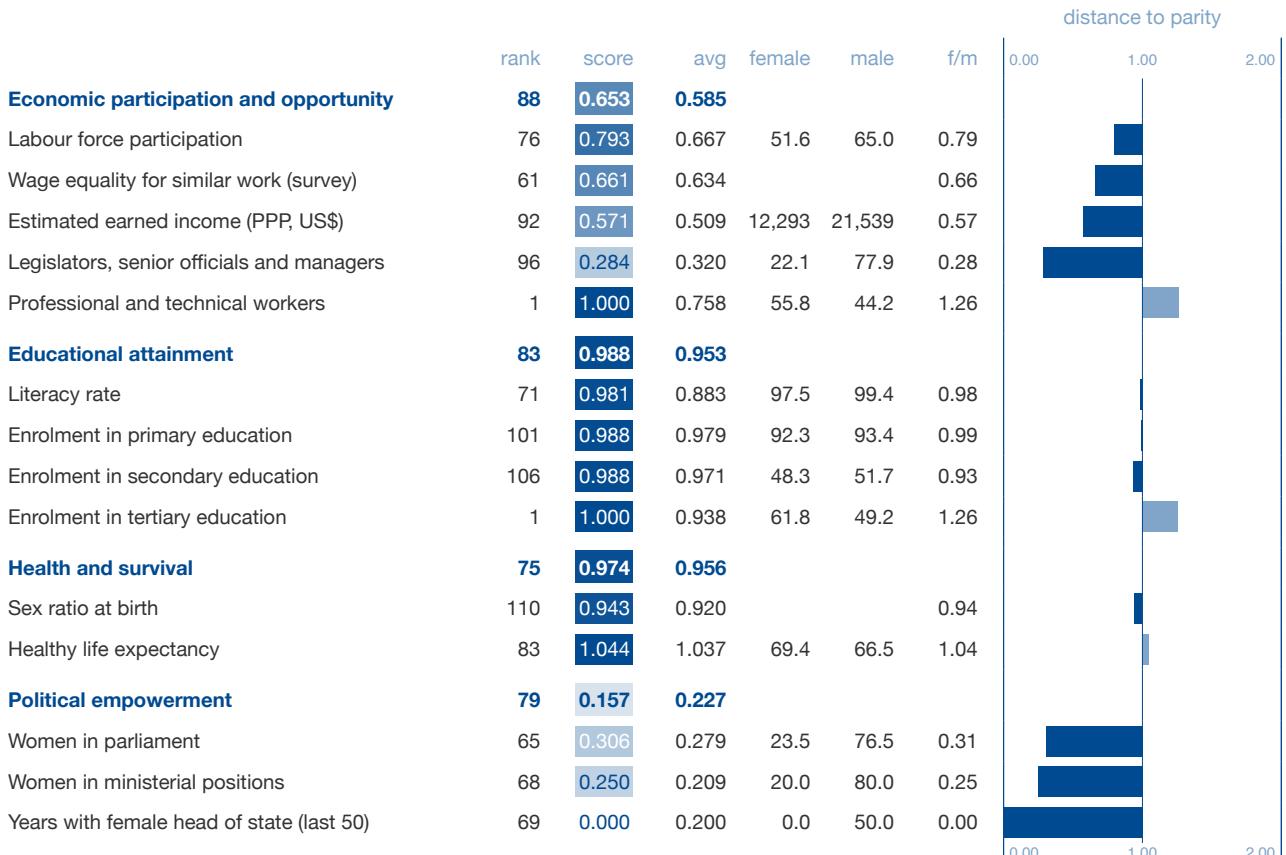


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	4.17
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	15,658.11
Total population (1,000s)	628.62
Population growth rate (%)	0.06
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.97
Human Capital Index score	-

	2006 rank	2006 score	2017 rank	2017 score
Global Gender Gap score	-	-	77	0.693
Economic participation and opportunity	-	-	88	0.653
Educational attainment	-	-	83	0.988
Health and survival	-	-	75	0.974
Political empowerment	-	-	79	0.157
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			365
Youth not in employment or education	7.6	8.9	0.85	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	45.0	–	
Unemployed adults	17.1	18.3	0.94	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	–	
Discouraged job seekers	0.0	–	–	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	–	–	–	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	–	
High-skilled share of labour force	12.1	12.9	0.94	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	12.3	6.2	1.98	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	3.3	1.8	1.80				
Own-account workers	6.1	12.0	0.51				
Work, minutes per day	–	–	–				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	–	–	–				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	6.9	5.8	1.18
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.61	Primary education attainment, adults	96.0	99.1	0.97
Boards of publicly traded companies	–	–	–	Primary education attainment, 25-54	–	–	–
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.31	Primary education attainment, 65+	–	–	–
Firms with female top managers			0.24	Secondary education attainment, adults	65.2	80.4	0.81
Employers	6.0	1.8	3.32	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	–	–	–
R&D personnel	48.3	51.7	0.94	Secondary education attainment, 65+	–	–	–
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, adults	–	–	–
Hold an account at a financial institution	57.9	61.9	0.94	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	–	–	–
Women's access to financial services			–	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	–	–	–
Inheritance rights for daughters			–	PhD graduates	–	–	–
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			–	Individuals using the internet	–	–	–
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			–				
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	–	–	–	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	–	–	–
Year women received right to vote			1946	Arts and Humanities	–	–	–
Years since any women received voting rights			71	Business, Admin. and Law	–	–	–
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Education	–	–	–
Election list quotas for women, national			30	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	–	–	–
Election list quotas for women, local			30	Health and Welfare	–	–	–
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Information and Comm. Technologies	–	–	–
Seats held in upper house	15.4	84.6	0.18	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	–	–	–
Family	female	male	value	Services	–	–	–
Average length of single life	26.3	29.7	0.89	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	–	–	–
Proportion married by age 25	22.6	5.5	4.11	Health	female	male	value
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Mortality, children under age 5	0.0	0.0	¹ 0.84
Average number of children per woman			1.67	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	3.0	3.0	¹ 1.02
Women's unmet demand for family planning	–		–	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.0	0.0	¹ 0.46
Potential support ratio	5		5	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.0	0.1	¹ 0.42
Total dependency ratio			48	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.1	¹ 0.44
Parity of parental rights in marriage			–	Mortality, childbirth	1	7	–
Parity of parental rights after divorce			–	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			–
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.00
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			86.60

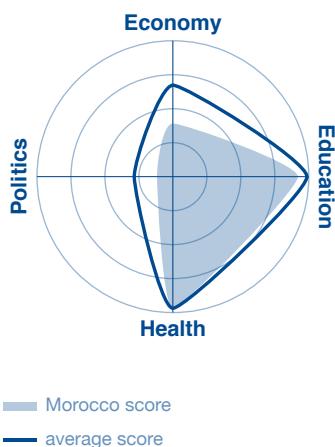
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Morocco

rank
out of 144 countries **136**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.598**



SCORE AT GLANCE

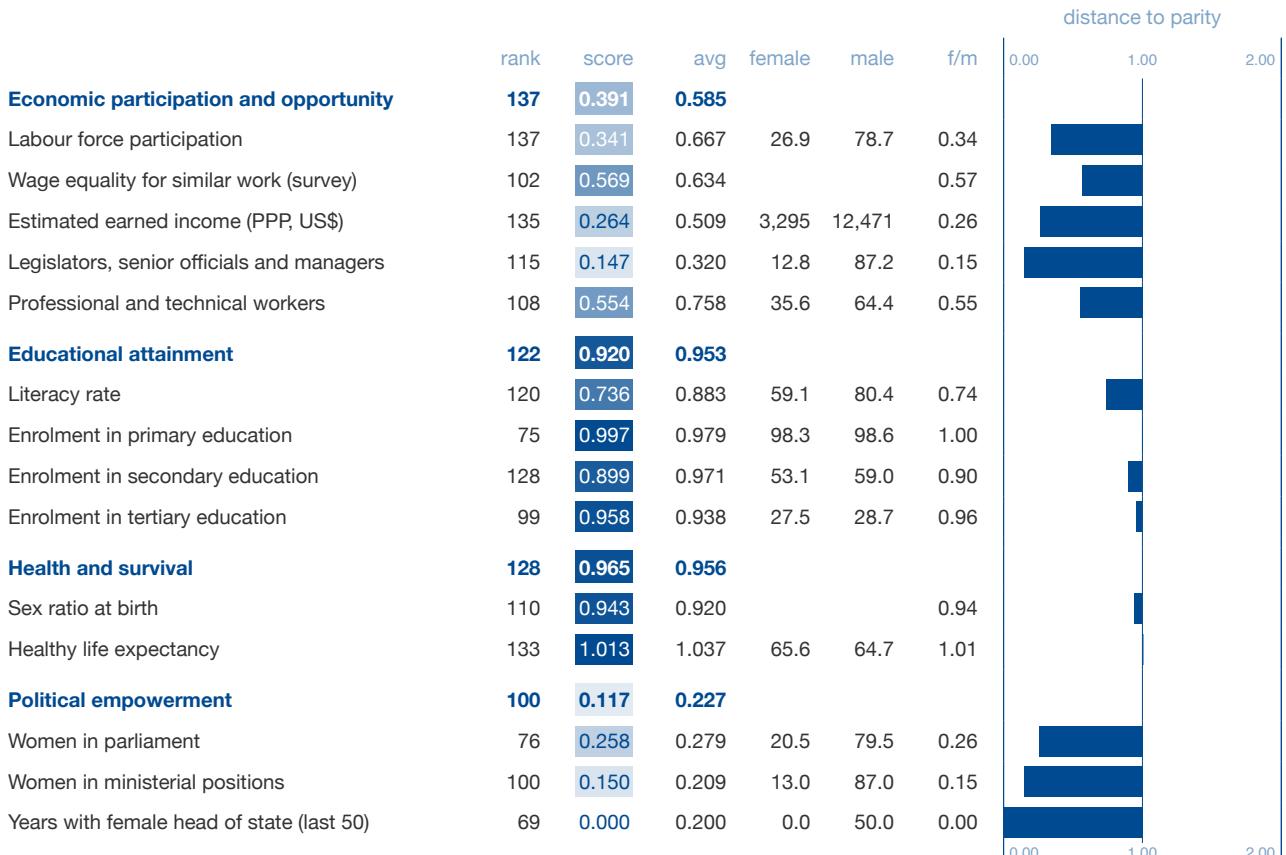


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	101.45
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	7,265.85
Total population (1,000s)	35,276.79
Population growth rate (%)	1.33
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human Capital Index score	49.47

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	107	0.583	136	0.598
Economic participation and opportunity	102	0.461	137	0.391
Educational attainment	99	0.848	122	0.920
Health and survival	90	0.968	128	0.965
Political empowerment	92	0.053	100	0.117
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	98.0	3.0	
Unemployed adults	10.3	9.5	1.08	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	67.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	gov	
High-skilled share of labour force	2.8	5.5	0.50	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	38.0	7.9	4.81	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	47.3	12.5	3.80				
Own-account workers	16.5	33.6	0.49				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	1.2	1.0	1.24
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.55	Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	60.3	81.2	0.74
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.46	Primary education attainment, 65+	13.3	40.3	0.33
Firms with female top managers			0.04	Out-of-school youth	47.7	35.9	1.33
Employers	0.8	12.5	0.06	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	25.3	74.7	0.34	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	36.5	50.4	0.73
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	5.4	21.5	0.25
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	10.0	12.7	0.78
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.7	4.7	0.16
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	51.4	62.8	0.82
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1959	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.0	1.8	0.58
Years since any women received voting rights			58	Arts and Humanities	14.5	11.9	1.22
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	31.8	20.2	1.57
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	2.8	9.8	0.28
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	7.2	17.8	0.40
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Health and Welfare	8.3	3.3	2.53
Seats held in upper house	10.6	89.4	0.12	Information and Comm. Technologies	14.9	16.6	0.90
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	6.7	6.7	1.00
Average length of single life	26.3	31.2	0.84	Services	0.3	3.9	0.07
Proportion married by age 25	41.0	6.5	6.31	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	7.8	7.2	1.08
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			2.49	Mortality, children under age 5	8.6	11.2	
Women's unmet demand for family planning			12.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	79.0	71.0	
Potential support ratio			10	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	3.4	4.9	
Total dependency ratio			52	Mortality, accidental injuries	3.9	7.2	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.7	1.5	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, childbirth			
				Legislation on domestic violence			-
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			73.60
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			55.30

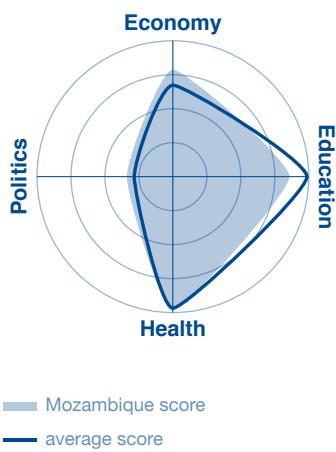
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Mozambique

rank
out of 144 countries **29**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.741**



SCORE AT GLANCE

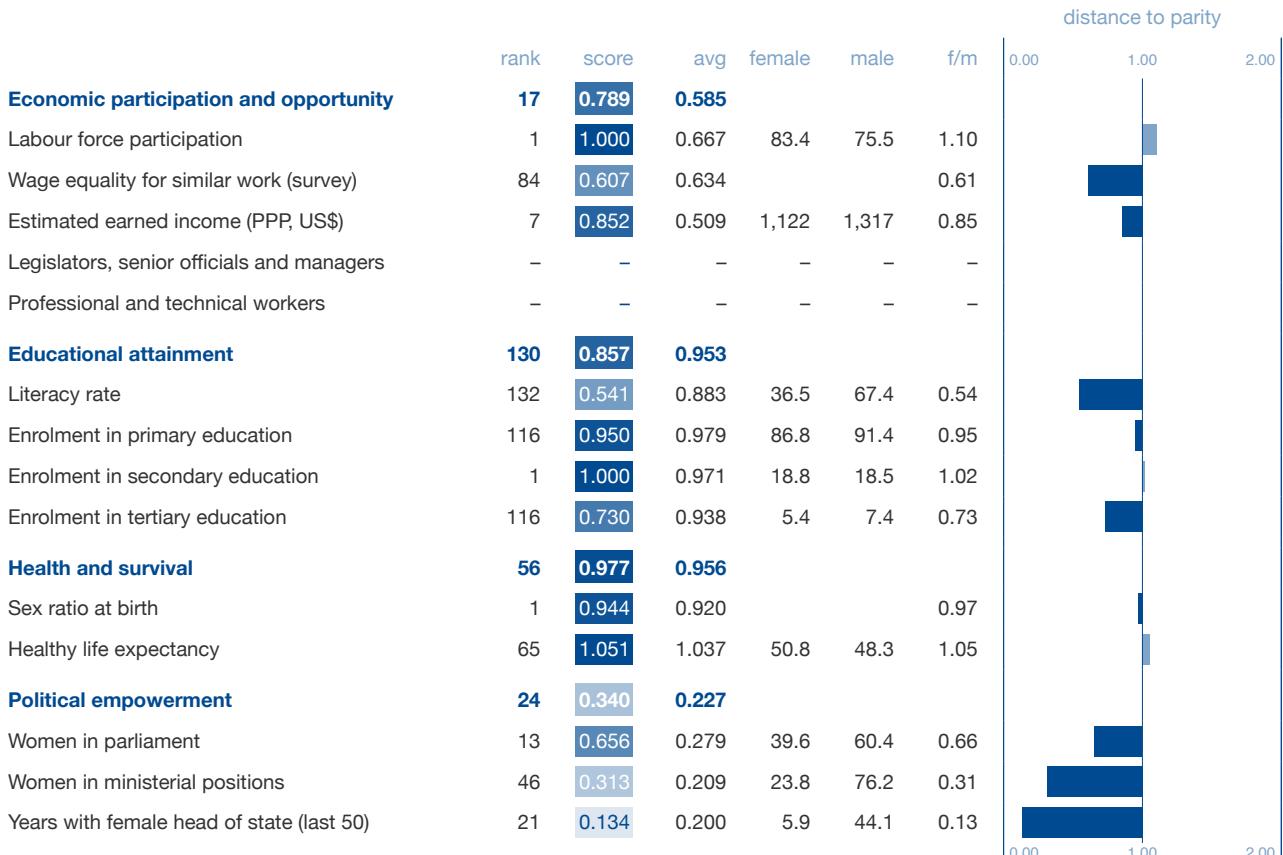


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	11.01
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	1,128.28
Total population (1,000s)	28,829.48
Population growth rate (%)	2.88
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.95
Human Capital Index score	50.18

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	29	0.741
Educational attainment	—	—	17	0.789
Health and survival	—	—	130	0.857
Political empowerment	—	—	56	0.977
rank out of		115		144

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	12.5	7.4	1.69	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	60.0	1.0	
Unemployed adults	26.8	23.5	1.14	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	0.4	0.8	0.55	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	56.8	12.7	4.46				
Own-account workers	39.1	65.4	0.60				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	13.2	8.6	1.53
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.57	Primary education attainment, adults	12.9	28.4	0.45
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	68.5	86.2	0.80
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.32	Primary education attainment, 65+	20.4	59.4	0.34
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	74.0	66.3	1.11
Employers	1.1	12.7	0.09	Secondary education attainment, adults	3.0	6.7	0.45
R&D personnel	30.0	70.0	0.43	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	11.7	26.1	0.45
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	0.7	3.8	0.17
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	1.0	1.4	0.70
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.1	0.3	0.25
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1975	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.2	2.3	0.94
Years since any women received voting rights			42	Arts and Humanities	2.8	2.8	0.98
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Business, Admin. and Law	38.7	27.8	1.39
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	26.3	33.3	0.79
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.1	9.7	0.32
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health and Welfare	7.6	5.2	1.46
Seats held in upper house	26.5	73.5	0.36	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.7	1.8	0.39
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.1	2.6	0.40
Average length of single life	18.9	23.5	0.80	Services	1.6	4.3	0.37
Proportion married by age 25	84.7	55.3	1.53	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	14.5	10.2	1.42
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			5.24	Mortality, children under age 5	38.4	44.1	¹ 0.87
Women's unmet demand for family planning			29.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	49.1	41.4	¹ 1.19
Potential support ratio			16	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	50.0	61.0	¹ 0.82
Total dependency ratio			93	Mortality, accidental injuries	8.9	14.1	¹ 0.63
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.9	2.3	¹ 0.37
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 489

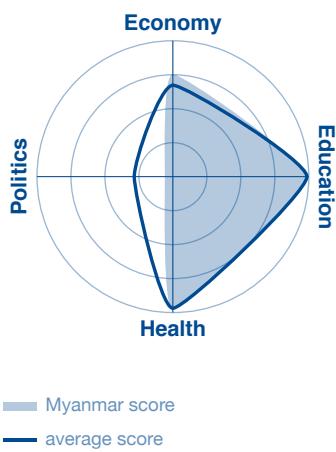
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Myanmar

rank
out of 144 countries **83**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.691**



SCORE AT GLANCE

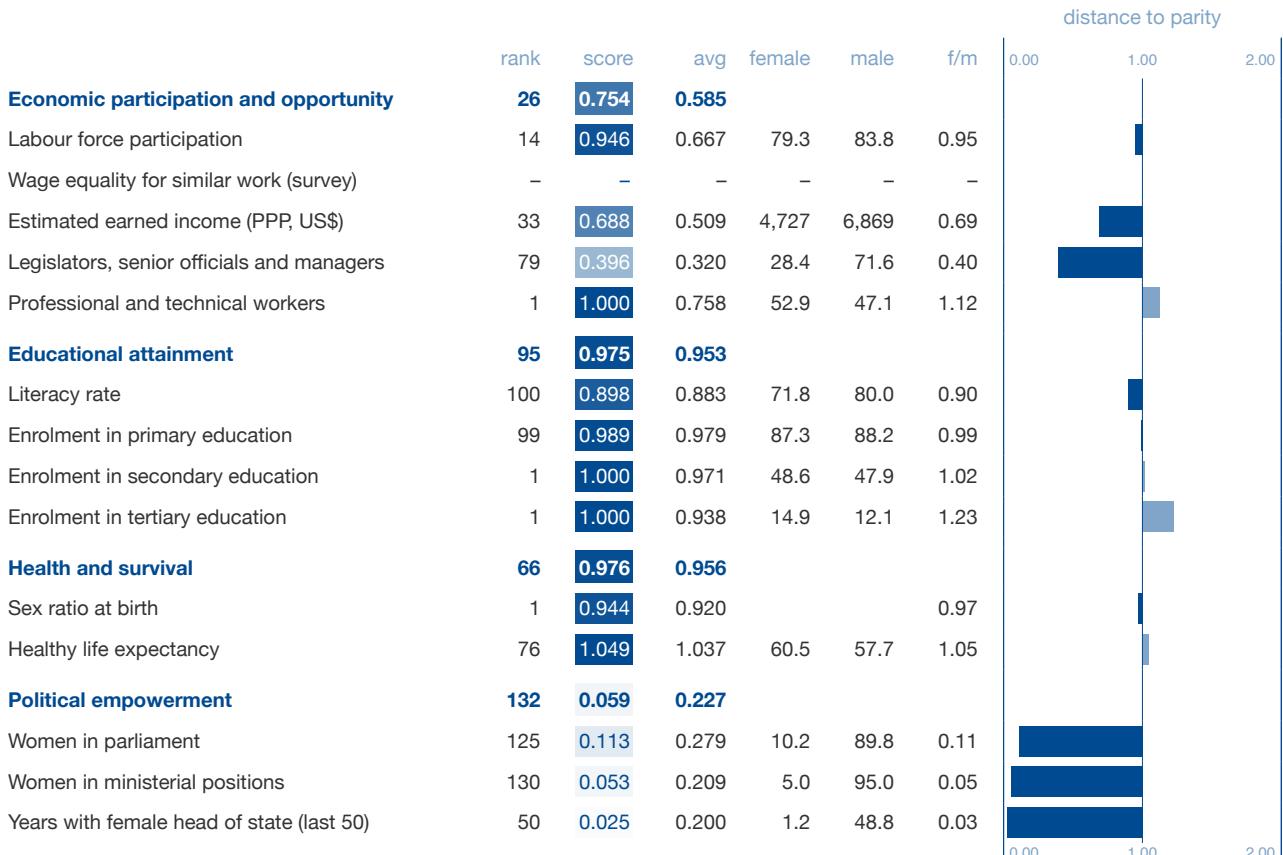


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	67.43
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	5,351.55
Total population (1,000s)	52,885.22
Population growth rate (%)	0.91
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.95
Human Capital Index score	57.67

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	26	0.754
Educational attainment	—	—	95	0.975
Health and survival	—	—	66	0.976
Political empowerment	—	—	132	0.059
rank out of		115		144

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	25.2	11.2	2.25	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	98.0	15.0	
Unemployed adults	0.9	0.7	1.34	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	70.0	70.0	
Discouraged job seekers	59.5	40.5	1.47	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	82.7	82.4	1.00	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	gov	
High-skilled share of labour force	0.1	0.1	2.20	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	11.5	7.5	1.55	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	34.5	14.2	2.43				
Own-account workers	26.4	41.0	0.64	Education and Skills			
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	12.7	11.8	1.08
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	85.2	90.2	0.94
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 65+	61.0	81.0	0.75
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school youth	59.7	62.8	0.95
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² -	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	44.6	49.1	0.91
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.54	Secondary education attainment, 65+	12.7	26.2	0.48
Firms with female top managers			0.70	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Employers	1.8	14.2	0.13	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	11.3	7.8	1.45
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	1.6	3.5	0.46
				PhD graduates	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	17.1	28.6	0.60				
Women's access to financial services			part	Graduates by Degree Type			
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.4	0.7	0.58
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Arts and Humanities	33.3	36.4	0.92
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Business, Admin. and Law	5.5	6.5	0.83
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.1	0.1	0.73	Education	2.8	1.3	2.24
				Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.9	3.9	1.00
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Health and Welfare	1.6	0.7	2.29
Year women received right to vote			1935	Information and Comm. Technologies	14.9	17.1	0.87
Years since any women received voting rights			82	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	28.6	25.8	1.11
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Services	0.4	0.5	0.77
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	8.8	7.1	1.24
Election list quotas for women, local			-				
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Health			
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Mortality, children under age 5	20.0	25.7	¹ 0.78
				Mortality, non-communicable diseases	153.2	141.7	¹ 1.08
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	23.4	35.6	¹ 0.66
Average length of single life	23.6	26.1	0.90	Mortality, accidental injuries	11.1	19.8	¹ 0.56
Proportion married by age 25	45.4	31.8	1.43	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.4	3.4	¹ 0.42
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 178
Average number of children per woman			2.21	Legislation on domestic violence			no
Women's unmet demand for family planning			25.00	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
Potential support ratio			12	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Total dependency ratio			49	Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Antenatal care, at least four visits			73.40
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes				

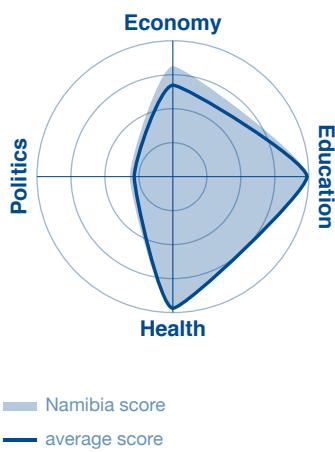
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Namibia

rank
out of 144 countries **13**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.777**



SCORE AT GLANCE

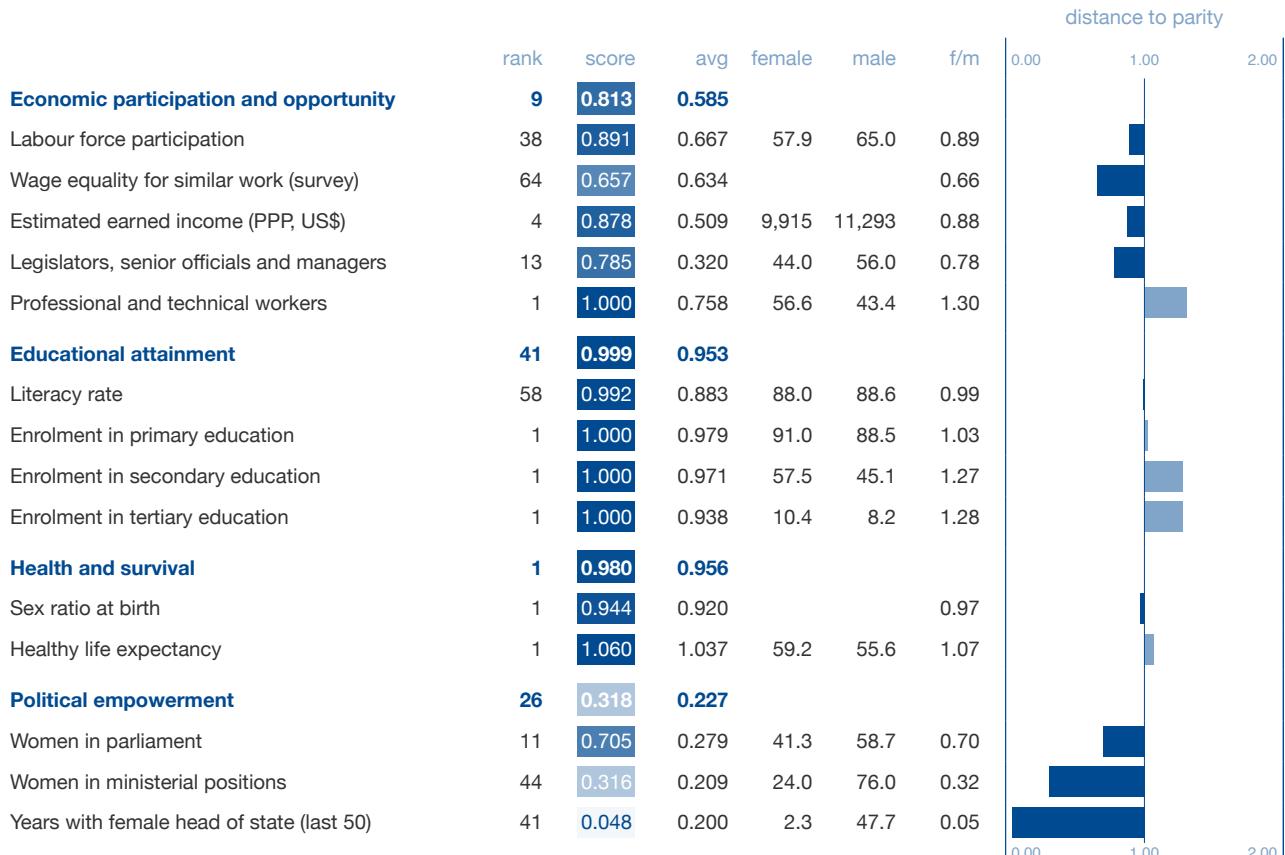


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	10.27
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	9,812.41
Total population (1,000s)	2,479.71
Population growth rate (%)	2.18
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.95
Human Capital Index score	55.86

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	38	0.686	13	0.777
Economic participation and opportunity	57	0.614	9	0.813
Educational attainment	43	0.993	41	0.999
Health and survival	93	0.967	1	0.980
Political empowerment	29	0.172	26	0.318
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	33.1	27.8	1.19	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	84.0	-	
Unemployed adults	20.2	16.7	1.21	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	63.2	36.8	1.72	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	61.9	60.3	1.03	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	6.4	5.7	1.11	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	18.3	11.9	1.54	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	5.0	2.7	1.84				
Own-account workers	26.9	15.9	1.69				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	7.8	10.8	0.72
				Primary education attainment, adults	49.5	50.7	0.98
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	100.0	100.0	1.00
				Primary education attainment, 65+	100.0	100.0	1.00
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth	41.0	36.7	1.12
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Secondary education attainment, adults	16.3	19.0	0.86
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.63	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	30.5	28.8	1.06
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	13.1	18.6	0.70
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.69	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			0.38	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	6.1	5.0	1.20
Employers	3.1	2.7	1.13	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	3.8	5.8	0.65
R&D personnel	39.9	60.1	0.67	PhD graduates	-	-	-
				Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value				
Hold an account at a financial institution	56.0	60.3	0.93	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Women's access to financial services			part	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	5.9	9.9	0.59
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Arts and Humanities	3.1	4.6	0.68
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Business, Admin. and Law	29.7	32.5	0.91
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Education	50.4	39.9	1.26
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	6.8	7.0	0.97	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	0.5	5.1	0.11
				Health and Welfare	4.1	4.1	0.99
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.3	1.1	0.26
Year women received right to vote			1989	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	2.5	3.9	0.63
Years since any women received voting rights			28	Services	3.4	1.2	2.94
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	2.9	2.5	1.17
Election list quotas for women, national			-				
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Health	female	male	value
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Mortality, children under age 5	1.5	1.8	¹ 0.81
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	3.5	3.1	¹ 1.12
				Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	2.3	2.9	¹ 0.81
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.3	0.8	¹ 0.43
Average length of single life	27.9	33.3	0.84	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.4	¹ 0.29
Proportion married by age 25	22.1	10.0	2.21	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 265
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Average number of children per woman			3.42	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			36.0
Women's unmet demand for family planning			21.00	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Potential support ratio			17	Births attended by skilled health personnel			88.20
Total dependency ratio			68	Antenatal care, at least four visits			62.50
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes				
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes				

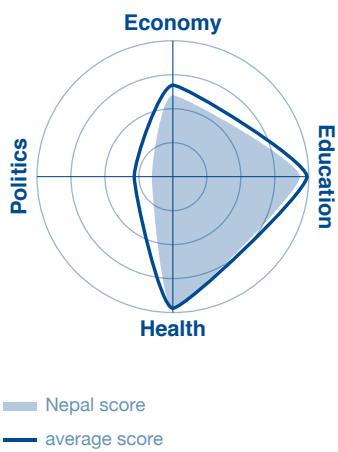
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Nepal

rank
out of 144 countries **111**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.664**



SCORE AT GLANCE

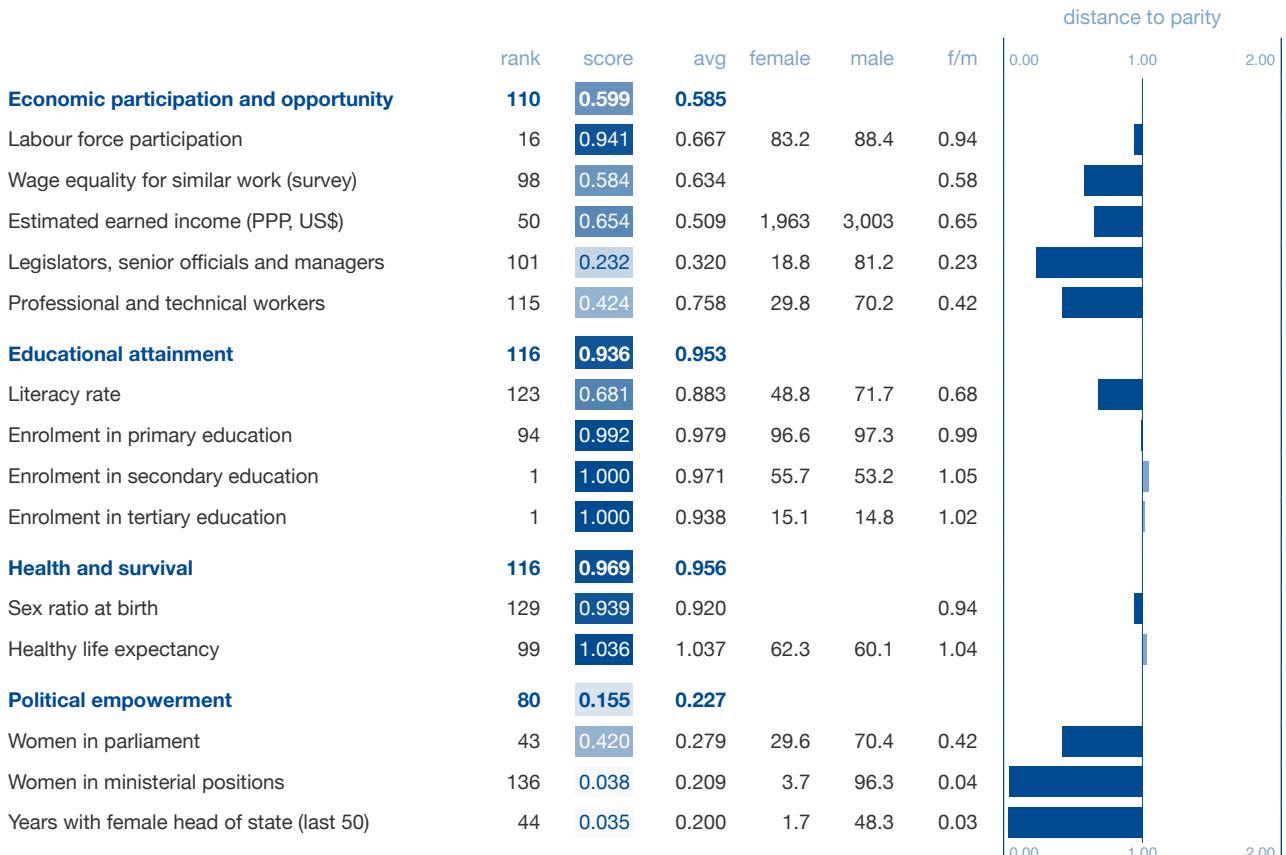


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	21.14
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	2,287.72
Total population (1,000s)	28,982.77
Population growth rate (%)	1.12
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.94
Human Capital Index score	55.92

	rank	score	2006	2017
			rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	111	0.548	111	0.664
Economic participation and opportunity	100	0.465	110	0.599
Educational attainment	109	0.734	116	0.936
Health and survival	111	0.953	116	0.969
Political empowerment	102	0.039	80	0.155
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	24.4	22.2	1.10	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	52.0	-	
Unemployed adults	3.4	2.6	1.31	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	99.4	98.8	1.01	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	4.1	7.9	0.52	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	26.8	17.1	1.57	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	63.9	23.2	2.76				
Own-account workers	26.3	43.8	0.60				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	3.3	2.5	1.29
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.53	Primary education attainment, adults	82.9	90.3	0.92
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	46.4	80.6	0.58
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.28	Primary education attainment, 65+	3.9	30.2	0.13
Firms with female top managers			0.21	Out-of-school youth	20.7	33.2	0.62
Employers	0.3	23.2	0.01	Secondary education attainment, adults	30.7	38.0	0.81
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	26.3	55.8	0.47
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	1.6	12.5	0.13
Hold an account at a financial institution	31.3	36.7	0.85	Tertiary education attainment, adults	6.7	11.5	0.58
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	4.3	13.3	0.32
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.1	2.7	0.05
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	5.2	7.7	0.67				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1951	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			66	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			33	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, local			40	Education	-	-	-
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Average length of single life	20.6	23.8	0.87	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	72.7	42.3	1.72	Services	-	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			26	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Average number of children per woman			2.12	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			28.00	Mortality, children under age 5	9.4	11.2	¹ 0.84
Potential support ratio			11	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	59.1	62.3	¹ 0.95
Total dependency ratio			60	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	9.9	12.5	¹ 0.79
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	7.4	12.0	¹ 0.61
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.0	1.6	¹ 0.64

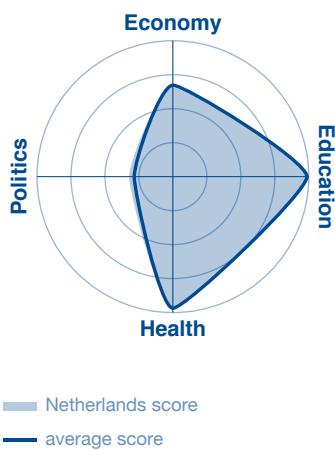
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Netherlands

rank
out of 144 countries **32**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.737**



SCORE AT GLANCE

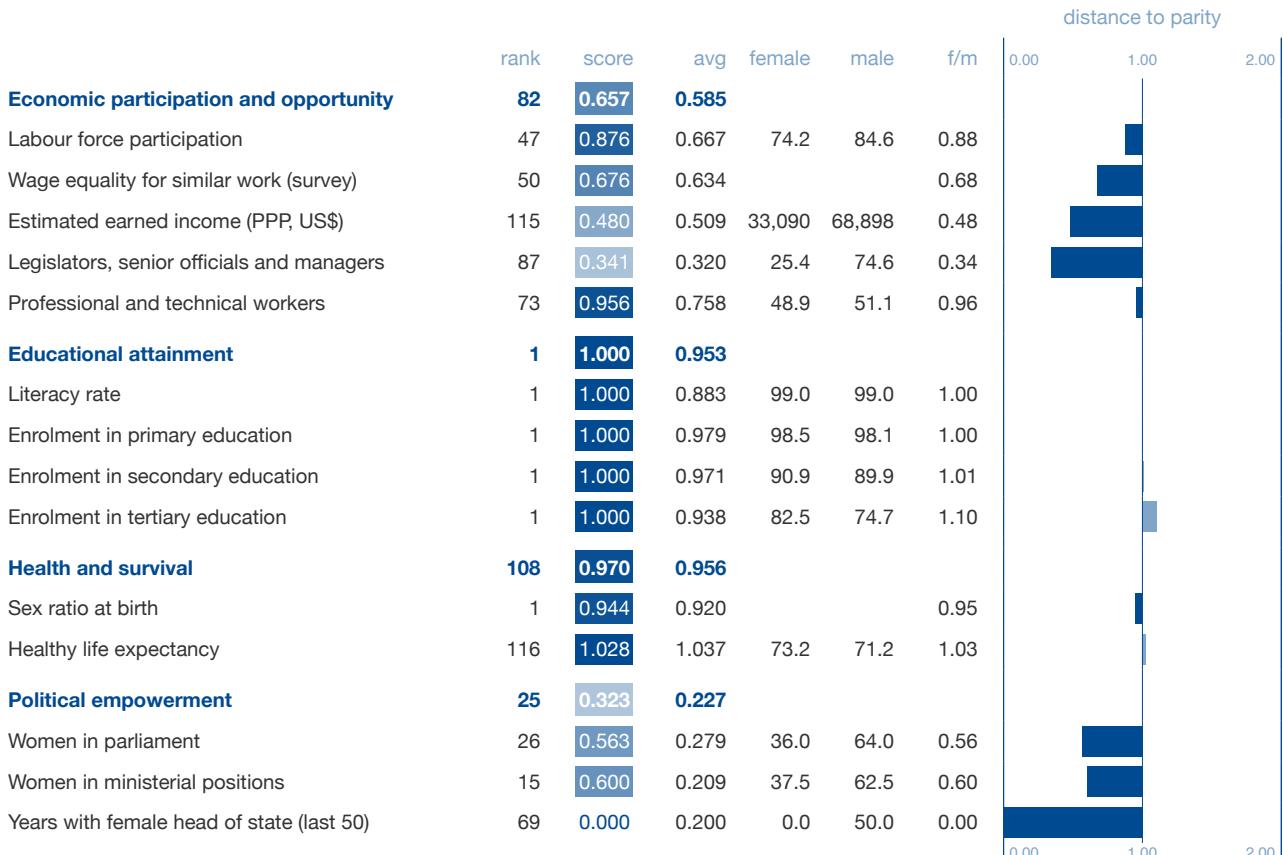


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	770.85
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	47,128.31
Total population (1,000s)	16,987.33
Population growth rate (%)	0.29
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	73.07

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	51	0.635	82	0.657
Educational attainment	73	0.972	1	1.000
Health and survival	67	0.974	108	0.970
Political empowerment	10	0.319	25	0.323
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	4.7	4.6	1.01	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	112.0	2.0	
Unemployed adults	6.5	5.6	1.17	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	55.6	44.4	1.25	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	16.9	17.9	0.95	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	62.1	28.8	2.16	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.7	0.2	3.20				
Own-account workers	10.3	14.1	0.73				
Work, minutes per day	459.7	486.8	0.94				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	55.3	27.3	2.03				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	1.1	1.6	0.72
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.74	Primary education attainment, adults	98.3	98.6	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	28.0	72.0	0.39	Primary education attainment, 25-54	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Primary education attainment, 65+	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	3.4	3.2	1.07
Employers	2.3	0.2	10.21	Secondary education attainment, adults	65.5	73.8	0.89
R&D personnel	27.5	72.5	0.38	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	91.6	91.6	1.00
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	74.2	82.3	0.90
Hold an account at a financial institution	99.2	99.4	1.00	Tertiary education attainment, adults	26.6	31.3	0.85
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	27.8	27.8	1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	13.6	23.5	0.58
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.3	0.8	0.35
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	93.5	92.7	1.01
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	1.6	2.8	0.58				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1919	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.4	1.5	0.92
Years since any women received voting rights			98	Arts and Humanities	8.8	8.4	1.04
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	21.6	32.2	0.67
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	15.7	5.5	2.85
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.5	14.2	0.24
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health and Welfare	24.4	11.0	2.21
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.0	6.7	0.15
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.8	3.5	0.53
Average length of single life	26.2	28.7	0.91	Services	4.7	4.7	1.01
Proportion married by age 25	27.2	12.8	2.13	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	15.4	9.2	1.67
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			1.74	Mortality, children under age 5	0.3	0.4	¹ 0.77
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	67.5	62.8	¹ 1.07
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.3	1.2	¹ 1.12
Total dependency ratio			54	Mortality, accidental injuries	2.8	2.3	¹ 1.18
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.7	1.4	¹ 0.51
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 7
				Legislation on domestic violence			no
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			25.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

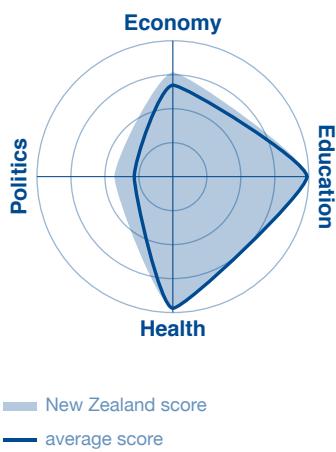
New Zealand

rank
out of 144 countries **9**

score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.791**



SCORE AT GLANCE

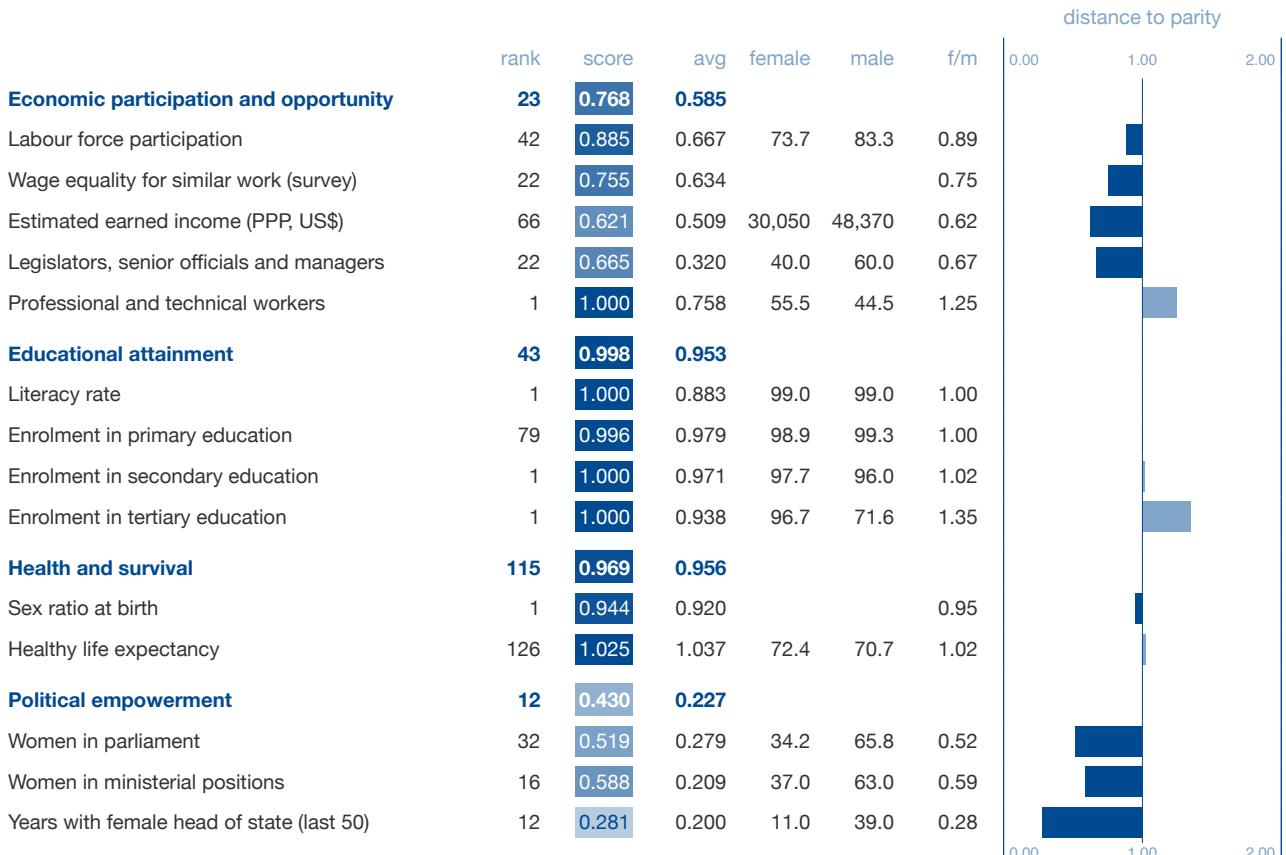


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	185.02
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	35,269.10
Total population (1,000s)	4,660.83
Population growth rate (%)	0.98
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.97
Human Capital Index score	74.14

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	7	0.751	9	0.791
Educational attainment	17	0.999	43	0.998
Health and survival	69	0.973	115	0.969
Political empowerment	11	0.317	12	0.430
rank out of		115		144

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



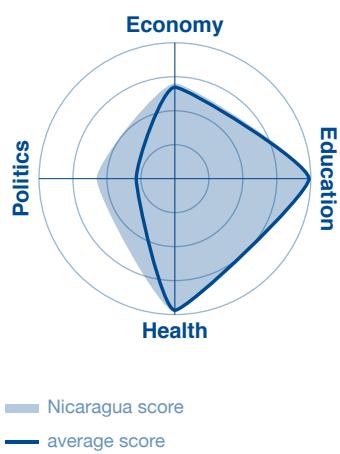
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			0
Youth not in employment or education	13.3	9.4	1.40	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	112.0	0.0	
Unemployed adults	5.5	4.8	1.15	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	47.0	–	
Discouraged job seekers	47.0	34.0	1.38	Provider of parental leave benefits			–
Workers in informal employment	–	–	–	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	–	
High-skilled share of labour force	16.9	14.9	1.14	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	43.5	22.1	1.97	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	1.0	0.8	1.30				
Own-account workers	9.3	13.1	0.71				
Work, minutes per day	469.0	479.0	0.98				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	56.3	29.4	1.91				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	1.0	0.7	1.56
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.79	Primary education attainment, adults	–	–	–
Boards of publicly traded companies	22.5	77.5	0.29	Primary education attainment, 25-54	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			–	Primary education attainment, 65+	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female top managers			–	Out-of-school youth	0.8	3.9	0.21
Employers	4.0	0.8	5.14	Secondary education attainment, adults	67.4	71.8	0.94
R&D personnel	–	–	–	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	99.8	99.4	1.00
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	79.5	82.1	0.97
Hold an account at a financial institution	99.2	99.9	0.99	Tertiary education attainment, adults	27.9	24.0	1.16
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	31.9	27.2	1.17
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	25.7	24.6	1.05
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.7	1.0	0.71
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	82.2	81.2	1.01
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	3.8	5.4	0.70				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1893	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			124	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.0	1.6	1.21
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Arts and Humanities	12.1	10.0	1.21
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Business, Admin. and Law	21.6	27.1	0.80
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	14.2	4.0	3.54
Voluntary political party quotas			–	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.7	12.7	0.30
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Health and Welfare	20.5	6.9	2.96
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.6	11.6	0.22
Average length of single life	30.5	32.0	0.95	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	5.9	6.6	0.89
Proportion married by age 25	10.0	5.1	1.97	Services	3.2	5.7	0.55
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	10.5	6.8	1.55
Average number of children per woman			1.99	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			–	Mortality, children under age 5	0.2	0.2	¹ 0.78
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	14.0	13.3	¹ 1.05
Total dependency ratio			53	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.2	0.1	¹ 1.24
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.5	0.7	¹ 0.72
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.5	¹ 0.38
			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 11
			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			33.0
			yes	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			96.60
			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			–

¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)



SCORE AT GLANCE

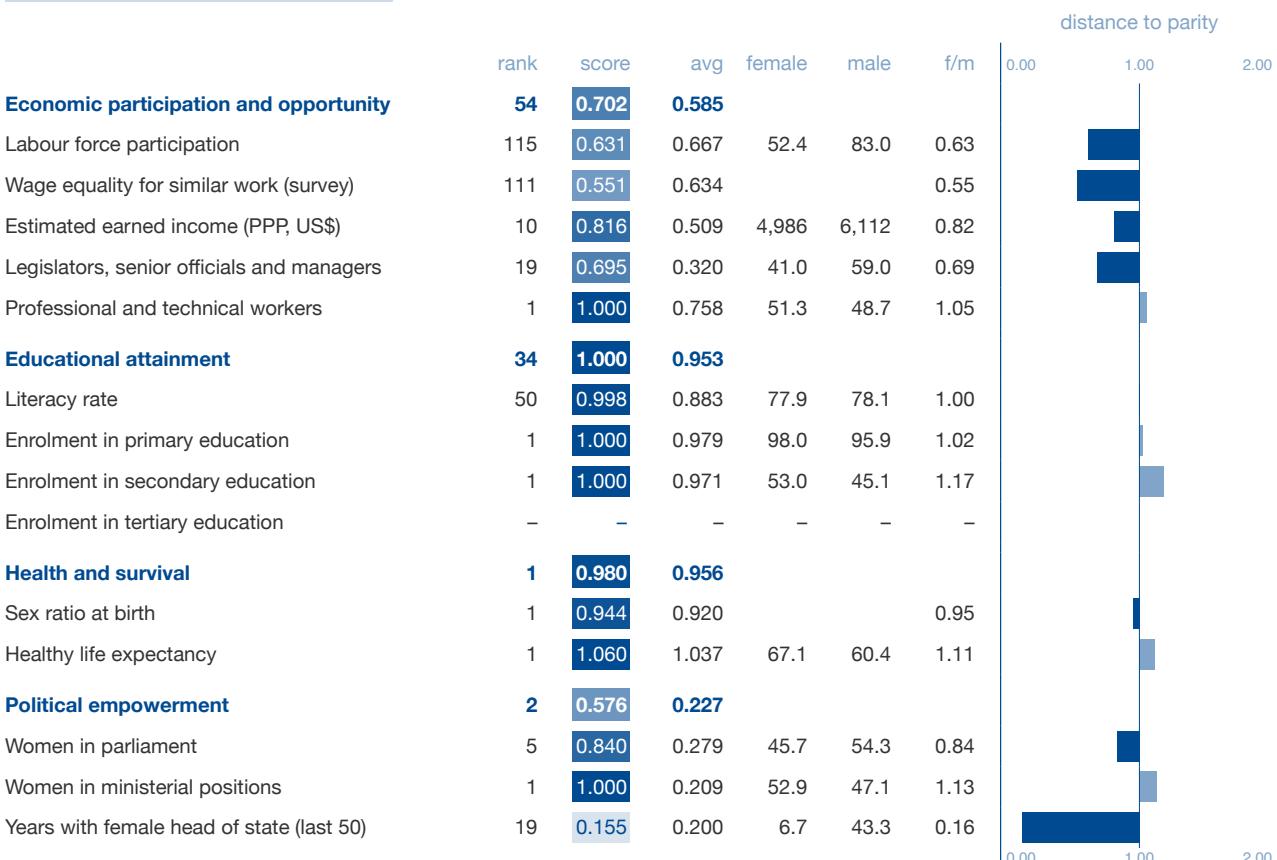


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	13.23
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	5,136.84
Total population (1,000s)	6,149.93
Population growth rate (%)	1.10
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.97
Human Capital Index score	53.11

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	62	0.657	6	0.814
Economic participation and opportunity	101	0.463	54	0.702
Educational attainment	40	0.994	34	1.000
Health and survival	50	0.978	1	0.980
Political empowerment	25	0.192	2	0.576
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	84.0	5.0	
Unemployed adults	5.5	5.1	1.06	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	36.2	63.8	0.57	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	dual	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	5.4	4.4	1.22	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	9.2	10.0	0.92				
Own-account workers	38.3	25.6	1.50				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	0.3	2.8	0.10
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.56	Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.56	Primary education attainment, 65+	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female top managers			0.37	Out-of-school youth	31.7	37.1	0.85
Employers	2.6	10.0	0.26	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	61.4	56.8	1.08
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	23.8	27.8	0.86
Hold an account at a financial institution	14.1	23.9	0.59	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	19.8	16.6	1.20
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	8.0	11.4	0.71
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	14.0	10.9	1.28				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1950	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			67	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			50	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, local			50	Education	-	-	-
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Average length of single life	20.6	24.4	0.84	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	63.6	42.1	1.51	Services	-	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Average number of children per woman			2.20				
Women's unmet demand for family planning			11.00	Health	female	male	value
Potential support ratio			12	Mortality, children under age 5	1.1	1.5	¹ 0.76
Total dependency ratio			53	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	10.5	11.3	¹ 0.93
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.4	0.7	¹ 0.58
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.5	1.5	¹ 0.31
				Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.3	1.2	¹ 0.21
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 150
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			29.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			88.00
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			87.80

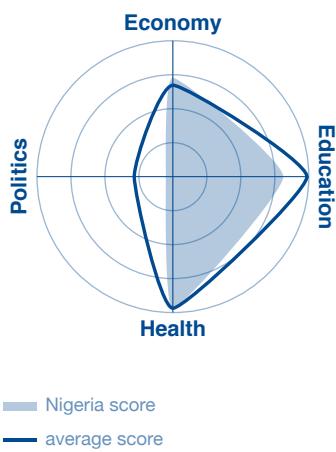
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Nigeria

rank
out of 144 countries
122
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity
0.641



SCORE AT GLANCE

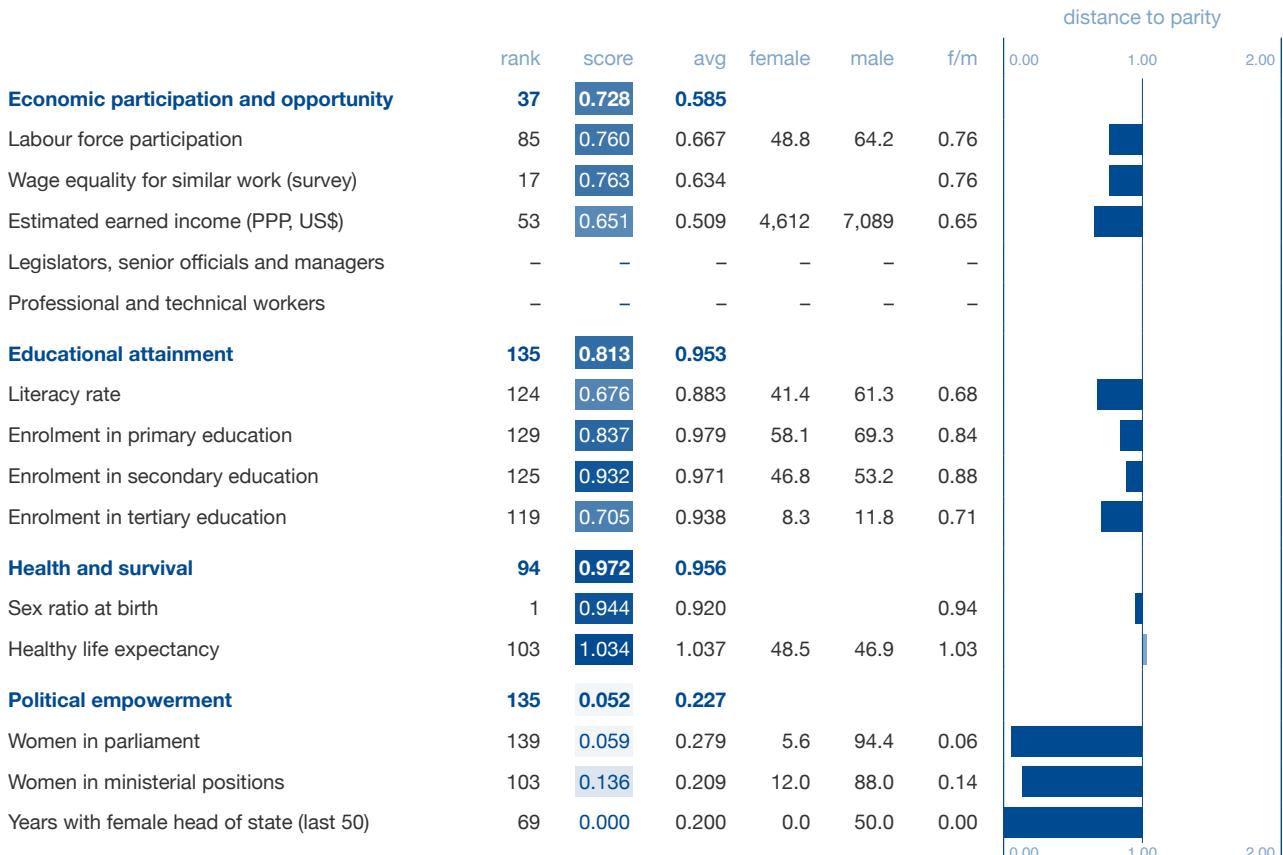


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	405.08
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	5,438.92
Total population (1,000s)	185,989.64
Population growth rate (%)	2.61
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human Capital Index score	51.06

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	94	0.610	122	0.641
Economic participation and opportunity	59	0.612	37	0.728
Educational attainment	104	0.816	135	0.813
Health and survival	99	0.966	94	0.972
Political empowerment	99	0.049	135	0.052
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



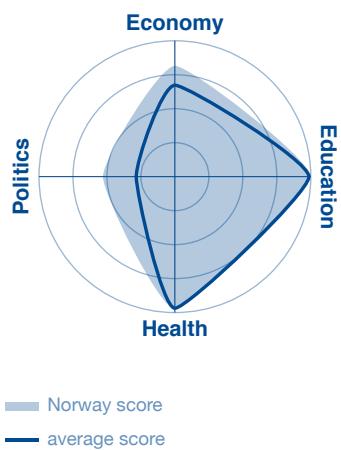
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value	
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-	
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	84.0	-		
Unemployed adults	5.1	3.6	1.40	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	50.0	-		
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-	
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	-		
High-skilled share of labour force	-	-	-	Government supports or provides childcare			yes	
Workers employed part-time	14.1	8.9	1.59	Government provides child allowance			no	
Contributing family workers	-	-	-					
Own-account workers	-	-	-					
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-					
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-					
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value	
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	40.0	28.9	1.39	
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.62	Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-	
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	65.8	82.7	0.80	
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.19	Primary education attainment, 65+	18.4	45.9	0.40	
Firms with female top managers			0.16	Out-of-school youth	-	-	-	
Employers	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-	
R&D personnel	26.6	73.4	0.36	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	48.5	64.1	0.76	
				Secondary education attainment, 65+	6.6	19.1	0.35	
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-	
Hold an account at a financial institution	33.6	54.3	0.62	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-	
Women's access to financial services			no	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	10.3	19.7	0.52	
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	2.2	8.0	0.28	
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-	
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-	
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	391.0	453.4	0.86					
Political Leadership	female	male	value					
Year women received right to vote			1958	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value	
Years since any women received voting rights			59	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-	
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-	
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-	
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	-	-	-	
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-	
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	-	-	-	
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-	
Average length of single life	21.3	28.6	0.74	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-	
Proportion married by age 25	67.0	15.2	4.41	Services	-	-	-	
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-	
Average number of children per woman			5.53		Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			19.00	Mortality, children under age 5	345.4	413.9	¹ 0.83	
Potential support ratio			19	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	296.4	262.8	¹ 1.13	
Total dependency ratio			88	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	353.8	457.8	¹ 0.77	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Mortality, accidental injuries	55.6	90.1	¹ 0.62	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	12.6	32.2	¹ 0.39	

¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)



SCORE AT GLANCE

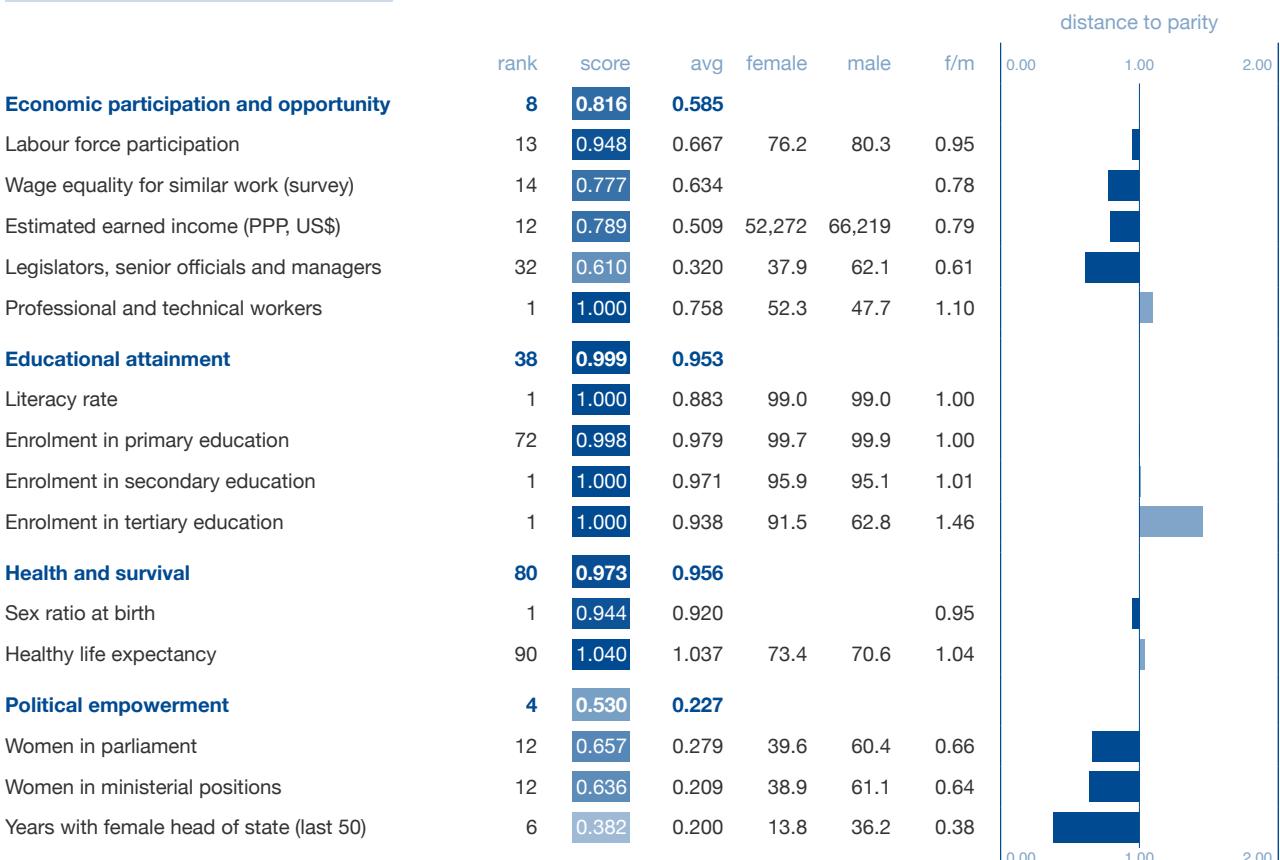


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	370.56
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	63,810.79
Total population (1,000s)	5,254.69
Population growth rate (%)	1.01
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human Capital Index score	77.12

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	2	0.799	2	0.830
Economic participation and opportunity	11	0.729	8	0.816
Educational attainment	15	1.000	38	0.999
Health and survival	61	0.975	80	0.973
Political empowerment	2	0.494	4	0.530
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			343
Youth not in employment or education	4.7	5.3	0.89	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	–	–	
Unemployed adults	3.9	5.4	0.73	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	–	–	
Discouraged job seekers	50.9	49.0	1.04	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	–	–	–	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	–	–	
High-skilled share of labour force	22.8	19.9	1.15	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	46.8	31.0	1.51	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.2	0.2	1.11				
Own-account workers	3.5	6.3	0.55				
Work, minutes per day	439.8	454.2	0.97	Education and Skills			
Proportion of unpaid work per day	48.1	35.8	1.34	Out-of-school children	0.3	0.1	3.61
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, adults	99.6	99.7	1.00
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Primary education attainment, 25-54	99.9	100.0	1.00
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.85	Primary education attainment, 65+	99.6	99.6	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	41.0	59.0	0.69	Out-of-school youth	8.1	9.2	0.89
Firms with female (co-)owners			–	Secondary education attainment, adults	76.9	78.1	0.98
Firms with female top managers			–	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	99.8	99.9	1.00
Employers	0.9	0.2	5.40	Secondary education attainment, 65+	99.4	99.5	1.00
R&D personnel	–	–	–	Tertiary education attainment, adults	30.8	22.4	1.38
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	40.9	31.1	1.32
Hold an account at a financial institution	100.0	100.0	1.00	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	17.5	24.1	0.73
Women's access to financial services			yes	PhD graduates	0.7	1.2	0.64
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Individuals using the internet	96.7	96.9	1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes				
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Graduates by Degree Type			
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	41.4	47.2	0.88	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.9	0.7	1.30
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Arts and Humanities	8.6	8.5	1.01
Year women received right to vote			1913	Business, Admin. and Law	15.1	16.8	0.90
Years since any women received voting rights			104	Education	20.8	10.3	2.02
Number of female heads of state to date			3	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	4.8	24.4	0.20
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Health and Welfare	28.6	8.3	3.46
Election list quotas for women, local			40	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.9	6.4	0.14
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.7	5.4	0.87
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Services	3.7	8.3	0.45
Family	female	male	value	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	11.9	10.6	1.12
Average length of single life	31.8	33.8	0.94	Health			
Proportion married by age 25	5.6	1.9	2.93	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.75
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	18.0	16.6	¹ 1.09
Average number of children per woman			1.82	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.4	0.3	¹ 1.30
Women's unmet demand for family planning			–	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.8	0.9	¹ 0.95
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.4	¹ 0.47
Total dependency ratio			52	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 5
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			27.0
			yes	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.10
			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			–

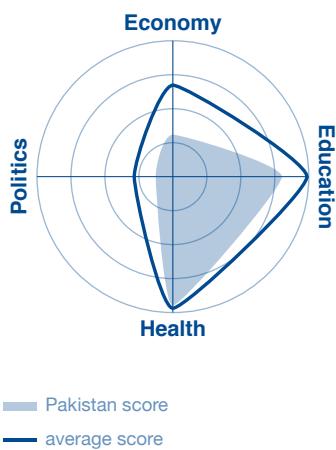
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Pakistan

rank
out of 144 countries **143**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.546**



SCORE AT GLANCE

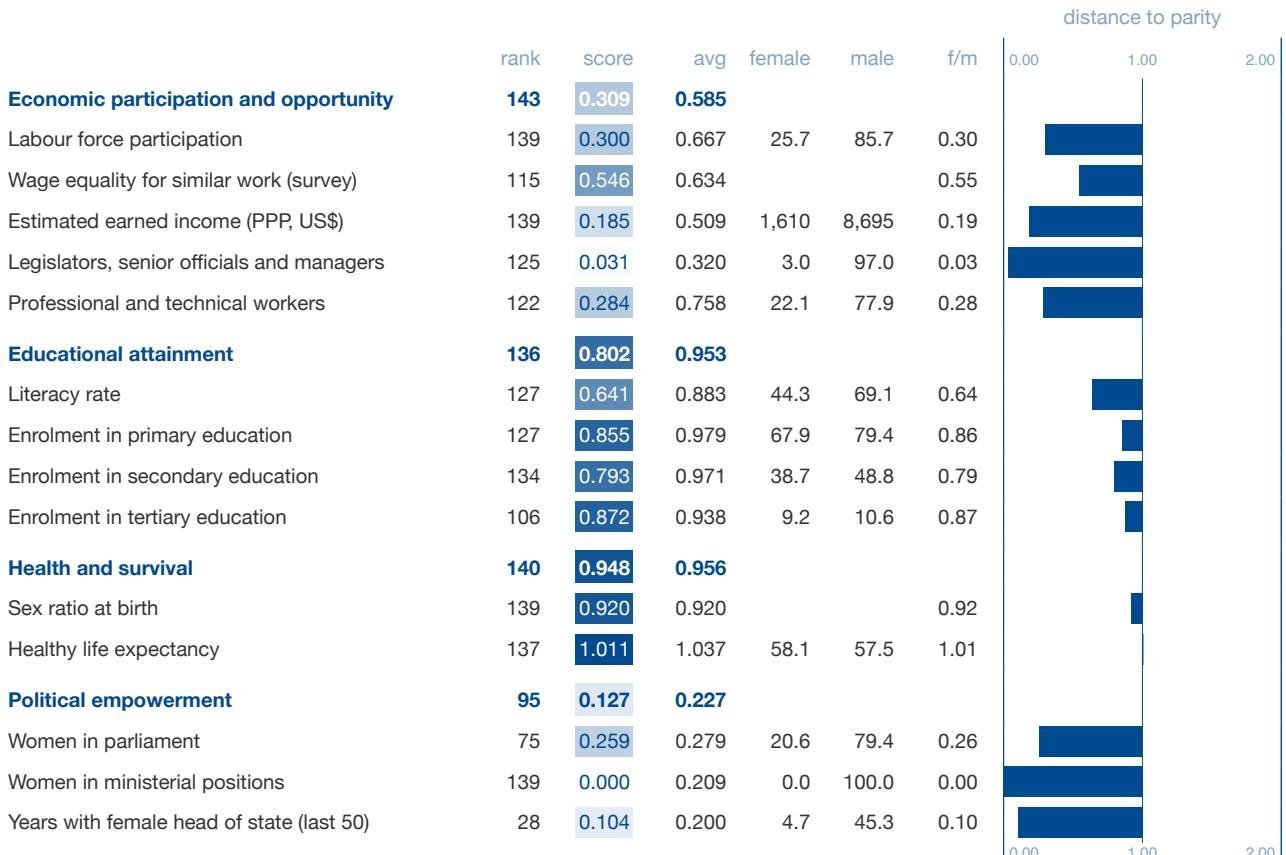


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	283.66
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	4,866.16
Total population (1,000s)	193,203.48
Population growth rate (%)	1.98
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.06
Human Capital Index score	46.34

	2006		2017	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	112	0.543	143	0.546
Economic participation and opportunity	112	0.369	143	0.309
Educational attainment	110	0.706	136	0.802
Health and survival	112	0.951	140	0.948
Political empowerment	37	0.148	95	0.127
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	84.0	-	
Unemployed adults	9.0	5.0	1.80	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	42.9	57.1	0.75	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	73.2	71.0	1.03	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	2.1	6.9	0.31	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	28.9	3.7	7.83	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	54.7	15.0	3.65				
Own-account workers	20.4	40.5	0.50				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	32.1	20.6	1.56
				Primary education attainment, adults	36.5	62.5	0.58
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	49.1	71.7	0.68
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 65+	13.3	45.6	0.29
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school youth	68.1	58.1	1.17
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.53	Secondary education attainment, adults	21.0	34.2	0.61
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	34.7	54.3	0.64
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.13	Secondary education attainment, 65+	8.1	28.8	0.28
Firms with female top managers			0.06	Tertiary education attainment, adults	6.1	11.3	0.54
Employers	0.1	15.0	0.01	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	7.4	12.6	0.59
R&D personnel	22.5	77.5	0.29	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	1.4	6.9	0.20
				PhD graduates	0.1	1.0	0.06
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	3.0	14.2	0.21				
Women's access to financial services			yes	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	9.7	15.8	0.61	Education	-	-	-
				Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Year women received right to vote			1956	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			61	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Services	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, local			-				
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Health	female	male	value
Seats held in upper house	10.0	90.0	0.11	Mortality, children under age 5	195.7	233.2	¹ 0.84
				Mortality, non-communicable diseases	378.5	394.7	¹ 0.96
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	70.5	90.6	¹ 0.78
Average length of single life	23.2	26.9	0.86	Mortality, accidental injuries	26.5	64.0	¹ 0.41
Proportion married by age 25	48.0	21.0	2.29	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	7.5	20.5	¹ 0.37
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 178
Average number of children per woman			3.48	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Women's unmet demand for family planning			20.00	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			39.0
Potential support ratio			13	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Total dependency ratio			65	Births attended by skilled health personnel			52.10
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Antenatal care, at least four visits			36.60
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no				

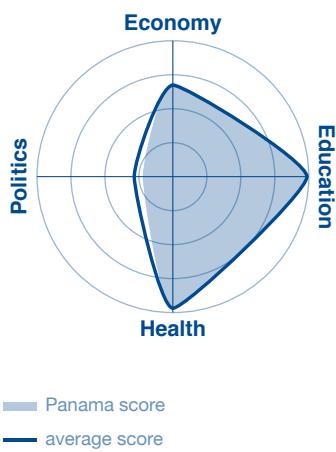
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Panama

rank
out of 144 countries **43**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.722**



SCORE AT GLANCE

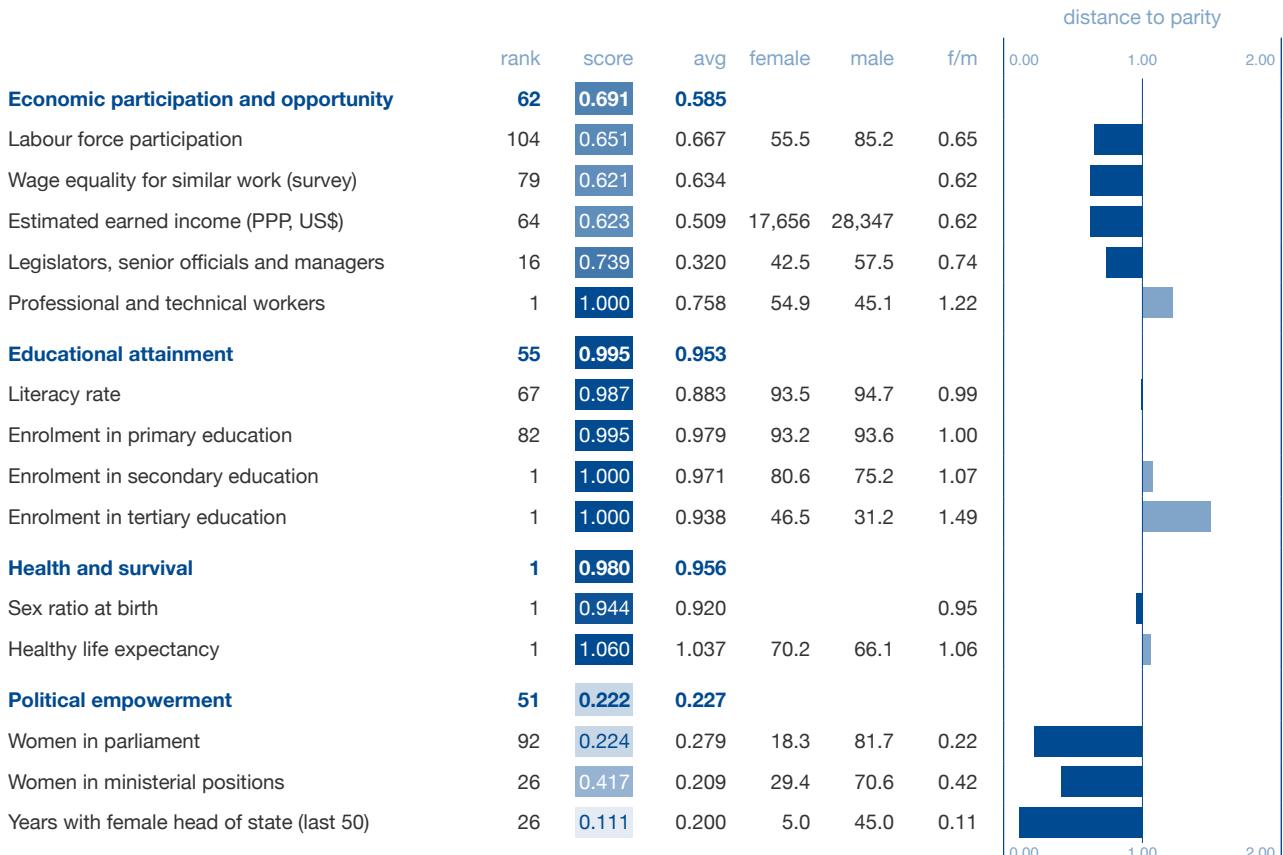


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	55.19
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	21,334.94
Total population (1,000s)	4,034.12
Population growth rate (%)	1.60
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	63.85

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	44	0.647	62	0.691
Educational attainment	35	0.995	55	0.995
Health and survival	47	0.979	1	0.980
Political empowerment	35	0.153	51	0.222
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	28.0	37.3	0.75	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	98.0	-	
Unemployed adults	5.6	3.5	1.63	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	43.1	56.9	0.76	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	dual	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	15.4	13.2	1.17	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	27.6	19.0	1.45	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	7.2	3.3	2.18				
Own-account workers	23.9	29.6	0.81				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills			
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	6.8	6.4	1.07
				Primary education attainment, adults	82.5	82.8	1.00
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	96.0	96.8	0.99
				Primary education attainment, 65+	84.3	85.6	0.99
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth	11.7	17.1	0.68
Law mandates equal pay			no	Secondary education attainment, adults	45.8	40.1	1.14
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.65	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	73.1	68.5	1.07
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	38.9	37.7	1.03
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.33	Tertiary education attainment, adults	18.7	13.4	1.39
Firms with female top managers			0.31	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	29.8	20.2	1.48
Employers	2.2	3.3	0.67	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	11.0	12.0	0.92
R&D personnel	45.7	54.3	0.84	PhD graduates	0.2	0.3	0.63
				Individuals using the internet	52.5	49.9	1.05
Access to Assets	female	male	value				
Hold an account at a financial institution	40.3	46.6	0.86	Graduates by Degree Type			
Women's access to financial services			yes	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.7	1.1	0.65
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Arts and Humanities	6.6	6.1	1.08
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	Business, Admin. and Law	27.3	30.1	0.91
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Education	28.2	18.4	1.53
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.6	0.7	0.98	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	8.4	14.9	0.56
				Health and Welfare	8.6	6.2	1.39
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	4.1	7.3	0.57
Year women received right to vote			1941	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	7.2	4.7	1.54
Years since any women received voting rights			76	Services	2.8	5.2	0.54
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	7.3	6.1	1.21
Election list quotas for women, national			50				
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Health			
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Mortality, children under age 5	0.6	0.7	
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	6.6	8.0	
				Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.5	1.0	
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.2	0.8	
Average length of single life	21.6	25.3	0.85	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.8	
Proportion married by age 25	58.7	33.9	1.73	Mortality, childbirth			
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Legislation on domestic violence			-
Average number of children per woman			2.51	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			
Women's unmet demand for family planning			6.00	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Potential support ratio			8	Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
Total dependency ratio			55	Antenatal care, at least four visits			87.90
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes				
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes				

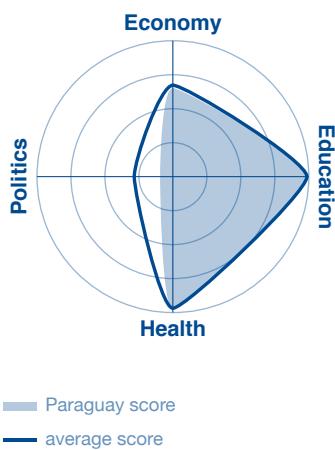
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Paraguay

rank
out of 144 countries **96**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.678**



SCORE AT GLANCE

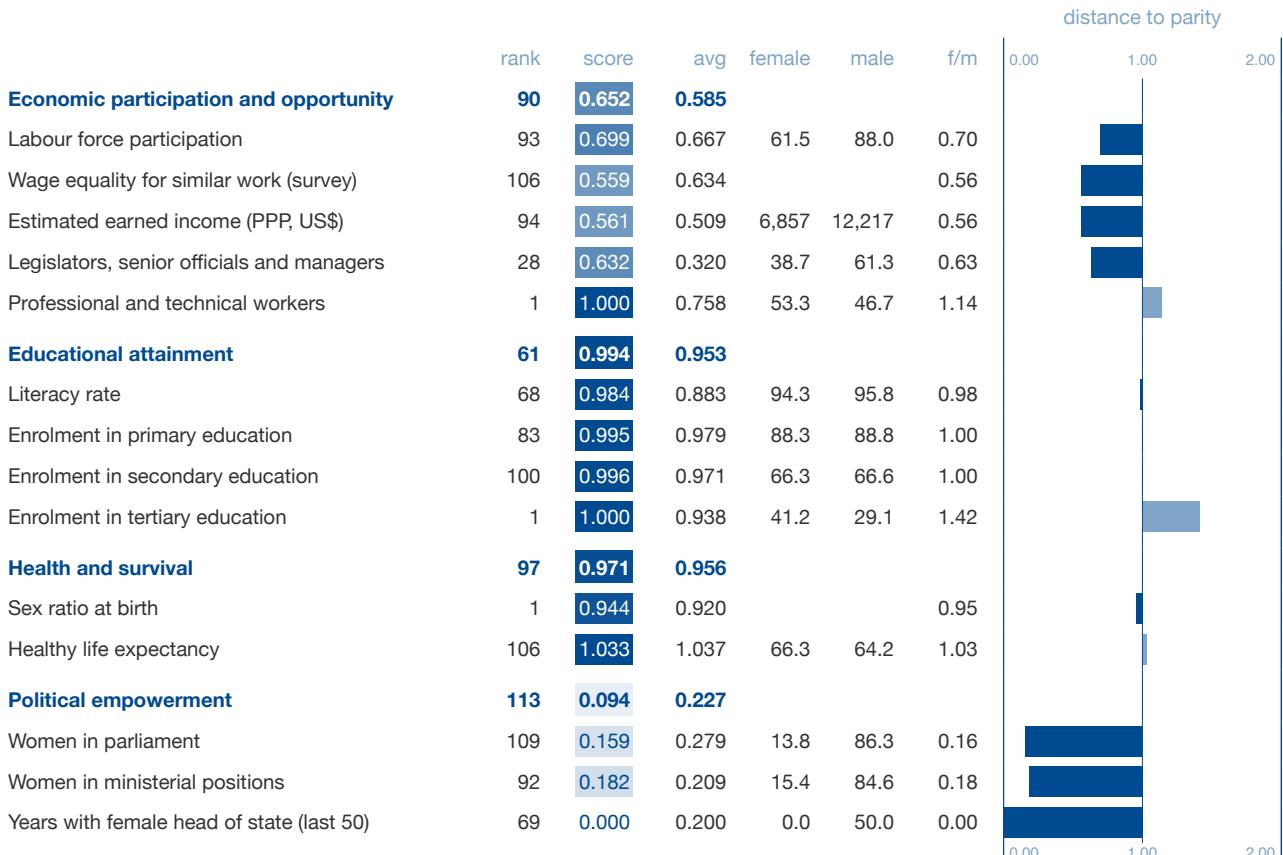


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	27.44
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	8,877.61
Total population (1,000s)	6,725.31
Population growth rate (%)	1.28
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human Capital Index score	57.65

Global Gender Gap score			rank out of	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	64	0.656	96	0.678
Economic participation and opportunity	80	0.554	90	0.652
Educational attainment	83	0.944	61	0.994
Health and survival	1	0.980	97	0.971
Political empowerment	38	0.144	113	0.094
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	20.3	5.2	3.92	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	63.0	2.0	
Unemployed adults	5.9	4.9	1.19	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	50.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	70.8	29.2	2.43	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	68.3	63.9	1.07	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	8.0	6.2	1.29	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	27.2	12.3	2.21	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	9.8	6.0	1.62				
Own-account workers	32.4	31.0	1.04				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills			
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	11.0	10.7	1.03
				Primary education attainment, adults	73.6	76.3	0.96
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	97.2	97.7	0.99
				Primary education attainment, 65+	86.7	92.1	0.94
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth	29.1	31.9	0.91
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Secondary education attainment, adults	37.9	38.3	0.99
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.52	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	58.8	58.6	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	20.8	29.7	0.70
Firms with female (co-)owners			1.07	Tertiary education attainment, adults	14.9	10.0	1.49
Firms with female top managers			0.30	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	21.5	16.3	1.32
Employers	3.0	6.0	0.49	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	6.1	8.0	0.76
R&D personnel	-	-	-	PhD graduates	0.1	0.1	1.35
				Individuals using the internet	42.9	43.1	1.00
Access to Assets	female	male	value				
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	Graduates by Degree Type			
Women's access to financial services			yes	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Education	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	1,847.3	2,272.2	0.81	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
				Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Year women received right to vote			1961	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			56	Services	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			-				
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Health			
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Mortality, children under age 5	1.2	1.6	¹ 0.79
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	12.6	13.3	¹ 0.95
				Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.7	1.2	¹ 0.58
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.7	2.3	¹ 0.33
Average length of single life	22.7	26.8	0.85	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.3	0.9	¹ 0.30
Proportion married by age 25	44.8	22.3	2.01	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 132
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Average number of children per woman			2.48	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			18.0
Women's unmet demand for family planning			5.00	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Potential support ratio			10	Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
Total dependency ratio			56	Antenatal care, at least four visits			76.70
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes				
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes				

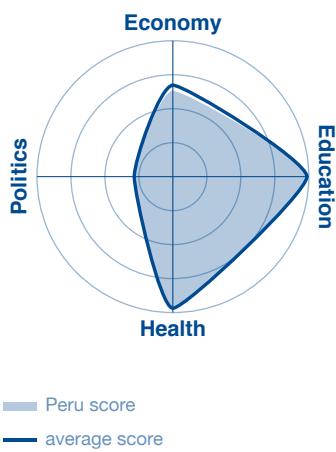
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Peru

rank
out of 144 countries **48**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.719**



SCORE AT GLANCE

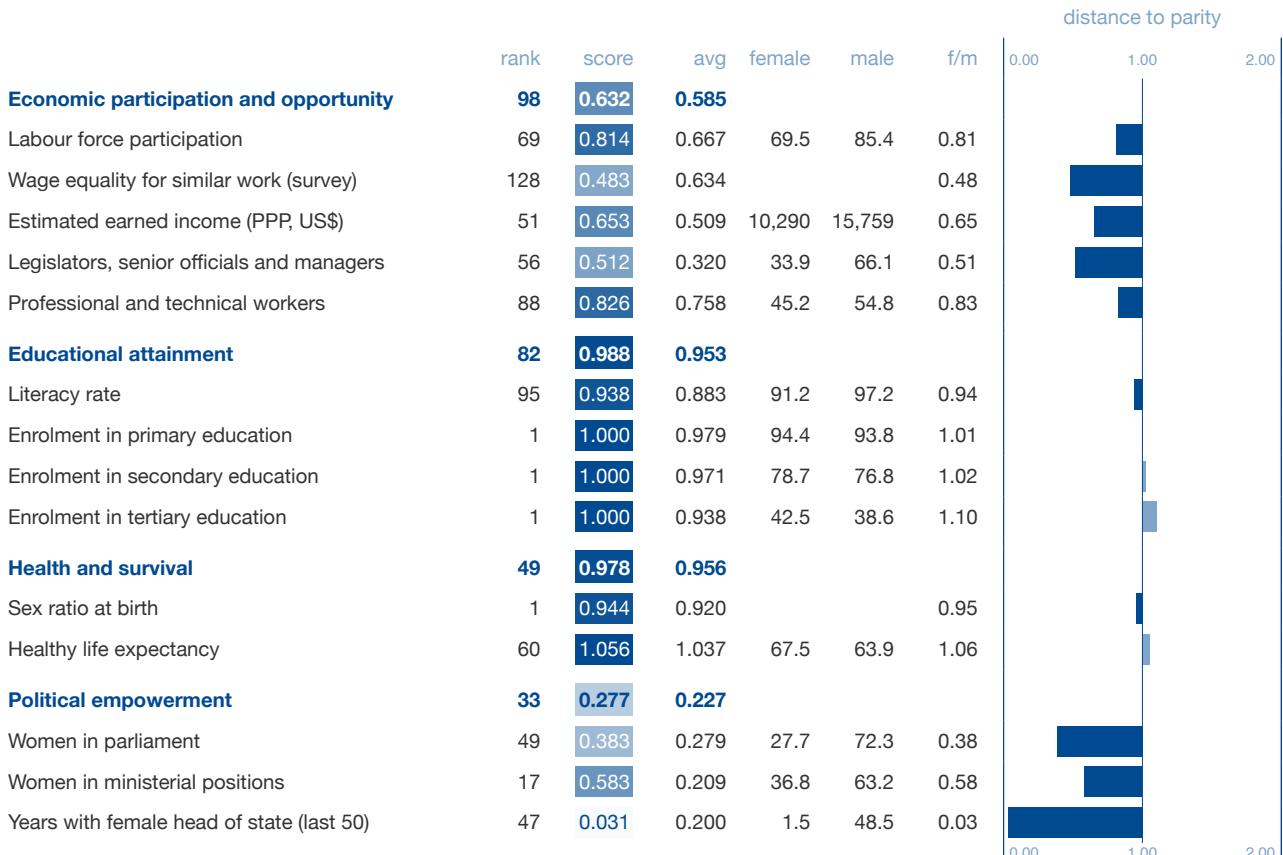


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	192.09
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	12,071.59
Total population (1,000s)	31,773.84
Population growth rate (%)	1.24
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	62.17

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	60	0.662	48	0.719
Economic participation and opportunity	86	0.531	98	0.632
Educational attainment	71	0.976	82	0.988
Health and survival	58	0.976	49	0.978
Political empowerment	31	0.165	33	0.277
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	26.9	18.1	1.49	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	90.0	4.0	
Unemployed adults	7.6	6.1	1.26	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	53.7	46.3	1.16	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	65.4	52.1	1.26	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	15.2	15.6	0.98	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	23.7	11.3	2.09	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	7.1	3.5	2.04				
Own-account workers	28.3	26.2	1.08				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children			1.7 2.5 0.69
				Primary education attainment, adults	75.3	85.9	0.88
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 25-54	97.3	99.2	0.98
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Primary education attainment, 65+	72.5	92.2	0.79
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.50	Out-of-school youth	20.9	21.5	0.97
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	51.5	60.6	0.85
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.40	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	73.2	81.4	0.90
Firms with female top managers			0.16	Secondary education attainment, 65+	31.0	47.3	0.65
Employers	3.3	3.5	0.94	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	17.5	16.2	1.08
				Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	7.4	14.5	0.51
Access to Assets	female	male	value	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	22.5	35.7	0.63	Individuals using the internet	38.5	43.2	0.89
Women's access to financial services			yes				
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	1.2	1.5	0.81	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
				Education	-	-	-
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
Year women received right to vote			1955	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			62	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			4	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			30	Services	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, local			30	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Voluntary political party quotas			no				
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health	female	male	value
				Mortality, children under age 5	4.6	5.9	¹ 0.79
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	54.7	57.9	¹ 0.94
Average length of single life	23.8	27.5	0.87	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	2.3	4.2	¹ 0.56
Proportion married by age 25	49.9	23.7	2.11	Mortality, accidental injuries	3.6	8.8	¹ 0.41
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.3	5.1	¹ 0.25
Average number of children per woman			2.40	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 68
Women's unmet demand for family planning			9.00	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Potential support ratio			9	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			36.0
Total dependency ratio			53	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			90.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			94.70

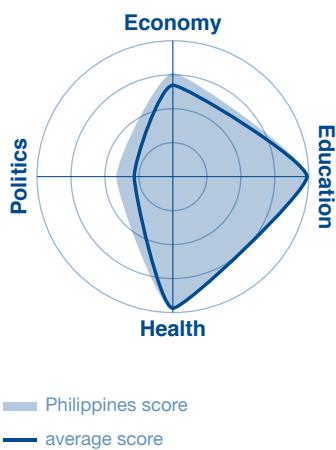
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Philippines

rank 10
out of 144 countries
score 0.790
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity



SCORE AT GLANCE

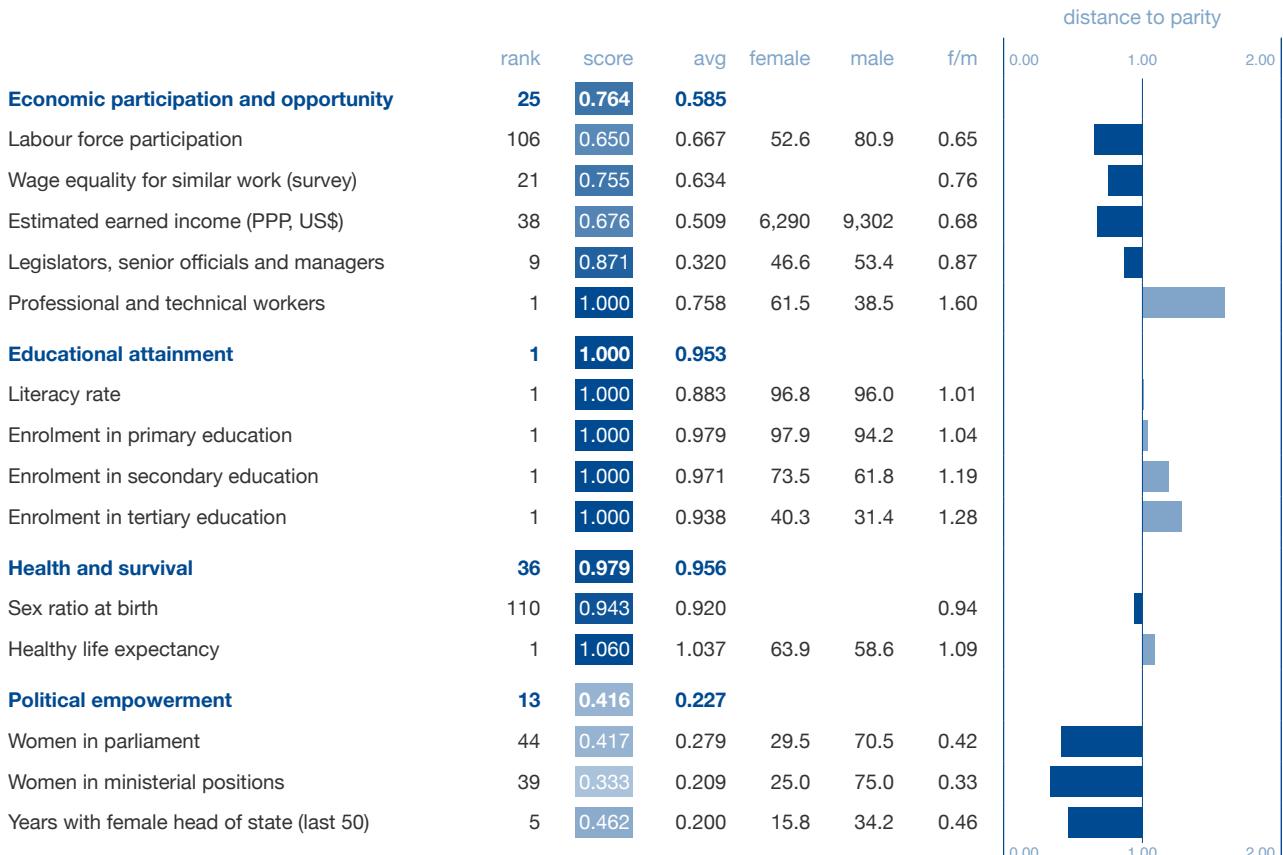


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	304.91
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	7,236.47
Total population (1,000s)	103,320.22
Population growth rate (%)	1.55
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	64.36

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	6	0.752	10	0.790
Economic participation and opportunity	4	0.757	25	0.764
Educational attainment	1	1.000	1	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	36	0.979
Political empowerment	16	0.269	13	0.416
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	28.6	17.1	1.68	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	60.0	7.0	
Unemployed adults	5.8	6.6	0.88	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	28.6	72.1	0.40	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	12.7	12.9	0.98	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	20.0	18.3	1.09	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	12.0	5.4	2.21				
Own-account workers	27.9	26.6	1.05				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	1.2	5.1	0.23
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.77	Primary education attainment, adults	85.8	82.5	1.04
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	98.4	98.3	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			2.25	Primary education attainment, 65+	94.4	95.4	0.99
Firms with female top managers			0.43	Out-of-school youth	15.3	23.5	0.65
Employers	2.1	5.4	0.39	Secondary education attainment, adults	60.1	56.8	1.06
R&D personnel	45.4	54.6	0.83	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	79.0	72.8	1.09
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	38.8	44.9	0.86
Hold an account at a financial institution	33.9	22.0	1.54	Tertiary education attainment, adults	19.2	14.7	1.31
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	32.6	26.0	1.26
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	15.7	17.4	0.90
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.3	0.3	1.04				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1937	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			80	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Average length of single life	24.2	26.9	0.90	Services	-	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	42.2	24.7	1.71	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29				
Average number of children per woman			2.93	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			22.00	Mortality, children under age 5	28.0	37.8	¹ 0.74
Potential support ratio			14	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	200.5	254.8	¹ 0.79
Total dependency ratio			58	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	22.2	36.5	¹ 0.61
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, accidental injuries	7.4	20.0	¹ 0.37
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	2.3	13.8	¹ 0.17

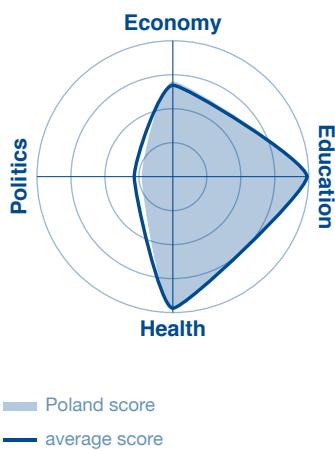
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Poland

rank
out of 144 countries **39**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.728**



SCORE AT GLANCE

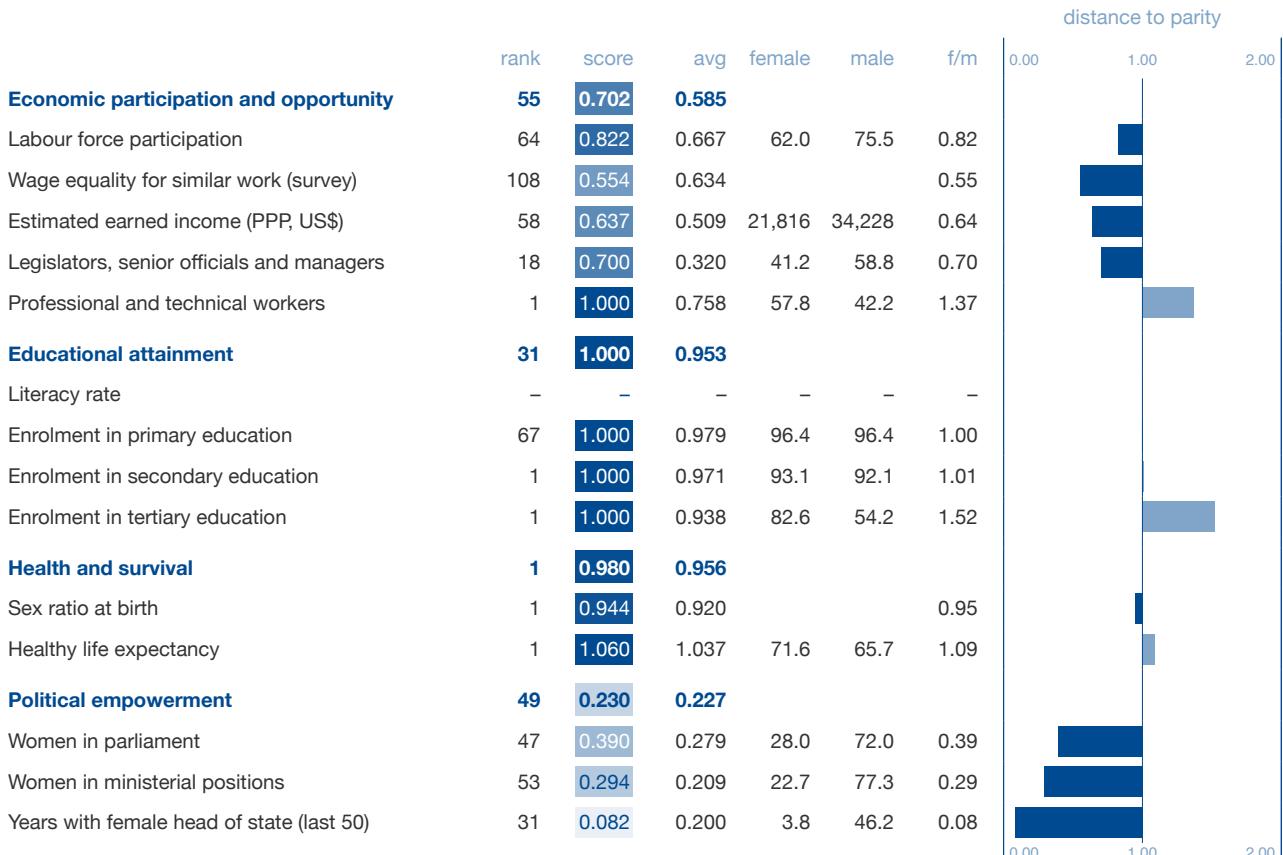


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	469.51
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	26,003.01
Total population (1,000s)	38,224.41
Population growth rate (%)	-0.12
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.93
Human Capital Index score	69.61

Global Gender Gap score			rank out of	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	44	0.680	39	0.728
Economic participation and opportunity	50	0.635	55	0.702
Educational attainment	13	1.000	31	1.000
Health and survival	36	0.979	1	0.980
Political empowerment	58	0.107	49	0.230
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			182
Youth not in employment or education	10.8	11.2	0.97	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	182.0	14.0	
Unemployed adults	6.2	6.1	1.02	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	49.9	50.1	1.00	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	gov	
High-skilled share of labour force	18.7	13.9	1.34	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	19.8	8.8	2.25	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	3.8	1.7	2.28				
Own-account workers	10.4	17.1	0.61				
Work, minutes per day	492.7	460.3	1.07	Education and Skills			
Proportion of unpaid work per day	60.0	34.1	1.76	Out-of-school children			3.5
				Primary education attainment, adults	98.4	99.4	0.99
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 25-54	98.7	98.3	1.00
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Primary education attainment, 65+	96.1	98.1	0.98
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.59	Out-of-school youth	8.0	8.7	0.92
Boards of publicly traded companies	20.0	80.0	0.25	Secondary education attainment, adults	80.8	86.4	0.94
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.68	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	92.7	88.9	1.04
Firms with female top managers			0.26	Secondary education attainment, 65+	56.6	69.0	0.82
Employers	2.6	1.7	1.53	Tertiary education attainment, adults	26.0	21.2	1.22
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	26.7	17.4	1.54
				Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	9.7	12.9	0.75
Access to Assets	female	male	value	PhD graduates	0.5	0.7	0.69
Hold an account at a financial institution	73.0	83.3	0.88	Individuals using the internet	66.9	69.2	0.97
Women's access to financial services			yes				
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Graduates by Degree Type			
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.2	2.1	0.57
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Arts and Humanities	8.5	5.3	1.62
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	3.7	4.5	0.83	Business, Admin. and Law	24.6	21.8	1.13
				Education	17.6	5.6	3.12
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	9.4	26.1	0.36
Year women received right to vote			1918	Health and Welfare	15.1	9.5	1.59
Years since any women received voting rights			99	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.9	7.2	0.13
Number of female heads of state to date			3	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.5	3.4	1.32
Election list quotas for women, national			35	Services	6.8	10.2	0.67
Election list quotas for women, local			35	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	11.6	8.8	1.32
Voluntary political party quotas			no				
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health			
				Mortality, children under age 5	0.8	1.1	¹ 0.80
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	174.1	172.6	¹ 1.01
Average length of single life	26.6	28.7	0.93	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.7	1.5	¹ 0.49
Proportion married by age 25	21.8	8.2	2.64	Mortality, accidental injuries	4.4	9.3	¹ 0.47
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.4	7.6	¹ 0.18
Average number of children per woman			1.30	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 3
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Potential support ratio			4	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			13.0
Total dependency ratio			45	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.80
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

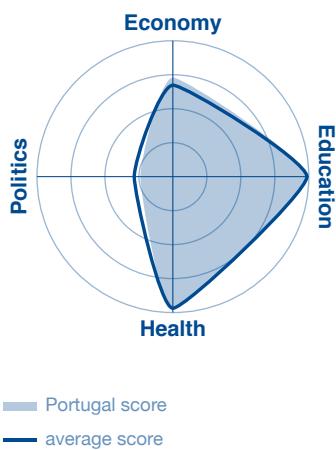
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Portugal

rank
out of 144 countries **33**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.734**



SCORE AT GLANCE

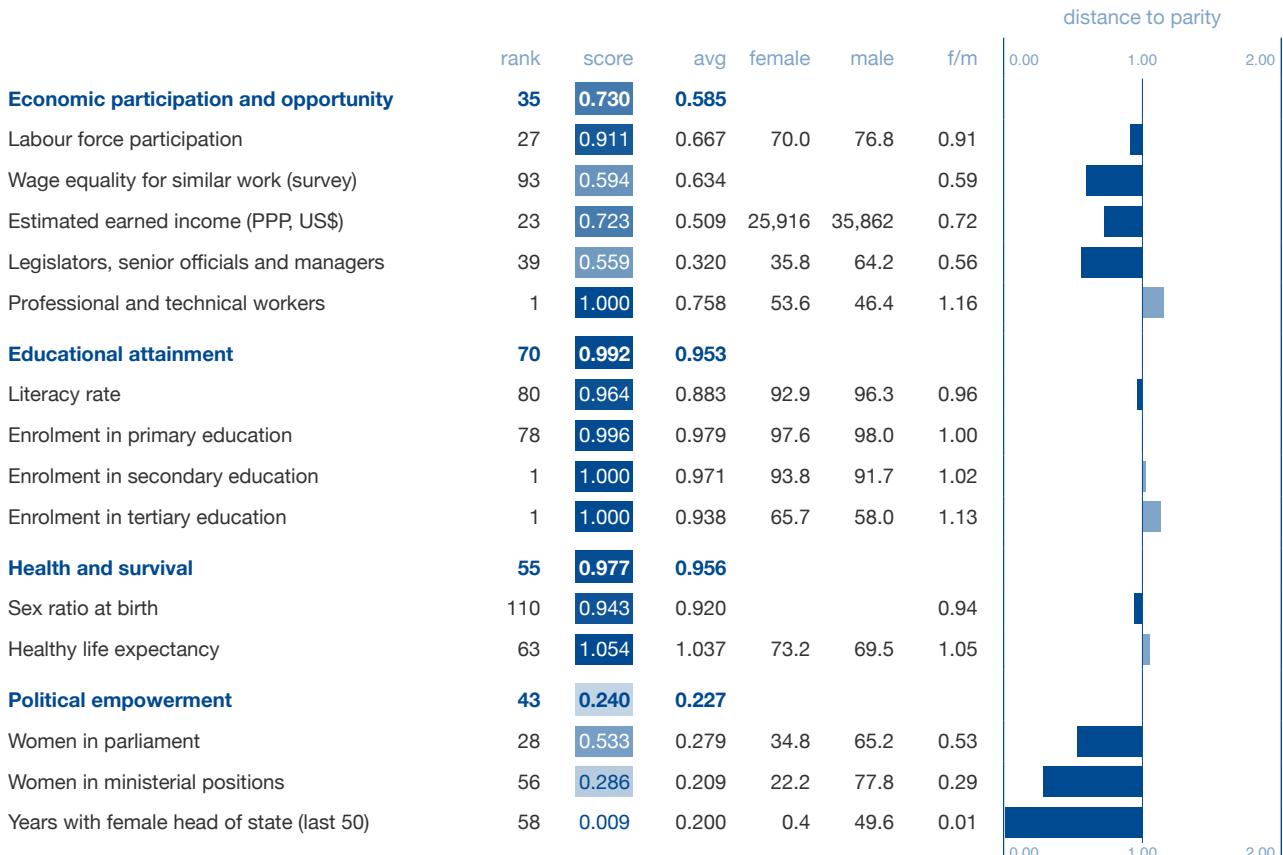


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	204.56
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	27,006.87
Total population (1,000s)	10,371.63
Population growth rate (%)	-0.43
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.90
Human Capital Index score	65.70

Global Gender Gap score				
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	33	0.692	33	0.734
Economic participation and opportunity	33	0.669	35	0.730
Educational attainment	57	0.989	70	0.992
Health and survival	71	0.973	55	0.977
Political empowerment	40	0.138	43	0.240
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			120
Youth not in employment or education	12.2	10.4	1.17	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	–	–	
Unemployed adults	11.2	11.0	1.02	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	–	–	
Discouraged job seekers	55.4	44.6	1.24	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	–	–	–	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	–	–	
High-skilled share of labour force	15.2	10.0	1.52	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	25.3	18.3	1.38	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.6	0.6	1.07				
Own-account workers	9.7	14.9	0.65				
Work, minutes per day	559.4	468.6	1.19				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	58.7	20.6	2.85				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	2.2	1.9	1.18
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.62	Primary education attainment, adults	87.5	94.1	0.93
Boards of publicly traded companies	14.0	86.0	0.16	Primary education attainment, 25-54	98.7	98.6	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			–	Primary education attainment, 65+	82.7	91.6	0.90
Firms with female top managers			–	Out-of-school youth	3.5	2.0	1.74
Employers	3.1	0.6	5.01	Secondary education attainment, adults	36.7	33.9	1.08
R&D personnel	42.1	57.9	0.73	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	65.3	60.3	1.08
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	17.5	24.8	0.71
Hold an account at a financial institution	86.1	88.8	0.97	Tertiary education attainment, adults	20.6	15.4	1.34
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	29.9	20.8	1.44
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	5.6	8.0	0.70
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.4	0.6	0.64
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	65.7	71.8	0.92
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.8	0.9	0.84				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1931	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			86	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.0	1.7	1.21
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Arts and Humanities	9.3	8.6	1.09
Election list quotas for women, national			33	Business, Admin. and Law	18.7	18.6	1.00
Election list quotas for women, local			33	Education	9.7	2.8	3.53
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	11.4	33.8	0.34
Seats held in upper house	20.6	79.4	0.26	Health and Welfare	24.5	9.9	2.48
Family	female	male	value				
Average length of single life	30.1	32.2	0.93	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.4	2.2	0.18
Proportion married by age 25	9.5	3.9	2.44	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	6.5	5.9	1.11
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Services	4.5	7.9	0.57
Average number of children per woman			1.25	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	13.1	8.8	1.50
Women's unmet demand for family planning			–	Health	female	male	value
Potential support ratio			3	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.2	
Total dependency ratio			54	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	44.9	45.0	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.8	1.1	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.1	1.7	
			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.4	1.2	
			yes	Mortality, childbirth			
			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			19.0
			yes	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			–
			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			–

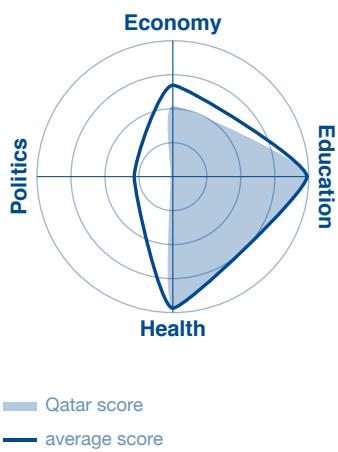
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Qatar

rank
out of 144 countries **130**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.626**



SCORE AT GLANCE

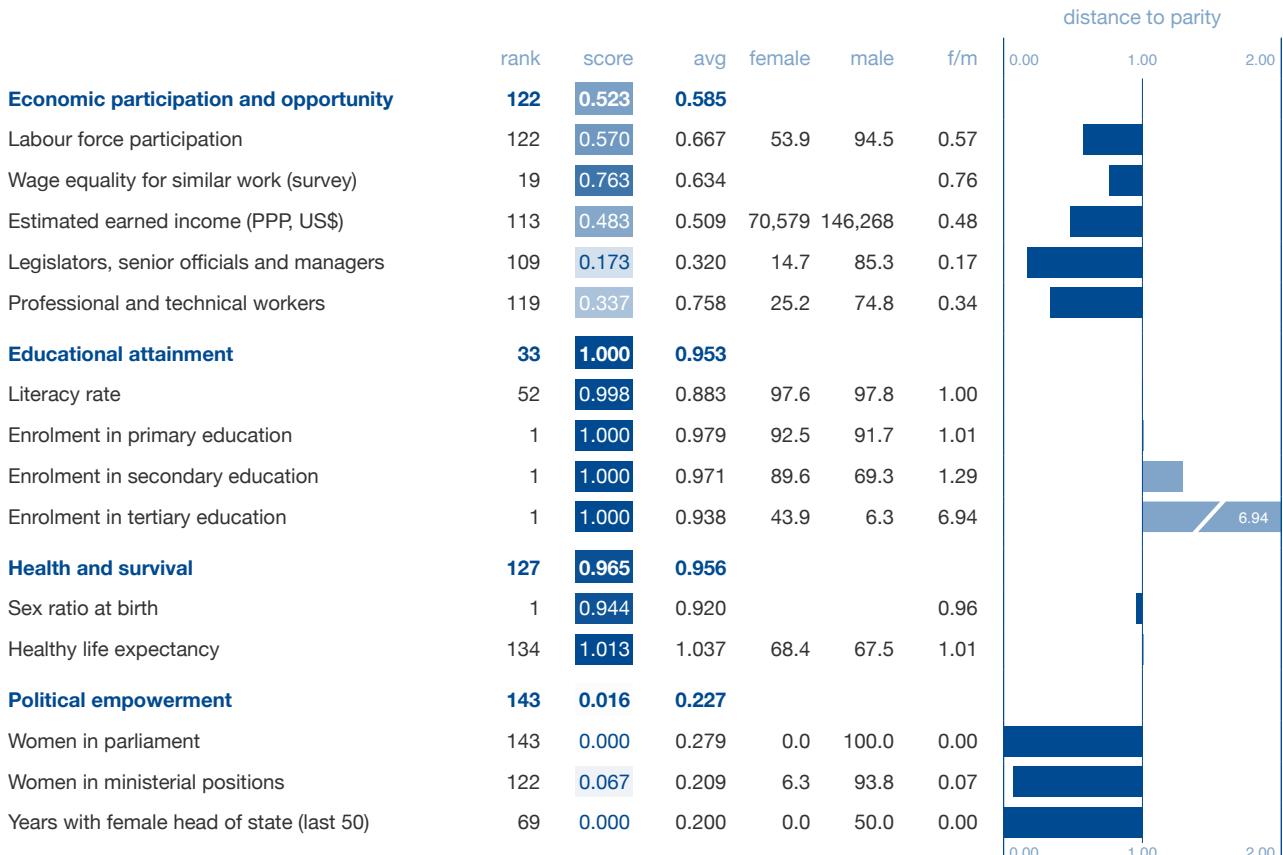


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	152.47
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	118,215.30
Total population (1,000s)	2,569.80
Population growth rate (%)	3.08
Population sex ratio (female/male)	3.04
Human Capital Index score	63.97

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	130	0.626
Educational attainment	—	—	122	0.523
Health and survival	—	—	33	1.000
Political empowerment	—	—	127	0.965
rank out of		115		144

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	30.7	2.9	10.74	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	50.0	-	
Unemployed adults	0.8	0.1	13.67	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	76.4	23.6	3.24	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	4.5	13.7	0.33	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	0.2	0.0	7.50	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	0.0	0.0	-				
Own-account workers	0.0	0.2	0.31				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	2.7	4.1	0.67
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.77	Primary education attainment, adults	85.9	83.9	1.02
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	75.1	75.1	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Primary education attainment, 65+	27.9	59.1	0.47
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	12.8	42.7	0.30
Employers	0.3	0.0	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	58.0	40.7	1.43
R&D personnel	26.9	73.1	0.37	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	55.7	36.5	1.53
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	11.9	33.2	0.36
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, adults	36.1	16.6	2.17
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	21.8	9.6	2.27
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	2.7	11.1	0.25
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	91.7	94.1	0.97
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	9.8	11.2	0.88				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			2003	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	0.8	-
Years since any women received voting rights			14	Arts and Humanities	27.6	5.1	5.40
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	27.2	23.1	1.18
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	7.8	1.4	5.52
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	12.3	49.8	0.25
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Health and Welfare	7.9	1.8	4.43
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.6	6.3	0.42
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	2.4	2.2	1.09
Average length of single life	25.8	27.6	0.93	Services	0.4	4.6	0.08
Proportion married by age 25	37.6	25.2	1.49	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	11.1	5.7	1.94
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			1.91	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.80
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	0.6	1.6	¹ 0.39
Potential support ratio			71	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.0	0.0	¹ 0.31
Total dependency ratio			18	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.0	0.5	¹ 0.07
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.3	¹ 0.09
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no	Mortality, childbirth			no
				Legislation on domestic violence			-
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			84.50

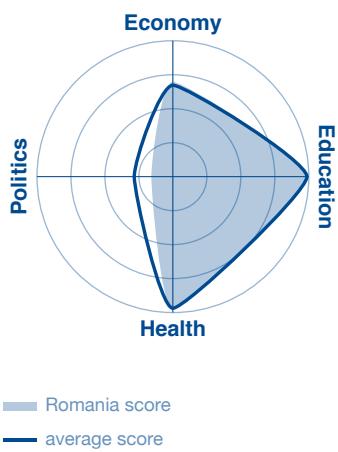
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Romania

rank
out of 144 countries **58**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.708**



SCORE AT GLANCE

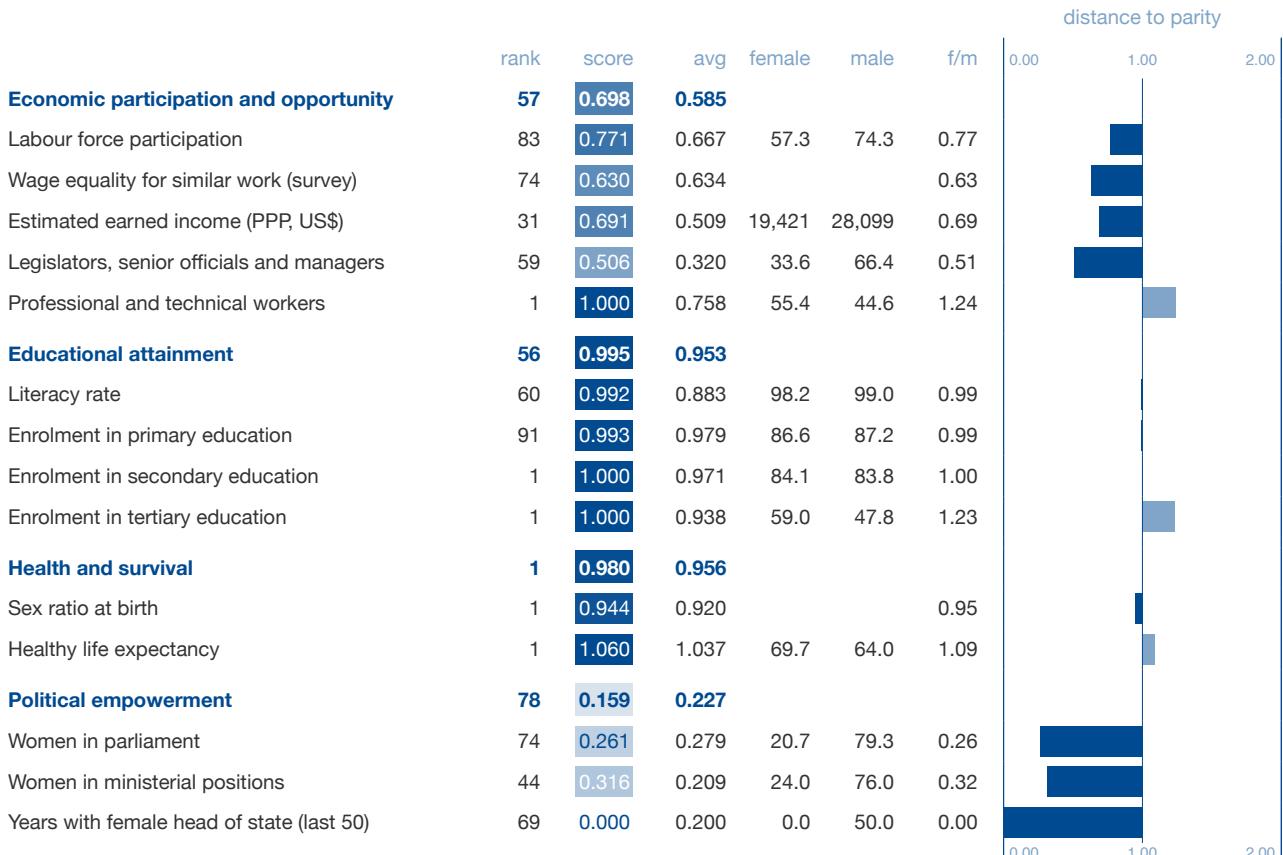


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	186.69
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	21,647.81
Total population (1,000s)	19,778.08
Population growth rate (%)	-0.50
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.94
Human Capital Index score	66.12

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	30	0.673	57	0.698
Educational attainment	44	0.993	56	0.995
Health and survival	36	0.979	1	0.980
Political empowerment	79	0.074	78	0.159
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			302
Youth not in employment or education	21.4	15.0	1.43	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	126.0	15.0	
Unemployed adults	5.0	6.6	0.76	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	85.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	38.3	61.7	0.62	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	10.1	9.8	1.03	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	12.6	7.4	1.69	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	13.3	4.8	2.75				
Own-account workers	11.1	21.7	0.51				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	9.9	9.8	1.02
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.63	Primary education attainment, adults	98.2	99.1	0.99
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	97.8	97.8	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.89	Primary education attainment, 65+	93.3	97.5	0.96
Firms with female top managers			0.25	Out-of-school youth	17.8	18.9	0.94
Employers	0.6	4.8	0.13	Secondary education attainment, adults	59.4	70.4	0.84
R&D personnel	45.2	54.8	0.82	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	94.6	93.3	1.01
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	63.2	79.6	0.79
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, adults	12.7	13.3	0.96
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	15.2	12.1	1.26
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	6.5	11.0	0.59
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.1	0.1	1.10
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	53.1	58.4	0.91
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1929	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			88	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.9	5.7	0.52
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	9.9	8.2	1.21
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	33.9	23.8	1.42
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	5.5	0.8	7.06
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	10.8	26.1	0.41
Seats held in upper house	22.1	77.9	0.28	Health and Welfare	13.0	8.3	1.57
Family	female	male	value				
Average length of single life	25.9	29.4	0.88	Health	female	male	value
Proportion married by age 25	32.2	11.9	2.71	Mortality, children under age 5	0.8	1.1	¹ 0.77
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	118.6	121.2	¹ 0.98
Average number of children per woman			1.52	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.0	1.9	¹ 0.56
Women's unmet demand for family planning			12.00	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.5	4.6	¹ 0.33
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.5	2.1	¹ 0.21
Total dependency ratio			49	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 31
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			24.0

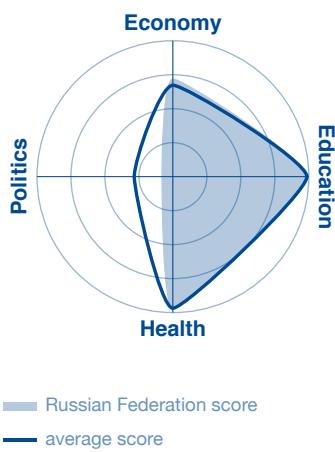
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Russian Federation

rank
out of 144 countries **71**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.696**



SCORE AT GLANCE

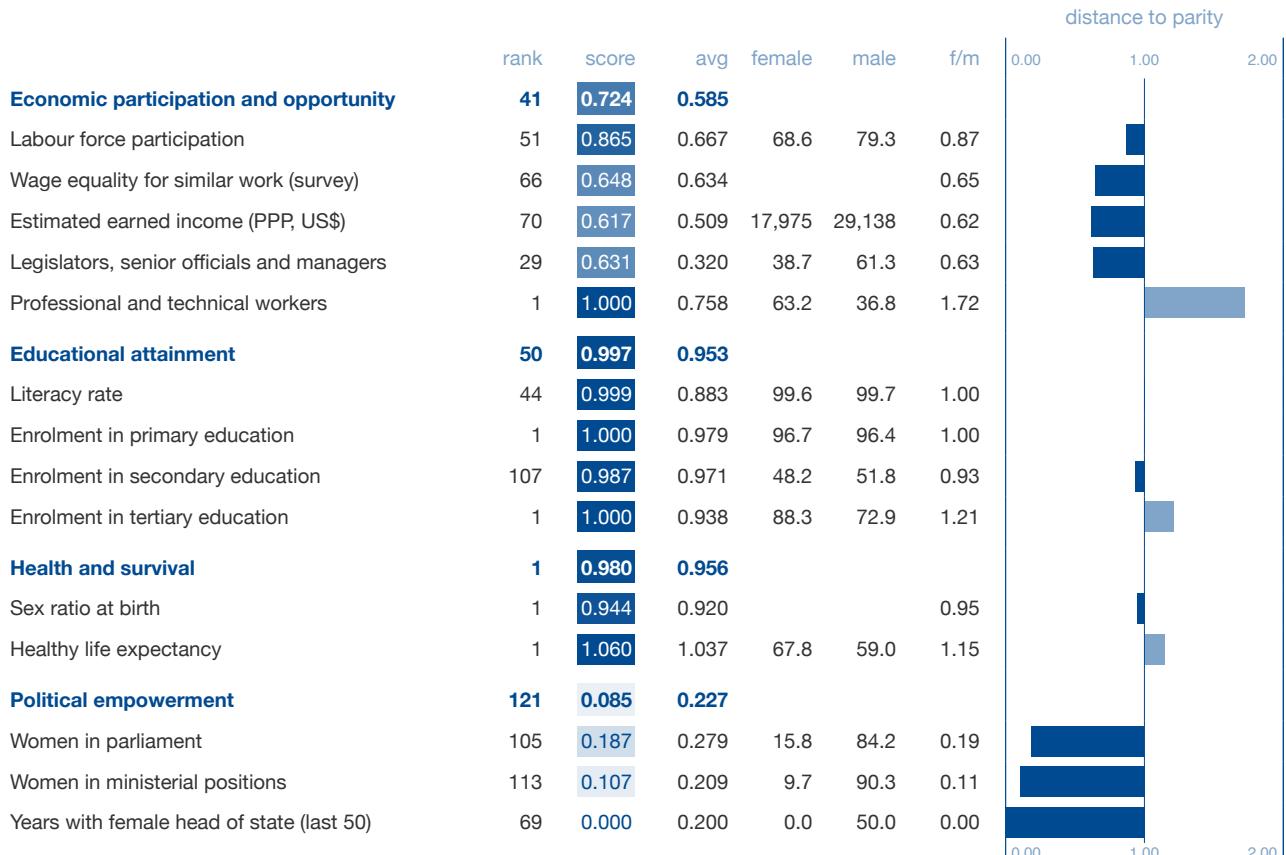


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	1,283.16
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	24,026.00
Total population (1,000s)	143,964.51
Population growth rate (%)	0.04
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.87
Human Capital Index score	72.16

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	22	0.696	41	0.724
Educational attainment	19	0.999	50	0.997
Health and survival	36	0.979	1	0.980
Political empowerment	108	0.034	121	0.085
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			1025
Youth not in employment or education	14.5	9.7	1.50	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	140.0	–	
Unemployed adults	5.3	5.8	0.92	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	–	
Discouraged job seekers	31.3	68.7	0.46	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	–	–	–	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	–	
High-skilled share of labour force	25.6	25.6	1.00	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	10.2	5.2	1.96	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.4	0.4	0.99				
Own-account workers	5.1	6.4	0.80				
Work, minutes per day	–	–	–				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	–	–	–				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	1.8	3.1	0.59
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.65	Primary education attainment, adults	99.2	99.6	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	–	–	–	Primary education attainment, 25-54	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.40	Primary education attainment, 65+	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female top managers			0.25	Out-of-school youth	–	–	–
Employers	0.8	0.4	2.07	Secondary education attainment, adults	83.5	85.9	0.97
R&D personnel	–	–	–	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	99.0	97.9	1.01
				Secondary education attainment, 65+	87.4	89.2	0.98
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, adults	2.1	2.0	1.02
Hold an account at a financial institution	70.2	63.8	1.10	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	33.3	26.0	1.28
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	20.4	25.9	0.79
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	PhD graduates	0.6	0.7	0.96
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	73.0	74.7	0.98
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes				
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	–	–	–				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1918	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	–	–	–
Years since any women received voting rights			99	Arts and Humanities	–	–	–
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	–	–	–
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Education	–	–	–
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	–	–	–
Voluntary political party quotas			–	Health and Welfare	–	–	–
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Information and Comm. Technologies	–	–	–
				Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	–	–	–
Family	female	male	value	Services	–	–	–
Average length of single life	24.4	27.0	0.90	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	–	–	–
Proportion married by age 25	42.8	22.5	1.90				
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			1.75	Mortality, children under age 5	8.0	10.6	¹ 0.75
Women's unmet demand for family planning			15.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	868.7	803.8	¹ 1.08
Potential support ratio			5	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	14.2	46.7	¹ 0.30
Total dependency ratio			45	Mortality, accidental injuries	27.2	88.1	¹ 0.31
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	8.9	35.0	¹ 0.26
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 25
				Legislation on domestic violence			no

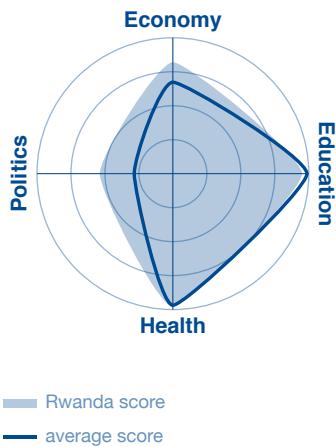
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Rwanda

rank
out of 144 countries **4**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.822**



SCORE AT GLANCE

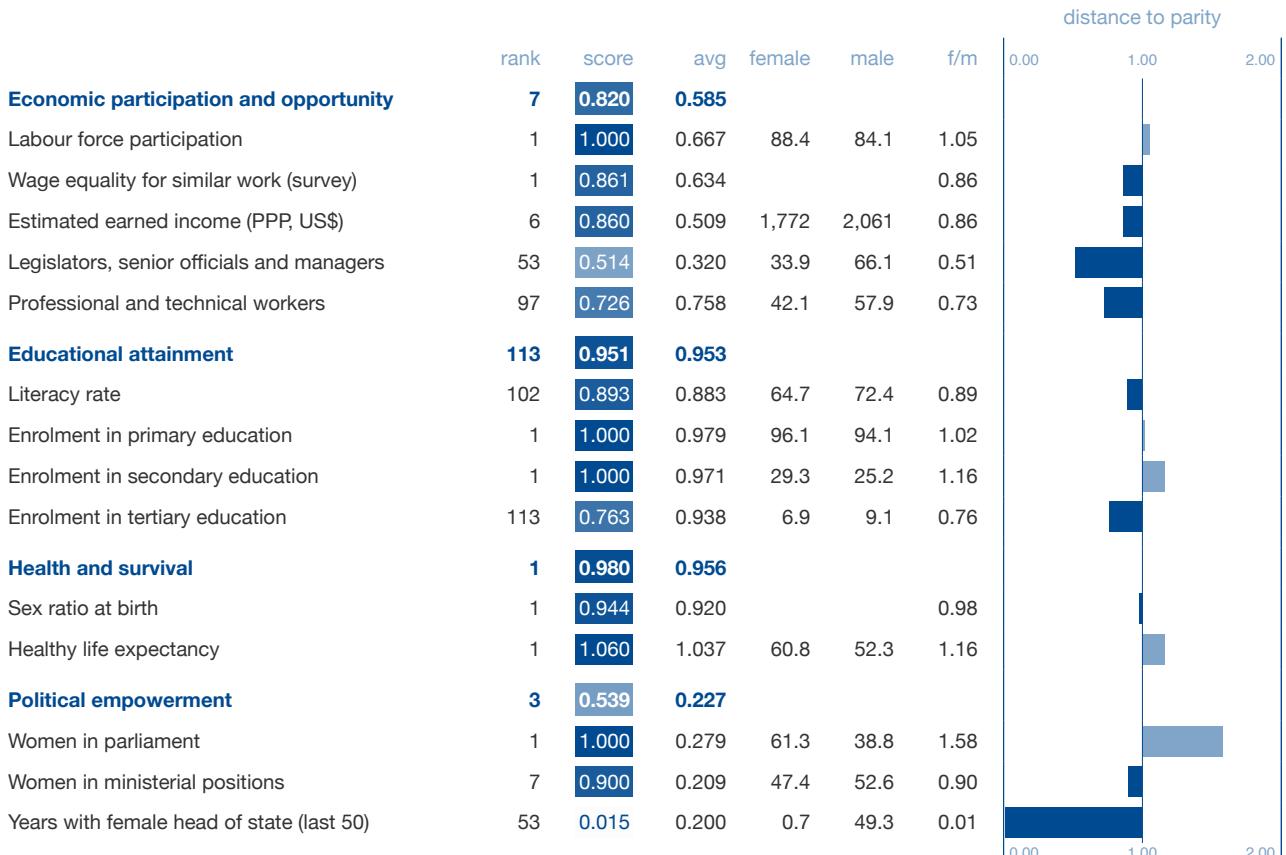


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	8.38
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	1,773.75
Total population (1,000s)	11,917.51
Population growth rate (%)	2.43
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.96
Human Capital Index score	61.06

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	-	-	7	0.820
Educational attainment	-	-	113	0.951
Health and survival	-	-	1	0.980
Political empowerment	-	-	3	0.539
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	84.0	4.0	
Unemployed adults	4.0	2.8	1.45	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	60.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	-	-	-	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	12.4	5.9	2.12				
Own-account workers	71.9	64.8	1.11	Education and Skills			
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	3.9	5.9	0.66
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, adults	26.8	36.1	0.74
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	80.5	82.5	0.98
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 65+	23.3	55.9	0.42
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school youth	-	-	-
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.84	Secondary education attainment, adults	6.4	10.7	0.60
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	16.7	19.1	0.87
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.75	Secondary education attainment, 65+	2.1	7.5	0.29
Firms with female top managers			0.25	Tertiary education attainment, adults	1.4	2.9	0.48
Employers	0.3	5.9	0.05	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	1.5	2.5	0.61
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.1	0.6	0.11
				PhD graduates	0.0	0.1	0.18
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	30.5	45.9	0.66				
Women's access to financial services			part	Graduates by Degree Type			
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	3.3	8.0	0.41
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Arts and Humanities	1.3	3.5	0.38
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Business, Admin. and Law	3.7	5.5	0.66
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-	Education	11.9	19.0	0.62
				Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.7	7.3	0.51
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Health and Welfare	19.3	14.1	1.37
Year women received right to vote			1961	Information and Comm. Technologies	4.5	6.2	0.72
Years since any women received voting rights			56	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	2.0	3.0	0.67
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Services	4.7	2.3	2.06
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	50.4	33.3	1.51
Election list quotas for women, local			-				
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Health			
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Mortality, children under age 5	6.4	7.8	¹ 0.82
				Mortality, non-communicable diseases	13.5	18.1	¹ 0.75
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	5.6	8.1	¹ 0.69
Average length of single life	24.6	26.6	0.92	Mortality, accidental injuries	2.3	6.8	¹ 0.33
Proportion married by age 25	41.2	20.2	2.04	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.3	1.3	¹ 0.19
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 290
Average number of children per woman			3.89	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Women's unmet demand for family planning			21.00	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			56.0
Potential support ratio			20	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Total dependency ratio			77	Births attended by skilled health personnel			90.70
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Antenatal care, at least four visits			43.90
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes				

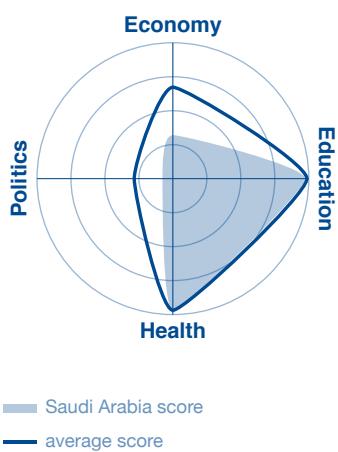
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Saudi Arabia

rank
out of 144 countries **138**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.584**



SCORE AT GLANCE

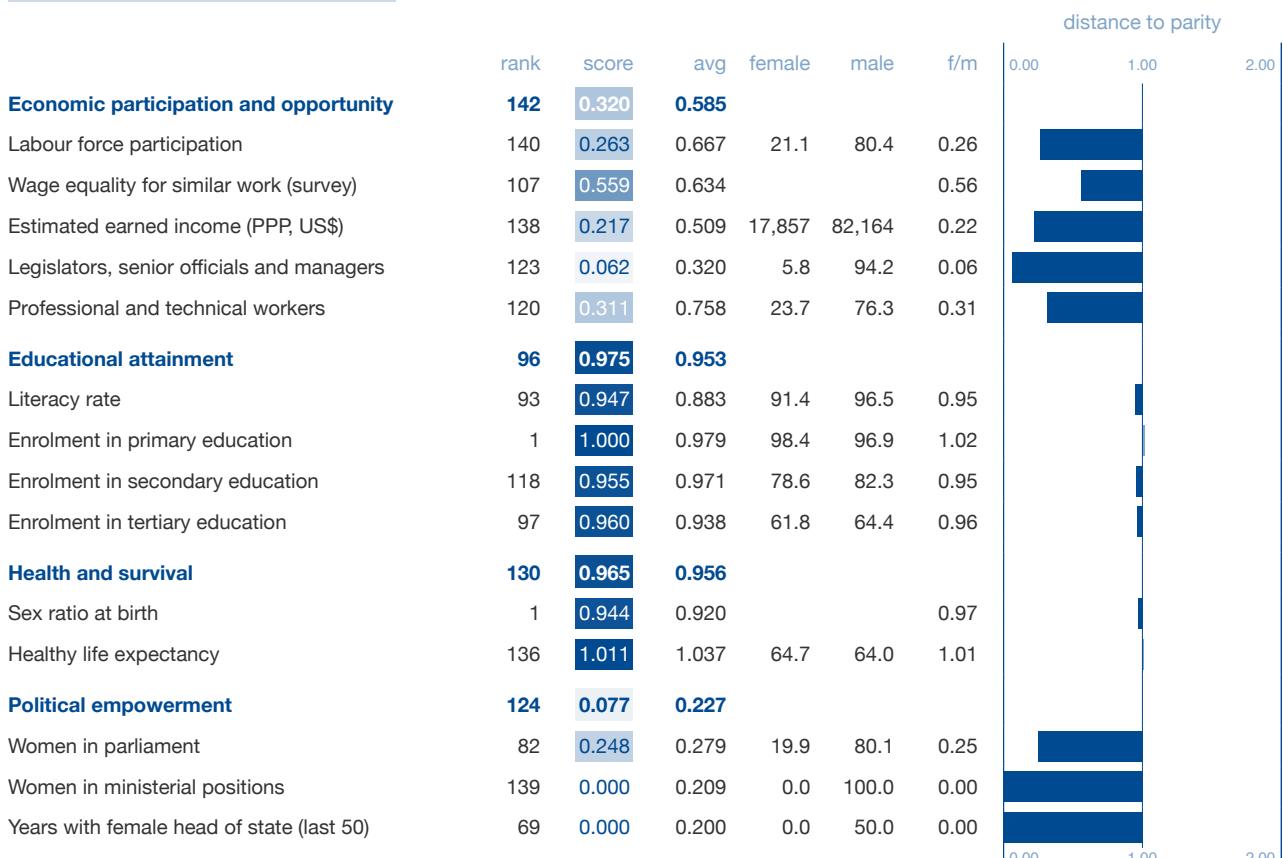


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	646.44
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	50,458.17
Total population (1,000s)	32,275.69
Population growth rate (%)	2.14
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.32
Human Capital Index score	58.52

	rank	score	2006	2017
			rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	114	0.524	138	0.584
Economic participation and opportunity	115	0.240	142	0.320
Educational attainment	93	0.880	96	0.975
Health and survival	54	0.977	130	0.965
Political empowerment	115	0.000	124	0.077
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value	
Workforce Participation				Care				
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-	
Youth not in employment or education	25.9	6.6	3.94	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	70.0	1.0		
Unemployed adults	21.4	2.4	8.76	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0		
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-	
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	empl		
High-skilled share of labour force	7.7	19.4	0.40	Government supports or provides childcare			no	
Workers employed part-time	2.8	1.8	1.54	Government provides child allowance			no	
Contributing family workers	0.0	0.0	1.08					
Own-account workers	1.1	3.2	0.35	Education and Skills	female	male	value	
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children		1.5	3.0	0.51
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, adults	74.5	85.6	0.87	
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	87.2	94.4	0.92	
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 65+	18.1	66.4	0.27	
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school youth	10.7	10.0	1.06	
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.54	Secondary education attainment, adults	45.7	50.9	0.90	
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	64.8	69.7	0.93	
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	5.6	31.5	0.18	
Firms with female top managers			-	Tertiary education attainment, adults	0.9	2.1	0.41	
Employers	0.2	0.0	8.01	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	17.3	16.0	1.08	
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	1.7	12.5	0.14	
				PhD graduates	-	-	-	
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Individuals using the internet	60.2	76.8	0.78	
Hold an account at a financial institution	61.1	75.3	0.81					
Women's access to financial services			part	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value	
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.1	0.3	0.39	
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Arts and Humanities	31.7	18.0	1.77	
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Business, Admin. and Law	15.0	25.9	0.58	
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	6.0	6.5	0.92	Education	17.8	12.2	1.46	
				Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	0.7	15.9	0.04	
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Health and Welfare	6.1	5.2	1.16	
Year women received right to vote			-	Information and Comm. Technologies	5.8	8.4	0.68	
Years since any women received voting rights			-	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	11.7	5.3	2.21	
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Services	1.6	1.2	1.33	
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	8.9	7.5	1.18	
Election list quotas for women, local			-					
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Health	female	male	value	
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Mortality, children under age 5	4.1	4.9	¹ 0.85	
				Mortality, non-communicable diseases	35.1	41.0	¹ 0.86	
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.7	1.2	¹ 0.63	
Average length of single life	24.9	28.0	0.89	Mortality, accidental injuries	3.0	11.1	¹ 0.27	
Proportion married by age 25	39.8	12.6	3.16	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.6	2.5	¹ 0.23	
Mean age of women at birth of first child			32	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 12	
Average number of children per woman			2.53	Legislation on domestic violence			yes	
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-	
Potential support ratio			23	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes	
Total dependency ratio			40	Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.00	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Antenatal care, at least four visits			-	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no					

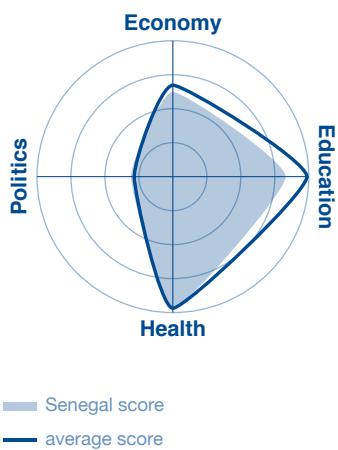
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Senegal

rank
out of 144 countries **91**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.684**



SCORE AT GLANCE

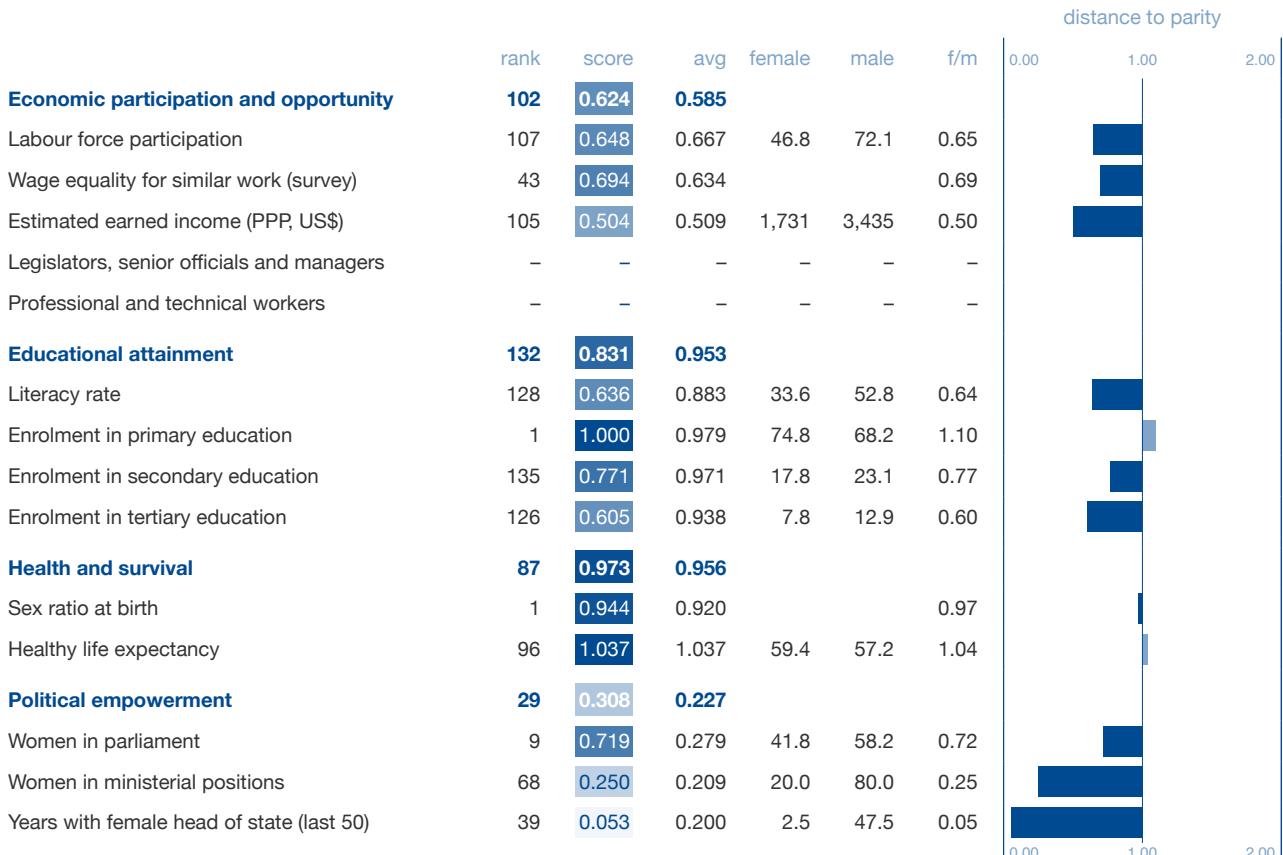


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	14.77
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	2,380.39
Total population (1,000s)	15,411.61
Population growth rate (%)	2.83
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.96
Human Capital Index score	43.33

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	91	0.684
Educational attainment	—	—	102	0.624
Health and survival	—	—	132	0.831
Political empowerment	—	—	87	0.973
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	98.0	1.0	
Unemployed adults	40.4	18.0	2.25	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	0.6	1.7	0.37	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	30.1	18.2	1.66				
Own-account workers	37.6	32.6	1.15				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	23.6	30.3	0.78
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.62	Primary education attainment, adults	21.7	33.5	0.65
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	19.2	19.2	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.30	Primary education attainment, 65+	3.3	12.6	0.26
Firms with female top managers			0.16	Out-of-school youth	76.9	73.6	1.04
Employers	0.1	18.2	0.01	Secondary education attainment, adults	5.2	11.5	0.45
R&D personnel	25.2	74.8	0.34	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	4.0	9.4	0.42
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	0.5	3.4	0.14
Hold an account at a financial institution	8.2	16.0	0.51	Tertiary education attainment, adults	1.8	4.5	0.40
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	1.3	3.2	0.40
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.0	1.6	0.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	0.2	0.7	0.27
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1945	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			72	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			50	Education	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, local			50	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Average length of single life	22.2	29.9	0.74	Services	-	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	58.6	9.4	6.23	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			4.77	Mortality, children under age 5	11.9	15.1	¹ 0.79
Women's unmet demand for family planning			30.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	19.5	17.7	¹ 1.10
Potential support ratio			18	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	9.2	11.4	¹ 0.80
Total dependency ratio			85	Mortality, accidental injuries	3.1	5.8	¹ 0.53
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.5	1.6	¹ 0.29
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 315

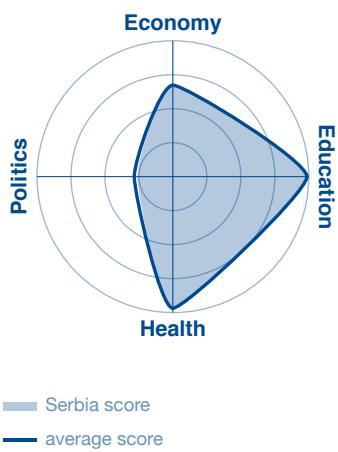
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Serbia

rank
out of 144 countries **40**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.727**



SCORE AT GLANCE

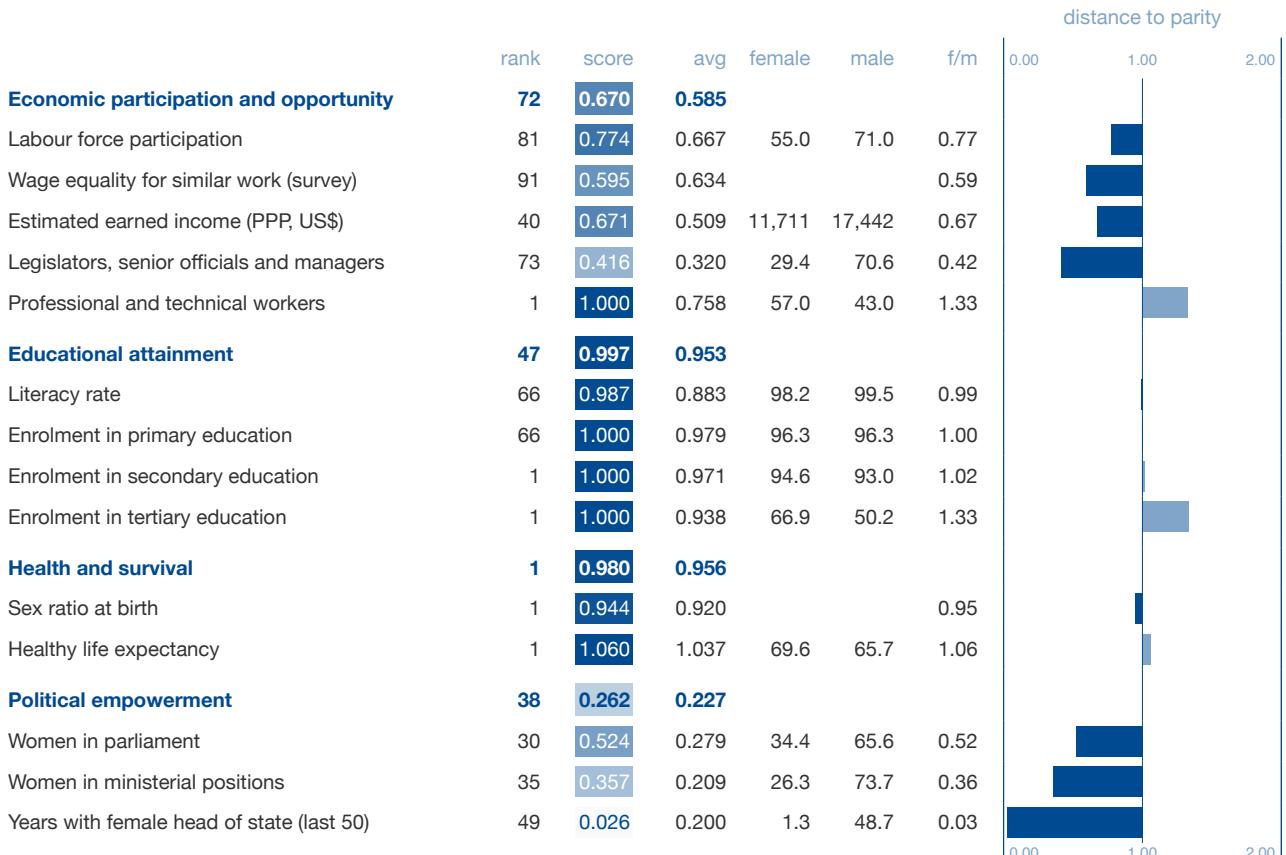


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	37.75
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	13,720.09
Total population (1,000s)	8,820.08
Population growth rate (%)	-0.34
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.96
Human Capital Index score	62.50

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	40	0.727
Educational attainment	—	—	47	0.997
Health and survival	—	—	1	0.980
Political empowerment	—	—	38	0.262
rank out of		115		144

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			230
Youth not in employment or education	18.7	17.5	1.07	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	135.0	–	
Unemployed adults	18.8	16.8	1.12	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	–	
Discouraged job seekers	54.5	45.5	1.20	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	14.2	17.8	0.80	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	–	
High-skilled share of labour force	13.4	11.0	1.21	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	19.9	15.1	1.32	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	12.9	4.2	3.06				
Own-account workers	11.6	26.5	0.44				
Work, minutes per day	–	–	–				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	–	–	–				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	0.7	0.9	0.79
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.56	Primary education attainment, adults	95.5	98.6	0.97
Boards of publicly traded companies	–	–	–	Primary education attainment, 25-54	99.2	99.2	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.42	Primary education attainment, 65+	53.9	70.3	0.77
Firms with female top managers			0.17	Out-of-school youth	9.2	12.1	0.76
Employers	1.9	4.2	0.46	Secondary education attainment, adults	65.2	77.1	0.85
R&D personnel	49.5	50.5	0.98	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	79.6	82.0	0.97
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	20.2	42.3	0.48
Hold an account at a financial institution	83.0	83.2	1.00	Tertiary education attainment, adults	13.9	13.3	1.04
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	14.6	10.4	1.40
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	3.6	9.4	0.39
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.3	0.5	0.64
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	–	–	–
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	33.4	36.8	0.91				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1946	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			71	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.0	3.5	0.59
Number of female heads of state to date			3	Arts and Humanities	11.1	7.4	1.50
Election list quotas for women, national			30	Business, Admin. and Law	26.8	25.2	1.06
Election list quotas for women, local			30	Education	12.3	3.6	3.47
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	10.0	25.7	0.39
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Health and Welfare	12.5	5.5	2.29
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.4	8.6	0.28
Average length of single life	27.1	30.4	0.89	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	5.4	3.1	1.73
Proportion married by age 25	23.7	8.0	2.96	Services	7.5	9.3	0.81
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	10.1	8.2	1.23
Average number of children per woman			1.61	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			7.00	Mortality, children under age 5	0.3	0.3	¹ 0.78
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	49.3	50.1	¹ 0.98
Total dependency ratio			50	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.3	0.4	¹ 0.73
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.5	1.3	¹ 0.38
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.4	1.2	¹ 0.34
			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 17
			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			24.0
			yes	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.90
			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			93.90

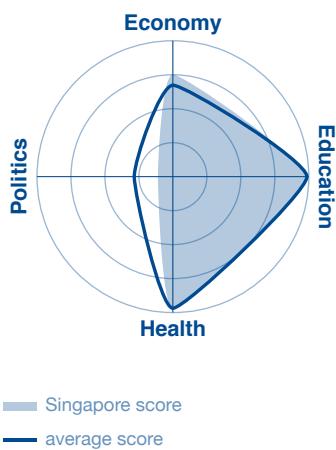
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Singapore

rank
out of 144 countries **65**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.702**



SCORE AT GLANCE

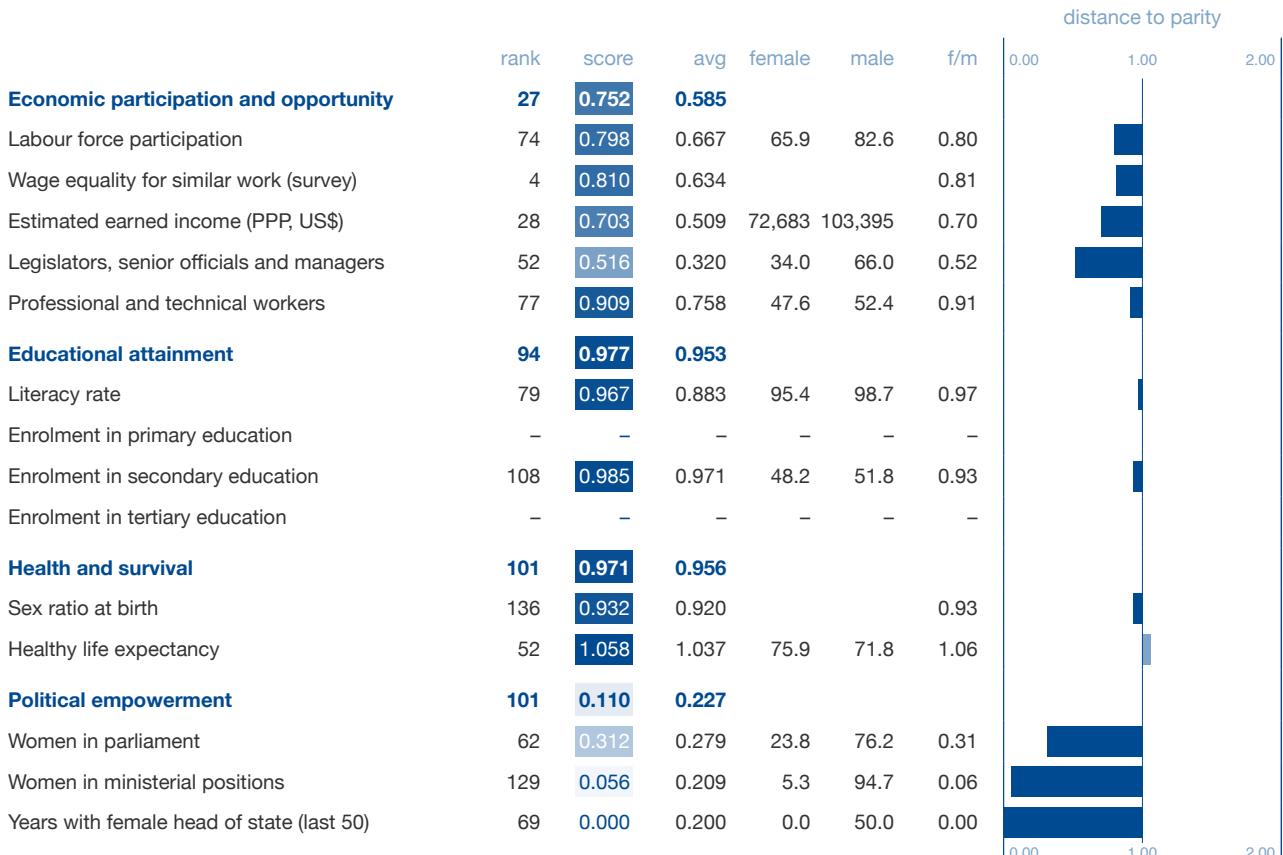


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	296.97
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	81,443.36
Total population (1,000s)	5,622.46
Population growth rate (%)	1.54
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human Capital Index score	73.28

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	65	0.655	65	0.702
Economic participation and opportunity	45	0.646	27	0.752
Educational attainment	86	0.931	94	0.977
Health and survival	107	0.960	101	0.971
Political empowerment	75	0.083	101	0.110
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			7
Youth not in employment or education	16.4	7.4	2.23	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	105.0	7.0	
Unemployed adults	2.9	2.7	1.05	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	44.4	55.6	0.80	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	gov	
High-skilled share of labour force	24.1	27.4	0.88	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	10.9	5.3	2.07	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.5	0.3	1.78				
Own-account workers	5.2	10.2	0.51				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	-	-	-
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.82	Primary education attainment, adults	83.6	90.1	0.93
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	94.6	95.6	0.99
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Primary education attainment, 65+	49.8	72.7	0.69
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	-	-	-
Employers	3.6	0.3	12.62	Secondary education attainment, adults	68.3	73.8	0.93
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	85.4	87.3	0.98
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	33.3	53.9	0.62
Hold an account at a financial institution	96.1	96.6	0.99	Tertiary education attainment, adults	26.1	30.5	0.86
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	40.5	43.0	0.94
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	5.6	13.2	0.42
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	77.3	81.2	0.95
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	3.7	4.1	0.91				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1947	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.1	0.0	4.11
Years since any women received voting rights			70	Arts and Humanities	12.3	6.5	1.89
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Business, Admin. and Law	37.5	29.9	1.25
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	3.7	1.3	2.99
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	14.6	36.4	0.40
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Health and Welfare	9.7	3.7	2.61
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	6.1	11.0	0.55
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	6.8	5.2	1.31
Average length of single life	27.9	30.4	0.92	Services	1.5	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	8.2	2.4	3.47	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	7.7	4.2	1.82
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31				
Average number of children per woman			1.25	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.80
Potential support ratio			6	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	8.9	11.5	¹ 0.77
Total dependency ratio			38	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.55
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.1	0.4	¹ 0.34
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.5	¹ 0.37

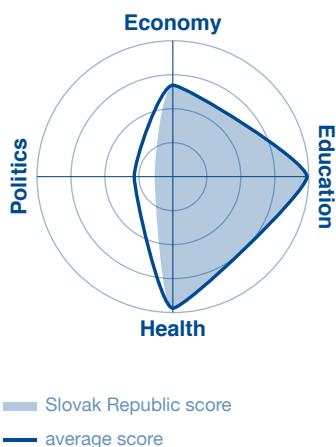
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Slovak Republic

rank
out of 144 countries **74**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.694**



SCORE AT GLANCE

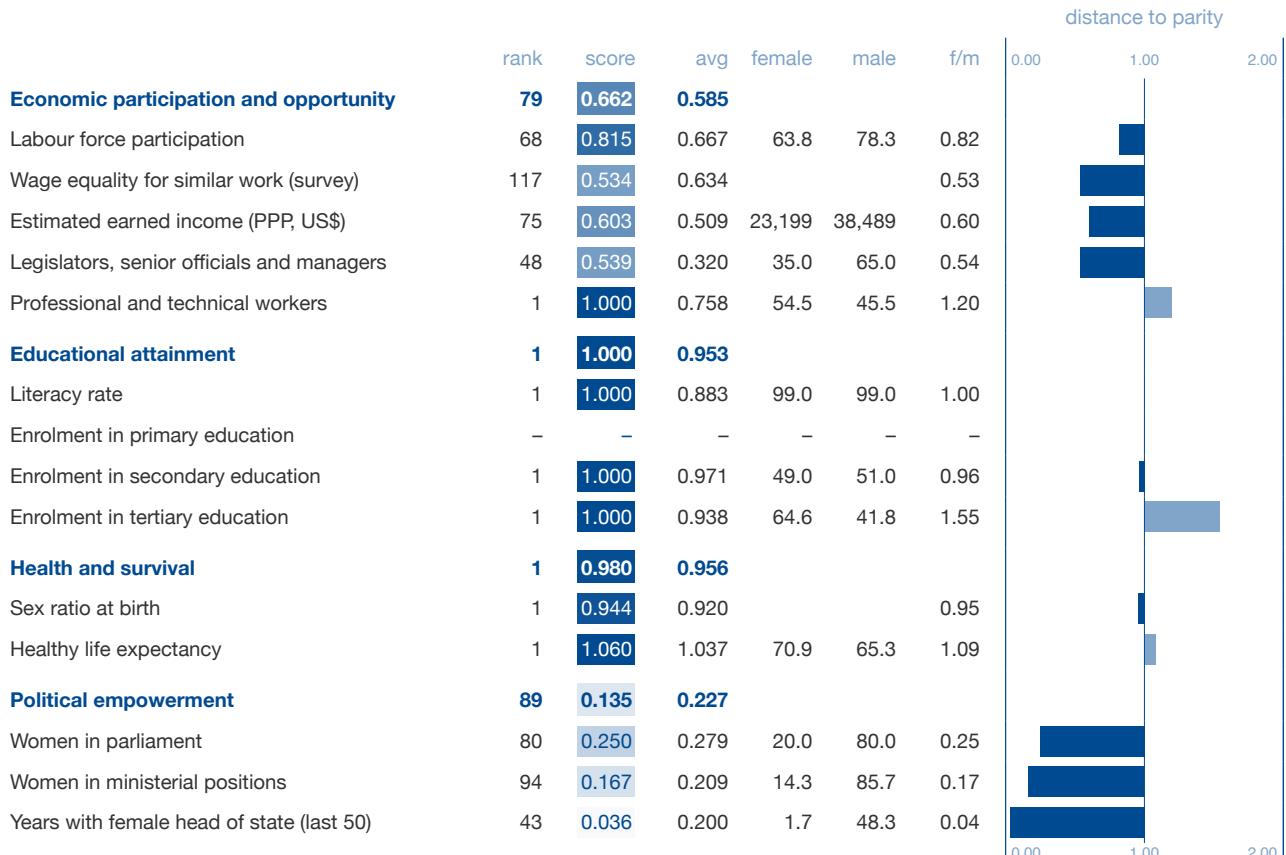


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	89.55
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	29,156.09
Total population (1,000s)	5,444.22
Population growth rate (%)	0.08
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.95
Human Capital Index score	67.14

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	43	0.650	79	0.662
Educational attainment	34	0.995	1	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	77	0.077	89	0.135
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



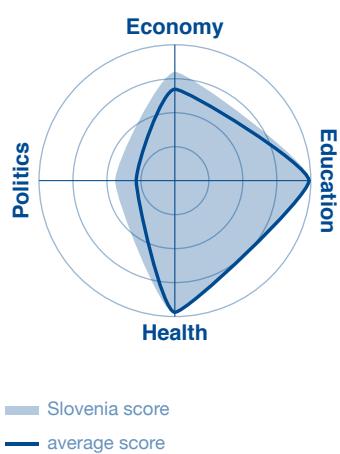
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			899
Youth not in employment or education	14.2	13.3	1.07	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	238.0	–	
Unemployed adults	10.8	8.8	1.23	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	65.0	–	
Discouraged job seekers	42.9	57.1	0.75	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	–	–	–	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	–	
High-skilled share of labour force	12.3	10.4	1.18	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	19.6	13.0	1.51	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.2	0.1	3.48				
Own-account workers	8.6	15.0	0.57				
Work, minutes per day	–	–	–				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	–	–	–				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	–	–	–
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.60	Primary education attainment, adults	99.8	99.8	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	14.0	86.0	0.16	Primary education attainment, 25-54	–	–	–
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.42	Primary education attainment, 65+	–	–	–
Firms with female top managers			0.16	Out-of-school youth	–	–	–
Employers	1.9	0.1	37.89	Secondary education attainment, adults	82.6	91.1	0.91
R&D personnel	42.2	57.8	0.73	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	–	–	–
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	–	–	–
Hold an account at a financial institution	80.0	74.3	1.08	Tertiary education attainment, adults	19.8	18.0	1.10
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	–	–	–
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	–	–	–
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.6	0.7	0.96
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	76.9	78.4	0.98
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.9	1.2	0.78				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1920	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.9	2.0	0.95
Years since any women received voting rights			97	Arts and Humanities	8.0	6.3	1.28
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Business, Admin. and Law	22.2	20.0	1.11
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Education	16.6	7.1	2.32
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.7	24.4	0.24
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health and Welfare	22.1	9.9	2.24
Seats held in upper house	36.7	63.3	0.58	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.6	6.7	0.08
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	5.7	5.3	1.08
Average length of single life	30.1	32.6	0.92	Services	3.9	9.6	0.41
Proportion married by age 25	9.7	4.2	2.32	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	13.2	8.7	1.51
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30				
Average number of children per woman			1.44	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			–	Mortality, children under age 5	0.2	0.2	¹ 0.79
Potential support ratio			5	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	22.5	22.6	¹ 0.99
Total dependency ratio			43	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.2	0.2	¹ 1.03
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.8	1.5	¹ 0.57
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.6	¹ 0.18
			yes	Mortality, childbirth	1	–	
			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			23.0
			yes	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			–
			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			–

¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)



SCORE AT GLANCE

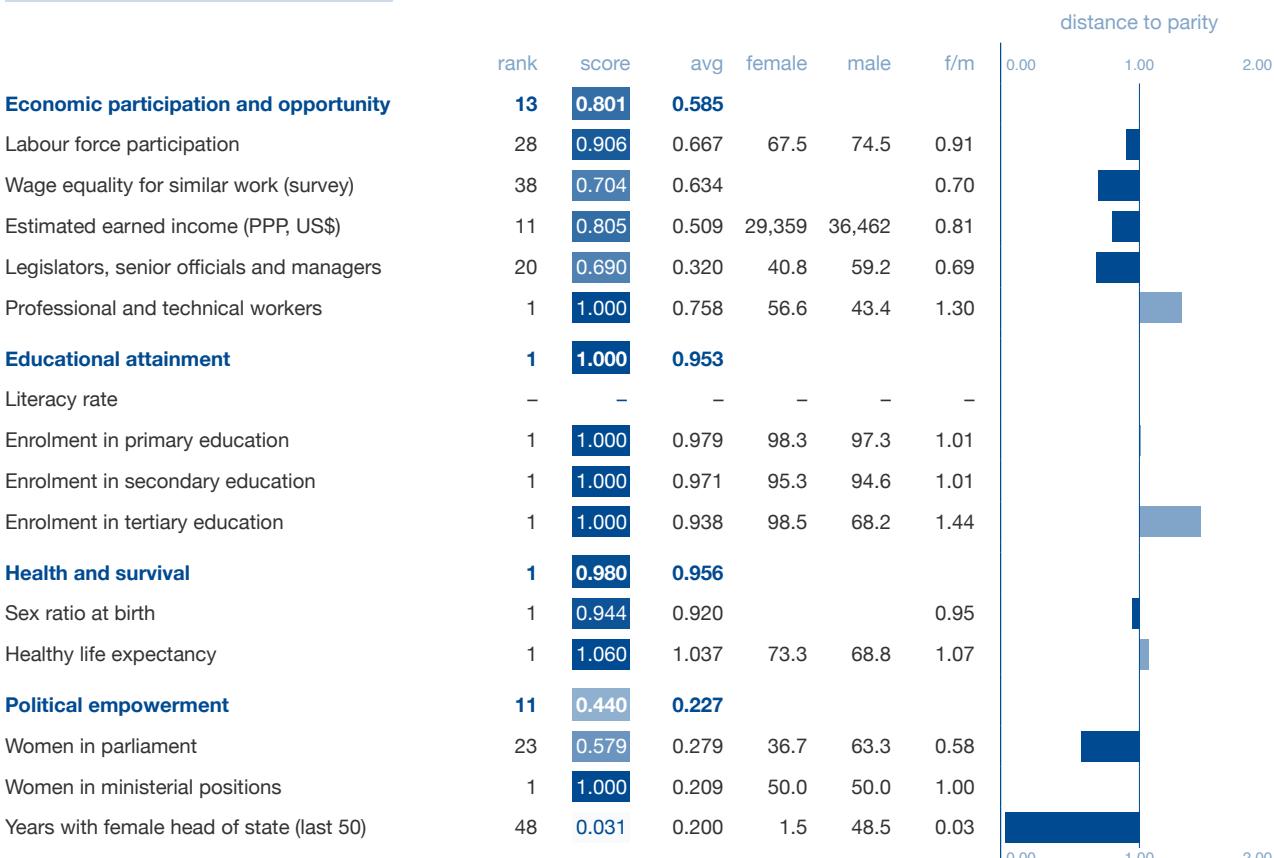


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	43.99
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	29,803.45
Total population (1,000s)	2,077.86
Population growth rate (%)	0.13
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	73.33

Global Gender Gap score				
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	51	0.675	7	0.805
Educational attainment	34	0.667	13	0.801
Health and survival	22	0.999	1	1.000
Political empowerment	71	0.973	1	0.980
rank out of	88	0.060	11	0.440
	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			130
Youth not in employment or education	9.1	10.0	0.91	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	105.0	30.0	
Unemployed adults	8.6	7.5	1.15	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	53.5	46.5	1.15	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	gov	
High-skilled share of labour force	19.9	13.9	1.43	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	28.0	17.7	1.58	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	3.1	1.8	1.72				
Own-account workers	5.7	10.3	0.55				
Work, minutes per day	520.4	466.3	1.12				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	55.0	35.7	1.54				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	1.6	2.7	0.61
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.71	Primary education attainment, adults	100.0	100.0	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	24.0	76.0	0.32	Primary education attainment, 25-54	99.7	99.6	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.53	Primary education attainment, 65+	99.1	99.5	1.00
Firms with female top managers			0.23	Out-of-school youth	4.4	5.0	0.88
Employers	2.0	1.8	1.10	Secondary education attainment, adults	76.7	86.4	0.89
R&D personnel	36.3	63.7	0.57	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	99.1	98.2	1.01
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	88.7	92.2	0.96
Hold an account at a financial institution	97.0	97.5	0.99	Tertiary education attainment, adults	21.4	16.0	1.33
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	29.7	17.1	1.74
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	12.1	16.8	0.72
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	1.8	1.6	1.12
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	70.8	75.3	0.94
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	1.5	1.6	0.95	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.9	2.8	1.03
Year women received right to vote			1946	Arts and Humanities	11.0	7.0	1.57
Years since any women received voting rights			71	Business, Admin. and Law	24.8	18.5	1.34
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Education	14.3	3.4	4.27
Election list quotas for women, national			35	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	6.9	30.6	0.22
Election list quotas for women, local			40	Health and Welfare	13.1	5.5	2.38
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.0	7.4	0.13
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	6.2	5.8	1.07
Family	female	male	value	Services	7.9	9.7	0.81
Average length of single life	33.9	35.7	0.95	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	13.8	9.2	1.49
Proportion married by age 25	5.6	1.8	3.20	Health	female	male	value
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Mortality, children under age 5	0.0	0.0	¹ 0.78
Average number of children per woman			1.63	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	9.0	8.3	¹ 1.08
Women's unmet demand for family planning			9.00	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.1	¹ 1.48
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.4	0.5	¹ 0.75
Total dependency ratio			50	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.4	¹ 0.28
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 9
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			13.0

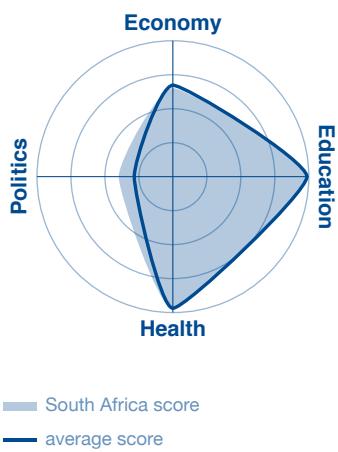
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

South Africa

rank
out of 144 countries **19**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.756**



SCORE AT GLANCE

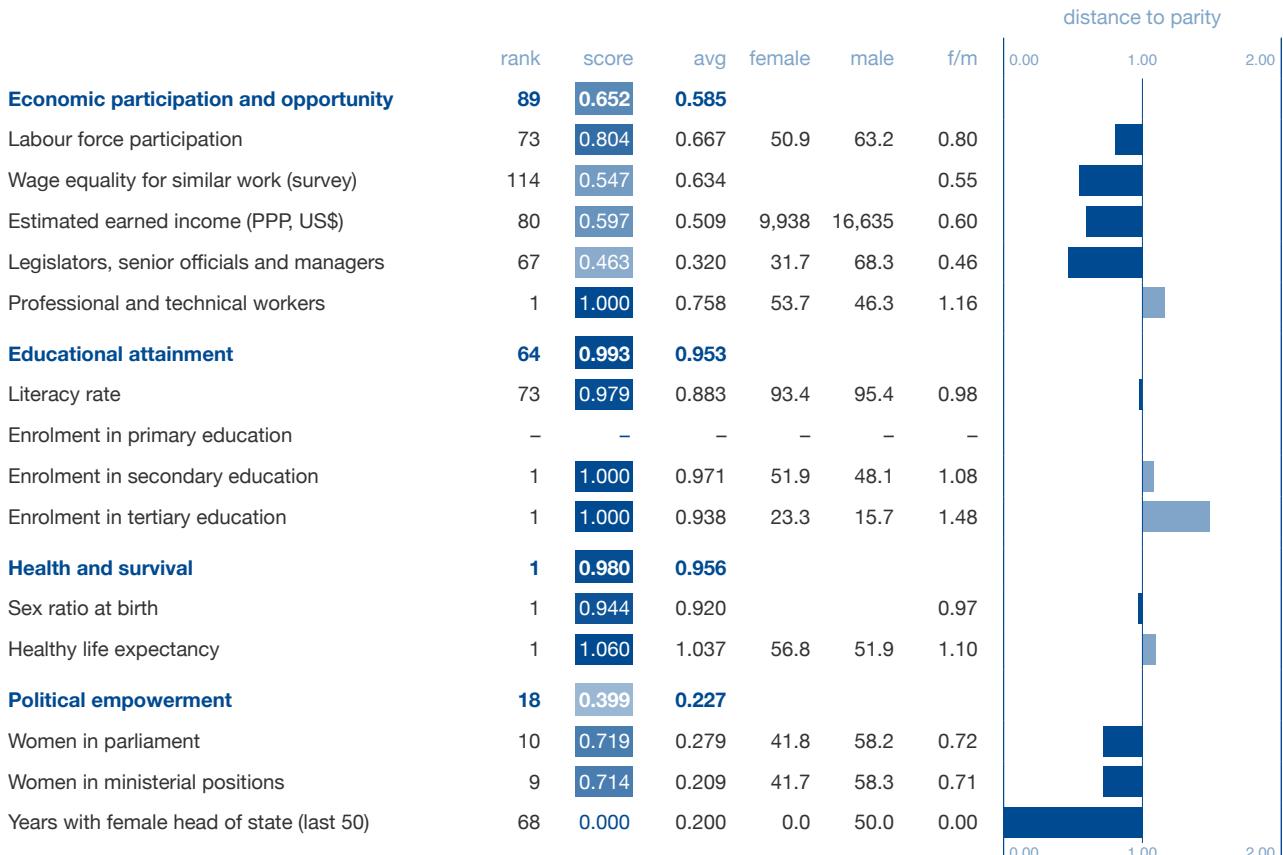


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	294.84
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	12,260.17
Total population (1,000s)	56,015.47
Population growth rate (%)	1.27
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.96
Human Capital Index score	58.09

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	18	0.713	19	0.756
Economic participation and opportunity	79	0.556	89	0.652
Educational attainment	42	0.993	64	0.993
Health and survival	59	0.976	1	0.980
Political empowerment	8	0.326	18	0.399
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	33.1	28.0	1.18	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	120.0	3.0	
Unemployed adults	27.5	23.2	1.19	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	38.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	55.2	44.8	1.23	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	36.2	32.8	1.10	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	7.7	7.0	1.10	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	16.4	8.4	1.96	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.7	0.3	2.40				
Own-account workers	9.0	9.2	0.97				
Work, minutes per day	444.6	397.1	1.12	Education and Skills			
Proportion of unpaid work per day	56.1	25.9	2.17	Out-of-school children	6.0	16.8	0.36
				Primary education attainment, adults	80.9	84.0	0.96
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 25-54	93.2	94.2	0.99
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Primary education attainment, 65+	66.6	73.2	0.91
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.58	Out-of-school youth	23.3	26.4	0.88
Boards of publicly traded companies	19.0	81.0	0.23	Secondary education attainment, adults	62.8	66.6	0.94
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.29	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	65.6	63.1	1.04
Firms with female top managers			-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	25.5	31.8	0.80
Employers	2.6	0.3	8.71	Tertiary education attainment, adults	5.7	6.5	0.89
R&D personnel	43.4	56.6	0.77	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	14.9	12.6	1.18
				Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	6.1	9.0	0.67
Access to Assets	female	male	value	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	68.8	68.8	1.00	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes				
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes				
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Graduates by Degree Type			
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.7	2.4	0.69
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	2.7	3.5	0.77	Arts and Humanities	5.3	4.7	1.13
				Business, Admin. and Law	30.3	34.7	0.87
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Education	23.3	11.8	1.98
Year women received right to vote			1930	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	4.4	15.2	0.29
Years since any women received voting rights			87	Health and Welfare	8.1	4.1	1.96
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.2	5.2	0.43
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	6.7	8.6	0.79
Election list quotas for women, local			50	Services	0.6	0.2	2.78
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	17.4	12.9	1.35
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-				
				Health			
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, children under age 5	18.3	23.4	¹ 0.78
Average length of single life	28.0	31.2	0.90	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	133.0	126.0	¹ 1.06
Proportion married by age 25	22.1	9.9	2.23	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	87.4	95.9	¹ 0.91
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Mortality, accidental injuries	6.0	16.4	¹ 0.37
Average number of children per woman			2.46	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	3.9	16.2	¹ 0.24
Women's unmet demand for family planning			17.00	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 138
Potential support ratio			13	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Total dependency ratio			52	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			13.0
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			94.30
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			87.10

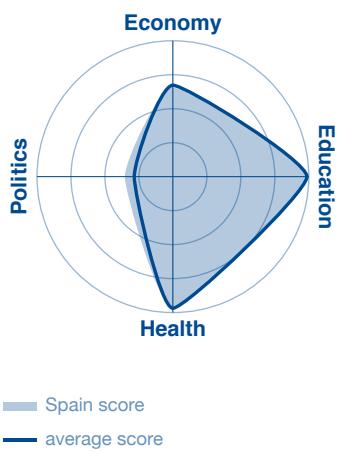
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Spain

rank
out of 144 countries **24**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.746**



SCORE AT GLANCE

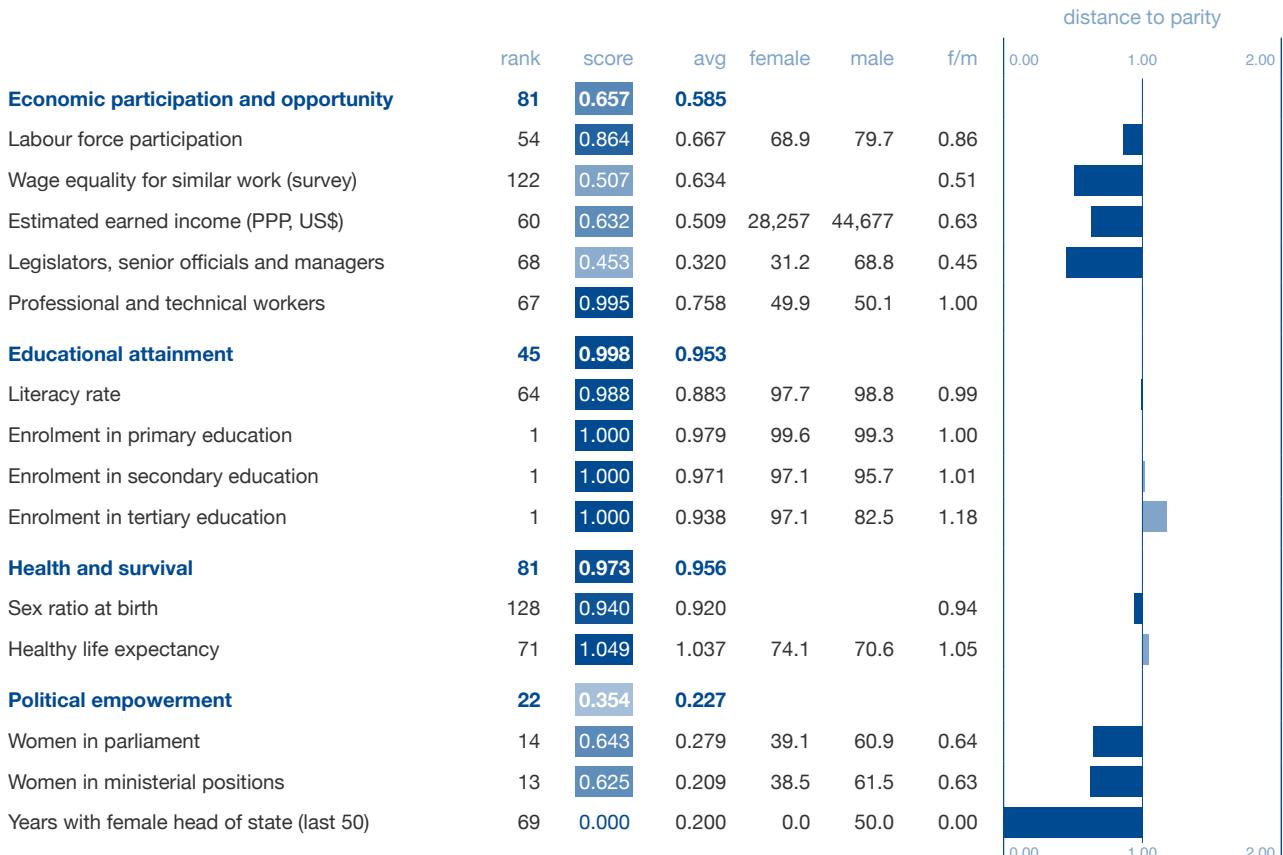


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	1,232.09
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	33,261.08
Total population (1,000s)	46,347.58
Population growth rate (%)	-0.05
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.96
Human Capital Index score	65.60

	rank	2006	rank	2017
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	11	0.732	24	0.746
Economic participation and opportunity	85	0.539	81	0.657
Educational attainment	38	0.994	45	0.998
Health and survival	71	0.973	81	0.973
Political empowerment	5	0.421	22	0.354
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			0
Youth not in employment or education	14.9	16.4	0.91	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	112.0	13.0	
Unemployed adults	21.4	18.1	1.18	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	71.2	28.8	2.47	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	gov	
High-skilled share of labour force	20.2	18.1	1.11	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	32.0	16.1	1.99	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.6	0.4	1.47				
Own-account workers	8.8	13.8	0.63				
Work, minutes per day	503.9	487.8	1.03				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	51.2	31.5	1.62				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	0.4	0.6	0.55
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.52	Primary education attainment, adults	88.8	92.2	0.96
Boards of publicly traded companies	20.0	80.0	0.25	Primary education attainment, 25-54	94.7	95.3	0.99
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Primary education attainment, 65+	70.4	78.3	0.90
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	1.3	2.0	0.64
Employers	3.4	0.4	8.59	Secondary education attainment, adults	47.3	48.4	0.98
R&D personnel	39.8	60.2	0.66	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	83.2	81.1	1.03
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	34.4	46.6	0.74
Hold an account at a financial institution	97.6	97.6	1.00	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	16.2	12.8	1.26
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	2.3	6.4	0.36
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	77.1	80.3	0.96
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	1.6	2.1	0.77				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1931	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.8	1.5	0.53
Years since any women received voting rights			86	Arts and Humanities	9.4	8.1	1.17
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	20.0	18.3	1.09
Election list quotas for women, national			40	Education	22.9	8.0	2.87
Election list quotas for women, local			40	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	7.5	27.4	0.27
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health and Welfare	19.2	8.8	2.19
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.0	7.6	0.14
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.9	5.3	0.93
Average length of single life	27.7	30.3	0.91	Services	5.1	8.6	0.60
Proportion married by age 25	16.8	7.7	2.17	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	8.1	5.6	1.46
Mean age of women at birth of first child			32	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			1.36	Mortality, children under age 5	0.7	0.9	
Women's unmet demand for family planning			12.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	180.5	182.1	
Potential support ratio			3	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	2.6	2.7	
Total dependency ratio			51	Mortality, accidental injuries	4.5	5.3	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.1	3.2	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			13.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

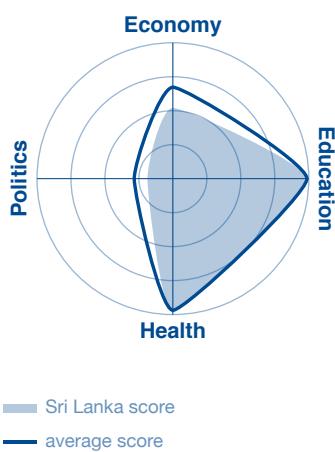
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Sri Lanka

rank
out of 144 countries **109**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.669**



SCORE AT GLANCE

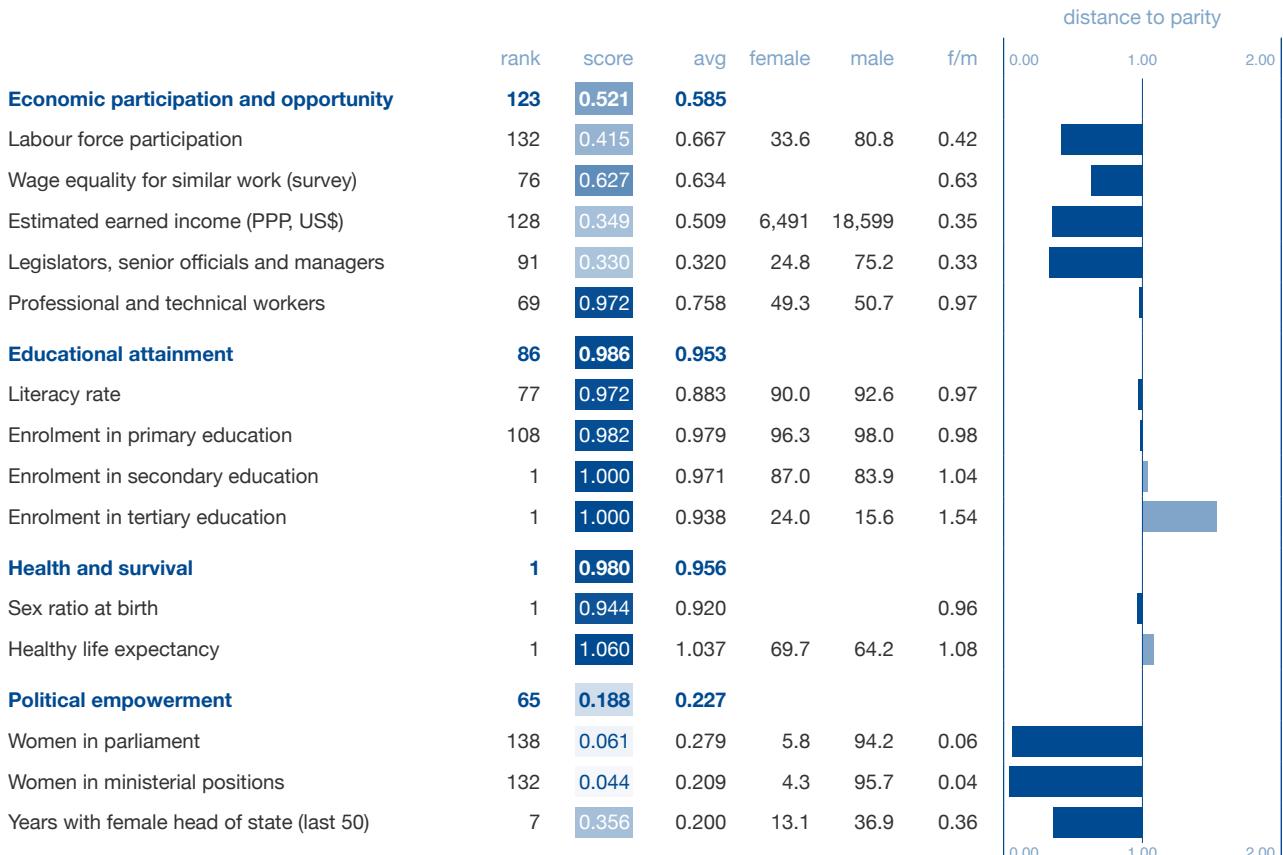


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	81.32
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	11,417.26
Total population (1,000s)	20,798.49
Population growth rate (%)	0.39
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.93
Human Capital Index score	61.19

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	13	0.720	109	0.669
Economic participation and opportunity	84	0.545	123	0.521
Educational attainment	52	0.990	86	0.986
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	7	0.365	65	0.188
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	37.3	17.5	2.13	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	84.0	-	
Unemployed adults	7.6	3.0	2.54	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	55.3	44.7	1.24	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	9.6	10.0	0.96	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	24.4	15.8	1.55	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	20.6	2.9	7.21				
Own-account workers	23.7	36.1	0.65				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	3.6	1.8	1.98
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.61	Primary education attainment, adults	83.4	88.4	0.94
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	96.6	97.4	0.99
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.35	Primary education attainment, 65+	84.4	94.1	0.90
Firms with female top managers			0.10	Out-of-school youth	17.9	23.0	0.78
Employers	1.0	2.9	0.35	Secondary education attainment, adults	55.6	56.6	0.98
R&D personnel	32.6	67.4	0.48	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	79.5	75.4	1.05
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	41.0	47.8	0.86
Hold an account at a financial institution	83.1	82.2	1.01	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	25.8	19.4	1.33
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	6.9	10.2	0.68
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			no	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	18.6	22.0	0.84				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1931	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			86	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	-	-	-
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
Seats held in upper house	11.7	88.3	0.13	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Average length of single life	23.8	27.6	0.86	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	42.4	17.9	2.37	Services	-	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Average number of children per woman			2.05	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			7.00	Mortality, children under age 5	1.4	1.7	¹ 0.79
Potential support ratio			7	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	53.6	59.5	¹ 0.90
Total dependency ratio			51	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.7	2.5	¹ 0.68
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, accidental injuries	3.0	7.0	¹ 0.43
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.5	6.4	¹ 0.24

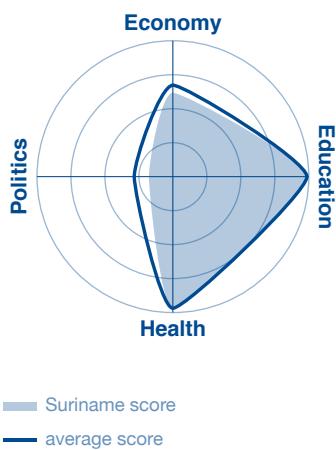
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Suriname

rank
out of 144 countries **86**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.689**



SCORE AT GLANCE

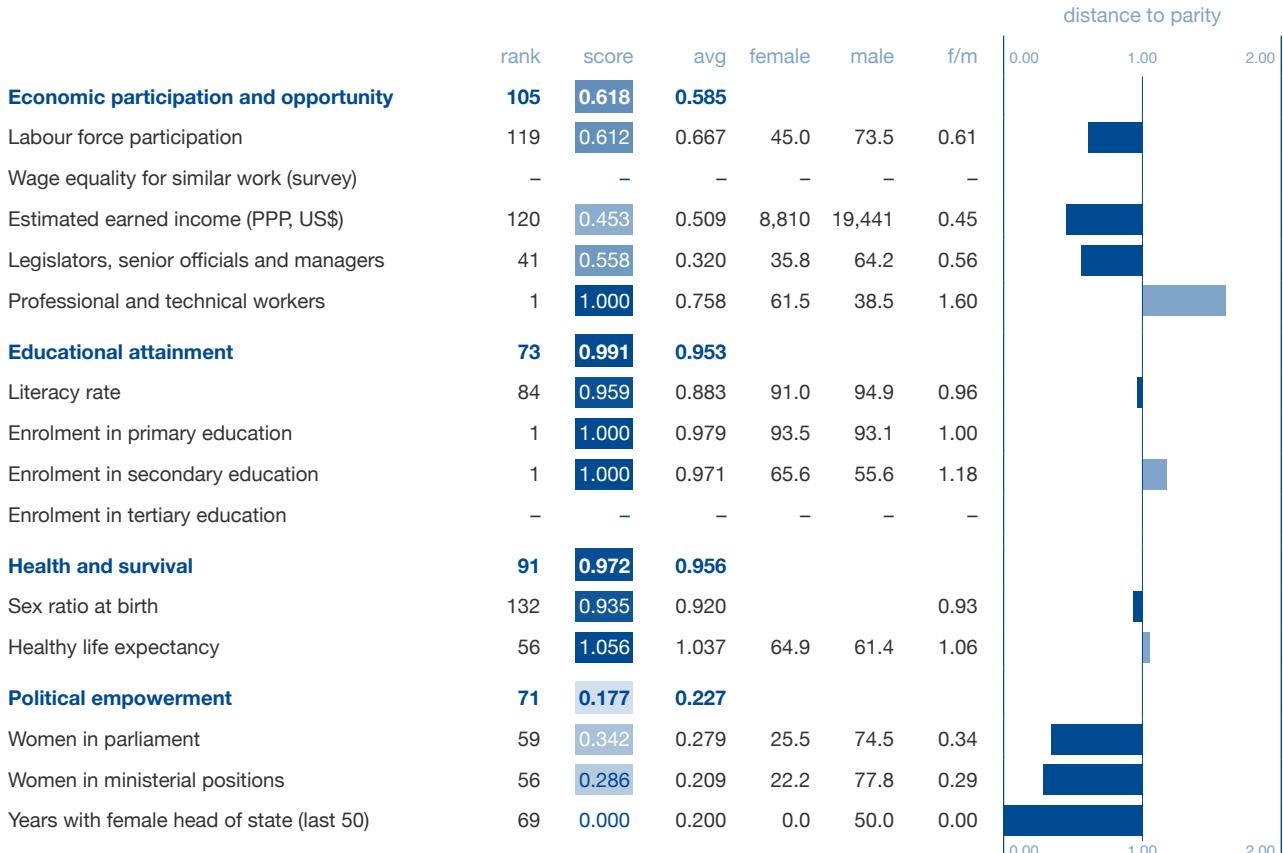


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	3.62
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	13,113.86
Total population (1,000s)	558.37
Population growth rate (%)	0.91
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	-

	2006 rank	2006 score	2017 rank	2017 score
Global Gender Gap score	-	-	86	0.689
Economic participation and opportunity	-	-	105	0.618
Educational attainment	-	-	73	0.991
Health and survival	-	-	91	0.972
Political empowerment	-	-	71	0.177
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value	
Workforce Participation				Care				
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-	
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	-	-	-	
Unemployed adults	11.8	3.5	3.36	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	-	-	-	
Discouraged job seekers	28.6	71.5	0.40	Provider of parental leave benefits			-	
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	-	-	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	3.0	4.9	0.60	Government supports or provides childcare			yes	
Workers employed part-time	16.4	4.7	3.53	Government provides child allowance			yes	
Contributing family workers	2.2	1.1	2.09					
Own-account workers	7.9	12.5	0.63					
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-					
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-					
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value	
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children		4.9	5.8	0.85
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² -	Primary education attainment, adults	88.1	92.8	0.95	
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-	
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.22	Primary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-	
Firms with female top managers			0.18	Out-of-school youth	30.8	38.0	0.81	
Employers	0.7	1.1	0.63	Secondary education attainment, adults	26.2	23.1	1.14	
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-	
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-	
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, adults	10.1	8.2	1.23	
Women's access to financial services			-	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	-	-	-	
Inheritance rights for daughters			-	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	-	-	-	
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			-	PhD graduates	-	-	-	
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			-	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-	
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-					
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value	
Year women received right to vote			1948	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.2	1.0	1.23	
Years since any women received voting rights			69	Arts and Humanities	3.9	1.5	2.58	
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	36.4	27.8	1.31	
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	36.6	40.1	0.91	
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	7.0	18.6	0.38	
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Health and Welfare	-	-	-	
Seats held in upper house	10.4	89.6	0.12	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-	
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	9.0	7.3	1.23	
Average length of single life	29.3	32.8	0.89	Services	-	-	-	
Proportion married by age 25	14.7	5.1	2.90	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	2.5	1.2	2.02	
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Health	female	male	value	
Average number of children per woman			2.37	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.1	1 0.73	
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	1.4	1.5	1 0.91	
Potential support ratio			10	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.1	1 0.87	
Total dependency ratio			50	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.1	0.2	1 0.40	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			-	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.2	1 0.29	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			-	Mortality, childbirth			1 155	
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes	
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-	
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no	
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			90.00	
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			66.80	

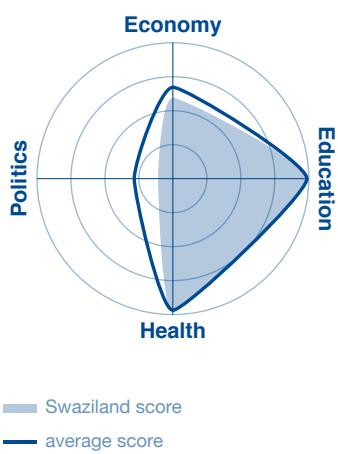
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Swaziland

rank
out of 144 countries **105**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.670**



SCORE AT GLANCE

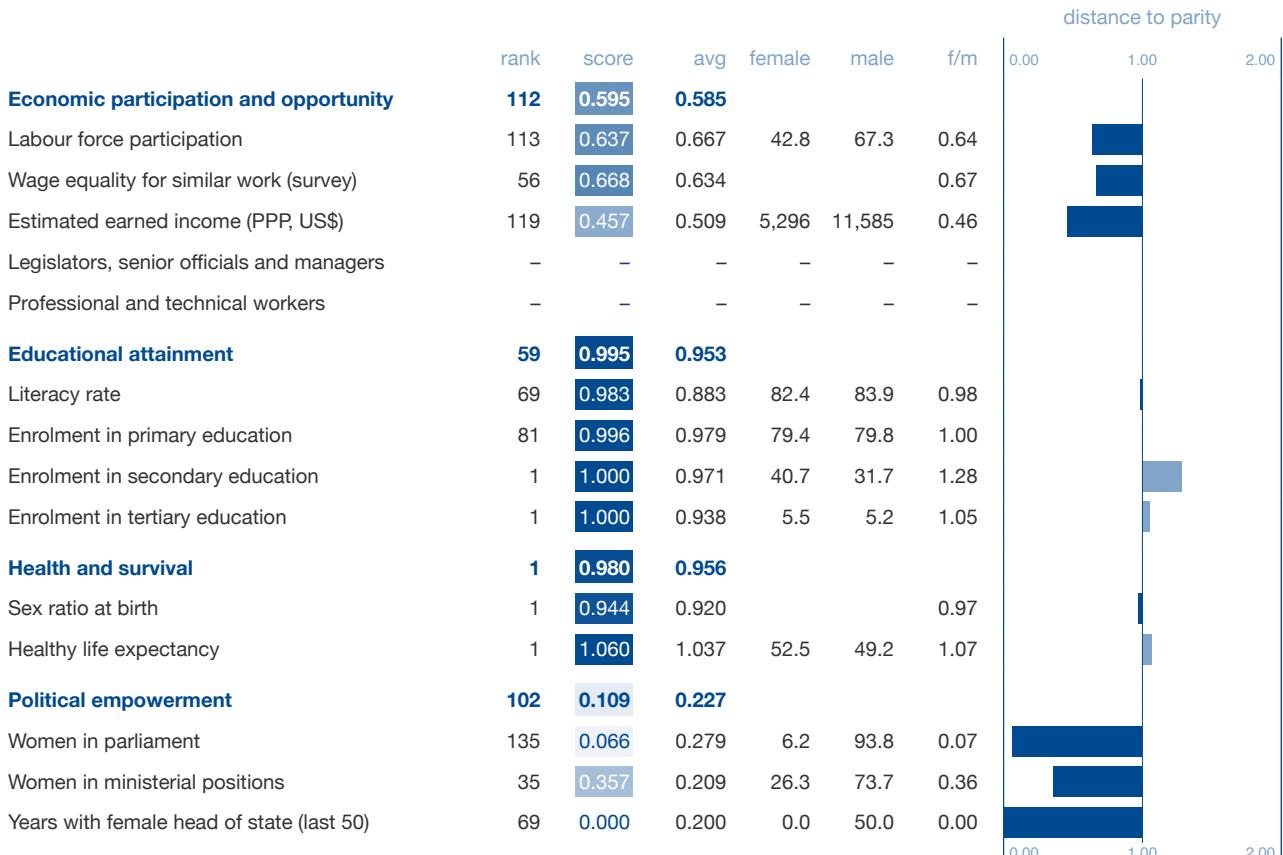


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	3.73
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	7,733.81
Total population (1,000s)	1,343.10
Population growth rate (%)	1.80
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.94
Human Capital Index score	47.15

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	112	0.595
Educational attainment	—	—	59	0.995
Health and survival	—	—	1	0.980
Political empowerment	—	—	102	0.109
rank out of		115		144

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



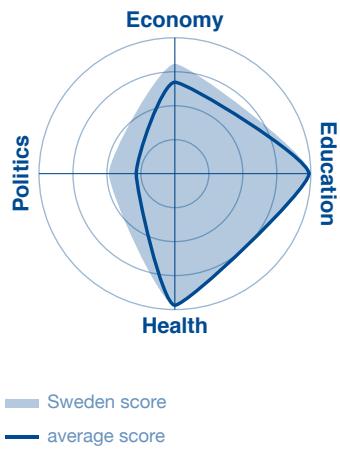
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	14.0	-	
Unemployed adults	31.2	25.7	1.21	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	-	-	-	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	-	-	-				
Own-account workers	-	-	-				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	20.4	20.1	1.01
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.61	Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	43.0	43.0	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.56	Primary education attainment, 65+	10.2	12.3	0.82
Firms with female top managers			0.38	Out-of-school youth	30.7	26.1	1.18
Employers	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	6.4	8.0	0.80
				Secondary education attainment, 65+	0.9	1.4	0.62
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	1.3	1.4	0.91
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.0	0.0	0.72
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part				
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1968	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	4.1	9.1	0.45
Years since any women received voting rights			49	Arts and Humanities	7.3	4.6	1.59
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	29.9	32.8	0.91
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	43.4	39.7	1.09
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	1.1	2.4	0.47
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Health and Welfare	8.0	2.7	2.96
Seats held in upper house	23.8	76.2	0.31	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
				Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.3	3.7	0.36
Family	female	male	value	Services	0.5	-	-
Average length of single life	26.8	30.0	0.89	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	4.8	5.1	0.95
Proportion married by age 25	33.3	7.9	4.22				
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			3.08	Mortality, children under age 5	1.0	1.2	¹ 0.84
Women's unmet demand for family planning			13.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	2.5	2.1	¹ 1.17
Potential support ratio			19	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	2.0	2.4	¹ 0.83
Total dependency ratio			68	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.3	0.5	¹ 0.53
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.3	¹ 0.36
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 389

¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)



SCORE AT GLANCE

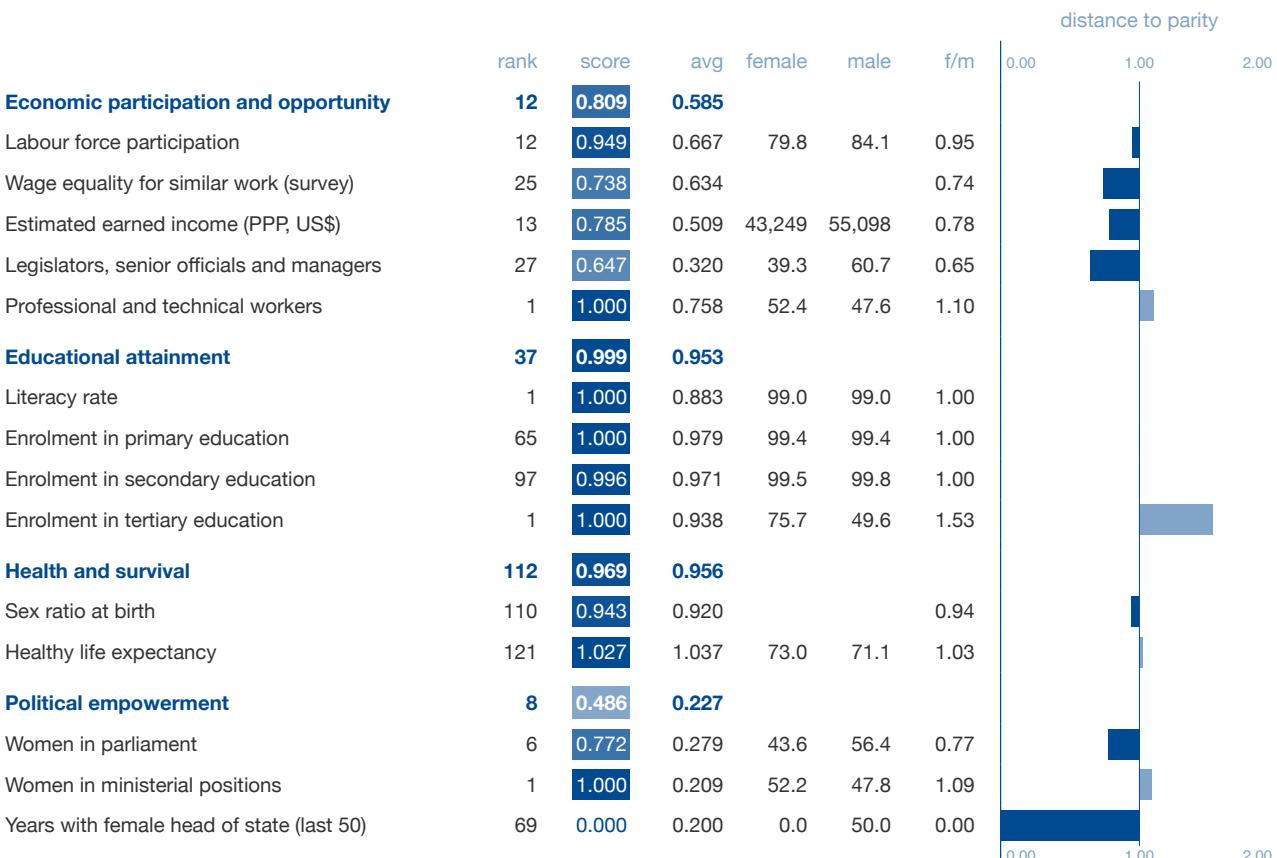


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	511.00
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	46,441.21
Total population (1,000s)	9,837.53
Population growth rate (%)	0.75
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	73.95

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	1	0.813	5	0.816
Economic participation and opportunity	9	0.731	12	0.809
Educational attainment	23	0.999	37	0.999
Health and survival	70	0.973	112	0.969
Political empowerment	1	0.550	8	0.486
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			480
Youth not in employment or education	6.5	6.9	0.94	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	0.0	10.0	
Unemployed adults	6.6	7.4	0.90	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	–	50.0	
Discouraged job seekers	53.0	47.0	1.13	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	–	–	–	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	–	gov	
High-skilled share of labour force	22.2	17.2	1.30	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	41.2	28.1	1.47	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.3	0.2	1.13				
Own-account workers	4.2	7.9	0.53				
Work, minutes per day	475.2	475.9	1.00	Education and Skills			
Proportion of unpaid work per day	43.5	32.4	1.34	Out-of-school children	0.3	0.4	0.82
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, adults	100.0	100.0	1.00
Law mandates equal pay			no	Primary education attainment, 25-54	100.0	100.0	1.00
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.82	Primary education attainment, 65+	100.0	100.0	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	36.0	64.0	0.56	Out-of-school youth	2.9	1.4	2.01
Firms with female (co-)owners			1.11	Secondary education attainment, adults	74.3	75.8	0.98
Firms with female top managers			0.14	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	98.5	99.3	0.99
Employers	1.7	0.2	7.04	Secondary education attainment, 65+	73.9	71.7	1.03
R&D personnel	28.4	71.6	0.40	Tertiary education attainment, adults	26.3	19.6	1.34
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	32.6	23.3	1.40
Hold an account at a financial institution	99.8	99.7	1.00	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	22.5	19.6	1.15
Women's access to financial services			yes	PhD graduates	0.9	1.5	0.60
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Individuals using the internet	91.1	90.1	1.01
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes				
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Graduates by Degree Type			
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	29.2	33.6	0.87	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.0	0.9	1.08
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Arts and Humanities	5.9	6.3	0.92
Year women received right to vote			1919	Business, Admin. and Law	16.2	16.4	0.99
Years since any women received voting rights			98	Education	17.5	6.2	2.82
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	8.7	33.4	0.26
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Health and Welfare	30.1	11.1	2.72
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.4	6.6	0.21
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	3.4	5.6	0.61
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Services	1.9	2.4	0.76
Family	female	male	value	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	13.2	10.9	1.21
Average length of single life	31.0	33.1	0.94	Health			
Proportion married by age 25	6.4	2.2	2.93	Mortality, children under age 5	0.2	0.2	¹ 0.78
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	41.8	38.4	¹ 1.09
Average number of children per woman			1.91	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.6	0.6	¹ 1.01
Women's unmet demand for family planning			–	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.3	1.7	¹ 0.78
Potential support ratio			3	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.5	1.1	¹ 0.43
Total dependency ratio			59	Mortality, childbirth	–	4	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			28.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			–
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			–

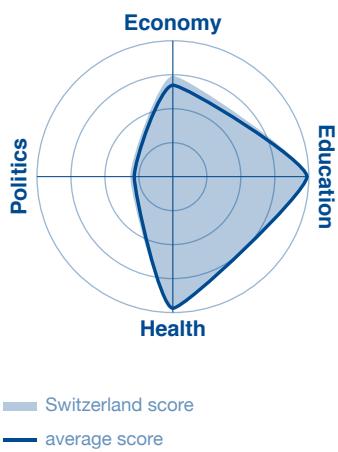
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Switzerland

rank
out of 144 countries **21**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.755**



SCORE AT GLANCE

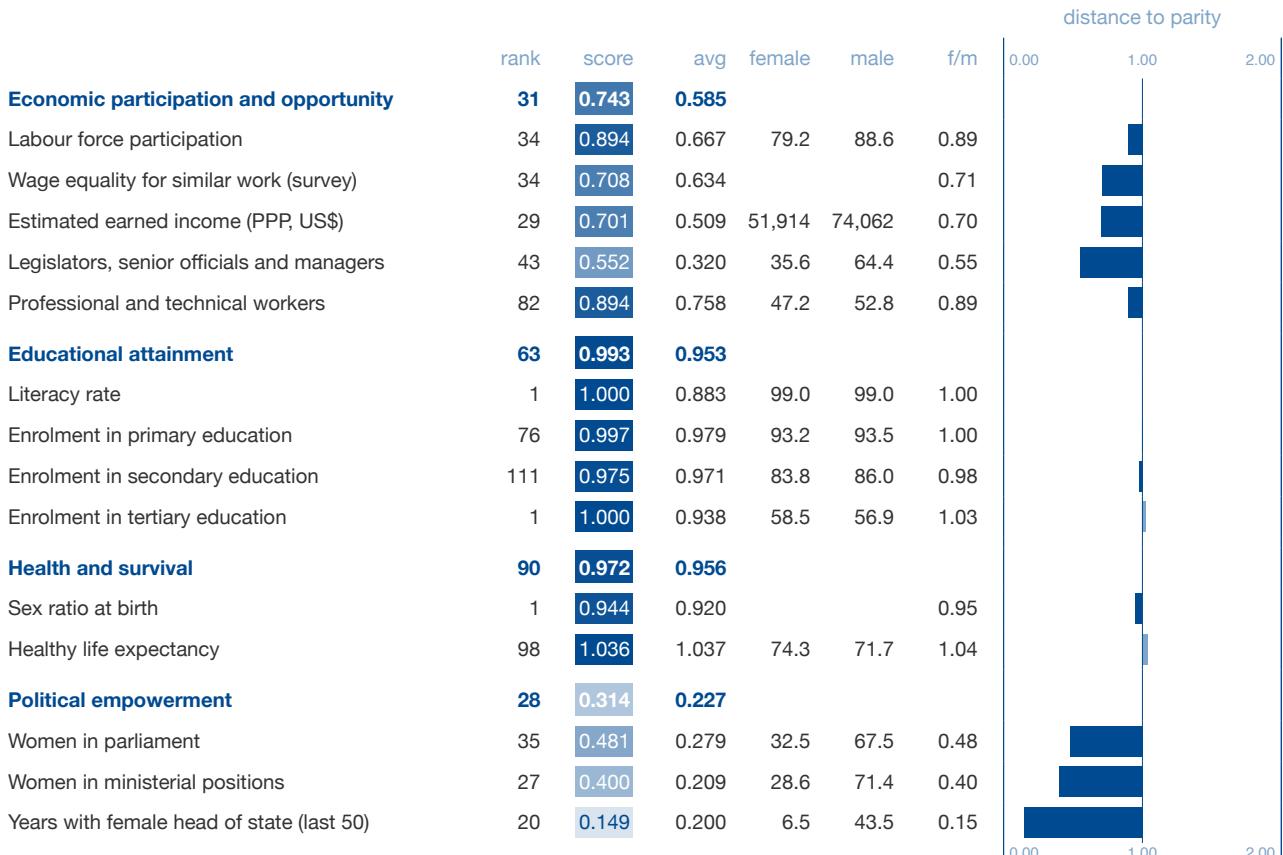


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	659.83
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	56,625.14
Total population (1,000s)	8,401.74
Population growth rate (%)	0.93
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human Capital Index score	76.48

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	26	0.700	21	0.755
Educational attainment	79	0.957	63	0.993
Health and survival	35	0.979	90	0.972
Political empowerment	34	0.154	28	0.314
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	6.7	7.9	0.84	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	98.0	-	
Unemployed adults	4.9	4.4	1.10	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	59.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	81.4	18.6	4.38	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	16.0	22.5	0.71	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	51.4	23.1	2.22	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	2.5	1.6	1.56				
Own-account workers	7.1	7.1	1.00				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	0.1	0.6	0.24
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.75	Primary education attainment, adults	100.0	100.0	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Primary education attainment, 65+	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	19.7	17.5	1.12
Employers	3.5	1.6	2.19	Secondary education attainment, adults	81.6	88.9	0.92
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	93.5	95.8	0.98
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	95.8	97.1	0.99
Hold an account at a financial institution	96.7	99.4	0.97	Tertiary education attainment, adults	30.0	44.2	0.68
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	22.0	34.4	0.64
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	9.5	28.6	0.33
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	1.9	4.0	0.47
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	6.5	7.8	0.83				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1971	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.9	1.9	0.48
Years since any women received voting rights			46	Arts and Humanities	10.3	6.1	1.68
Number of female heads of state to date			5	Business, Admin. and Law	26.1	30.5	0.85
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	14.0	5.9	2.35
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	4.9	25.2	0.20
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health and Welfare	22.0	7.3	3.01
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.5	4.1	0.13
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	6.0	7.3	0.82
Average length of single life	30.4	32.8	0.93	Services	5.2	6.8	0.77
Proportion married by age 25	9.6	3.5	2.78	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	9.9	4.3	2.28
Mean age of women at birth of first child			32	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			1.55	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.80
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	30.3	27.7	¹ 1.09
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.3	0.2	¹ 1.20
Total dependency ratio			49	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.3	1.4	¹ 0.96
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.4	0.9	¹ 0.49
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 5
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			10.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

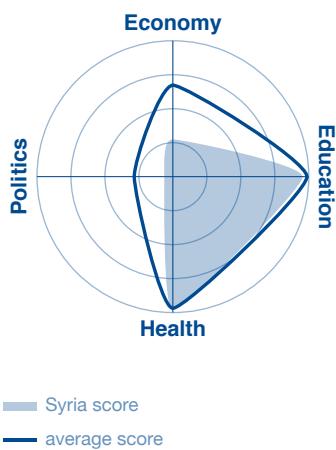
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Syria

rank
out of 144 countries **142**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.568**



SCORE AT GLANCE

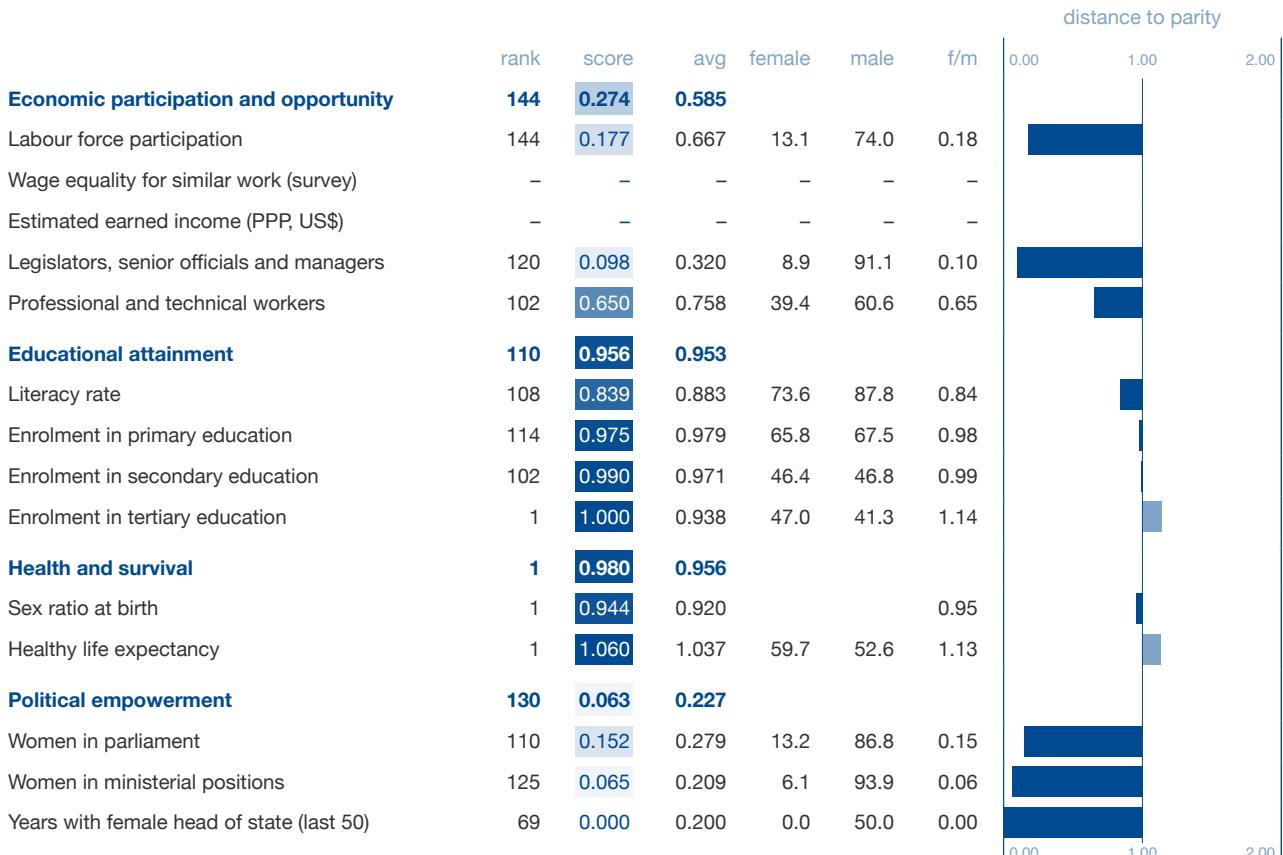


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	40.41
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	-
Total population (1,000s)	18,430.45
Population growth rate (%)	-1.26
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human Capital Index score	-

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	-	-	142	0.568
Educational attainment	-	-	110	0.956
Health and survival	-	-	1	0.980
Political empowerment	-	-	130	0.063
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	120.0	-	
Unemployed adults	37.1	10.4	3.56	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	-	-	-	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	8.2	2.4	3.34				
Own-account workers	7.8	32.9	0.24	Education and Skills			
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	29.9	28.4	1.05
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, adults	58.4	76.1	0.77
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Law mandates equal pay			no	Primary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² -	Out-of-school youth	66.7	67.2	0.99
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	18.9	24.8	0.76
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Employers	1.0	2.4	0.42	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Inheritance rights for daughters			no				
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Graduates by Degree Type			
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	12.0	11.2	1.07	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
Year women received right to vote			1949	Education	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			68	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Services	-	-	-
Seats held in upper house	34.7	65.3	0.53	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Family	female	male	value	Health			
Average length of single life	25.4	29.3	0.87	Mortality, children under age 5	2.7	3.3	¹ 0.82
Proportion married by age 25	42.8	9.1	4.70	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	31.2	37.5	¹ 0.83
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.1	1.2	¹ 0.87
Average number of children per woman			2.92	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.2	4.2	¹ 0.30
Women's unmet demand for family planning			10.00	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	18.7	44.0	¹ 0.42
Potential support ratio			14	Mortality, childbirth			-
Total dependency ratio			71	Legislation on domestic violence			no
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			25.0
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

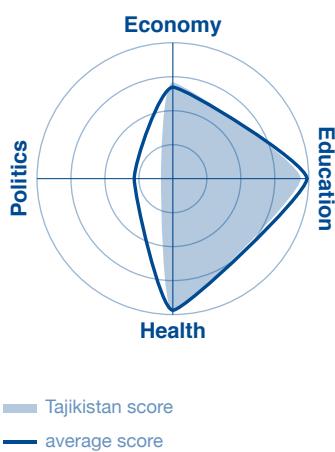
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Tajikistan

rank
out of 144 countries **95**
score
= impartiality
0 = parity **0.678**



SCORE AT GLANCE

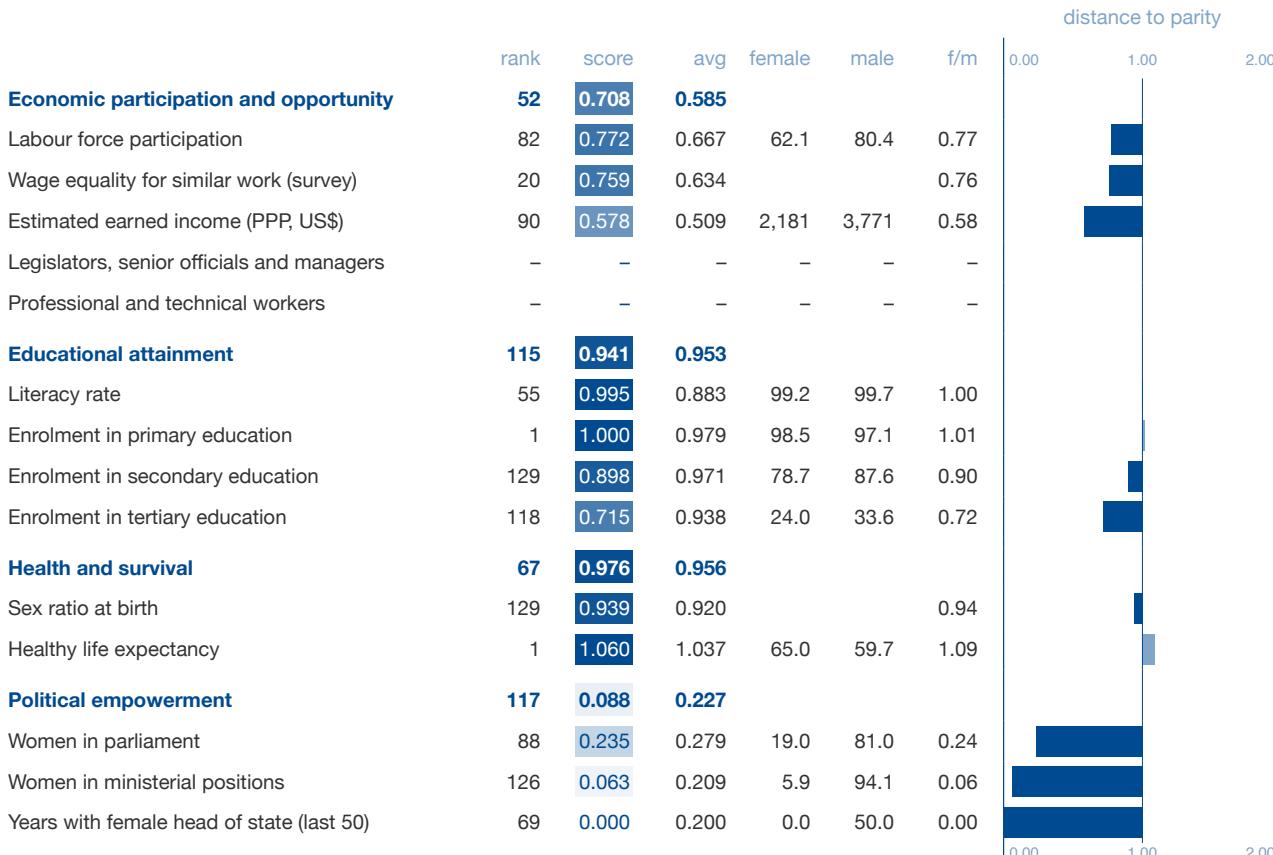


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	6.95
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	2,762.59
Total population (1,000s)	8,734.95
Population growth rate (%)	2.13
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	63.79

		2006	2017
	rank	score	rank
Global Gender Gap score	—	—	95 0.678
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	52 0.708
Educational attainment	—	—	115 0.941
Health and survival	—	—	67 0.976
Political empowerment	—	—	117 0.088
rank out of		115	144

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			478
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	140.0	-	
Unemployed adults	10.5	12.3	0.85	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	68.8	31.2	2.20	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	-	-	-	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.3	0.6	0.51				
Own-account workers	40.8	51.2	0.80				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	0.4	1.8	0.21
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.69	Primary education attainment, adults	96.0	98.3	0.98
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	99.7	99.7	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.49	Primary education attainment, 65+	97.7	98.9	0.99
Firms with female top managers			0.11	Out-of-school youth	48.4	30.6	1.58
Employers	0.1	0.6	0.21	Secondary education attainment, adults	73.6	84.4	0.87
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	80.9	88.8	0.91
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	51.1	78.8	0.65
Hold an account at a financial institution	9.1	13.9	0.65	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	10.3	17.0	0.61
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	6.4	24.9	0.26
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1924	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.4	3.9	0.10
Years since any women received voting rights			93	Arts and Humanities	11.8	10.0	1.19
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	4.1	8.8	0.47
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	31.9	12.9	2.47
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.6	17.5	0.20
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Health and Welfare	29.7	10.6	2.80
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.4	2.8	0.87
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	5.4	6.6	0.82
Average length of single life	21.9	24.3	0.90	Services	0.7	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	70.6	30.6	2.31	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	10.0	19.0	0.53
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			3.36	Mortality, children under age 5	5.1	6.7	¹ 0.75
Women's unmet demand for family planning			23.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	12.1	17.6	¹ 0.69
Potential support ratio			18	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.3	2.1	¹ 0.65
Total dependency ratio			63	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.1	2.8	¹ 0.38
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.3	¹ 0.32
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 32

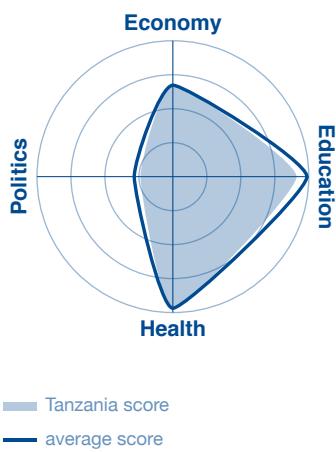
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Tanzania

rank
out of 144 countries **68**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.700**



SCORE AT GLANCE

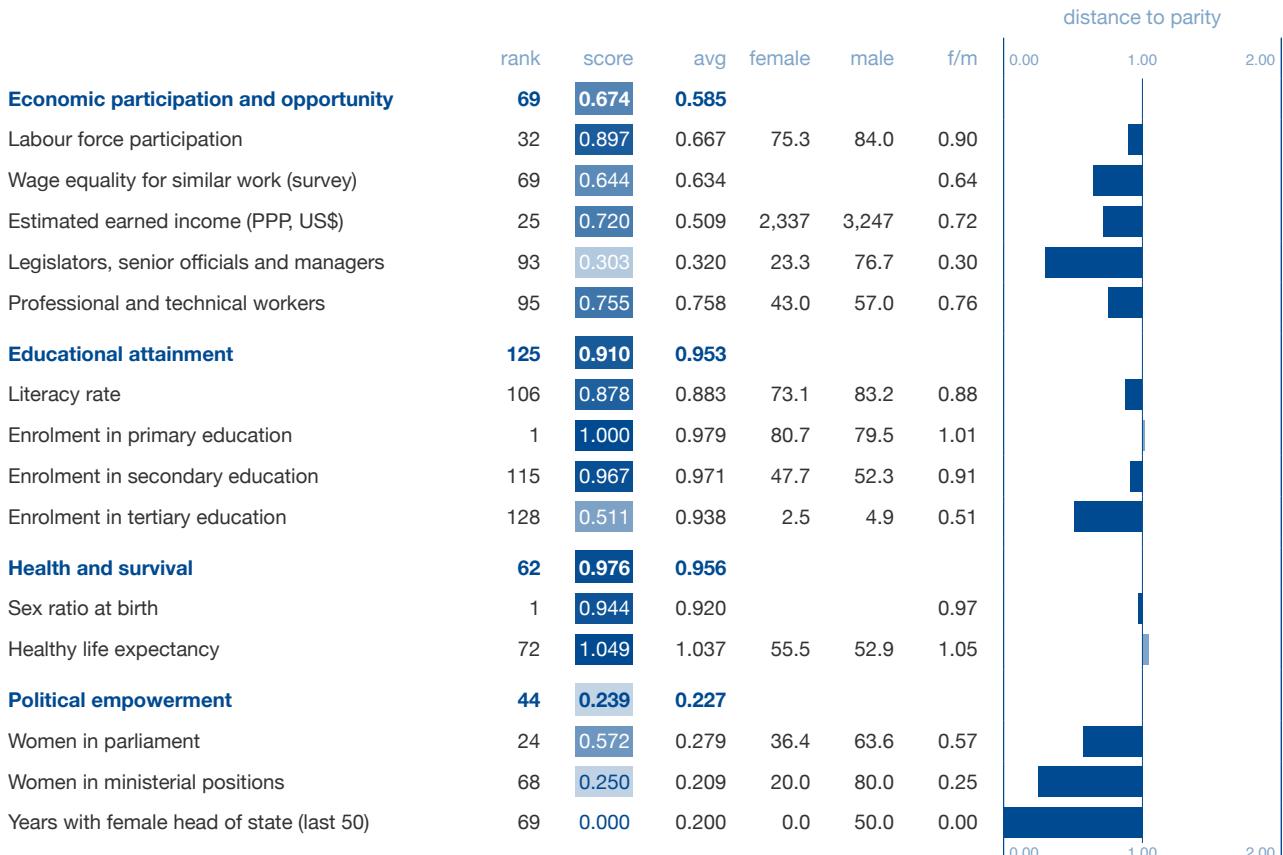


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	47.43
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	2,583.28
Total population (1,000s)	55,572.20
Population growth rate (%)	3.09
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human Capital Index score	53.58

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	24	0.704	68	0.700
Economic participation and opportunity	1	0.809	69	0.674
Educational attainment	97	0.859	125	0.910
Health and survival	95	0.967	62	0.976
Political empowerment	26	0.180	44	0.239
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	19.0	10.6	1.79	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	84.0	3.0	
Unemployed adults	2.7	1.6	1.71	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	75.0	25.0	2.99	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	76.1	68.3	1.12	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	0.3	0.8	0.39	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	36.3	24.9	1.46	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	50.3	21.1	2.39				
Own-account workers	38.8	57.9	0.67				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	19.3	20.5	0.94
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.61	Primary education attainment, adults	59.0	71.2	0.83
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.33	Primary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			0.16	Out-of-school youth	-	-	-
Employers	1.6	21.1	0.08	Secondary education attainment, adults	2.3	4.6	0.49
R&D personnel	28.8	71.2	0.40	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	17.1	21.1	0.81	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	-	-	-
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	-	-	-
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	261.3	325.3	0.80				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1959	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			58	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	7.0	6.6	1.06
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	1.3	2.8	0.45
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	35.7	35.9	1.00
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	14.1	14.4	0.98
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	7.4	20.9	0.35
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	9.6	4.2	2.27
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.1	1.3	0.79
Average length of single life	21.4	26.0	0.82	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.1	2.5	0.45
Proportion married by age 25	65.8	28.2	2.33	Services	0.0	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	2.2	0.8	2.75
Average number of children per woman			5.02	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			25.00	Mortality, children under age 5	44.7	53.0	¹ 0.84
Potential support ratio			17	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	67.2	74.5	¹ 0.90
Total dependency ratio			93	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	57.1	74.8	¹ 0.76
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Mortality, accidental injuries	14.9	23.6	¹ 0.63
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	2.3	5.5	¹ 0.42

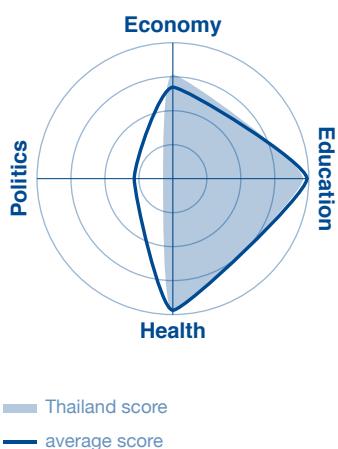
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Thailand

rank 75
out of 144 countries
score 0.694
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity



SCORE AT GLANCE

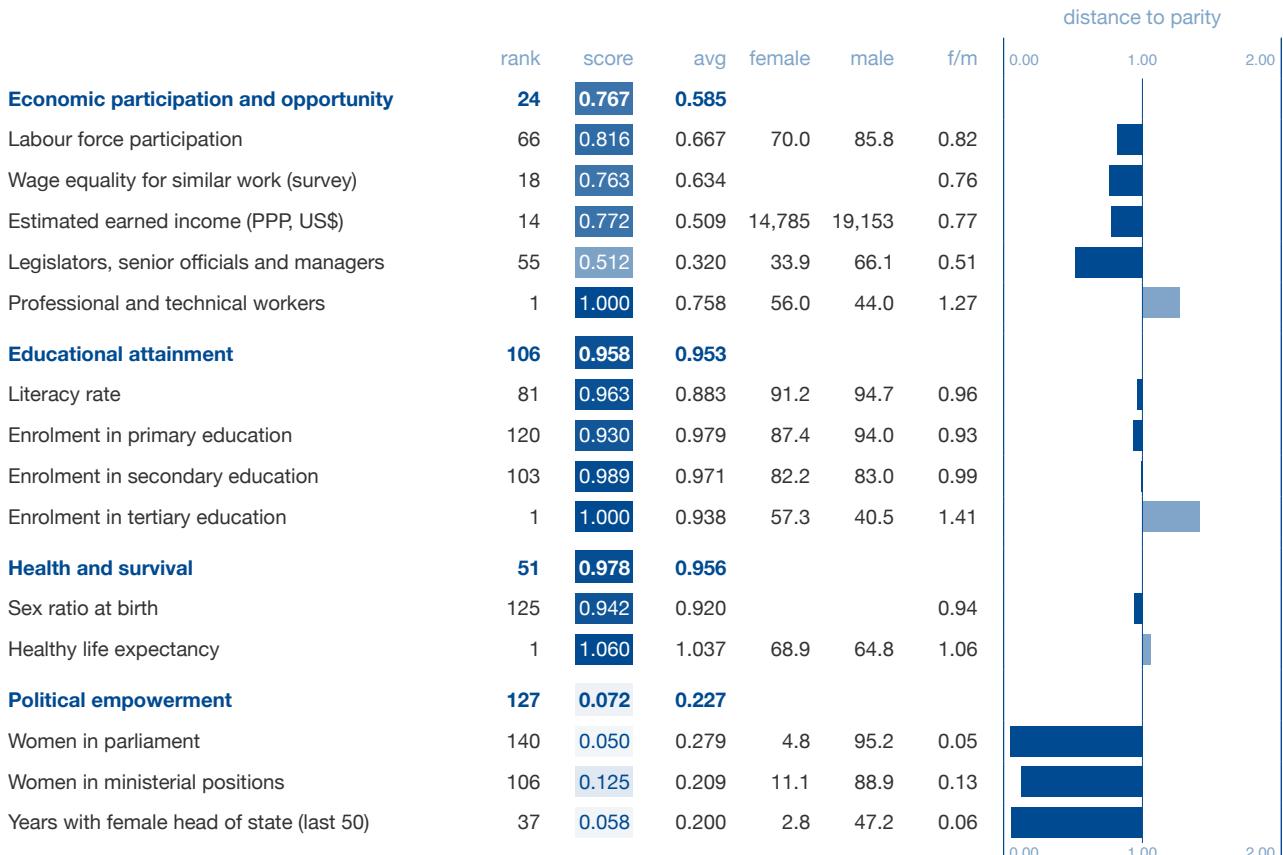


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	406.84
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	15,681.81
Total population (1,000s)	68,863.51
Population growth rate (%)	0.28
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.95
Human Capital Index score	66.15

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	40	0.683	75	0.694
Educational attainment	72	0.973	106	0.958
Health and survival	1	0.980	51	0.978
Political empowerment	89	0.058	127	0.072
rank out of		115		144

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	18.5	9.2	2.02	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	90.0	-	
Unemployed adults	0.2	0.2	0.95	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	39.9	60.1	0.66	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	dual	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	8.9	6.8	1.32	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	9.6	8.4	1.15	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	25.1	12.4	2.02				
Own-account workers	27.0	36.2	0.75				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	12.5	6.0	2.09
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.72	Primary education attainment, adults	62.1	69.7	0.89
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	95.4	96.2	0.99
Firms with female (co-)owners			1.81	Primary education attainment, 65+	75.8	86.5	0.88
Firms with female top managers			1.84	Out-of-school youth	15.1	13.4	1.13
Employers	1.3	12.4	0.11	Secondary education attainment, adults	31.9	33.5	0.95
R&D personnel	25.9	74.1	0.35	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	50.8	53.0	0.96
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	8.1	17.3	0.47
Hold an account at a financial institution	75.4	81.2	0.93	Tertiary education attainment, adults	16.3	13.2	1.23
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	22.6	18.2	1.24
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	3.5	6.2	0.56
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	38.9	39.7	0.98
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	13.7	13.9	0.99				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1932	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.8	3.4	0.80
Years since any women received voting rights			85	Arts and Humanities	8.2	6.1	1.34
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Business, Admin. and Law	27.6	11.0	2.52
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	9.1	5.1	1.79
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	4.8	34.9	0.14
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health and Welfare	5.7	2.2	2.58
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	4.0	5.0	0.79
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	5.3	3.2	1.65
Average length of single life	24.9	28.5	0.87	Services	4.7	1.8	2.63
Proportion married by age 25	40.3	22.7	1.77	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	17.2	15.0	1.15
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			1.48	Mortality, children under age 5	3.9	5.3	¹ 0.73
Women's unmet demand for family planning			3.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	175.7	214.7	¹ 0.82
Potential support ratio			7	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	13.0	23.5	¹ 0.55
Total dependency ratio			40	Mortality, accidental injuries	13.4	30.4	¹ 0.44
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	3.8	9.9	¹ 0.38
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 20
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			44.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.60
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			93.40

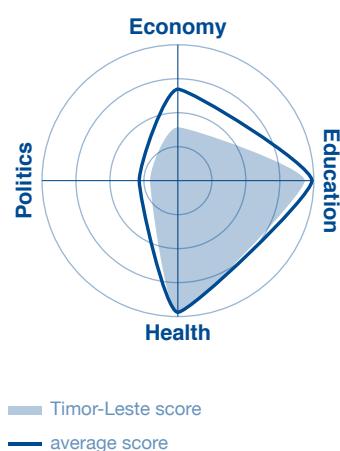
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Timor-Leste

rank
out of 144 countries **128**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.628**



SCORE AT GLANCE

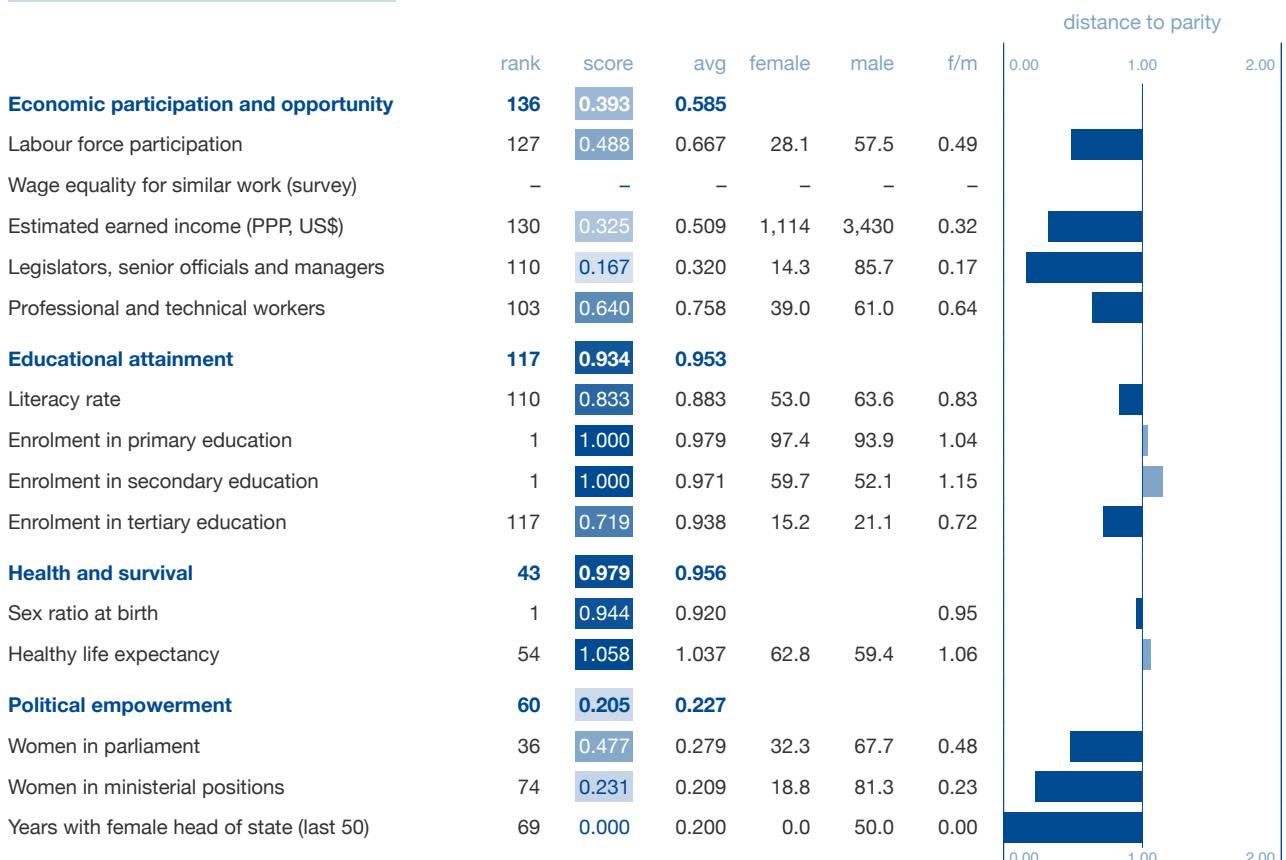


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	1.44
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	2,151.11
Total population (1,000s)	1,268.67
Population growth rate (%)	2.18
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human Capital Index score	-

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	-	-	128	0.628
Educational attainment	-	-	136	0.393
Health and survival	-	-	117	0.934
Political empowerment	-	-	43	0.979
rank out of	115		60	0.205
			144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



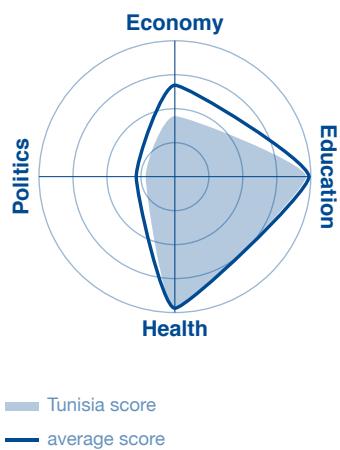
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	84.0	5.0	
Unemployed adults	4.8	2.8	1.69	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	60.7	39.3	1.55	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	57.2	52.1	1.10	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	2.9	5.7	0.50	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	23.8	14.7	1.61				
Own-account workers	45.2	32.2	1.40				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	0.9	5.0	0.18
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² -	Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			1.81	Primary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			0.37	Out-of-school youth	22.3	24.4	0.91
Employers	1.7	14.7	0.12	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
				Secondary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	-	-	-
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part				
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.5	0.8	0.67	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
				Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Year women received right to vote			-	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			-	Education	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			33	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Services	-	-	-
				Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Family	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Average length of single life	23.1	27.2	0.85	Mortality, children under age 5	1.2	1.5	¹ 0.80
Proportion married by age 25	49.0	20.0	2.45	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	2.0	1.9	¹ 1.03
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.6	1.1	¹ 0.58
Average number of children per woman			5.50	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.2	0.4	¹ 0.49
Women's unmet demand for family planning			32.00	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.1	¹ 0.38
Potential support ratio			15	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 215
Total dependency ratio			90	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			35.0
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			29.30
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			55.10

¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)



SCORE AT GLANCE

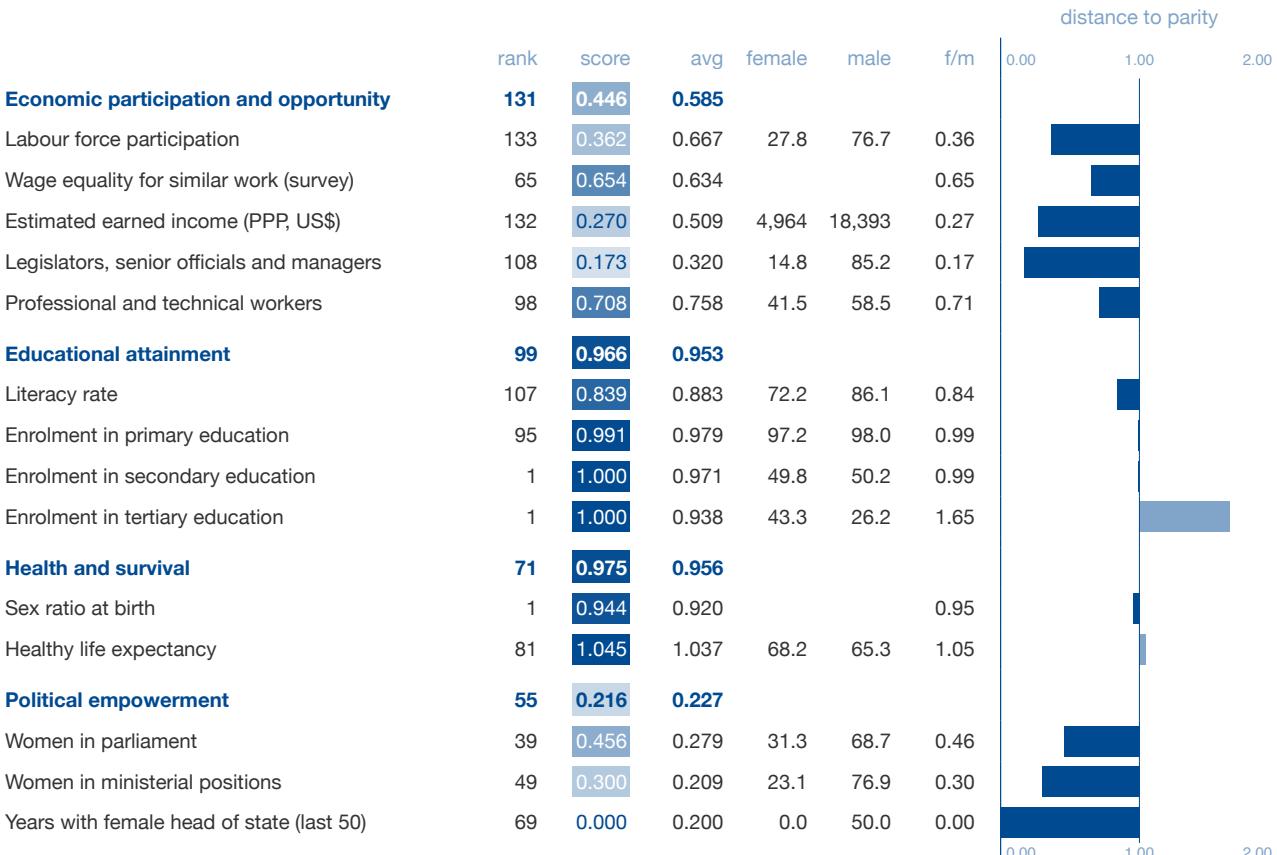


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	42.06
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	10,752.02
Total population (1,000s)	11,403.25
Population growth rate (%)	1.13
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human Capital Index score	50.76

	2006		2017	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	90	0.629	117	0.651
Economic participation and opportunity	97	0.480	131	0.446
Educational attainment	76	0.959	99	0.966
Health and survival	98	0.966	71	0.975
Political empowerment	53	0.110	55	0.216
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	30.0	1.0	
Unemployed adults	22.2	12.5	1.78	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	67.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	gov	
High-skilled share of labour force	8.2	10.2	0.81	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	6.5	3.3	1.99				
Own-account workers	10.3	19.6	0.52	Education and Skills			
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	1.7	1.0	1.68
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, adults	64.7	85.2	0.76
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	64.4	64.4	1.00
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 65+	5.8	23.2	0.25
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school youth	-	-	-
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.62	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	28.0	31.9	0.88
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.98	Secondary education attainment, 65+	1.5	7.3	0.21
Firms with female top managers			0.09	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Employers	2.6	3.3	0.79	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	9.0	11.0	0.82
R&D personnel	58.3	41.7	1.40	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.3	2.0	0.16
				PhD graduates	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	20.5	34.1	0.60				
Women's access to financial services			part	Graduates by Degree Type			
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.4	1.1	1.35
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Arts and Humanities	18.9	9.3	2.03
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Business, Admin. and Law	22.0	18.1	1.21
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-	Education	0.4	0.3	1.57
				Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	10.3	28.8	0.36
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Health and Welfare	10.4	6.1	1.70
Year women received right to vote			1959	Information and Comm. Technologies	14.9	22.1	0.68
Years since any women received voting rights			58	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	12.0	6.0	2.00
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Services	2.4	4.4	0.55
Election list quotas for women, national			50	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	6.5	3.9	1.65
Election list quotas for women, local			-				
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Health			
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Mortality, children under age 5	1.3	1.6	¹ 0.79
				Mortality, non-communicable diseases	28.3	33.2	¹ 0.85
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.4	0.5	¹ 0.69
Average length of single life	28.7	32.6	0.88	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.4	2.9	¹ 0.47
Proportion married by age 25	16.4	2.3	7.13	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.3	0.6	¹ 0.51
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 62
Average number of children per woman			2.20	Legislation on domestic violence			no
Women's unmet demand for family planning			7.00	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			20.0
Potential support ratio			9	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Total dependency ratio			46	Births attended by skilled health personnel			73.60
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Antenatal care, at least four visits			85.10
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes				

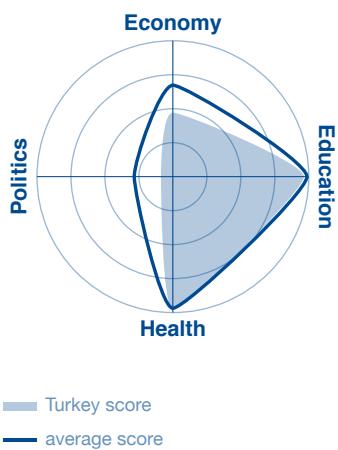
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Turkey

rank
out of 144 countries **131**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.625**



SCORE AT GLANCE

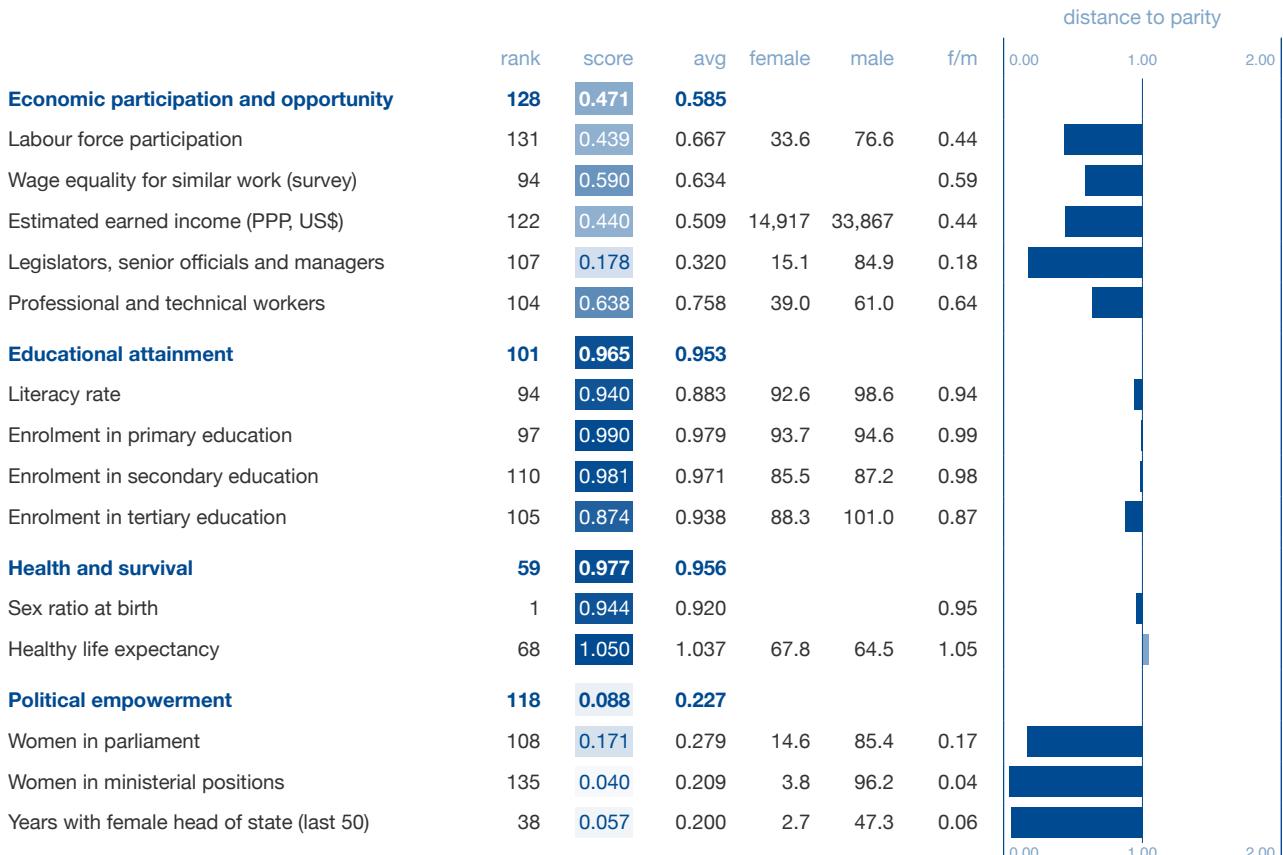


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	857.75
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	23,679.40
Total population (1,000s)	79,512.43
Population growth rate (%)	1.56
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.97
Human Capital Index score	60.33

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	105	0.585	131	0.625
Educational attainment	92	0.885	101	0.965
Health and survival	85	0.969	59	0.977
Political empowerment	96	0.052	118	0.088
rank out of		115		144

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	33.7	14.1	2.39	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	112.0	-	
Unemployed adults	13.6	9.6	1.43	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	67.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	42.3	57.7	0.73	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	9.0	13.5	0.66	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	25.7	12.6	2.04	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	26.4	4.6	5.77				
Own-account workers	8.8	20.1	0.44				
Work, minutes per day	500.3	476.7	1.05				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	75.3	24.4	3.08				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	6.2	5.3	1.16
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.50	Primary education attainment, adults	82.0	94.7	0.87
Boards of publicly traded companies	12.0	88.0	0.14	Primary education attainment, 25-54	86.8	94.2	0.92
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.34	Primary education attainment, 65+	43.4	79.1	0.55
Firms with female top managers			0.06	Out-of-school youth	15.4	13.5	1.14
Employers	1.3	4.6	0.29	Secondary education attainment, adults	30.4	43.8	0.69
R&D personnel	30.2	69.8	0.43	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	40.1	57.5	0.70
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	10.1	24.9	0.40
Hold an account at a financial institution	44.3	69.0	0.64	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	10.6	13.7	0.77
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	2.8	9.2	0.30
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.3	0.4	0.73
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	44.0	63.5	0.69
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	2.3	2.3	1.01				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1930	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.3	2.9	0.80
Years since any women received voting rights			87	Arts and Humanities	13.8	8.1	1.71
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Business, Admin. and Law	36.6	40.0	0.91
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	13.5	7.4	1.83
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	7.4	19.4	0.38
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health and Welfare	8.9	4.2	2.09
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.6	2.9	0.54
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	5.2	3.7	1.42
Average length of single life	24.2	28.1	0.86	Services	2.6	4.7	0.56
Proportion married by age 25	41.4	11.0	3.75	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	7.8	6.7	1.17
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			2.05	Mortality, children under age 5	8.5	10.5	¹ 0.81
Women's unmet demand for family planning			6.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	180.7	211.0	¹ 0.86
Potential support ratio			8	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	2.1	2.7	¹ 0.77
Total dependency ratio			50	Mortality, accidental injuries	5.6	15.2	¹ 0.37
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	2.2	6.7	¹ 0.32
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 16
			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			42.0
			yes	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			97.40
			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			88.90

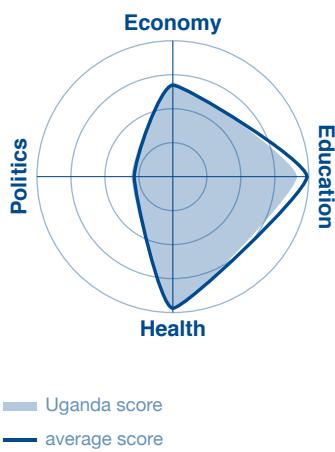
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Uganda

rank
out of 144 countries **45**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.721**



SCORE AT GLANCE

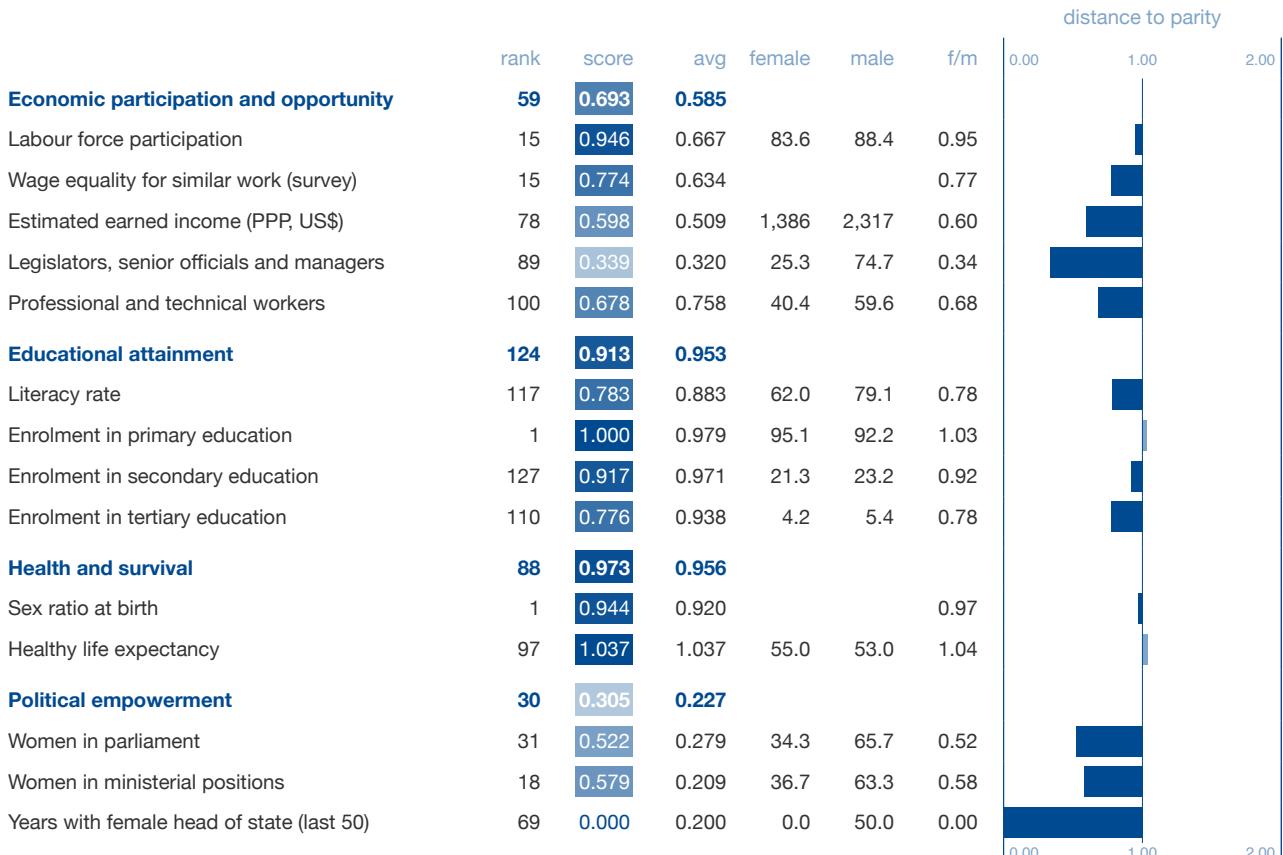


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	25.53
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	1,713.85
Total population (1,000s)	41,487.97
Population growth rate (%)	3.28
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	58.73

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	47	0.680	45	0.721
Economic participation and opportunity	28	0.677	59	0.693
Educational attainment	98	0.859	124	0.913
Health and survival	60	0.976	88	0.973
Political empowerment	22	0.207	30	0.305
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	8.4	3.3	2.53	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	84.0	4.0	
Unemployed adults	2.4	1.4	1.78	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	72.2	27.8	2.60	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	86.2	81.3	1.06	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	empl	
High-skilled share of labour force	2.4	3.8	0.62	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	57.3	47.0	1.22	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	30.2	22.8	1.32				
Own-account workers	55.4	49.3	1.12				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	4.7	7.7	0.62
				Primary education attainment, adults	24.0	42.3	0.57
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	85.1	94.4	0.90
				Primary education attainment, 65+	31.9	76.7	0.42
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth	78.4	71.8	1.09
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Secondary education attainment, adults	6.3	13.9	0.46
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.69	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	24.0	35.0	0.69
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	4.4	19.9	0.22
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.36	Tertiary education attainment, adults	1.1	2.3	0.49
Firms with female top managers			0.18	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	6.8	11.2	0.61
Employers	0.8	22.8	0.04	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	1.3	6.5	0.19
R&D personnel	27.7	72.3	0.38	PhD graduates	-	-	-
				Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value				
Hold an account at a financial institution	23.1	32.5	0.71	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Women's access to financial services			part	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.1	3.6	0.30
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Arts and Humanities	5.6	5.4	1.05
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Business, Admin. and Law	26.9	25.8	1.04
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Education	33.6	35.6	0.94
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	151.2	238.8	0.63	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.3	9.6	0.55
				Health and Welfare	4.4	4.1	1.07
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.8	1.1	0.71
Year women received right to vote			1962	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.4	2.6	0.56
Years since any women received voting rights			55	Services	3.5	0.8	4.15
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	13.8	9.8	1.41
Election list quotas for women, national			-				
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Health	female	male	value
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Mortality, children under age 5	38.1	47.3	¹ 0.81
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	48.5	51.9	¹ 0.93
				Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	41.2	45.6	¹ 0.90
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, accidental injuries	9.1	17.9	¹ 0.51
Average length of single life	20.1	24.0	0.84	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	2.0	7.1	¹ 0.28
Proportion married by age 25	77.8	39.2	1.98	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 343
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Average number of children per woman			5.59	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			51.0
Women's unmet demand for family planning			34.00	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Potential support ratio			23	Births attended by skilled health personnel			57.40
Total dependency ratio			101	Antenatal care, at least four visits			47.60
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part				
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes				

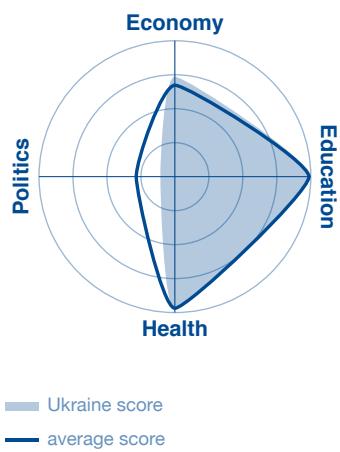
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Ukraine

rank
out of 144 countries **61**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.705**



SCORE AT GLANCE

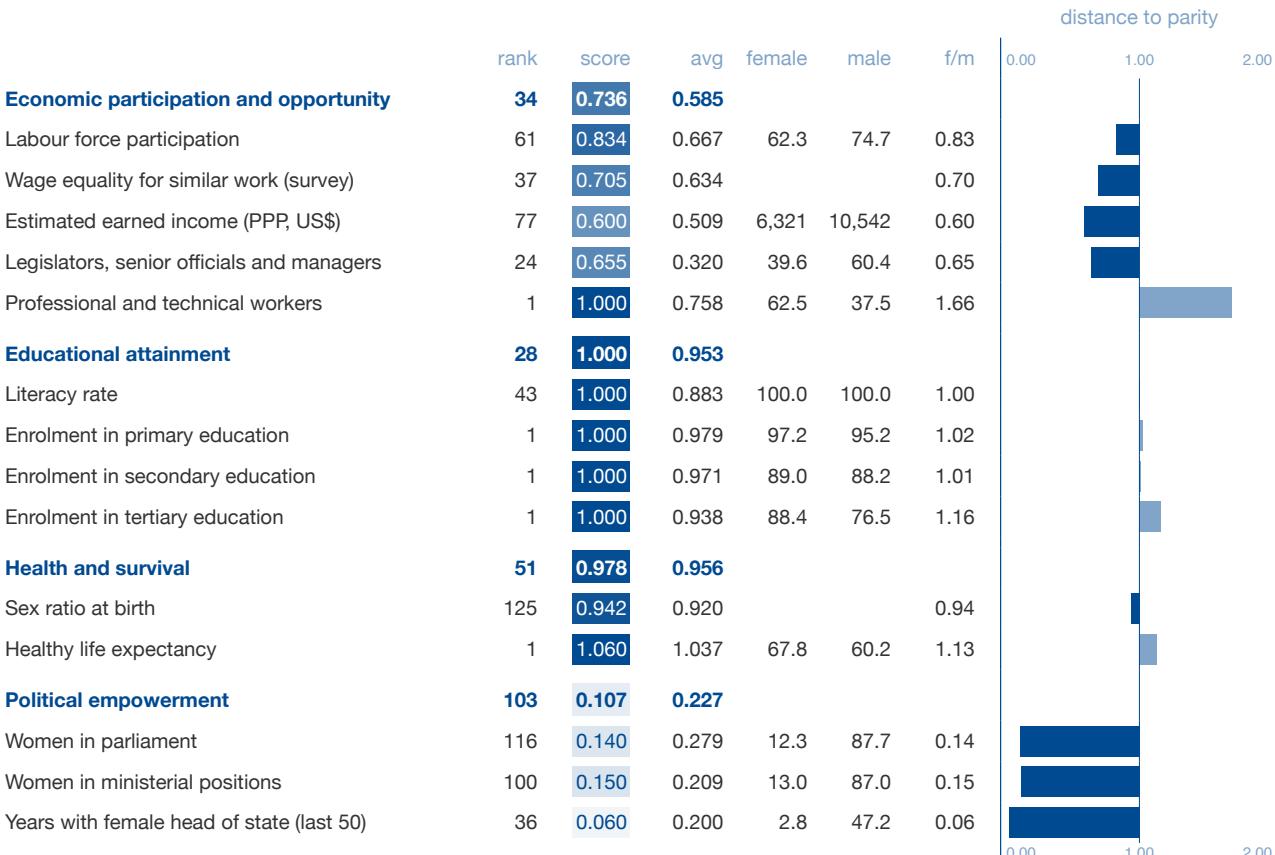


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	93.27
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	7,668.06
Total population (1,000s)	44,438.63
Population growth rate (%)	-0.49
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.86
Human Capital Index score	71.27

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	24	0.691	34	0.736
Educational attainment	25	0.998	28	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	51	0.978
Political empowerment	97	0.050	103	0.107
rank out of		115		144

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			1039
Youth not in employment or education	20.5	14.9	1.37	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	126.0	0.0	
Unemployed adults	8.1	10.1	0.80	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	–	
Discouraged job seekers	44.1	55.9	0.79	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Workers in informal employment	–	–	–	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	–	
High-skilled share of labour force	28.9	23.4	1.23	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	13.9	6.0	2.32	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.3	0.2	1.20				
Own-account workers	12.9	15.9	0.81				
Work, minutes per day	–	–	–				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	–	–	–				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	2.4	4.5	0.54
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.69	Primary education attainment, adults	96.0	98.7	0.97
Boards of publicly traded companies	–	–	–	Primary education attainment, 25-54	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.46	Primary education attainment, 65+	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female top managers			0.23	Out-of-school youth	4.6	7.6	0.61
Employers	0.7	0.2	3.20	Secondary education attainment, adults	71.1	78.4	0.91
R&D personnel	47.7	52.3	0.91	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	99.3	98.8	1.01
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	86.7	91.7	0.94
Hold an account at a financial institution	51.7	54.0	0.96	Tertiary education attainment, adults	–	–	–
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	25.1	19.1	1.31
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	14.3	19.1	0.75
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	–	–	–
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	44.6	48.2	0.93
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	3.6	4.8	0.75				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1919	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.2	3.7	0.58
Years since any women received voting rights			98	Arts and Humanities	11.7	3.6	3.28
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Business, Admin. and Law	37.0	26.2	1.41
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Education	8.5	2.2	3.83
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	10.5	34.4	0.31
Voluntary political party quotas			–	Health and Welfare	10.6	3.2	3.31
Seats held in upper house	16.5	83.5	0.20	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.0	4.5	0.23
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	3.2	1.8	1.77
Average length of single life	23.0	26.4	0.87	Services	5.7	12.9	0.44
Proportion married by age 25	53.4	22.7	2.35	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	7.1	3.0	2.39
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28				
Average number of children per woman			1.54	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			10.00	Mortality, children under age 5	1.7	2.3	¹ 0.77
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	324.3	269.2	¹ 1.20
Total dependency ratio			46	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	5.6	12.4	¹ 0.45
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	6.0	21.4	¹ 0.28
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	3.4	12.5	¹ 0.27
			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 24
			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			13.0
			yes	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			–
			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			87.20

¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

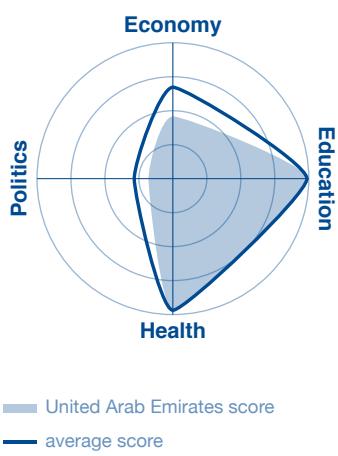
United Arab Emirates

rank
out of 144 countries **120**

score
0.00 = impurity
1.00 = parity **0.649**



SCORE AT GLANCE

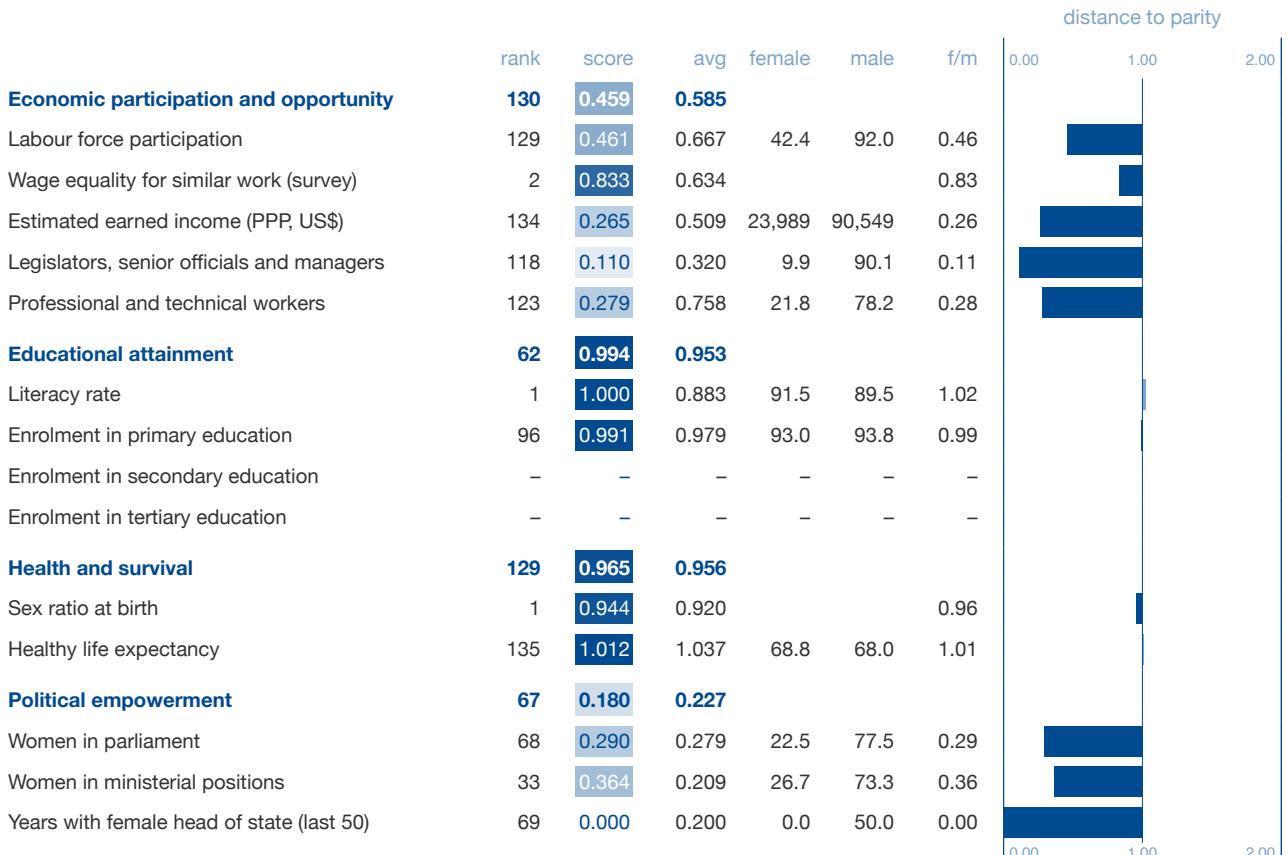


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	348.74
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	67,133.07
Total population (1,000s)	9,269.61
Population growth rate (%)	1.33
Population sex ratio (female/male)	2.67
Human Capital Index score	65.48

		2006	2017
	rank	score	rank
Global Gender Gap score	101	0.592	120
Economic participation and opportunity	109	0.403	130
Educational attainment	61	0.986	62
Health and survival	100	0.964	129
Political empowerment	112	0.015	67
rank out of	115		144

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



0.649 / 120 ARE

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	45.0	-	
Unemployed adults	10.8	2.4	4.42	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	4.0	12.6	0.32	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	-	-	-	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	0.0	0.0	1.85				
Own-account workers	0.2	0.4	0.56				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	4.3	3.8	1.13
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.84	Primary education attainment, adults	78.4	73.2	1.07
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	83.2	83.2	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Primary education attainment, 65+	25.5	54.3	0.47
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	-	-	-
Employers	1.1	0.0	90.30	Secondary education attainment, adults	59.9	43.0	1.39
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	63.9	43.6	1.47
				Secondary education attainment, 65+	17.3	39.2	0.44
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	66.3	89.8	0.74	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	15.8	8.9	1.78
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	4.3	16.5	0.26
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	83.2	85.6	0.97
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part				
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	5.6	7.9	0.70				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			2006	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.1	0.2	0.79
Years since any women received voting rights			11	Arts and Humanities	10.0	2.6	3.88
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	38.6	59.7	0.65
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	12.6	1.2	10.54
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	8.7	20.1	0.43
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Health and Welfare	9.5	2.4	3.89
Seats held in upper house	18.3	81.7	0.22	Information and Comm. Technologies	6.2	7.4	0.84
				Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.6	0.7	2.34
Family	female	male	value	Services	0.5	0.2	2.20
Average length of single life	25.3	26.8	0.94	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	11.0	5.4	2.04
Proportion married by age 25	36.9	26.4	1.40				
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			1.75	Mortality, children under age 5	0.3	0.4	¹ 0.78
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	2.4	9.0	¹ 0.27
Potential support ratio			78	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.32
Total dependency ratio			18	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.2	1.8	¹ 0.09
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.6	¹ 0.06
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no	Mortality, childbirth		1	6
				Legislation on domestic violence			no
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

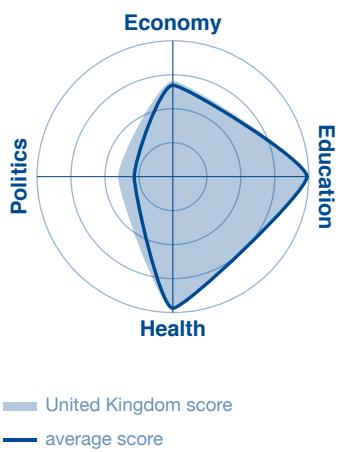
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

United Kingdom

rank
out of 144 countries **15**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.770**



SCORE AT GLANCE

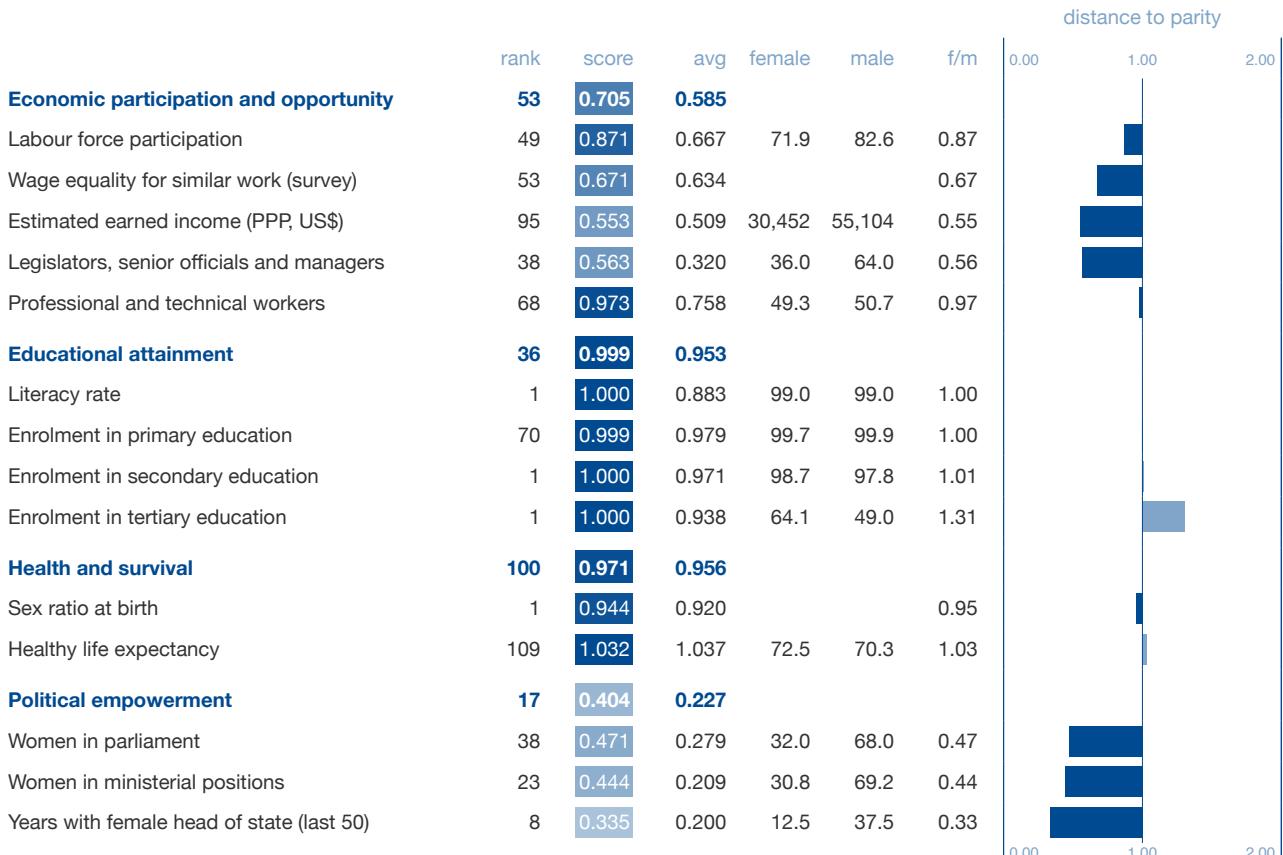


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	2,618.89
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	38,901.05
Total population (1,000s)	65,788.57
Population growth rate (%)	0.60
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.97
Human Capital Index score	71.31

	rank	2006	rank	2017
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	9	0.736	15	0.770
Economic participation and opportunity	37	0.664	53	0.705
Educational attainment	1	1.000	36	0.999
Health and survival	63	0.974	100	0.971
Political empowerment	12	0.307	17	0.404
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			259
Youth not in employment or education	12.4	9.8	1.27	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	14.0	14.0	
Unemployed adults	4.7	4.9	0.95	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	90.0	18.0	
Discouraged job seekers	32.6	67.4	0.48				empl,
Workers in informal employment	–	–	–	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
High-skilled share of labour force	21.1	21.1	1.00	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	dual	dual	
Workers employed part-time	48.0	21.8	2.20	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Contributing family workers	0.4	0.3	1.27	Government provides child allowance			yes
Own-account workers	9.0	15.8	0.57				
Work, minutes per day	454.4	437.9	1.04				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	56.7	32.1	1.77				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	0.3	0.1	2.11
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.70	Primary education attainment, adults	99.8	99.9	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	27.0	73.0	0.37	Primary education attainment, 25-54	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			–	Primary education attainment, 65+	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female top managers			–	Out-of-school youth	5.4	6.4	0.85
Employers	1.4	0.3	4.24	Secondary education attainment, adults	73.3	76.1	0.96
R&D personnel	–	–	–	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	86.5	85.6	1.01
				Secondary education attainment, 65+	44.5	50.7	0.88
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, adults	29.8	28.8	1.03
Hold an account at a financial institution	98.7	99.2	0.99	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	33.0	32.2	1.03
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	17.5	22.0	0.80
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	PhD graduates	0.6	1.1	0.57
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	90.4	93.6	0.97
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes				
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	1.7	2.7	0.66				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1918	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.1	0.8	1.31
Years since any women received voting rights			99	Arts and Humanities	17.1	13.3	1.29
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Business, Admin. and Law	20.5	24.0	0.85
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Education	12.8	5.3	2.39
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.7	16.4	0.22
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health and Welfare	17.5	7.6	2.31
Seats held in upper house	15.4	84.6	0.18	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.2	6.8	0.18
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	12.5	14.6	0.85
Average length of single life	27.0	28.7	0.94	Services	1.7	1.3	1.29
Proportion married by age 25	26.2	15.1	1.74	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	12.8	10.5	1.23
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30				
Average number of children per woman			1.87	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			–	Mortality, children under age 5	1.4	1.8	¹ 0.77
Potential support ratio			3	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	263.1	246.3	¹ 1.07
Total dependency ratio			56	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	3.3	2.6	¹ 1.25
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	6.1	7.1	¹ 0.87
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.5	4.8	¹ 0.32
			yes	Mortality, childbirth	–	–	–
			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			29.0
			yes	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
			yes	Births attended by skilled health personnel			–
			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			–

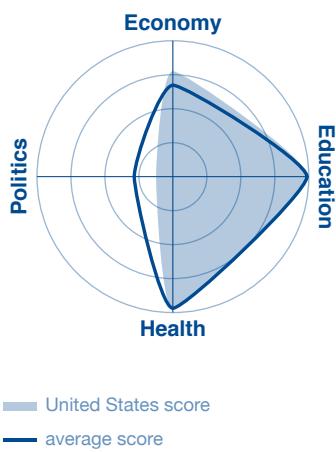
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

United States

rank
out of 144 countries **49**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.718**



SCORE AT GLANCE

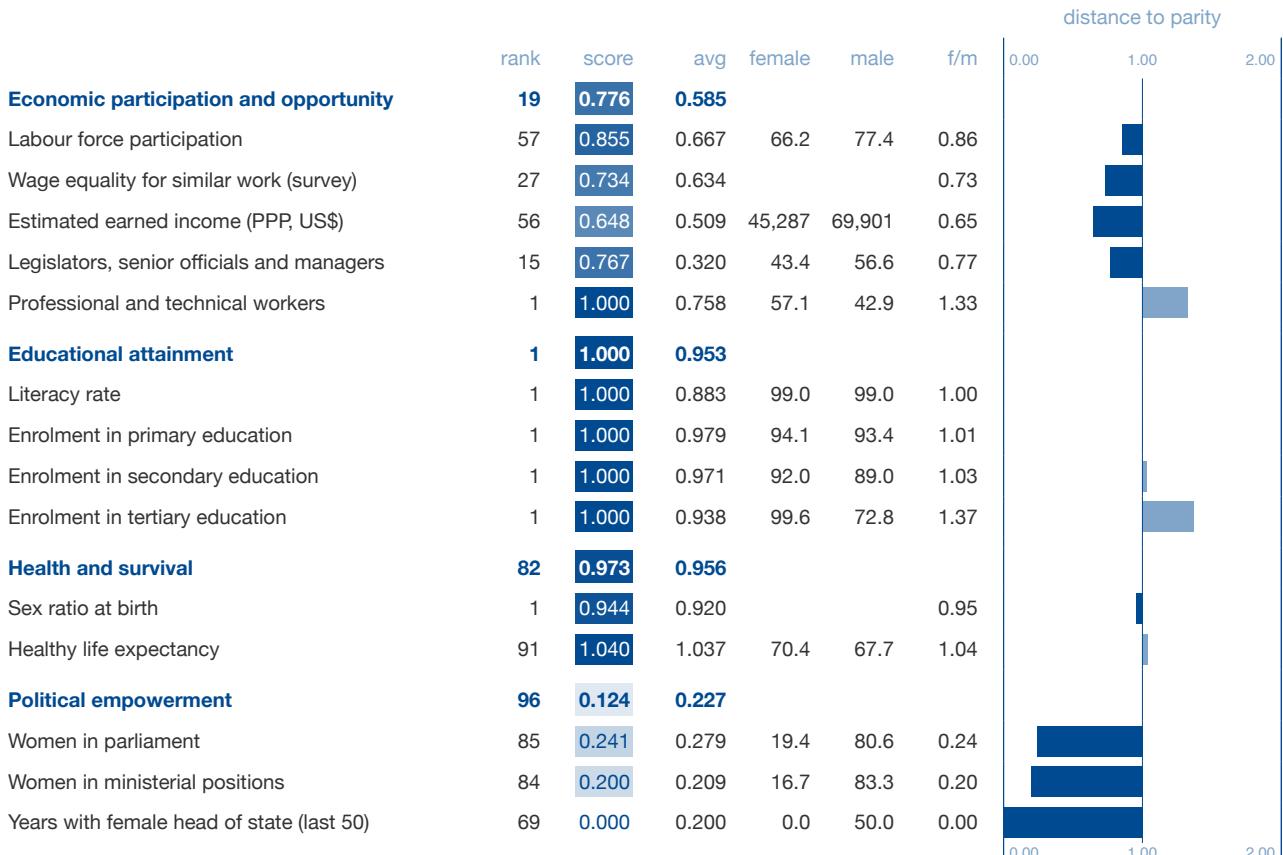


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	18,569.10
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	53,272.52
Total population (1,000s)	322,179.61
Population growth rate (%)	0.70
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human Capital Index score	74.84

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	23	0.704	49	0.718
Economic participation and opportunity	3	0.759	19	0.776
Educational attainment	66	0.982	1	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	82	0.973
Political empowerment	66	0.097	96	0.124
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			0
Youth not in employment or education	17.4	15.6	1.11	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	–	–	
Unemployed adults	4.8	4.9	0.97	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	–	–	
Discouraged job seekers	37.6	62.4	0.60	Provider of parental leave benefits			–
Workers in informal employment	–	–	–	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	–	–	
High-skilled share of labour force	17.5	17.8	0.98	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	22.7	12.9	1.77	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.1	0.0	1.67				
Own-account workers	5.1	7.4	0.69				
Work, minutes per day	484.0	471.0	1.03				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	50.0	31.5	1.59				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	5.2	5.8	0.90
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.78	Primary education attainment, adults	98.8	98.8	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	16.4	83.6	0.20	Primary education attainment, 25-54	–	–	–
Firms with female (co-)owners			–	Primary education attainment, 65+	–	–	–
Firms with female top managers			–	Out-of-school youth	6.5	8.4	0.77
Employers	–	0.0	–	Secondary education attainment, adults	88.8	88.0	1.01
R&D personnel	–	–	–	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	–	–	–
	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	–	–	–
Access to Assets				Tertiary education attainment, adults	32.7	32.3	1.01
Hold an account at a financial institution	94.8	92.4	1.03	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	–	–	–
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	–	–	–
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	PhD graduates	1.4	2.1	0.66
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	74.9	74.2	1.01
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes				
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.9	1.1	0.78				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1920	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.8	1.1	0.73
Years since any women received voting rights			97	Arts and Humanities	21.4	20.2	1.06
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	17.3	23.4	0.74
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Education	9.9	3.9	2.52
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	2.6	13.3	0.19
Voluntary political party quotas			–	Health and Welfare	22.5	7.3	3.08
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.1	6.0	0.19
	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.9	6.6	0.74
Family				Services	6.1	7.6	0.81
Average length of single life	23.7	24.0	0.99	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	13.4	10.7	1.25
Proportion married by age 25	42.2	30.0	1.41				
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			1.87	Mortality, children under age 5	11.0	13.9	¹ 0.79
Women's unmet demand for family planning			8.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	1,169.2	1,129.5	¹ 1.04
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	21.5	21.8	¹ 0.99
Total dependency ratio			52	Mortality, accidental injuries	40.7	61.2	¹ 0.66
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	14.2	48.8	¹ 0.29
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth	–	–	–
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			36.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			–
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			–

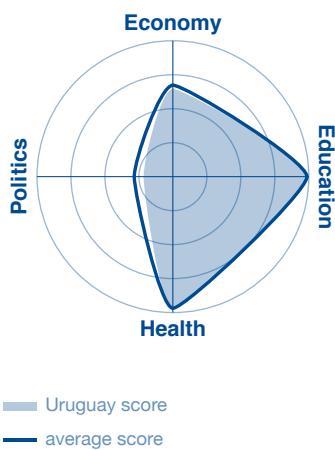
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Uruguay

rank
out of 144 countries **56**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.710**



SCORE AT GLANCE

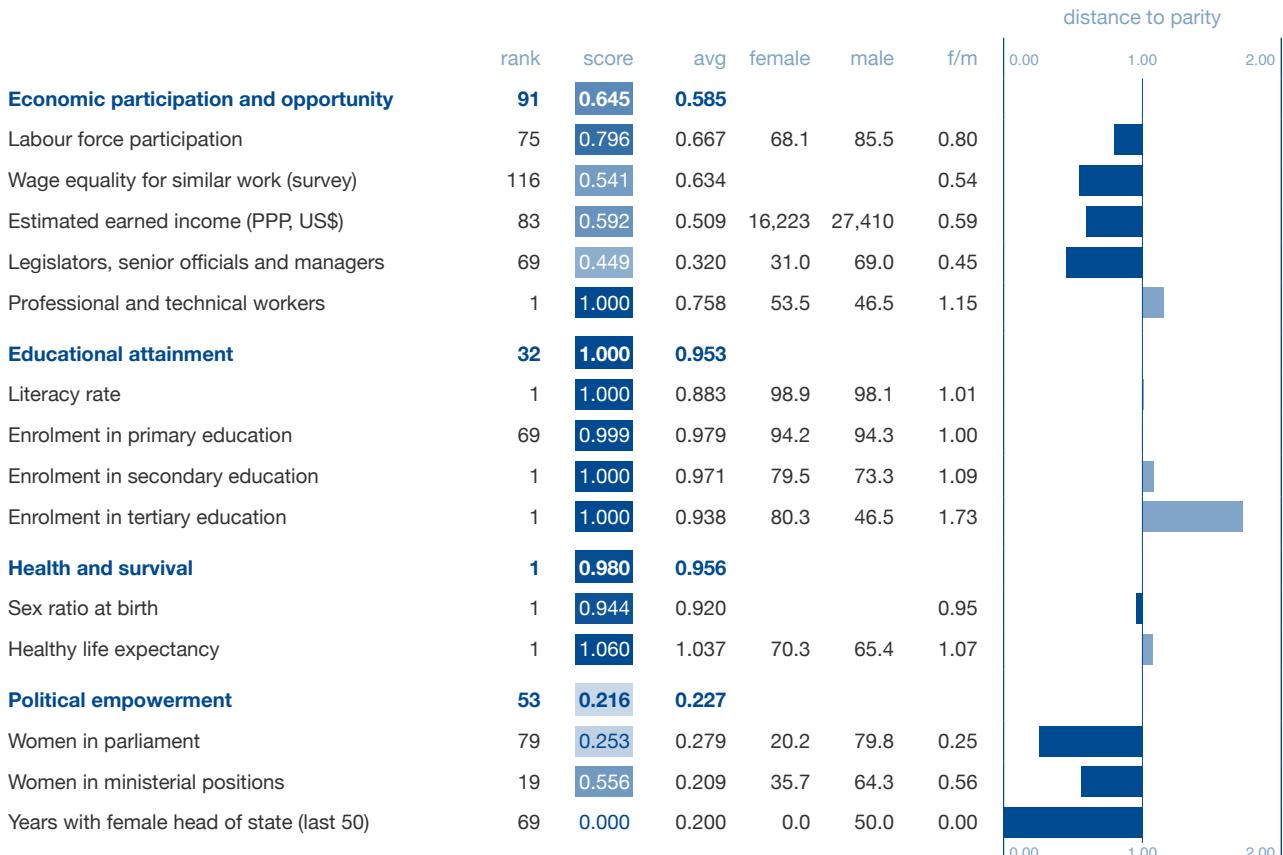


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	52.42
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	20,046.93
Total population (1,000s)	3,444.01
Population growth rate (%)	0.37
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.93
Human Capital Index score	62.26

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	66	0.655	56	0.710
Economic participation and opportunity	60	0.611	91	0.645
Educational attainment	47	0.991	32	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	103	0.039	53	0.216
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	22.3	15.4	1.45	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	98.0	7.0	
Unemployed adults	8.9	6.4	1.39	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	69.2	30.8	2.25	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	23.6	24.5	0.96	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	gov	
High-skilled share of labour force	8.1	4.9	1.65	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	27.0	11.9	2.27	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	1.3	0.4	3.07				
Own-account workers	20.5	24.8	0.82	Education and Skills			
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	5.5	5.5	1.02
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, adults	89.5	89.2	1.00
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	99.8	99.6	1.00
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 65+	98.7	99.3	0.99
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school youth	13.8	21.0	0.66
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.57	Secondary education attainment, adults	32.1	24.9	1.29
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	73.2	63.3	1.16
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.30	Secondary education attainment, 65+	40.1	38.9	1.03
Firms with female top managers			0.24	Tertiary education attainment, adults	12.8	7.9	1.61
Employers	2.6	0.4	6.04	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	9.7	6.7	1.45
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	2.7	5.8	0.47
				PhD graduates	0.1	0.1	1.03
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Individuals using the internet	64.2	64.9	0.99
Hold an account at a financial institution	41.3	50.1	0.82				
Women's access to financial services			part	Graduates by Degree Type			
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.8	9.2	0.31
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	Arts and Humanities	4.4	3.2	1.35
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Business, Admin. and Law	28.1	26.0	1.08
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	22.8	28.8	0.79	Education	5.0	2.1	2.32
				Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.3	12.4	0.43
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Health and Welfare	33.4	17.2	1.94
Year women received right to vote			1932	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.2	7.1	0.17
Years since any women received voting rights			85	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.3	4.8	0.91
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Services	1.0	6.1	0.16
Election list quotas for women, national			33	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	14.4	11.9	1.21
Election list quotas for women, local			33				
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health			
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Mortality, children under age 5	0.2	0.3	¹ 0.78
				Mortality, non-communicable diseases	14.0	13.4	¹ 1.04
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.3	0.4	¹ 0.87
Average length of single life	24.0	26.5	0.91	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.6	1.1	¹ 0.56
Proportion married by age 25	43.6	27.6	1.58	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.7	¹ 0.28
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 15
Average number of children per woman			2.00	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Women's unmet demand for family planning			6.00	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
Potential support ratio			4	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Total dependency ratio			56	Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Antenatal care, at least four visits			76.80
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes				

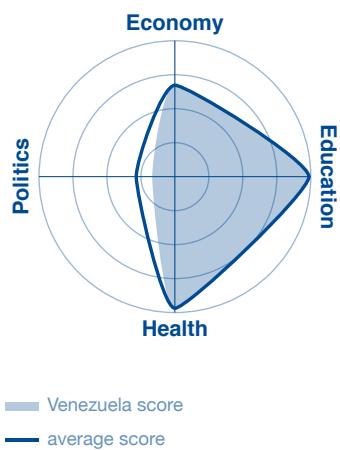
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Venezuela

rank
out of 144 countries **60**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.706**



SCORE AT GLANCE

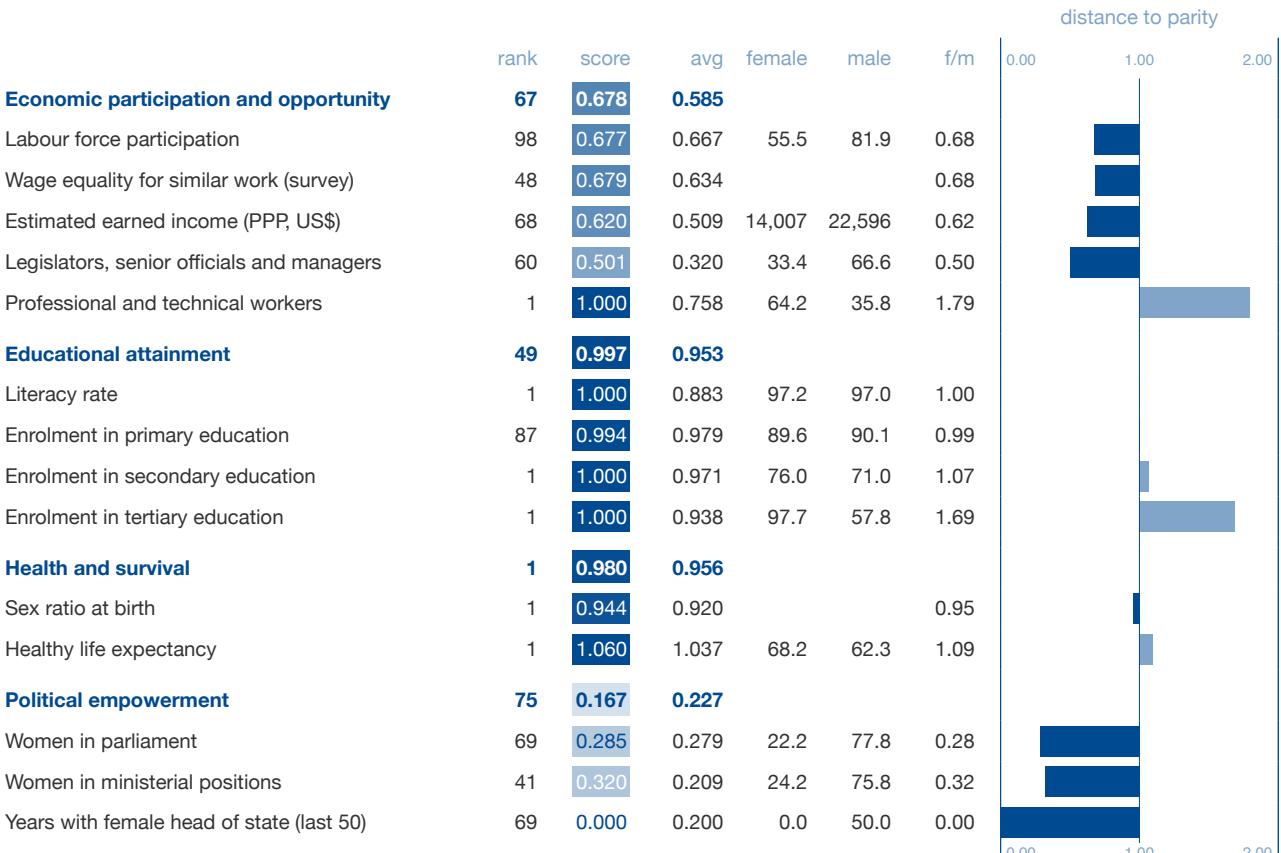


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	371.01
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	17,665.24
Total population (1,000s)	31,568.18
Population growth rate (%)	1.30
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	56.88

	rank	2006	2017	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	57	0.666	60	0.706
Economic participation and opportunity	66	0.600	67	0.678
Educational attainment	62	0.986	49	0.997
Health and survival	71	0.973	1	0.980
Political empowerment	57	0.107	75	0.167
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	25.7	60.9	0.42	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	182.0	14.0	
Unemployed adults	7.7	6.3	1.23	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	100.0	
Discouraged job seekers	68.3	31.7	2.15	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	dual	dual	
High-skilled share of labour force	16.8	13.5	1.24	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	16.8	6.8	2.48	Government provides child allowance			yes
Contributing family workers	0.9	0.4	2.06				
Own-account workers	29.4	29.8	0.99				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	7.7	7.6	1.01
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.62	Primary education attainment, adults	88.7	86.7	1.02
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	90.2	90.2	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Primary education attainment, 65+	51.7	55.9	0.92
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	27.5	30.6	0.90
Employers	1.8	0.4	3.94	Secondary education attainment, adults	59.7	51.7	1.15
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	54.5	44.0	1.24
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	13.7	16.5	0.83
Hold an account at a financial institution	53.3	60.8	0.88	Tertiary education attainment, adults	26.0	16.9	1.54
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	5.9	3.6	1.61
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	1.2	2.2	0.53
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	50.6	47.5	1.07
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	2.9	3.2	0.92				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1946	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.6	3.1	0.51
Years since any women received voting rights			71	Arts and Humanities	1.1	1.6	0.70
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	26.6	24.7	1.08
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	35.9	16.0	2.24
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	9.9	28.6	0.35
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Health and Welfare	11.6	6.1	1.90
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	4.8	10.2	0.47
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	0.7	1.0	0.72
Average length of single life	22.7	26.0	0.87	Services	1.8	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	48.6	30.7	1.58	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	3.5	3.1	1.11
Mean age of women at birth of first child			26	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			2.32	Mortality, children under age 5	3.9	5.1	¹ 0.76
Women's unmet demand for family planning			6.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	56.6	62.8	¹ 0.90
Potential support ratio			10	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	2.8	4.7	¹ 0.60
Total dependency ratio			52	Mortality, accidental injuries	3.7	13.2	¹ 0.28
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.4	15.6	¹ 0.09
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth	-	-	-
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

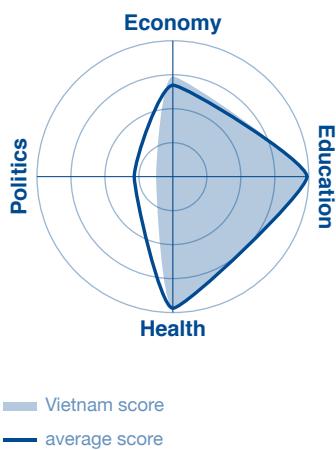
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Vietnam

rank
out of 144 countries **69**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.698**



SCORE AT GLANCE

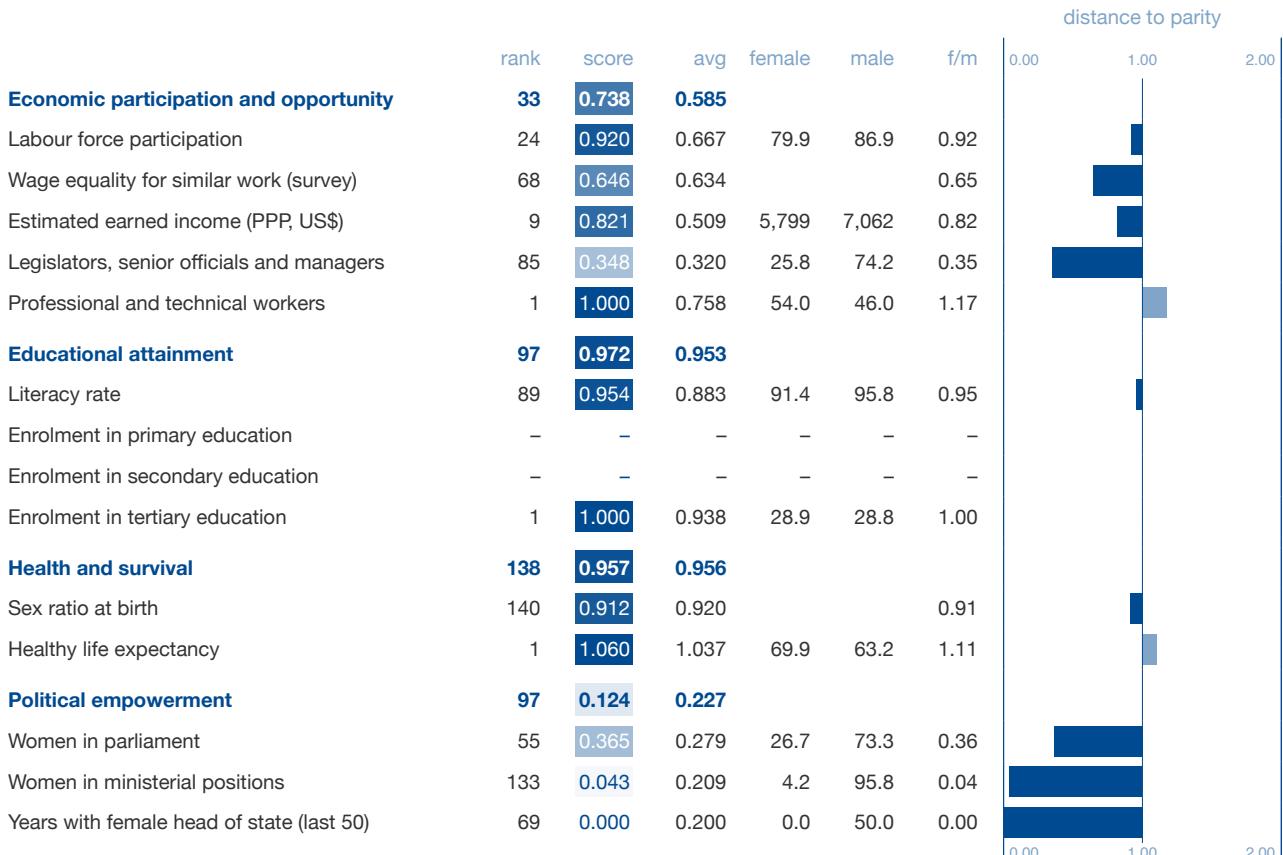


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	202.62
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	5,955.26
Total population (1,000s)	94,569.07
Population growth rate (%)	1.04
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human Capital Index score	62.19

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	69	0.698
Educational attainment	—	—	97	0.972
Health and survival	—	—	138	0.957
Political empowerment	—	—	97	0.124
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



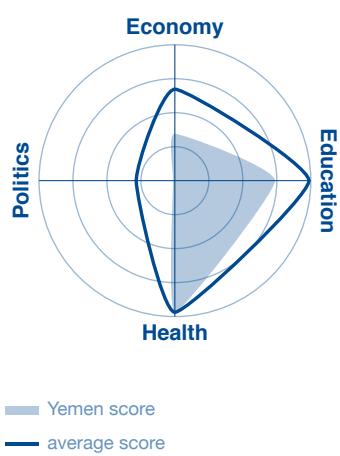
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	12.0	10.6	1.13	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	180.0	-	
Unemployed adults	2.0	2.3	0.88	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	38.6	61.6	0.63	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	gov	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	7.8	7.4	1.05	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	14.5	10.2	1.42	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	22.0	10.4	2.12				
Own-account workers	40.3	39.5	1.02				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	-	-	-
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.58	Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			1.04	Primary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			0.29	Out-of-school youth	-	-	-
Employers	1.8	10.4	0.18	Secondary education attainment, adults	21.4	30.4	0.70
R&D personnel	44.8	55.2	0.81	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
				Secondary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	31.9	29.8	1.07	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	-	-	-
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part				
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	4,664.0	5,209.0	0.90				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1946	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	5.8	6.5	0.90
Years since any women received voting rights			71	Arts and Humanities	4.5	3.3	1.37
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	31.5	23.8	1.32
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	27.9	18.2	1.53
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	15.8	28.1	0.56
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Health and Welfare	6.3	4.9	1.28
Seats held in upper house	25.0	75.0	0.33	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.2	1.5	0.77
				Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	0.5	1.0	0.49
Family	female	male	value	Services	1.6	5.1	0.32
Average length of single life	22.3	26.4	0.84	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	3.8	3.5	1.07
Proportion married by age 25	48.6	23.8	2.04				
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			1.95	Mortality, children under age 5	13.7	20.3	
Women's unmet demand for family planning			4.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	192.8	217.3	
Potential support ratio			10	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	11.5	25.1	
Total dependency ratio			43	Mortality, accidental injuries	14.9	34.8	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	2.1	8.4	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			34.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)



SCORE AT GLANCE

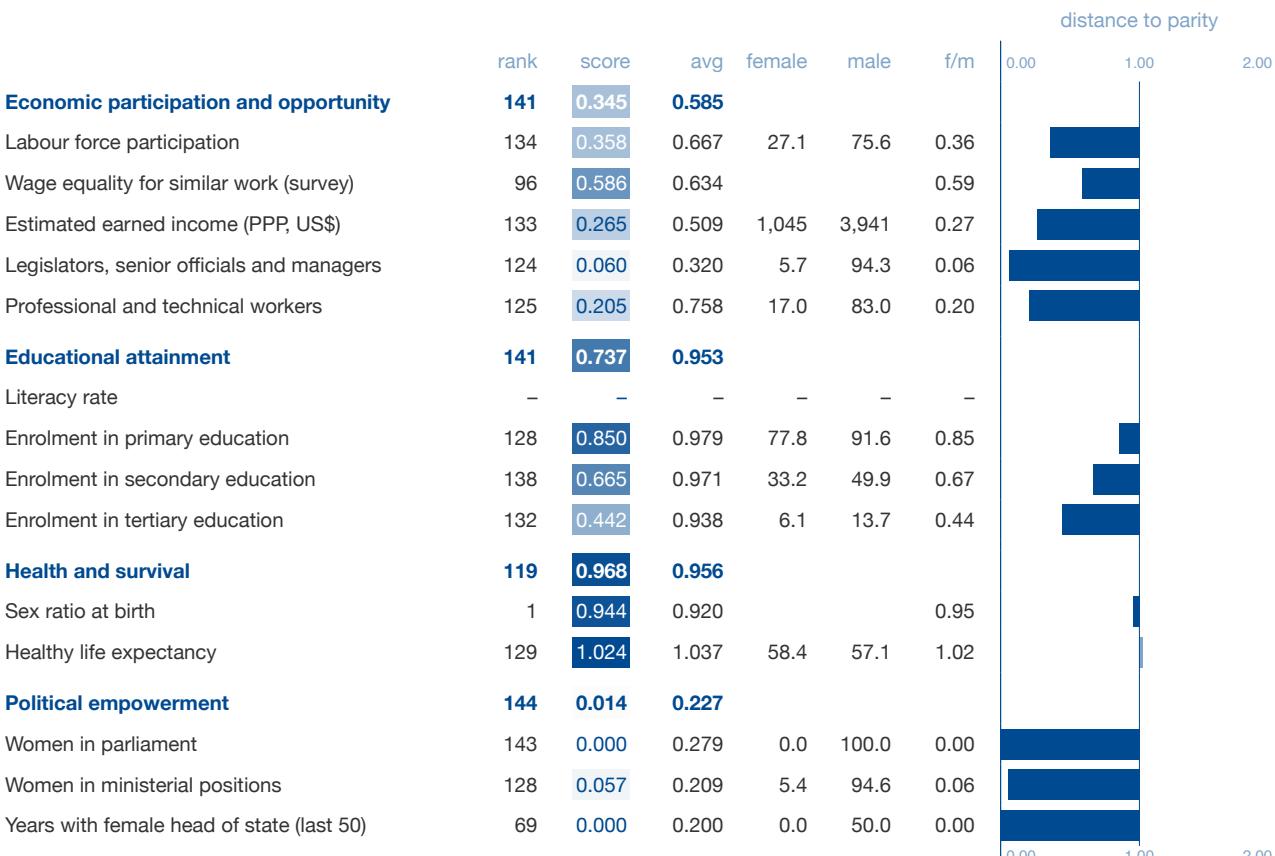


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	27.32
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	2,325.07
Total population (1,000s)	27,584.21
Population growth rate (%)	2.42
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human Capital Index score	35.48

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	115	0.459	144	0.516
Educational attainment	114	0.253	141	0.345
Health and survival	48	0.979	119	0.968
Political empowerment	113	0.008	144	0.014
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			no	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	70.0	-	
Unemployed adults	54.7	12.4	4.40	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	40.0	60.0	0.67	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	63.4	68.7	0.92	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	1.1	6.8	0.16	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	1.4	0.6	2.28	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	38.5	9.4	4.11				
Own-account workers	26.1	31.3	0.83				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	21.8	7.9	2.76
				Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 25-54	15.6	15.6	1.00
Law mandates equal pay			no	Primary education attainment, 65+	0.1	0.1	1.00
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.45	Out-of-school youth	67.8	50.8	1.34
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.07	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	7.3	14.6	0.50
Firms with female top managers			0.02	Secondary education attainment, 65+	0.1	0.1	1.00
Employers	2.3	9.4	0.25	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	1.7	2.3	0.74
				Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.0	0.0	0.86
Access to Assets	female	male	value	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	1.7	11.4	0.15	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part				
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	49.8	67.6	0.74	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
				Education	-	-	-
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
Year women received right to vote			1967	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			50	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Services	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Voluntary political party quotas			-				
Seats held in upper house	14.0	86.0	0.16	Health	female	male	value
				Mortality, children under age 5	15.2	19.0	¹ 0.80
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	47.8	49.5	¹ 0.97
Average length of single life	23.0	26.1	0.88	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	5.2	5.3	¹ 0.98
Proportion married by age 25	58.6	24.5	2.39	Mortality, accidental injuries	4.4	11.1	¹ 0.39
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	2.0	5.7	¹ 0.35
Average number of children per woman			4.00	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 385
Women's unmet demand for family planning			40.00	Legislation on domestic violence			no
Potential support ratio			20	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
Total dependency ratio			76	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Births attended by skilled health personnel			44.70
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no	Antenatal care, at least four visits			25.10

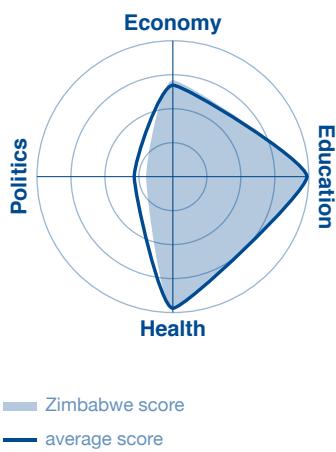
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Zimbabwe

rank
out of 144 countries **50**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.717**



SCORE AT GLANCE

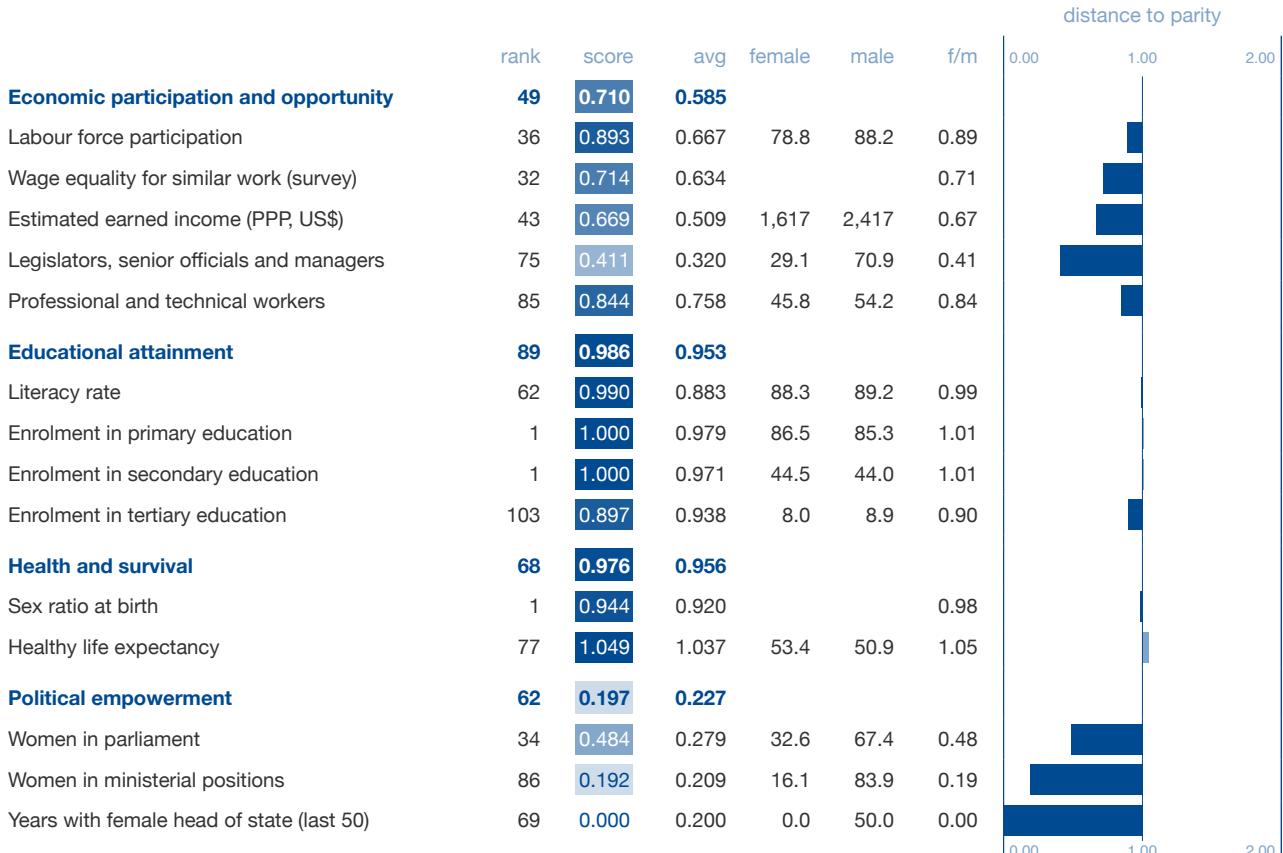


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	16.29
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	1,859.94
Total population (1,000s)	16,150.36
Population growth rate (%)	2.33
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.95
Human Capital Index score	—

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2017
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	76	0.646	50	0.717
Educational attainment	87	0.920	89	0.986
Health and survival	108	0.957	68	0.976
Political empowerment	62	0.102	62	0.197
rank out of		115		144

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce Participation				Care			
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			-
Youth not in employment or education	-	-	-	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	98.0	-	
Unemployed adults	14.9	7.3	2.03	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	100.0	-	
Discouraged job seekers	-	-	-	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	empl	-	
High-skilled share of labour force	-	-	-	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Workers employed part-time	64.8	47.4	1.37	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	1.8	1.2	1.50				
Own-account workers	80.9	64.9	1.25	Education and Skills			
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	13.0	14.4	0.90
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, adults	70.5	82.2	0.86
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	96.8	98.5	0.98
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 65+	59.7	81.1	0.74
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school youth	54.7	51.2	1.07
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.62	Secondary education attainment, adults	12.0	19.1	0.63
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	67.6	75.1	0.90
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.74	Secondary education attainment, 65+	10.3	21.5	0.48
Firms with female top managers			0.19	Tertiary education attainment, adults	2.4	4.5	0.53
Employers	0.4	1.2	0.33	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	8.0	13.8	0.58
R&D personnel	27.2	72.8	0.37	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	2.7	4.7	0.56
				PhD graduates	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Individuals using the internet	100.0	100.0	1.00
Hold an account at a financial institution	15.3	19.1	0.80				
Women's access to financial services			yes	Graduates by Degree Type			
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	4.1	2.8	1.46
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	Arts and Humanities	8.0	6.6	1.21
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Business, Admin. and Law	33.6	22.2	1.51
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-	Education	9.7	10.2	0.95
				Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	9.0	24.9	0.36
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Health and Welfare	2.1	3.4	0.63
Year women received right to vote			1919	Information and Comm. Technologies	9.4	7.8	1.20
Years since any women received voting rights			98	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	2.6	4.1	0.62
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Services	1.0	0.8	1.21
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	16.2	13.7	1.18
Election list quotas for women, local			-				
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Health			
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Mortality, children under age 5	17.2	21.0	¹ 0.82
				Mortality, non-communicable diseases	20.3	19.6	¹ 1.03
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	23.9	23.9	¹ 1.00
Average length of single life	20.3	25.2	0.81	Mortality, accidental injuries	4.1	7.5	¹ 0.55
Proportion married by age 25	74.5	31.5	2.37	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.7	4.3	¹ 0.40
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 443
Average number of children per woman			3.76	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Women's unmet demand for family planning			15.00	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			42.0
Potential support ratio			20	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Total dependency ratio			79	Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Antenatal care, at least four visits			70.10
Parity of parental rights after divorce			-				

¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Contributors

Till Alexander Leopold is a Project Lead of the World Economic Forum's System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Education, Gender and Work. His responsibilities include co-leadership of the System Initiative's insights and analysis workstream; co-authorship of the Forum's *Global Gender Gap Report*, *Global Human Capital Report*, *Future of Jobs Report* and *Industry Gender Gap Report*; and management of the Forum's Global Future Council on Education, Gender and Work. He has presented the System Initiative's insights work at a number of high-level events and in the media and has co-organized activities at the World Economic Forum's Annual Meeting and regional summits. Leopold previously served as an economist and project manager at the United Nations and International Labour Organization, where his work focused on policy analysis, research and technical cooperation in the fields of entrepreneurship, labour economics, and innovation ecosystems, and as a consultant and analyst in the fields of impact investing and social entrepreneurship, with first-hand research and consulting experience in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. He has co-authored several research reports on inclusive business and private sector development in emerging and frontier markets. He holds Masters degrees in Social Anthropology and Finance and Development Economics from the University of Cambridge and SOAS (University of London), and is currently pursuing a PhD at the United Nations University—Maastricht Economic and Social Research Institute on Innovation and Technology (UNU-MERIT).

Vesselina Ratcheva is Data Lead of the World Economic Forum's System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Education, Gender and Work, with a remit spanning data analysis and visualization, and a particular focus on innovation within that domain. Ratcheva is a co-author of the Forum's *Global Gender Gap Report*, *Global Human Capital Report*, *Future of Jobs Report* and *Industry Gender Gap Report* and in the past has led and collaborated on research projects spanning topics such as skills, identity (gender, ethnic), organizational culture, political mobilization and international migration. Ratcheva has consistently employed quantitative and qualitative research methods in endeavours aimed at finding the best ways to ensure more just social and political systems. Ratcheva previously led on research and evaluation in skills and has specialized on the Balkan region. She holds a PhD in Social Anthropology and an MSc in Comparative and Cross Cultural Research Methods from Sussex University, and a BA in Social Anthropology and Mathematics from the University of Cambridge.

Saadia Zahidi is a Member of the Executive Committee and Head of the System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Education, Gender and Work at the World Economic Forum. Under her leadership, the Forum's team in this area produces insights, fosters dialogue and works with leaders to close skills gaps, prepare for the future of work and foster gender equality. Zahidi founded and co-authors the Forum's *Global Gender Gap Report*, *Global Human Capital Report*, *Future of Jobs Report* and several other publications. She is a frequent speaker at international conferences and in the media on the future of work; the impact of technology on employment, education and skills; and gender parity. Her previous responsibilities at the World Economic Forum have included serving as an Economist with the Forum's Global Competitiveness Programme and leading a variety of teams across the organization. She was selected as one of BBC's 100 Women in 2013 and 2014 and won the inaugural FT/McKinsey Bracken Bower Prize for prospective authors under 35. Her book, *Fifty Million Rising*, on the female workforce in the Muslim world, will be released in January, 2018. She holds an MPA from Harvard University, an MPhil in International Economics from the Graduate Institute and a BA in Economics from Smith College.

System Initiative Partners

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- Workday
- WPP

In addition to our Partners, the leadership of the System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Education, Gender and Work includes leading representatives of the following organizations: Council of Women World Leaders; Endeavor; Haas School of Business, University of California, Berkeley; International Labour Organization (ILO); JA Worldwide; Ministry of Employment, Workforce Development and Labour of the Government of Canada; Department for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation of the Presidency of South Africa; MIT Initiative on the Digital Economy; Office of the Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation; The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); and United Way Worldwide.

To learn more about the System Initiative, please refer to the System Initiative website: <https://www.weforum.org/system-initiatives/shaping-the-future-of-education-gender-and-work>.



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