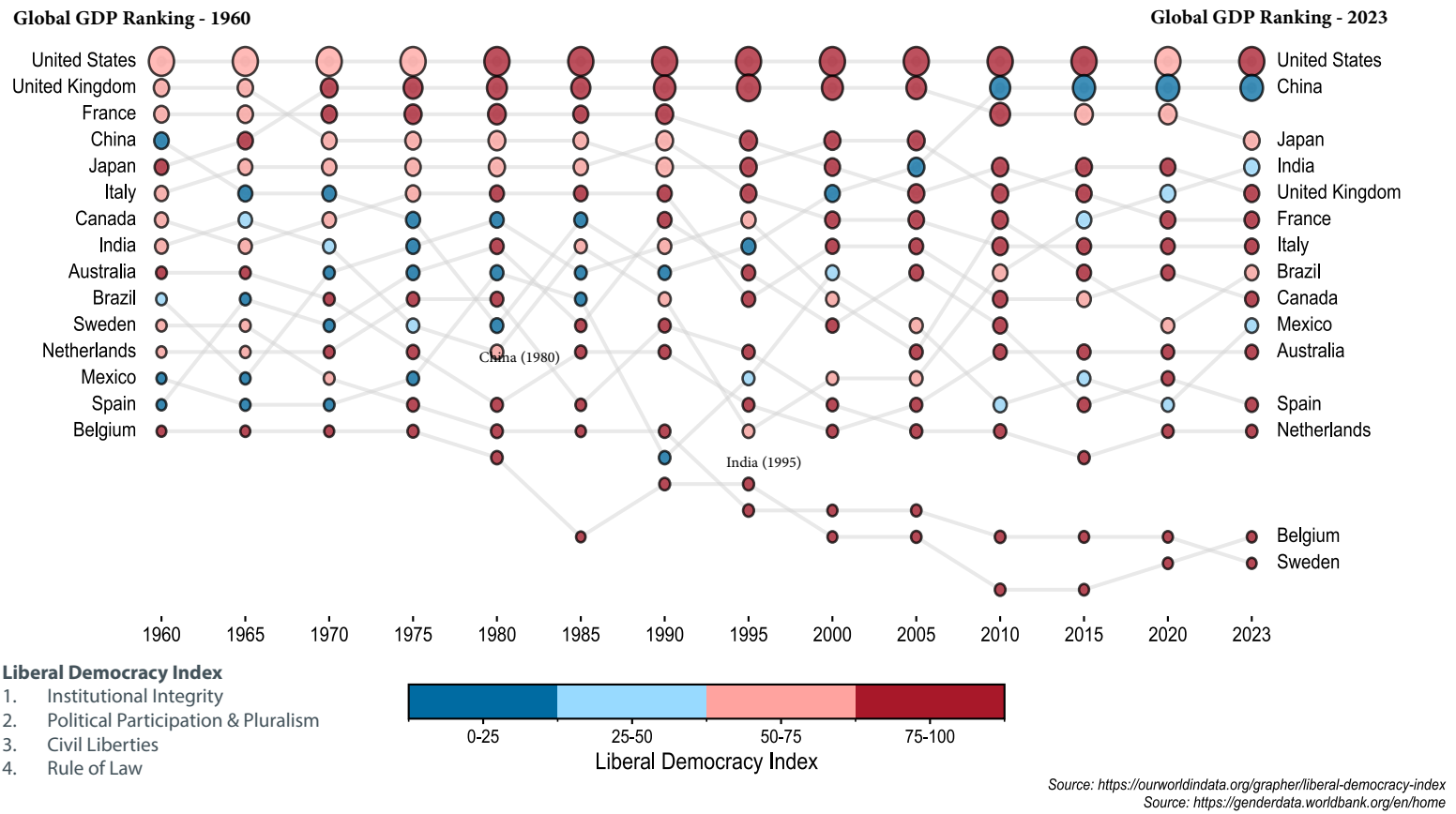


# An Analysis of Female Labor %, LDI, and GDP

How do key Eeconomic indicators such as Female Labor Force % and GDP impact how well Governments run?



Gender equality

## Beyond Wealth and Democracy: The Factors Behind Female Workforce Participation

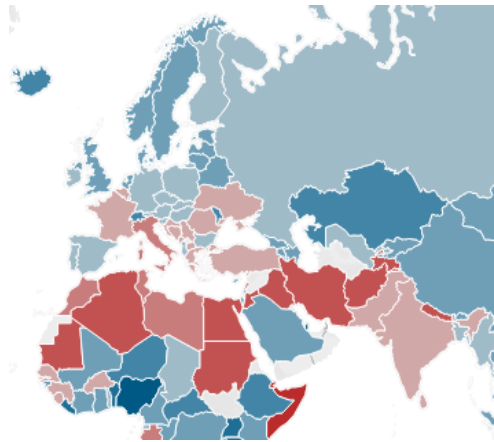
Global data reveals that economic prosperity and democratic values aren't the strongest predictors of women in the workforce

When examining female workforce participation worldwide in 2020, some surprising patterns emerge that challenge conventional wisdom about women in the labor force. The relationship between a country's wealth, democratic values, and female employment is more complicated than you might expect. Countries with the highest female labor participation aren't necessarily the wealthiest or most democratic. In fact, the top performers are predominantly African

nations, with Madagascar leading at 82%, followed by Solomon Islands and Burundi, where over 78% of women participate in the workforce. Meanwhile, some highly democratic and economically developed nations show relatively modest female participation rates. Countries like Belgium, Italy, and Chile, despite their strong democratic institutions, have female workforce participation below 50%. The lowest participation rates are concentrated in the Middle East and North Africa, with Iraq, Algeria, and Iran all reporting female participation rates below 14%. This regional pattern suggests cultural and social factors may play a decisive role in women's workforce engagement. Most countries (about 57%) fall in the middle range of 40-60% female participation. Interestingly, this middle group

includes nations with the highest average GDPs and democracy scores, suggesting that economic prosperity alone doesn't guarantee higher female employment. Perhaps most striking is the finding that economic development shows almost no relationship with female workforce participation. A country's wealth tells us virtually nothing about its female employment levels. Democracy shows a slightly stronger connection, but still only a modest positive relationship with female employment. The data reveals that female workforce participation is shaped by a complex interplay of regional, cultural, and historical factors that often outweigh the influence of economic development or democratic institutions alone. This challenges policymakers to look beyond simple economic or political reforms when addressing gender gaps in employment.

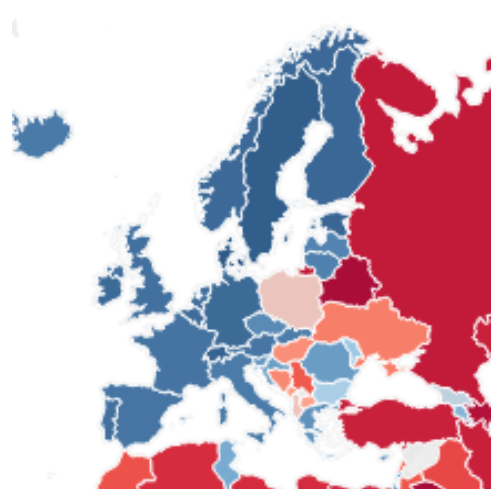
North Africa and Middle East Have the Lowest Female Labor Force %



US GDP Compared to Neighboring Countries



Nordic Countries Dominate LDI Rankings



Female Workforce Participation & Global Indicators (2020)

