

Insight Report

The Global Gender Gap Report 2018





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Insight Report

The Global Gender Gap Report 2018

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The Report and an interactive data platform are available at wef.ch/gggr18.

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Contents

v	Preface
vii	Key Findings

1 PART 1: MEASURING THE GLOBAL GENDER GAP

3	The Global Gender Gap Index 2018
3	Measuring the Global Gender Gap
7	Results and Analysis
15	Progress over Time
17	Performance by Region and Country
29	Assessing Gender Gaps in Artificial Intelligence
32	Conclusion
37	Appendix A: Regional and Income Group Classifications

39 PART 2: COUNTRY PROFILES

41	User's Guide: Exploring the Global Gender Gap Index Data
53	List of Countries
54	Country Profiles

353	Acknowledgements
355	System Initiative Partners

Preface

KLAUS SCHWAB

Founder and Executive Chairman, World Economic Forum

The age of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) brings about unprecedented opportunities as well as new challenges. To take full advantage of new technologies, we need to place emphasis on what makes us human: the capacity to learn new skills as well as our creativity, empathy and ingenuity. By developing our unique traits and talents, humanity can cope with increasingly fast technological change and ensure broad-based progress for all.

The equal contribution of women and men in this process of deep economic and societal transformation is critical. More than ever, societies cannot afford to lose out on the skills, ideas and perspectives of half of humanity to realize the promise of a more prosperous and human-centric future that well-governed innovation and technology can bring.

This report finds that, globally, although many countries have achieved important milestones towards gender parity across education, health, economic and political systems, there remains much to be done. On the one hand, countries where the next generation of women are becoming leaders in their domains are poised for further success. On the other hand, this year's analysis also warns about the possible emergence of new gender gaps in advanced technologies, such as the risks associated with emerging gender gaps in Artificial Intelligence-related skills. In an era when human skills are increasingly important and complementary to technology, the world cannot afford to deprive itself of women's talent in sectors in which talent is already scarce.

Since 2006 the Global Gender Gap Index presented in this report seeks to measure the relative gaps between women and men across four key areas: health, education, economy and politics. It 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 report is a product of the Forum's Centre for the New Economy and Society, which aims to build dynamic and inclusive economies and societies that provide a future of opportunities for all. A core part of the Centre's work focuses on shaping frameworks for closing economic gender gaps, fostering diversity and promoting inclusive growth. In particular, the Centre serves as an accelerator for a global network of national Gender Gap Task Forces, which aim to increase women's participation in the workforce; close the pay gap between men and women; help more women advance into leadership; and hardwire gender parity in the future of work. Additionally, the Centre supports and amplifies the efforts of leading global companies through commitments for accelerating gender parity.

On behalf of the Forum, I would like to express my appreciation to Thierry Geiger, Roberto Crotti and Saadia Zahidi for their leadership of this project. I would also like to thank the entire Centre for the New Economy and Society team for their support in shaping this project. We greatly appreciate, too, the innovative data collaboration with LinkedIn. Finally, we continue to be inspired by the great commitment and leadership of the Stewards and Partners of the System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Education, Gender and Work and the broader core community of the Centre for the New Economy and Society.

Through this report we aim to inspire ongoing efforts and further action to accelerate the achievement of full gender equality via collaboration, partnerships and innovative solutions that will improve the lives of millions of women and men in the near future. 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 149 countries on their progress towards gender parity on a scale from 0 (disparity) to 1 (parity) across four thematic dimensions—the subindexes Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment—and provides country rankings that allow for effective comparisons across and within 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 2018 report's key findings include:

- Globally, the average (population-weighted) distance completed to parity is at 68.0%, which is a marginal improvement over last year. In other words, to date there is still a 32.0% average gender gap that remains to be closed. The directionally positive average trend registered this year is supported by improvements in 89 of the 144 countries covered both this year and last year.
- Across the four subindexes, on average, the largest gender disparity is on Political Empowerment, which today maintains a gap of 77.1%. The Economic Participation and Opportunity gap is the second-largest at 41.9%, while the Educational Attainment and Health and Survival gaps are significantly lower at 4.4% and 4.6%, respectively. Among them, on average, only the Economic Participation and Opportunity gap has slightly reduced since last year.
- When it comes to political and economic leadership, the world still has a long way to go. Across the 149 countries assessed, there are just 17 that currently have women as heads of state, while, on average, just 18% of ministers and 24% of parliamentarians globally are women. Similarly, women hold just 34% of managerial positions across the countries where data is available, and less than 7% in the four worst-performing countries (Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Pakistan). However, there are bright spots, where significant progress has been achieved. Full parity on this indicator is already a reality in five countries (Bahamas, Colombia, Jamaica, Lao PDR and Philippines); and in another 19 countries there are at least 40% of women in managerial positions.
- In terms of broader economic power, gaps in control of financial assets and in time spent on unpaid tasks continue to preserve economic disparities between men and women. Women have as much access to financial services as men in just 60% of the countries and to land ownership in just 42% of the countries assessed. Also, among the 29 countries for which data are available, women spend, on average, twice as much time on housework and other unpaid activities than men.
- Although average progress on gender parity in education is relatively more advanced than in other aspects, there are still 44 countries where over 20% of women are illiterate. Similarly, near-parity in higher education enrolment rates often mask low participation of both men and women. On average, 65% of girls and 66% of boys have enrolled in secondary education globally, and just 39% of women and 34% of men are in college or university today. This fact calls for more ambitious goals to better develop human capital—for both women and men.

- With the rapid changes underway in today's labour markets, our analysis this year also took a look at gender gaps in Artificial Intelligence (AI), a critical in-demand skillset of the future. Based on collaboration with LinkedIn, we find that only 22% of AI professionals globally are female, compared to 78% who are male. This accounts for a gender gap of 72%, which has remained constant over the last years and does not at present indicate a positive future trend. The implications of this finding are wide-ranging and require urgent action. First, AI skills gender gaps may exacerbate gender gaps in economic participation and opportunity in the future as AI encompasses an increasingly in-demand skillset. Second, the AI skills gender gap implies that the use of this general-purpose technology across many fields is being developed without diverse talent, limiting its innovative and inclusive capacity. Third, low integration of women into AI talent pools—even in industries and geographies where the base of IT talent has a relatively high composition of women—indicates a significant missed opportunity in a professional domain where there is already insufficient supply of adequately qualified labour.
- Projecting current trends into the future, the overall global gender gap will close in 108 years across the 106 countries covered since the first edition of the report. The most challenging gender gaps to close are the economic and political empowerment dimensions, which will take 202 and 107 years to close respectively. Although the economic opportunity gap has slightly reduced this year, the progress has been slow, especially in terms of participation of women in labour force, where the gender gap slightly reversed. In terms of political empowerment, the progress achieved over the past decade has started to reverse. Remarkably, gender parity in Western countries has slightly reduced, while the progress is ongoing, on average, elsewhere. The education-specific gender gap is on track to be reduced to parity within the next 14 years, slightly faster than last year's estimation. The health gender gap—although slightly larger than it stood in 2006—is nearly closed globally, and fully closed in a third of the countries assessed.
- The most gender-equal country to date is Iceland. It has closed over 85% of its overall gender gap. Iceland is followed by Norway (83.5%), Sweden and Finland (82.2%). Although dominated by Nordic countries, the top ten also features a Latin American country (Nicaragua, 5th), two Sub-Saharan African Countries (Rwanda, 6th, and Namibia, 10th) and a country from East Asia (Philippines (8th). The top ten is completed by New Zealand (7th) and Ireland (9th).
- All eight geographical regions assessed in the report have achieved at least 60% gender parity, and two have progressed above 70%. Western Europe is, on average, the region with the highest level of gender parity (75.8%). North America (72.5%) is second and Latin America (70.8%) is third. They are followed by Eastern Europe and Central Asia (70.7%), East Asia and the Pacific (68.3%), Sub-Saharan Africa (66.3%), South Asia (65.8%) and the Middle East and North Africa (60.2%). This year the 149 countries covered by the report include five new entrants: Congo, DRC; Iraq, Oman, Sierra Leone and Togo. Sierra Leone is in 114th position while the other new entrants rank lower.
- Similarly, if current rates were to be maintained in the future, the overall global gender gap will close in 61 years in Western Europe, 70 years in South Asia, 74 years in Latin America and the Caribbean, 135 years in Sub-Saharan Africa, 124 years in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 153 years in the Middle East and North Africa, 171 years in East Asia and the Pacific, and 165 years in North America. While these estimates reflect the pace observed to date towards achieving gender parity, policy-makers and other stakeholders can fast-forward this process and should take stronger actions in the years to come. There is a strong imperative to do so, in terms of justice and greater social equality as well as the economic returns of a broader base of diverse human capital.

Part 1

Measuring the Global Gender Gap

The Global Gender Gap Index 2018

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.

This year's 13th 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 (wef.ch/gggr18), 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 2018 rankings, overall trends, regional performances and notable country cases. In addition, the third section of this chapter provides early insights on gender parity in Artificial Intelligence (AI) skills and occupational implications for women, based on a research conducted in collaboration with LinkedIn.

The Country Profiles contained in Part 2 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 2018 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.

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 removed income level caps and updated its primary reference source for the sex ratio at birth indicator, with minimal impact on overall country scores and ranks. This year's edition does not introduce any change in the methodology. The 2018 results, therefore, can be seamlessly compared and contrasted with those from previous years.

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 how the scale can be 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 on page 5.

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, for example, 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 versus 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 are discussed further in the analytic sections of this chapter, as well as 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.¹

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 across four fundamental categories (subindexes): **Economic Participation and Opportunity**, **Educational Attainment**, **Health and Survival** and **Political Empowerment**. Table 1 displays all four of these subindexes and the 14 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)² and a qualitative indicator gathered through the World Economic Forum’s annual Executive Opinion Survey (wage equality for similar work).³ 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,

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, 2017 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> , 2017-2018
	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, 2017 or latest available data
	Ratio: female professional and technical workers over male value	International Labour Organization, <i>ILOSTAT</i> database, 2017 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, 2017 or latest available data
	Ratio: female net primary enrolment rate over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education indicators</i> database, 2017 or latest available data
	Ratio: female net secondary enrolment rate over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education indicators</i> database, 2017 or latest available data
	Ratio: female gross tertiary enrolment ratio over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education indicators</i> database, 2017 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> , 2017 or latest available data
	Ratio: female healthy life expectancy over male value	World Health Organization, <i>Global Health Observatory</i> database, 2016 or latest available data
Political Empowerment	Ratio: females with seats in parliament over male value	Inter-Parliamentary Union, <i>Women in National Parliaments</i> , reflecting elections/appointments up to 1 October 2018
	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 2018

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.

2. Data truncation 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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. Calculation of 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 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. Calculation of final scores

For all subindexes, the highest possible score is 1 (gender parity) and the lowest possible score is 0 (imparity), thus binding the scores between inequality and equality benchmarks.⁹ A simple 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, 2018

Every year, in the effort to draw a complete picture of the global gender gap, we aim to cover as many countries as possible, within data availability constraints. This year, nearly 200 countries were considered for inclusion. To be included, a country must have data available for a minimum of 12 indicators out of the 14 that compose the Index. In 2018, we have been able to include 149 countries, including five new countries: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Oman, Sierra Leone, and Togo. Of these, 106 have consistently been included in the Index every year since the first edition published in 2006. Out of the 149 ultimately covered in this report, 22 countries have one data point missing and 19 additional countries had two data points missing. Missing data is clearly marked on each relevant Country Profile.

The *Global Gender Gap Report* groups countries into eight broad 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

Today, the Global Gender Gap score stands at 68%.¹² This means that, on average, there is still a 32% gap to close. Figure 1 on page 8 shows the distribution of this gap across all 149 countries covered by this year's report. It highlights how the gap is still large across most of the 149 countries assessed. To date, no country has achieved parity, and only the top seven countries in the rankings have closed at least 80% of the gap. Among them, the top four are Nordic countries (Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Finland), one is from Latin American (Nicaragua, 5th), one is from Sub-Saharan Africa (Rwanda, 6th) and two are from the East Asia and the Pacific region (New Zealand, 7th, and Philippines, 8th). The top ten is completed by Ireland (9th) and Namibia (10th). Table 3 on page 7 lists the complete global rankings.

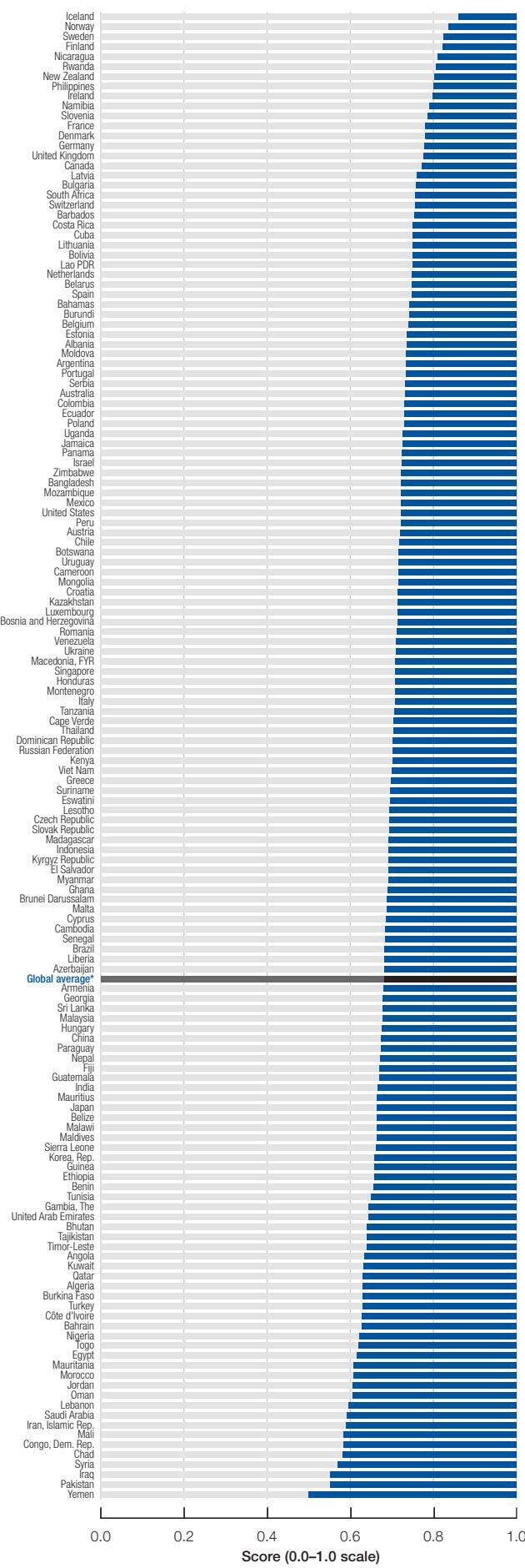
As highlighted by previous editions, the progress towards parity continues to be very slow. The population-weighted average overall gap is virtually unchanged from last year, marginally improving by less than a decimal point. This slow but directionally positive trend at a global level is confirmed at a country level, too: for the second year in a row there have been more countries improving than going backwards. Out of the 144 covered both this year and last year, 89 countries have at least marginally closed their gender gap and 55 have regressed. Even when we focus only at extremes of the distribution the improving countries outnumber those that have regressed this year: six countries have increased their gap by at least 2%, and in four countries the gap has widened by 2% or more. Although progress continues to proceed at a very slow pace, and despite significant heterogeneity across countries' performances, the fact that most countries are moving toward greater gender parity is encouraging and rewards the efforts of all policy-makers and practitioners across the world that work to achieve the UN's fifth Sustainable Development Goal: Gender equality.

Performance by Subindex

The overall gender gap performance does mask important differences in performances across the four aspects composing the index—the Economic Participation, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Political Empowerment subindexes.

As Figure 2 (page 9) shows, global gender parity has almost been achieved on two subindexes—Educational Attainment and Health and Survival—where gaps of just 5% and 4%, respectively, remain to be filled. However, gaps between women and men on Political Empowerment

Figure 1: Gender gap by country, 2018



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2018.

* Population-weighted average

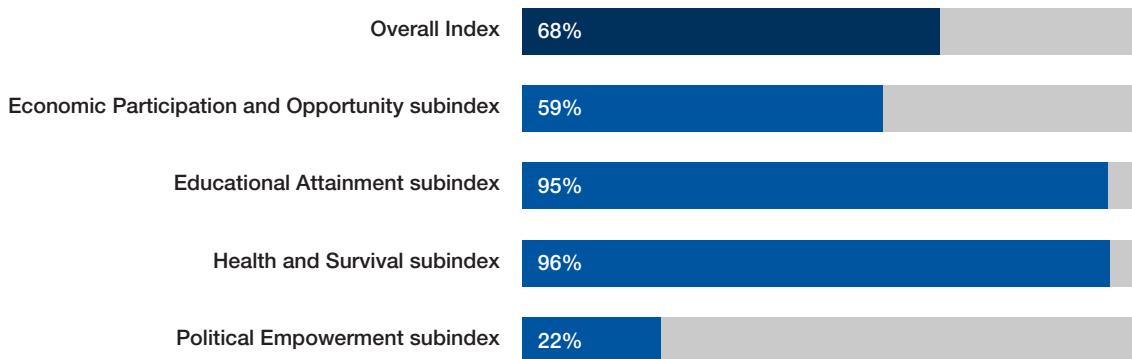
and Economic Participation and Opportunity, are far from being bridged.

Political Empowerment is where the gender gap remains the widest: only 23% of the political gap—unchanged since last year—has been closed, and no country has yet fully closed political empowerment gaps. Even the best performer in this subindex, Iceland, still exhibits a gap of 33%, and this gap has widened significantly over the past year. Just six other countries (Nicaragua, Norway, Rwanda, Bangladesh, Finland and Sweden) have closed at least 50% of their gap. On the other end of the spectrum, almost one-quarter of the countries assessed has closed less than 10% of their gender gap, and the four worst-performing countries—Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman and Yemen—have yet to bridge over 97% of their gap.

The global Political Empowerment gender gap reflects low representation of women in all political roles and a particularly sporadic presence of women among heads of state. Over the past 50 years, the average tenure of a woman as head of state or prime minister across the 149 countries has been just 2.2 years. Most women in head-of-state positions have been elected in the past decade. Despite these recent developments, there are still just 17 women head of state or prime ministers across the 149 countries in 2018, including the prime minister of Romania who was elected this year.¹³ As a result, globally, only 19% of the gender gap in terms of head-of-state roles has been closed so far.¹⁴ Women are slightly better represented among ministers and congresswomen; yet here, too, gender parity is still far from being achieved. Only 18% of ministers worldwide are women, and in six of the 149 countries, there are no women in ministerial positions at all. In addition, women elected in national parliaments represent just 24% of available seats across the globe. In Yemen, there are no women in the parliament and in 18 countries, female representation does not exceed 10 percent.

The second subindex where the gender gap remains very large is **Economic Participation and Opportunity**. Globally, just 58% of this gap has been closed, with minimal progress since last year. Nineteen countries—predominantly from the Middle East and North Africa region—have yet to close over 50% of their gap, 94 countries have yet to close 30% gap or more, and just 14 countries are above the 80% milestone. These countries are fairly distributed among five regions: two are from the East Asia and the Pacific (Lao PDR and the Philippines); two are from Eastern Europe (Belarus and Latvia); two are from Latin America and the Caribbean (Barbados and Bahamas); six are from Sub-Saharan Africa (Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Guinea and Namibia); and two are Nordic countries (Sweden and Norway). Lao PDR is the best performer on this subindex, having closed 91% of the gap.

Figure 2: Global performance, 2018



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2018.

Note: Population-weighted averages. Covers all 149 countries featured in the 2018 index.

In the workplace, women still encounter significant obstacles in taking on managerial or senior official roles. When we consider only managers for the subset of countries for which recent data are available, just about 34% of global managers are women. When we include data on managers, senior officials and legislators in the set of 144 for which we have data, 68% of the world gap remains to be closed.¹⁵ This contrasts with significantly lower gender gaps in labour market participation and technical roles, where 67% and 74% of the respective gap has been bridged. This comparison highlights how, while there are still relevant gender-biased labour market outcomes, the presence of women in management roles is today one of the main barriers to overcome, both in the public and private sector, in order to achieve full economic gender parity.

Managerial opportunities for women are particularly uneven across countries, and even more pronounced than the heterogeneity observed at the subindex level. While women and men are already equally likely to attain managerial positions in five countries (Bahamas, Colombia, Jamaica, Lao PDR and Philippines), there are six countries (Syria, Lebanon, Algeria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Pakistan) where the gap is 90% or more. As for the evolution since last year, 60 countries have reduced the gap on this indicator and 50 have regressed, while the gap has remained the same for 34 countries.

In addition to professional level disparities, the index shows that income gaps are particularly persistent. On average, 63% of the wage gap and 50% of estimated earned income gap have been closed globally so far. These income gaps not only highlight persistent differences in pay (which, according to the International Labour Organization, stands at 19%¹⁶), but also suggest that economic power is still typically in the hands of men, who remain a household's primary economic reference point, often maintaining control of financial assets, although

women may have indirect influence on consumer spending. These hypotheses tend to be confirmed by available data. Women have as much access to financial services as men in just 60% of available countries, and to land ownership in just 41% of the countries considered. These facts, albeit partial, suggest that in most countries still half of the female population does not have direct control over economic resources and assets. In addition, women tend to perform the majority of unpaid tasks (i.e. housework, household care and other unpaid activities). In the 29 countries for which data are available, women spend, on average, twice as much time on these activities than men, with a peak of five to one in Japan, Korea and India.

In contrast to the economic and political empowerment subindexes, the **Educational Attainment** gender gap is significantly smaller. On average, only 5% of the gap remains to be closed. Thirty-six countries have now achieved full parity and another 49 countries have closed at least 99% of the gap. Even the worst performer (Chad) is more than half way to parity (57%), while the second- and third-worst performers (Guinea and Congo) have bridged two thirds of the gap. Further, progress towards smaller gender gaps in education is ongoing in most countries: 74 countries among those covered in the report have reduced their gap, and eight of them (Burkina Faso, Eswatini, Lao PDR, Liberia, Morocco, Mozambique, Senegal and Thailand) have reduced their gaps by at least 2% this year.

Within the subindex average, gender gaps vary by level of education. On average, gender gaps have closed by 88% in literacy, 74% in primary education, 97% in secondary education and 93% in tertiary education. Average performances, however, mask specific underlying issues. First, in terms of literacy, not only is the gender gap large in many countries, but many women are still illiterate today. At least 20% of women are illiterate in 44 countries, and in Chad (the worst performer) just 13% of women

Table 3: Global rankings, 2018

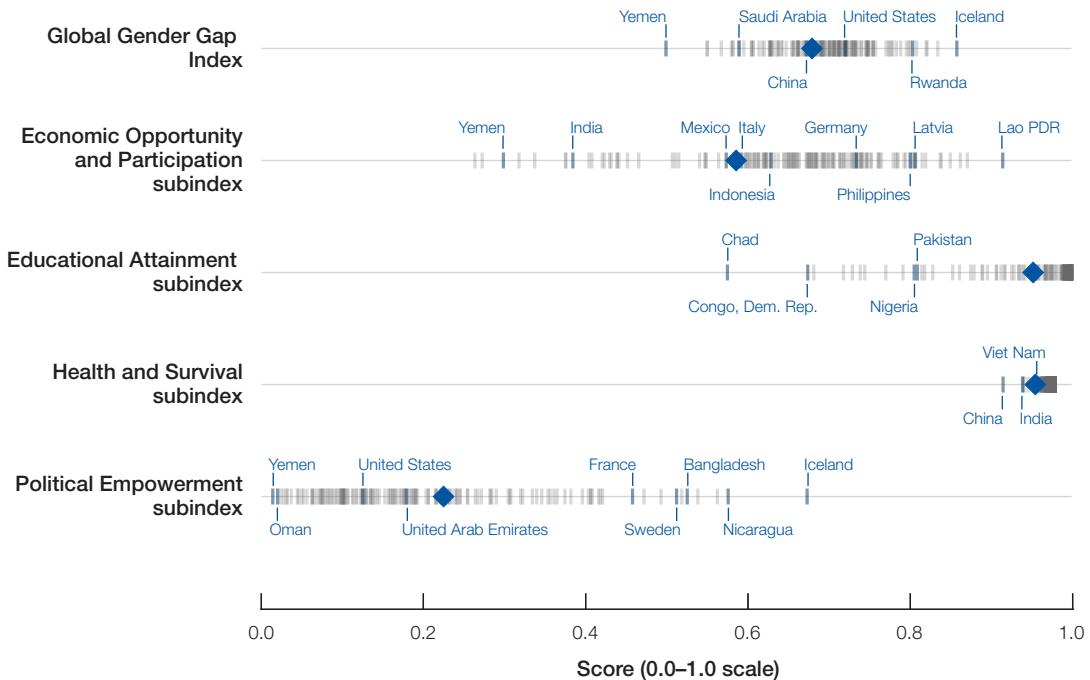
Country	GLOBAL INDEX		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score (0–1)	Rank	Score (0–1)	Rank	Score (0–1)	Rank	Score (0–1)	Rank	Score (0–1)
Iceland	1	0.858	16	0.793	39	0.999	121	0.968	1	0.674
Norway	2	0.835	11	0.806	41	0.999	95	0.972	3	0.563
Sweden	3	0.822	9	0.808	52	0.998	115	0.969	7	0.512
Finland	4	0.821	17	0.786	1	1.000	60	0.977	6	0.519
Nicaragua	5	0.809	69	0.679	36	1.000	1	0.980	2	0.576
Rwanda	6	0.804	30	0.743	109	0.961	90	0.973	4	0.539
New Zealand	7	0.801	23	0.761	1	1.000	107	0.970	9	0.472
Philippines	8	0.799	14	0.801	1	1.000	42	0.979	13	0.416
Ireland	9	0.796	43	0.725	57	0.996	111	0.970	8	0.493
Namibia	10	0.789	12	0.804	42	0.999	1	0.980	20	0.375
Slovenia	11	0.784	15	0.795	29	1.000	1	0.980	22	0.361
France	12	0.779	63	0.685	1	1.000	78	0.974	10	0.458
Denmark	13	0.778	38	0.734	1	1.000	100	0.971	15	0.406
Germany	14	0.776	36	0.734	97	0.976	85	0.973	12	0.418
United Kingdom	15	0.774	52	0.705	38	0.999	110	0.970	11	0.421
Canada	16	0.771	27	0.748	1	1.000	104	0.971	21	0.365
Latvia	17	0.758	10	0.807	1	1.000	1	0.980	42	0.246
Bulgaria	18	0.756	50	0.708	87	0.989	42	0.979	25	0.346
South Africa	19	0.755	91	0.645	72	0.992	1	0.980	17	0.404
Switzerland	20	0.755	34	0.739	80	0.991	108	0.970	29	0.320
Barbados	21	0.753	2	0.871	1	1.000	72	0.976	77	0.166
Costa Rica	22	0.749	105	0.614	1	1.000	63	0.977	16	0.406
Cuba	23	0.749	97	0.627	40	0.999	77	0.975	18	0.396
Lithuania	24	0.749	21	0.765	53	0.997	1	0.980	41	0.254
Bolivia	25	0.748	95	0.630	96	0.976	51	0.979	14	0.408
Lao PDR	26	0.748	1	0.915	105	0.968	98	0.971	89	0.137
Netherlands	27	0.747	56	0.698	1	1.000	120	0.968	28	0.323
Belarus	28	0.747	6	0.838	49	0.998	52	0.979	74	0.173
Spain	29	0.746	80	0.660	47	0.998	93	0.972	24	0.354
Bahamas	30	0.741	3	0.863	1	1.000	1	0.980	100	0.122
Burundi	31	0.741	5	0.839	130	0.890	55	0.978	40	0.255
Belgium	32	0.738	49	0.714	34	1.000	85	0.973	39	0.264
Estonia	33	0.734	42	0.729	1	1.000	42	0.979	51	0.228
Albania	34	0.734	54	0.701	91	0.987	134	0.963	34	0.284
Moldova	35	0.733	18	0.785	69	0.993	1	0.980	72	0.176
Argentina	36	0.733	114	0.599	63	0.995	1	0.980	23	0.356
Portugal	37	0.732	44	0.721	82	0.991	54	0.978	46	0.240
Serbia	38	0.730	76	0.672	51	0.998	1	0.980	37	0.272
Australia	39	0.730	46	0.718	1	1.000	103	0.971	49	0.232
Colombia	40	0.729	39	0.733	1	1.000	1	0.980	59	0.203
Ecuador	41	0.729	82	0.657	59	0.996	58	0.978	35	0.283
Poland	42	0.728	51	0.706	50	0.998	1	0.980	50	0.230
Uganda	43	0.724	55	0.700	126	0.913	1	0.980	32	0.305
Jamaica	44	0.724	29	0.747	1	1.000	68	0.976	75	0.171
Panama	45	0.722	59	0.693	64	0.995	1	0.980	53	0.222
Israel	46	0.722	66	0.684	1	1.000	97	0.971	48	0.232
Zimbabwe	47	0.721	40	0.730	92	0.986	1	0.980	63	0.190
Bangladesh	48	0.721	133	0.441	116	0.950	117	0.969	5	0.526
Mozambique	49	0.721	74	0.675	131	0.889	1	0.980	26	0.340
Mexico	50	0.721	122	0.574	58	0.996	50	0.979	27	0.335
United States	51	0.720	19	0.782	46	0.998	71	0.976	98	0.125
Peru	52	0.720	94	0.634	89	0.988	65	0.977	36	0.282
Austria	53	0.718	81	0.658	1	1.000	81	0.974	44	0.242
Chile	54	0.717	120	0.585	37	0.999	59	0.977	31	0.307
Botswana	55	0.715	13	0.802	1	1.000	1	0.980	126	0.079
Uruguay	56	0.715	77	0.664	32	1.000	1	0.980	54	0.216
Cameroon	57	0.714	8	0.816	133	0.876	89	0.973	61	0.191
Mongolia	58	0.714	20	0.780	70	0.993	1	0.980	109	0.102
Croatia	59	0.712	67	0.681	44	0.998	1	0.980	62	0.191
Kazakhstan	60	0.712	32	0.741	30	1.000	42	0.979	94	0.130
Luxembourg	61	0.712	60	0.693	1	1.000	91	0.972	67	0.184
Bosnia and Herzegovina	62	0.712	115	0.599	94	0.981	1	0.980	33	0.290
Romania	63	0.711	53	0.705	56	0.996	1	0.980	79	0.162
Venezuela	64	0.709	61	0.691	55	0.997	1	0.980	76	0.167
Ukraine	65	0.708	28	0.747	26	1.000	56	0.978	105	0.107
Macedonia, FYR	66	0.707	103	0.620	68	0.993	73	0.976	45	0.241
Singapore	67	0.707	24	0.761	88	0.988	130	0.965	103	0.113
Honduras	68	0.706	75	0.673	31	1.000	62	0.977	73	0.176
Montenegro	69	0.706	57	0.696	71	0.992	42	0.979	83	0.157
Italy	70	0.706	118	0.592	61	0.995	116	0.969	38	0.267
Tanzania	71	0.704	72	0.676	124	0.918	53	0.978	43	0.245
Cape Verde	72	0.702	65	0.684	102	0.971	80	0.974	70	0.178
Thailand	73	0.702	22	0.763	81	0.991	56	0.978	130	0.074
Dominican Republic	74	0.701	89	0.650	54	0.997	1	0.980	69	0.179
Russian Federation	75	0.701	31	0.741	28	1.000	1	0.980	123	0.085

Table 3: Global rankings, 2018 (cont'd.)

Country	GLOBAL INDEX		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score (0–1)	Rank	Score (0–1)	Rank	Score (0–1)	Rank	Score (0–1)	Rank	Score (0–1)
Kenya	76	0.700	37	0.734	122	0.929	1	0.980	82	0.159
Viet Nam	77	0.698	33	0.740	101	0.972	143	0.957	99	0.124
Greece	78	0.696	64	0.684	73	0.992	99	0.971	88	0.138
Suriname	79	0.695	93	0.638	77	0.991	87	0.973	71	0.177
Eswatini	80	0.694	58	0.694	86	0.989	1	0.980	104	0.112
Lesotho	81	0.693	88	0.650	1	1.000	1	0.980	86	0.143
Czech Republic	82	0.693	87	0.651	1	1.000	1	0.980	87	0.140
Slovak Republic	83	0.693	83	0.657	1	1.000	1	0.980	91	0.135
Madagascar	84	0.691	48	0.714	115	0.950	82	0.974	96	0.127
Indonesia	85	0.691	96	0.629	107	0.967	79	0.974	60	0.193
Kyrgyz Republic	86	0.691	78	0.662	79	0.991	1	0.980	93	0.130
El Salvador	87	0.690	121	0.582	75	0.992	1	0.980	57	0.206
Myanmar	88	0.690	35	0.738	98	0.976	61	0.977	133	0.069
Ghana	89	0.688	25	0.753	120	0.935	119	0.968	117	0.097
Brunei Darussalam	90	0.686	26	0.752	84	0.990	113	0.969	145	0.031
Malta	91	0.686	106	0.614	1	1.000	114	0.969	81	0.159
Cyprus	92	0.684	70	0.679	48	0.998	125	0.967	120	0.092
Cambodia	93	0.683	45	0.719	119	0.938	75	0.975	108	0.102
Senegal	94	0.682	123	0.564	132	0.880	69	0.976	30	0.308
Brazil	95	0.681	92	0.645	1	1.000	1	0.980	112	0.101
Liberia	96	0.681	41	0.729	141	0.792	118	0.968	47	0.236
Azerbaijan	97	0.680	47	0.716	33	1.000	146	0.941	137	0.063
Armenia	98	0.678	73	0.675	35	1.000	148	0.939	115	0.099
Georgia	99	0.677	85	0.654	60	0.996	123	0.967	119	0.093
Sri Lanka	100	0.676	125	0.549	90	0.988	1	0.980	65	0.188
Malaysia	101	0.676	84	0.656	1	1.000	83	0.974	131	0.072
Hungary	102	0.674	68	0.680	66	0.994	42	0.979	142	0.045
China	103	0.673	86	0.653	111	0.958	149	0.915	78	0.164
Paraguay	104	0.672	98	0.623	67	0.994	96	0.972	114	0.100
Nepal	105	0.671	110	0.608	123	0.926	128	0.966	66	0.185
Fiji	106	0.669	112	0.603	76	0.991	42	0.979	107	0.104
Guatemala	107	0.668	100	0.623	104	0.968	1	0.980	111	0.102
India	108	0.665	142	0.385	114	0.953	147	0.940	19	0.382
Mauritius	109	0.663	119	0.585	78	0.991	1	0.980	116	0.097
Japan	110	0.662	117	0.595	65	0.994	41	0.979	125	0.081
Belize	111	0.662	90	0.648	85	0.990	1	0.980	144	0.032
Malawi	112	0.662	109	0.609	127	0.908	1	0.980	84	0.152
Maldives	113	0.662	101	0.622	27	1.000	144	0.953	132	0.072
Sierra Leone*	114	0.661	62	0.686	128	0.907	124	0.967	124	0.083
Korea, Rep.	115	0.657	124	0.549	100	0.973	87	0.973	92	0.134
Guinea	116	0.656	7	0.820	147	0.682	138	0.962	80	0.162
Ethiopia	117	0.656	111	0.606	137	0.819	66	0.976	52	0.223
Benin	118	0.654	4	0.850	145	0.729	92	0.972	134	0.065
Tunisia	119	0.648	135	0.439	108	0.966	105	0.971	55	0.216
Gambia, The	120	0.642	116	0.598	129	0.896	112	0.970	106	0.106
United Arab Emirates	121	0.642	134	0.439	95	0.979	94	0.972	68	0.180
Bhutan	122	0.638	104	0.619	125	0.917	141	0.960	138	0.056
Tajikistan	123	0.638	126	0.547	118	0.940	74	0.976	121	0.088
Timor-Leste	124	0.638	138	0.423	121	0.935	64	0.977	56	0.216
Angola	125	0.633	113	0.602	143	0.745	1	0.980	58	0.206
Kuwait	126	0.630	127	0.541	74	0.992	140	0.961	146	0.027
Qatar	127	0.629	129	0.511	62	0.995	139	0.961	140	0.050
Algeria	128	0.629	132	0.452	112	0.957	137	0.962	85	0.145
Burkina Faso	129	0.629	99	0.623	135	0.853	133	0.963	128	0.075
Turkey	130	0.628	131	0.466	106	0.968	67	0.976	113	0.101
Côte d'Ivoire	131	0.627	102	0.621	138	0.815	106	0.970	110	0.102
Bahrain	132	0.627	128	0.515	43	0.998	142	0.958	143	0.037
Nigeria	133	0.621	79	0.661	140	0.806	132	0.964	139	0.052
Togo*	134	0.618	108	0.610	142	0.771	131	0.965	95	0.128
Egypt	135	0.614	139	0.421	99	0.975	84	0.974	122	0.087
Mauritania	136	0.607	140	0.408	134	0.862	109	0.970	64	0.189
Morocco	137	0.607	141	0.404	117	0.942	135	0.963	102	0.117
Jordan	138	0.605	144	0.375	45	0.998	102	0.971	129	0.075
Oman*	139	0.605	137	0.430	83	0.990	49	0.979	148	0.020
Lebanon	140	0.595	136	0.432	110	0.959	122	0.967	147	0.024
Saudi Arabia	141	0.590	145	0.337	93	0.982	136	0.963	127	0.077
Iran, Islamic Rep.	142	0.589	143	0.376	103	0.969	127	0.966	141	0.046
Mali	143	0.582	130	0.507	144	0.739	129	0.965	101	0.118
Congo, Dem. Rep.*	144	0.582	107	0.613	148	0.674	70	0.976	136	0.063
Chad	145	0.580	71	0.677	149	0.575	101	0.971	118	0.097
Syria	146	0.568	148	0.273	113	0.955	1	0.980	135	0.063
Iraq*	147	0.551	149	0.264	136	0.829	76	0.975	90	0.135
Pakistan	148	0.550	146	0.318	139	0.810	145	0.946	97	0.127
Yemen	149	0.499	147	0.299	146	0.718	126	0.966	149	0.014

* New countries in 2018

Figure 3: Range of scores, Global Gender Gap Index and subindexes, 2018



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2018.

Note: Blue diamonds correspond to population-weighted averages.

can read are write. Second, parity in higher education enrolment conceals lower participation among both boys and girls as the level of education increases. On average, 65% of girls and 66% of boys have enrolled in secondary education. Although in some countries—such as Algeria for example—the gender parity is fully achieved, just half of the boys and half of the girls attend high school. Similarly, when it comes to tertiary education, although the average participation of women is higher than that of men, just 39% of women and 34% of men are enrolled in college today. As a consequence, gender gaps cannot be considered fully closed as long as human capital is significantly underdeveloped.

Finally, the **Health and Survival** subindex is where the global gender gap is the smallest: 4% on average. While no country has yet achieved full parity, 74 countries have already closed 98% of their gap, and all 149 countries have closed at least 90% of their gap.

Looking at the components of this subindex, parity has been essentially achieved in all countries in terms of life expectancy. Women tend to live longer in all countries, except Kuwait, Bhutan and Bahrain, where the ratio is about 99%. Gender parity on sex ratio at birth is also very advanced: in 113 countries the share of girls is at the natural 94.4% birth level, and in almost all other countries is above 92%. In four countries (India, Azerbaijan, Armenia and China) the ratio is below 91%. These examples

underscore the very real issue of “missing women” and gender-specific gaps on access to healthcare.

Figure 3 provides a snapshot of cross-country heterogeneity in gender gap performances. It illustrates the range of country scores for the four subindexes. The population-weighted average for each subindex is represented with blue diamonds. Similar to the results of 2017’s edition, countries’ performances are distributed unevenly across the overall Index and the underlying subindexes. Overall, gender gap scores are clustered around the average score (68%), with a greater concentration of countries slightly above the average. The distribution is much more dispersed within the Economic Opportunity subindex, where country scores range between 26% and 92%, and most countries score somewhat above the global weighted average. The fact that populous countries such as India and Mexico perform below average contributes to reducing the global average result. The distribution of scores on the Educational Attainment subindex ranges from 57% to 100%. On the Health and Survival subindex countries cluster around an even more concentrated set of values between 91% and 98%, with only few outliers performing below 92%. The Political Empowerment subindex is the area where country performance is the most spread, with scores between 14% and 67% and a stronger concentration towards the lower half of the distribution. Table 4 provides detailed rankings by subindex.

Table 4: Rankings by subindex, 2018

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY			EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Country	Rank	Score	Country	Rank	Score
Lao PDR	1	0.915	Serbia	76	0.672
Barbados	2	0.871	Uruguay	77	0.664
Bahamas	3	0.863	Kyrgyz Republic	78	0.662
Benin	4	0.850	Nigeria	79	0.661
Burundi	5	0.839	Spain	80	0.660
Belarus	6	0.838	Austria	81	0.658
Guinea	7	0.820	Ecuador	82	0.657
Cameroon	8	0.816	Slovak Republic	83	0.657
Sweden	9	0.808	Malaysia	84	0.656
Latvia	10	0.807	Georgia	85	0.654
Norway	11	0.806	China	86	0.653
Namibia	12	0.804	Czech Republic	87	0.651
Botswana	13	0.802	Lesotho	88	0.650
Philippines	14	0.801	Dominican Republic	89	0.650
Slovenia	15	0.795	Belize	90	0.648
Iceland	16	0.793	South Africa	91	0.645
Finland	17	0.786	Brazil	92	0.645
Moldova	18	0.785	Suriname	93	0.638
United States	19	0.782	Peru	94	0.634
Mongolia	20	0.780	Bolivia	95	0.630
Lithuania	21	0.765	Indonesia	96	0.629
Thailand	22	0.763	Cuba	97	0.627
New Zealand	23	0.761	Paraguay	98	0.623
Singapore	24	0.761	Burkina Faso	99	0.623
Ghana	25	0.753	Guatemala	100	0.623
Brunei Darussalam	26	0.752	Maldives	101	0.622
Canada	27	0.748	Côte d'Ivoire	102	0.621
Ukraine	28	0.747	Macedonia, FYR	103	0.620
Jamaica	29	0.747	Bhutan	104	0.619
Rwanda	30	0.743	Costa Rica	105	0.614
Russian Federation	31	0.741	Malta	106	0.614
Kazakhstan	32	0.741	Congo, Dem. Rep.*	107	0.613
Viet Nam	33	0.740	Togo*	108	0.610
Switzerland	34	0.739	Malawi	109	0.609
Myanmar	35	0.738	Nepal	110	0.608
Germany	36	0.734	Ethiopia	111	0.606
Kenya	37	0.734	Fiji	112	0.603
Denmark	38	0.734	Angola	113	0.602
Colombia	39	0.733	Argentina	114	0.599
Zimbabwe	40	0.730	Bosnia and Herzegovina	115	0.599
Liberia	41	0.729	Gambia, The	116	0.598
Estonia	42	0.729	Japan	117	0.595
Ireland	43	0.725	Italy	118	0.592
Portugal	44	0.721	Mauritius	119	0.585
Cambodia	45	0.719	Chile	120	0.585
Australia	46	0.718	El Salvador	121	0.582
Azerbaijan	47	0.716	Mexico	122	0.574
Madagascar	48	0.714	Senegal	123	0.564
Belgium	49	0.714	Korea, Rep.	124	0.549
Bulgaria	50	0.708	Sri Lanka	125	0.549
Poland	51	0.706	Tajikistan	126	0.547
United Kingdom	52	0.705	Kuwait	127	0.541
Romania	53	0.705	Bahrain	128	0.515
Albania	54	0.701	Qatar	129	0.511
Uganda	55	0.700	Mali	130	0.507
Netherlands	56	0.698	Turkey	131	0.466
Montenegro	57	0.696	Algeria	132	0.452
Eswatini	58	0.694	Bangladesh	133	0.441
Panama	59	0.693	United Arab Emirates	134	0.439
Luxembourg	60	0.693	Tunisia	135	0.439
Venezuela	61	0.691	Lebanon	136	0.432
Sierra Leone*	62	0.686	Oman*	137	0.430
France	63	0.685	Timor-Leste	138	0.423
Greece	64	0.684	Egypt	139	0.421
Cape Verde	65	0.684	Mauritania	140	0.408
Israel	66	0.684	Morocco	141	0.404
Croatia	67	0.681	India	142	0.385
Hungary	68	0.680	Iran, Islamic Rep.	143	0.376
Nicaragua	69	0.679	Jordan	144	0.375
Cyprus	70	0.679	Saudi Arabia	145	0.337
Chad	71	0.677	Pakistan	146	0.318
Tanzania	72	0.676	Yemen	147	0.299
Armenia	73	0.675	Syria	148	0.273
Mozambique	74	0.675	Iraq*	149	0.264
Honduras	75	0.673			

Note: Countries highlighted in blue have reached parity on that subindex. * New countries in 2018.

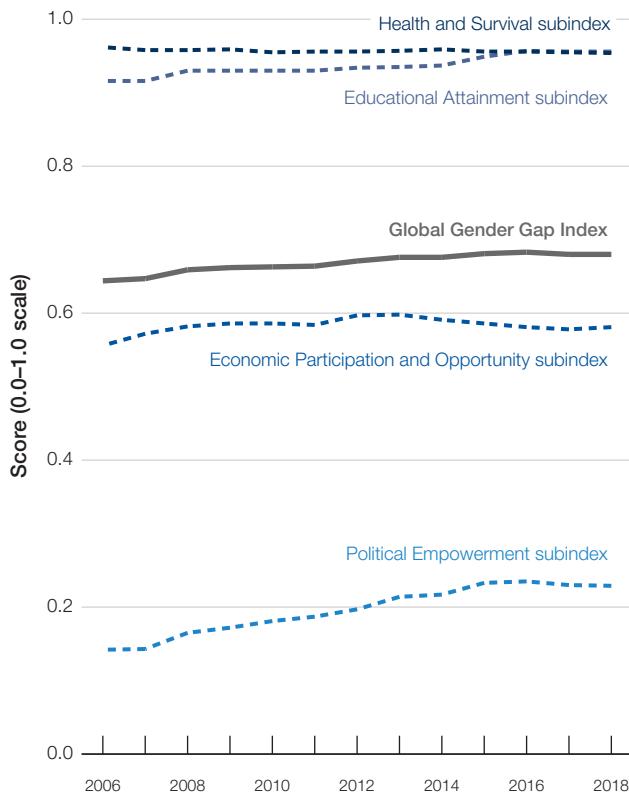
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Table 4: Rankings by subindex, 2018 (cont'd.)

Health and Survival			Political Empowerment		
Country	Rank	Score	Country	Rank	Score
Angola	1	0.980	Iraq*	76	0.975
Argentina	1	0.980	Cuba	77	0.975
Bahamas	1	0.980	France	78	0.974
Belize	1	0.980	Indonesia	79	0.974
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	0.980	Cape Verde	80	0.974
Botswana	1	0.980	Austria	81	0.974
Brazil	1	0.980	Madagascar	82	0.974
Colombia	1	0.980	Malaysia	83	0.974
Croatia	1	0.980	Egypt	84	0.974
Czech Republic	1	0.980	Belgium	85	0.973
Dominican Republic	1	0.980	Germany	85	0.973
El Salvador	1	0.980	Korea, Rep.	87	0.973
Eswatini	1	0.980	Suriname	87	0.973
Guatemala	1	0.980	Cameroon	89	0.973
Kenya	1	0.980	Rwanda	90	0.973
Kyrgyz Republic	1	0.980	Luxembourg	91	0.972
Latvia	1	0.980	Benin	92	0.972
Lesotho	1	0.980	Spain	93	0.972
Lithuania	1	0.980	United Arab Emirates	94	0.972
Malawi	1	0.980	Norway	95	0.972
Mauritius	1	0.980	Paraguay	96	0.972
Moldova	1	0.980	Israel	97	0.971
Mongolia	1	0.980	Lao PDR	98	0.971
Mozambique	1	0.980	Greece	99	0.971
Namibia	1	0.980	Denmark	100	0.971
Nicaragua	1	0.980	Chad	101	0.971
Panama	1	0.980	Jordan	102	0.971
Poland	1	0.980	Australia	103	0.971
Romania	1	0.980	Canada	104	0.971
Russian Federation	1	0.980	Tunisia	105	0.971
Serbia	1	0.980	Côte d'Ivoire	106	0.970
Slovak Republic	1	0.980	New Zealand	107	0.970
Slovenia	1	0.980	Switzerland	108	0.970
South Africa	1	0.980	Mauritania	109	0.970
Sri Lanka	1	0.980	United Kingdom	110	0.970
Syria	1	0.980	Ireland	111	0.970
Uganda	1	0.980	Gambia, The	112	0.970
Uruguay	1	0.980	Brunei Darussalam	113	0.969
Venezuela	1	0.980	Malta	114	0.969
Zimbabwe	1	0.980	Sweden	115	0.969
Japan	41	0.979	Italy	116	0.969
Bulgaria	42	0.979	Bangladesh	117	0.969
Estonia	42	0.979	Liberia	118	0.968
Fiji	42	0.979	Ghana	119	0.968
Hungary	42	0.979	Netherlands	120	0.968
Kazakhstan	42	0.979	Iceland	121	0.968
Montenegro	42	0.979	Lebanon	122	0.967
Philippines	42	0.979	Georgia	123	0.967
Oman*	49	0.979	Sierra Leone*	124	0.967
Mexico	50	0.979	Cyprus	125	0.967
Bolivia	51	0.979	Yemen	126	0.966
Belarus	52	0.979	Iran, Islamic Rep.	127	0.966
Tanzania	53	0.978	Nepal	128	0.966
Portugal	54	0.978	Mali	129	0.965
Burundi	55	0.978	Singapore	130	0.965
Thailand	56	0.978	Togo*	131	0.965
Ukraine	56	0.978	Nigeria	132	0.964
Ecuador	58	0.978	Burkina Faso	133	0.963
Chile	59	0.977	Albania	134	0.963
Finland	60	0.977	Morocco	135	0.963
Myanmar	61	0.977	Saudi Arabia	136	0.963
Honduras	62	0.977	Algeria	137	0.962
Costa Rica	63	0.977	Guinea	138	0.962
Timor-Leste	64	0.977	Qatar	139	0.961
Peru	65	0.977	Kuwait	140	0.961
Ethiopia	66	0.976	Bhutan	141	0.960
Turkey	67	0.976	Bahrain	142	0.958
Jamaica	68	0.976	Viet Nam	143	0.957
Senegal	69	0.976	Maldives	144	0.953
Congo, Dem. Rep.*	70	0.976	Pakistan	145	0.946
United States	71	0.976	Azerbaijan	146	0.941
Barbados	72	0.976	India	147	0.940
Macedonia, FYR	73	0.976	Armenia	148	0.939
Tajikistan	74	0.976	China	149	0.915
Cambodia	75	0.975			
			Iceland	1	0.674
			Nicaragua	2	0.576
			Norway	3	0.563
			Rwanda	4	0.539
			Bangladesh	5	0.526
			Finland	6	0.519
			Sweden	7	0.512
			Ireland	8	0.493
			New Zealand	9	0.472
			France	10	0.458
			United Kingdom	11	0.421
			Germany	12	0.418
			Philippines	13	0.416
			Bolivia	14	0.408
			Denmark	15	0.406
			Costa Rica	16	0.406
			South Africa	17	0.404
			Cuba	18	0.396
			India	19	0.382
			Namibia	20	0.375
			Canada	21	0.365
			Slovenia	22	0.361
			Argentina	23	0.356
			Spain	24	0.354
			Bulgaria	25	0.346
			Mozambique	26	0.340
			Mexico	27	0.335
			Netherlands	28	0.323
			Switzerland	29	0.320
			Senegal	30	0.308
			Chile	31	0.307
			Uganda	32	0.305
			Bosnia and Herzegovina	33	0.290
			Albania	34	0.284
			Ecuador	35	0.283
			Peru	36	0.282
			Serbia	37	0.272
			Italy	38	0.267
			Belgium	39	0.264
			Burundi	40	0.255
			Lithuania	41	0.254
			Latvia	42	0.246
			Tanzania	43	0.245
			Austria	44	0.242
			Macedonia, FYR	45	0.241
			Portugal	46	0.240
			Liberia	47	0.236
			Israel	48	0.232
			Australia	49	0.232
			Poland	50	0.230
			Estonia	51	0.228
			Ethiopia	52	0.223
			Panama	53	0.222
			Uruguay	54	0.216
			Tunisia	55	0.216
			Timor-Leste	56	0.216
			El Salvador	57	0.206
			Angola	58	0.206
			Colombia	59	0.203
			Indonesia	60	0.193
			Cameroon	61	0.191
			Croatia	62	0.191
			Zimbabwe	63	0.190
			Mauritania	64	0.189
			Sri Lanka	65	0.188
			Nepal	66	0.185
			Luxembourg	67	0.184
			United Arab Emirates	68	0.180
			Dominican Republic	69	0.179
			Cape Verde	70	0.178
			Suriname	71	0.177
			Moldova	72	0.176
			Honduras	73	0.176
			Belarus	74	0.173
			Jamaica	75	0.171
			Venezuela	76	0.167
			Barbados	77	0.166
			China	78	0.164
			Romania	79	0.162
			Guinea	80	0.162
			Malta	81	0.159
			Kenya	82	0.159
			Montenegro	83	0.157
			Malawi	84	0.152
			Algeria	85	0.145
			Lesotho	86	0.143
			Czech Republic	87	0.140
			Greece	88	0.138
			Lao PDR	89	0.137
			Iraq*	90	0.135
			Slovak Republic	91	0.135
			Korea, Rep.	92	0.134
			Kyrgyz Republic	93	0.130
			Kazakhstan	94	0.130
			Togo*	95	0.128
			Madagascar	96	0.127
			Pakistan	97	0.127
			United States	98	0.125
			Viet Nam	99	0.124
			Bahamas	100	0.122
			Mali	101	0.118
			Morocco	102	0.117
			Singapore	103	0.113
			Eswatini	104	0.112
			Ukraine	105	0.107
			Gambia, The	106	0.106
			Fiji	107	0.104
			Cambodia	108	0.102
			Mongolia	109	0.102
			Côte d'Ivoire	110	0.102
			Guatemala	111	0.102
			Brazil	112	0.101
			Turkey	113	0.101
			Paraguay	114	0.100
			Armenia	115	0.099
			Mauritius	116	0.097
			Ghana	117	0.097
			Chad	118	0.097
			Georgia	119	0.093
			Cyprus	120	0.092
			Tajikistan	121	0.088
			Egypt	122	0.087
			Russian Federation	123	0.085
			Sierra Leone*	124	0.083
			Japan	125	0.081
			Botswana	126	0.079
			Saudi Arabia	127	0.077
			Burkina Faso	128	0.075
			Jordan	129	0.075
			Thailand	130	0.074
			Malaysia	131	0.072
			Maldives	132	0.072
			Myanmar	133	0.069
			Benin	134	0.065
			Syria	135	0.063
			Congo, Dem. Rep.*	136	0.063
			Azerbaijan	137	0.063
			Bhutan	138	0.056
			Nigeria	139	0.052
			Qatar	140	0.050
			Iran, Islamic Rep.	141	0.046
			Hungary	142	0.045
			Bahrain	143	0.037
			Belize	144	0.032
			Brunei Darussalam	145	0.031
			Kuwait	146	0.027
			Lebanon	147	0.024
			Oman*	148	0.020
			Yemen	149	0.014

Note: Countries highlighted in blue have reached parity on that subindex. * New countries in 2018.

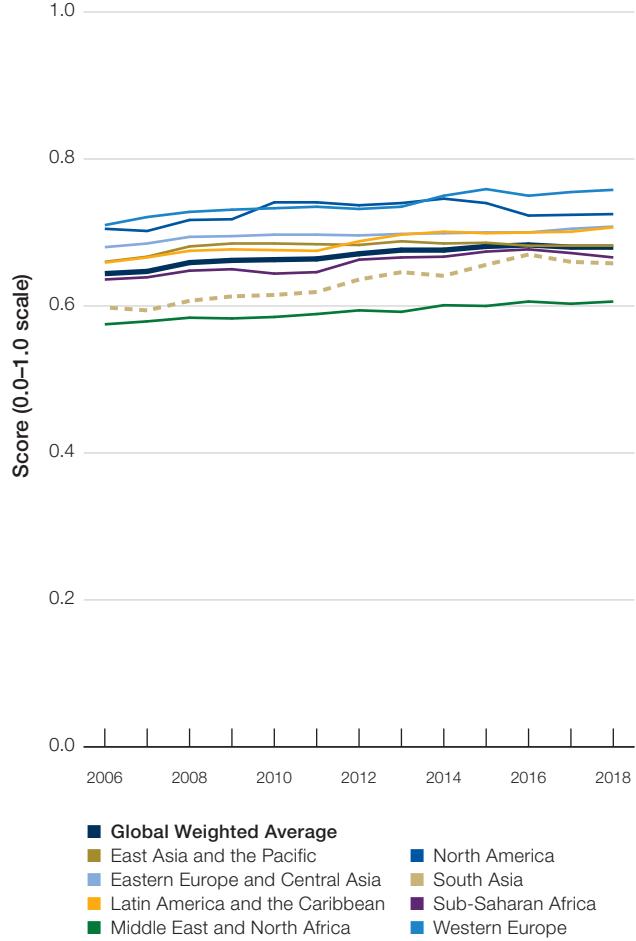
Figure 4: Global Gender Gap Index and subindexes evolution, 2006–2018



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2018.

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

Figure 5: Global Gender Gap Index and subindexes evolution, by region, 2006–2018



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2018.

Note: Population-weighted averages. Covers the 106 countries which have consistently been featured in the index since 2006.

Progress Over Time

Since 2006, the *Global Gender Gap Report* has tracked progress in closing gender gaps. Each year, the rate of change can estimate the time required to close the divide between women and men in employment, education, health and politics.

Figure 4 charts the evolution of the Global Gender Gap Index and its subindexes since the report's first edition in 2006. Overall the gender gap has been reduced by 0.03% since last year and by 3.6% since 2006. All things being equal, with current trends, the overall global gender gap can be closed in 108 years. This is an increase of eight years compared to the estimate from last year's edition, due to the extremely slow progress registered this year.

As highlighted in the previous section, the gender gap's size varies greatly across the four subindexes. These differences are reflected in the estimated timelines needed to close the four gaps. Economic Participation and Opportunity is the only gap that has shrunk this

year, reducing by less than 1% over 2017 results and by approximately 2.5% since 2006. This year's step forward has been driven by marginal improvements in women's earned income and the presence of women among senior officials and technical workers, which have more than compensated marginal reversal in women's participation in the labour force. Despite positive trends overall and in most of the underlying factors, the economic opportunity gender gap remains the dimension that will require the longest time to close completely. Based on today's status and the trend observed over the past twelve years, it will now take 202 years to close the gap.

The gender gap in Political Empowerment will also be difficult to close, and now requires another 107 years to be bridged. After having improved significantly over the past decade (+8.7%), it has reversed this year and now stands at a low 22.3%.¹⁷ Remarkably, the progress towards greater political representation has stalled in Western parliaments. Although these countries collectively

Table 5: Rankings by region, 2018

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	7	0.801	Slovenia	11	0.784	Nicaragua	5	0.809	Israel	46	0.722
Philippines	8	0.799	Latvia	17	0.758	Barbados	21	0.753	Tunisia	119	0.648
Lao PDR	26	0.748	Bulgaria	18	0.756	Costa Rica	22	0.749	United Arab Emirates	121	0.642
Australia	39	0.730	Lithuania	24	0.749	Cuba	23	0.749	Kuwait	126	0.630
Mongolia	58	0.714	Belarus	28	0.747	Bolivia	25	0.748	Qatar	127	0.629
Singapore	67	0.707	Estonia	33	0.734	Bahamas	30	0.741	Algeria	128	0.629
Thailand	73	0.702	Albania	34	0.734	Argentina	36	0.733	Turkey	130	0.628
Viet Nam	77	0.698	Moldova	35	0.733	Colombia	40	0.729	Bahrain	132	0.627
Indonesia	85	0.691	Serbia	38	0.730	Ecuador	41	0.729	Egypt	135	0.614
Myanmar	88	0.690	Poland	42	0.728	Jamaica	44	0.724	Mauritania	136	0.607
Brunei Darussalam	90	0.686	Croatia	59	0.712	Panama	45	0.722	Morocco	137	0.607
Cambodia	93	0.683	Kazakhstan	60	0.712	Mexico	50	0.721	Jordan	138	0.605
Malaysia	101	0.676	Bosnia and Herzegovina	62	0.712	Peru	52	0.720	Oman*	139	0.605
China	103	0.673	Romania	63	0.711	Chile	54	0.717	Lebanon	140	0.595
Fiji	106	0.669	Ukraine	65	0.708	Uruguay	56	0.715	Saudi Arabia	141	0.590
Japan	110	0.662	Macedonia, FYR	66	0.707	Venezuela	64	0.709	Iran, Islamic Rep.	142	0.589
Korea, Rep.	115	0.657	Montenegro	69	0.706	Honduras	68	0.706	Syria	146	0.568
Timor-Leste	124	0.638	Russian Federation	75	0.701	Dominican Republic	74	0.701	Iraq*	147	0.551
			Czech Republic	82	0.693	Suriname	79	0.695	Yemen	149	0.4994
			Slovak Republic	83	0.693	El Salvador	87	0.690			
			Kyrgyz Republic	86	0.691	Brazil	95	0.681			
			Azerbaijan	97	0.680	Paraguay	104	0.672			
			Armenia	98	0.678	Guatemala	107	0.668			
			Georgia	99	0.677	Belize	111	0.662			
			Hungary	102	0.674						
			Tajikistan	123	0.638						

(Continued on next page)

have closed 41% of their women in parliament gender gap (versus the 29% global average), they took a step back this year. Progress is ongoing, however, in several non-Western countries, where, on average, an additional 1% gap among women in parliamentary positions has been closed this year.

Closing gender gaps in the remaining two subindexes is likely to happen much sooner. The education-specific gender gap, on current trends, can be fully closed in just 14 years. The global performance is virtually unchanged since last year, after having reduced by 4% since 2006. As highlighted in the analysis above, the gender gap has been closed on average by 96%; but to achieve full parity it will require bridging still large regional gaps and improve participation of both men and women in higher education in many countries.

The time to close the Health and Survival gender gap remains undefined. Formally the smallest gap, it has remained substantially stable around over the years and can be considered virtually closed in most countries. However, it won't be fully closed as long as specific issues

remain in some of the largest, most populous countries (mainly China and India).

Looking at regional differences, progress towards gender parity is proceeding at different rates across the eight geographic areas. Figure 5 (page 15) tracks the evolution of the overall Index since 2006 by region. It highlights the progress towards gender parity made over the past decade in East Asia and the Pacific; Eastern Europe and Central Asia; North America; Western Europe; South Asia; Sub-Saharan Africa; Middle East and North Africa; and Latin America and the Caribbean. Six of the seven regional average scores improved over last year, and two registered a slight reversal. The most improved this year is Latin America and the Caribbean, with a progress of almost 0.6%, while the two regions taking a step-back are Sub-Saharan Africa (-0.6%) and South Asia (-0.2%). With current rates of progress, the overall global gender gap can be closed in 61 years in Western Europe, 70 years in South Asia, 74 years in Latin America and the Caribbean, 135 years in Sub-Saharan Africa, 124 years in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 153 years in the Middle East and North

Table 5: Rankings by region, 2018 (cont'd.).

NORTH AMERICA			SOUTH ASIA			SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA			WESTERN EUROPE		
Country	Overall rank	Overall score	Country	Overall rank	Overall score	Country	Overall rank	Overall score	Country	Overall rank	Overall score
Canada	16	0.771	Bangladesh	48	0.721	Rwanda	6	0.804	Iceland	1	0.858
United States	51	0.720	Sri Lanka	100	0.676	Namibia	10	0.789	Norway	2	0.835
			Nepal	105	0.671	South Africa	19	0.755	Sweden	3	0.822
			India	108	0.665	Burundi	31	0.741	Finland	4	0.821
			Maldives	113	0.662	Uganda	43	0.724	Ireland	9	0.796
			Bhutan	122	0.638	Zimbabwe	47	0.721	France	12	0.779
			Pakistan	148	0.550	Mozambique	49	0.721	Denmark	13	0.778
						Botswana	55	0.715	Germany	14	0.776
						Cameroon	57	0.714	United Kingdom	15	0.774
						Tanzania	71	0.704	Switzerland	20	0.755
						Cape Verde	72	0.702	Netherlands	27	0.747
						Kenya	76	0.700	Spain	29	0.746
						Eswatini	80	0.694	Belgium	32	0.738
						Lesotho	81	0.693	Portugal	37	0.732
						Madagascar	84	0.691	Austria	53	0.718
						Ghana	89	0.688	Luxembourg	61	0.712
						Senegal	94	0.682	Italy	70	0.706
						Liberia	96	0.681	Greece	78	0.696
						Mauritius	109	0.663	Malta	91	0.686
						Malawi	112	0.662	Cyprus	92	0.684
						Sierra Leone*	114	0.661			
						Guinea	116	0.656			
						Ethiopia	117	0.656			
						Benin	118	0.654			
						Gambia, The	120	0.642			
						Angola	125	0.633			
						Burkina Faso	129	0.6288			
						Côte d'Ivoire	131	0.6271			
						Nigeria	133	0.6207			
						Togo*	134	0.6184			
						Mali	143	0.5823			
						Congo, Dem. Rep.*	144	0.5816			
						Chad	145	0.5800			

* New countries in 2018

Africa, 171 years in East Asia and the Pacific, and 165 years in North America. While these estimates reflect the pace observed to date towards achieving gender parity, policy-makers and other stakeholders can fast-forward this process through stronger actions.

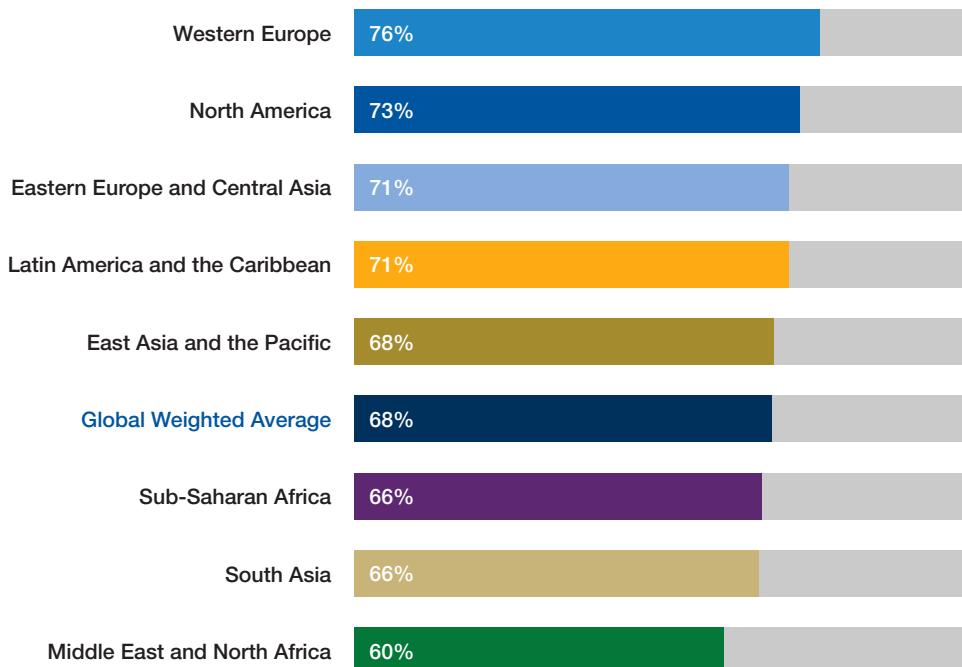
Performance by Region and Country

The variation in time required to close the gender gap across regions described above, mirrors the current size of gender gap in each geography. Figure 6 (page 18) provides a snapshot of the current regional average gap closed so far. At a global level, in 2018, four regions have a remaining gender gap of less than 30%—unchanged from last year. Western Europe records a gender gap of 24%, placing it ahead of North America (gap of 27%), Latin America and the Caribbean (gap of 29%), and Eastern Europe and Central Asia (gap of 29%). The East Asia and the Pacific region ranks ahead of Sub-Saharan Africa, with

a remaining gender gap of 32% and 34% respectively, while South Asia, with a gap of 34%, ranks ahead of the Middle East and North Africa (gap of 40%). The reader should note that population-weighted group averages are used throughout the report.

As depicted in Figure 7 (page 19), performances vary considerable within regions as well. The figure reveals, for example, that, despite Western Europe's relatively high regional average, there is a wide spread of outcomes among the region's 20 countries. A similarly wide spread of country performance also exists among the 33 countries covered in the Sub-Saharan Africa region. Here, the heterogeneity of outcomes is frequently driven by widely varying performances on the Educational Attainment subindex. In other regions, the largest range 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. The performance and ranking of the 149 economies assessed in this year's edition of the report is

Figure 6: Global Gender Gap Index 2018, by region



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2018.

Note: Covers all 149 countries featured in the 2018 index.

summarized in Table 3 (pages 7–11) and Table 4 (pages 13–14). After discussing the performance of the ten best performers, this section details the regional and country-level results within each region.

Top Ten

This year’s edition of the Global Gender Gap Index sees one new entrant to its global top 10 list, as well as recording some notable rank changes. The top spots continue to be held by smaller Western European countries, particularly the Nordics, which occupy the top four positions. In addition, the list includes two countries from the East Asia and the Pacific region, one long-established and one new entrant from the Sub-Saharan Africa region, and one country from the Latin America and the Caribbean region. Compared to the world average, Index leaders tend to perform relatively better on Political Empowerment, with all but two also ranking in the top 10 for 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—the same as last year. For comparison, five countries exceeded 80% in 2016 and 2015.

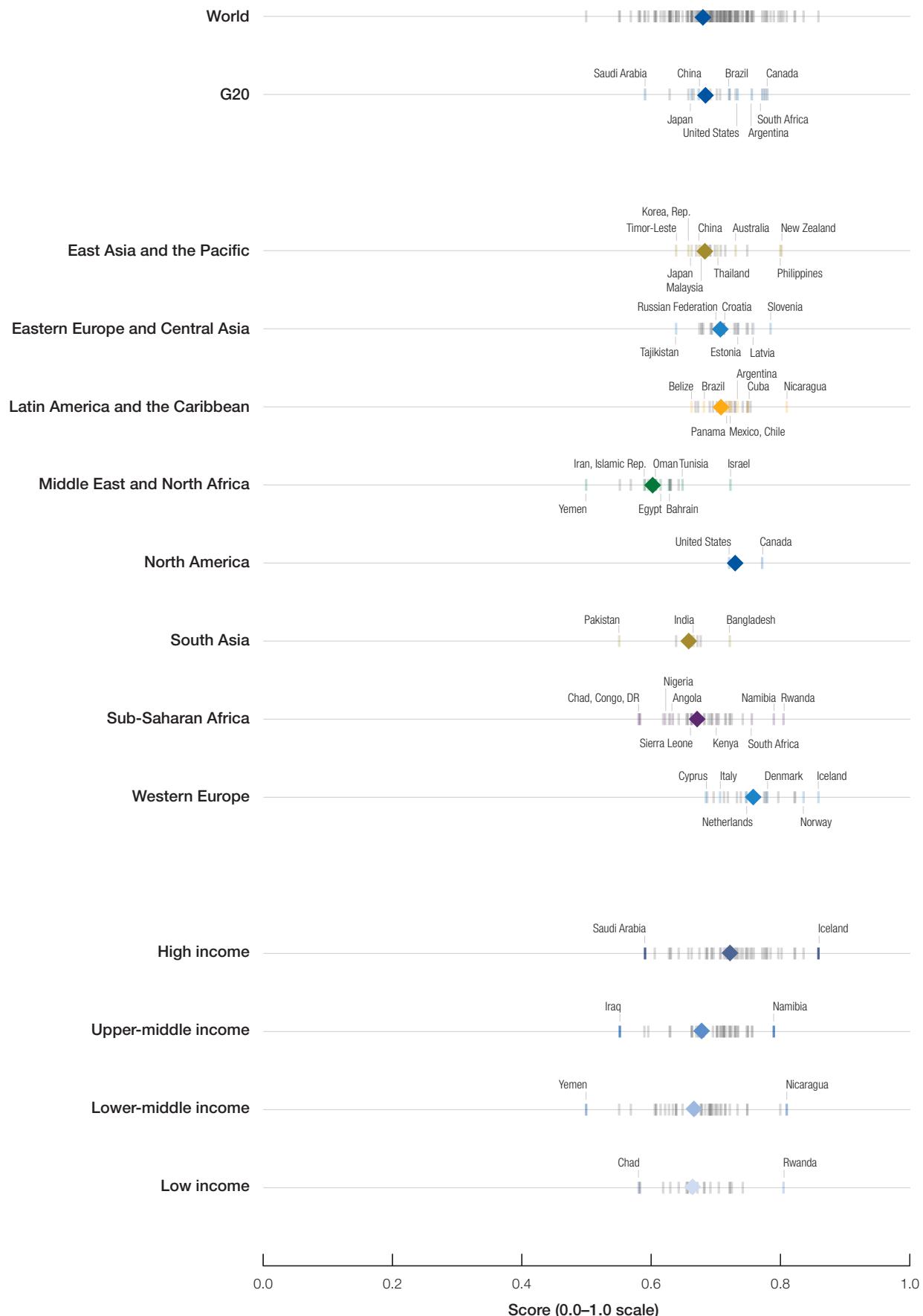
Iceland (1) completes a full decade in the Index’s top spot this year, and has closed more than 85% of its overall gender gap. It remains the top performer on the Political Empowerment subindex, despite a widening gender gap

in the share of women in parliament. Concurrently, for the second year in a row, Iceland’s performance on Economic Participation and Opportunity slides, due to an increased gender gap in the number of women among legislators, senior officials and managers. More positively, it takes the top spot on the wage equality for similar work indicator. Since the first edition of the Index in 2006, Iceland has continuously remained one of the fastest-improving countries in the world, although it is yet to re-surface its 2015 high mark.

Norway (2), for the second year in a row, comes in second place, having closed more than 83% of its overall gender gap. It continues a multi-year steady improvement on its gender gap regarding the number of women among legislators, senior officials and managers, but also a continued reversal on its previous improvements in wage equality for similar work. In addition, Norway records a slight increase in the share of women in parliament, moving up one spot on the Political Empowerment subindex to third, globally.

Sweden (3), after losing its long-held fourth place last year, regains two places this year, and now ranks third, having closed more than 82% of its overall gender gap. It maintains a strong position on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, due to continued progress on women’s labour force participation, while also making gains on the Political Empowerment subindex, due in part to a

Figure 7: Global Gender Gap Index 2018, by region, income and political grouping



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2018.

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

narrowing gender gap in women's share of parliamentary seats. It does relatively less well on the Health and Survival subindex, where it continues to see a small but persistent gender gap in healthy life expectancy.

Finland is fourth this year, having closed more than 82% of its overall gender gap. It records a widening gender gap on Economic Participation and Opportunity, due to a decreasing share of women among legislators, senior officials and managers. However, it is currently the only top-ranked Nordic country with a fully closed gender gap on Educational Attainment.

Nicaragua (5) overtakes Rwanda and rises one place, to fifth. With more than 80% of its overall gender gap closed, it remains the country with the narrowest gender gap in the Latin America and the Caribbean region for the seventh year running. Nicaragua continues to maintain gender parity in ministerial positions and has one of the world's highest shares of women in parliament, placing the country in second place overall on the Political Empowerment subindex. However, this year it also records a deteriorating performance on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, due to a widening gender gap in the share of women among legislators, senior officials and managers.

Rwanda's (6) steady multi-year climb since entering the Index comes to a halt for the first time, with the country falling two places due to a widening gender gap on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, driven by a fall in women's estimated earned income, professional and technical workers, and wage equality for similar work. More positively, it maintains its strong performance on Political Empowerment, remaining the country with the highest share of female parliamentarians in the world (61%), and near-parity in ministerial positions. As of this year, Rwanda has closed more than 80% of its gender gap, its second-highest value recorded by the Index.

New Zealand (7) rises two places, to seventh, due to improvements on the Political Empowerment subindex, on which the country enters the top 10 with a continuously increased share of women in parliament. It also fully closes its Educational Attainment gender gap for the first time since 2015. Overall, the country has closed more than 80% of its gender gap for the first time since the Index began.

The Philippines (8), the second country from the East Asia and the Pacific region in the top 10, also rises two spots, closing just under 80% of its overall gender gap, the highest value for the country ever recorded by the Index. It manages to narrow its Economic Participation and Opportunity gender gap due to increases in wage equality for similar work and women's estimated earned income. The country's Health and Survival gender gap remains open for a second year, although its Educational Attainment gender gap remains fully closed.

Ireland (9) slides one spot—a continued fall from last year—closing more than 79% of its overall gender gap. It records a slight gender gap in enrolment in primary

education, thereby re-opening its Educational Attainment gender gap for the first time since 2015. However, the country this year also records an improvement in gender parity on women's estimated earned income.

Rounding out this year's top performers, **Namibia** (10) climbs three spots and newly enters the Index's global top 10 list for the first time—the second country from the Sub-Saharan Africa region to do so, after Rwanda. It has closed nearly 79% of its overall gender gap, an improvement of more than 10% since the first edition of the Index in 2006. This year, Namibia sees significant advances in women's share of parliamentary seats, where it ranks fifth globally. Further, its Health and Survival gender gap has remained fully closed since 2013.

East Asia and the Pacific

With an average remaining gender gap of 31.7%¹⁸, the East Asia and the Pacific region scores in the middle of the range of the Global Gender Gap Index. The region is home to two of the overall Index's top 10 performers, New Zealand and the Philippines, and both have closed about 80% of their total gender gap—far ahead of the region's next best-placed country. The lower half of the region's economies have yet to cross the 70% gender parity threshold.

The differences in gender gap size between the highest-ranked and lowest-ranked countries in the region is about 6.5% for Educational Attainment and 6.5% for Health and Survival. To date, only four out of 18 countries in the region have fully closed their Education Attainment gender gap. However, more than 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. 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 Mongolia has fully closed that gap. Across the region, differences in gender parity outcomes are significantly higher on Economic Participation and Opportunity and, in particular, Political Empowerment, with a more than 30% and more than 40% difference in gender gap size between the region's best and worst performing countries on these dimensions, respectively.

In general, the East Asia and the Pacific region is characterized by relatively high female labour force participation, which translates into a comparatively high regional average on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. Eleven out of the region's 18 countries have achieved a level of at least 70% gender parity on Economic Participation and Opportunity, including one—Lao PDR—that has crossed the 90% mark and is the top-ranked country on this subindex. On Political Empowerment, only two out of 18 countries have reached a level of gender parity of more than 40%; a further 11 countries have closed between 10% and 20% of

their political gender gap; while five countries have yet to achieve a gender parity level of at least 10%.

In terms of year-on-year progress, out of the 18 countries from the region covered by this year's Index, 14 countries have increased their overall scores compared to last year, while only four have decreased their overall scores.

New Zealand (7) and **The Philippines** (8) maintain their overall Index top 10 rankings on the back of strong scores on closing the Political Empowerment gender gap, in particular. **Lao PDR** (26) takes a leap forward in the rankings due to revised data availability for the country's estimated earned income; legislators, senior officials and managers; as well as professional and technical workers indicators. This suggests that a much more gender equal situation prevails in the country across these dimensions than previously assumed. In addition, Lao PDR also sees progress on its Educational Attainment gender gap this year, albeit from a low base of educational participation for both men and women.

Australia (39) records a slight widening of its gender gap on legislators, senior officials and managers as well as some reversal of progress on wage equality, resulting in a slight drop in rank. It has closed 73% of its gender gap. Australia is followed by **Mongolia** (58) which sees an increase in female legislators, senior officials and managers but also an overall drop in female labour force participation.

The next-ranked country is **Singapore** (67), which records improvements across its entire Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex as well as its first female head of state. **Thailand** (73) narrows its gender gap across the Educational Attainment subindex and is followed by **Viet Nam** (77), which sees some small improvements on its Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. Likewise, **Indonesia** (85) manages to narrow its economic gender gap this year, but widens its pre-existing one in primary education. Collectively, this group of large ASEAN economies has closed between 69% and 71% of their gender gap so far.

Myanmar (88) moves down several ranks, after entering the Global Gender Gap Index for the first time last year. It nevertheless narrows its gender gap in estimated earned income this year. By contrast, **Brunei Darussalam** (90) significantly narrows its gender gaps in women's labour force participation, specifically with regard to legislators, senior officials and managers and professional and technical workers. **Cambodia** (93) rises several ranks on the back of narrowing gender gaps across Economic Participation and Opportunity and Educational Attainment, specifically with regard to professional and technical workers and basic literacy. **Malaysia** (101) records greater representation of women in parliament. Both countries rise several ranks and have closed about 68% of their overall gender gaps.

China's (103) progress towards gender parity has slowed this year. It sees marginal improvements in the

share of women in parliament and has fully closed its gender gaps in professional and technical roles and women's tertiary enrolment, pointing to a positive scenario for the integration of women in the white-collar workforce in China. However, it remains the world's lowest-ranked country with regard to sex ratio at birth, and its healthy life expectancy gender gap widened again this year, in both relative and absolute terms.

Both **Japan** (110) and **Korea, Rep.** (115) climb several spots this year. Japan improves across the entire Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, on the women in parliament indicator—albeit from a low base—and continues a multi-year trend towards near-parity on enrolment in tertiary education, which will ultimately result in the country fully closing its Educational Attainment gender gap for the first time. However, its Health and Survival gender gap is no longer fully closed. Korea likewise sees progress across its Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and fully closes its secondary education gender gap. All that now separates the country from full gender parity in education is a remaining tertiary enrolment gender gap.

In the Pacific region, **Fiji** (106) rises several ranks due to a narrowing of its gender gap across the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, having re-entered the Global Gender Gap Index last year.

Timor-Leste (124) 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 with regard to share of female members of parliament, which has improved this year. However, a significant gender gap remains on its Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex.

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

With an average remaining gap of 29.3% the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region ranks fourth globally, slightly behind Latin America and the Caribbean and about 5% below Western Europe's regional average. Overall, the performance of countries across the region is somewhat less divergent than in other regions. The gap between the top-ranked countries in the region, Slovenia, Latvia and Bulgaria—which score in the top 20 of the overall Index and have closed 78%, 76% and 76% of their overall gender gap, respectively—and the lowest-ranked countries, Georgia, Hungary and Tajikistan—which have closed 68%, 67% and 64% of their overall gender gap, respectively—is within a range of no more than 10%, with the exception of Tajikistan.

The difference in gender gap size between the highest-ranked and lowest-ranked countries is 5.6% for Educational Attainment and 4% for Health and Survival, with three out of 26 countries—Latvia, Czech Republic and Slovak Republic—fully closing both their Health and Survival and Educational Attainment gender gaps. However, four countries from the region—Georgia, Albania, Azerbaijan and Armenia—remain among the

lowest-performing countries in the entire Index on the Health and Survival subindex. Differences in gender parity are significantly higher on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindexes, with a 29% and 32% difference, respectively, in gender gap size between the region's best- and worst-performing countries. Fourteen of the 26 countries in the region have closed at least 70% of their gender gap on Economic Participation and Opportunity, including two—Belarus and Latvia—that have crossed the 80% mark. In terms of Political Empowerment, 10 of the 26 countries have closed between 20% and 40% of their gender gaps, while 16 countries have only closed less than 20% of their gap.

With regard to year-on-year progress, out of the 26 countries from the region covered by the Index this year, 12 countries have increased their overall scores compared to last year, while 14 have decreased their overall scores.

The highest-ranked country in the region is **Slovenia** (11), which defends its regional top spot despite slipping out of the Index's global top 10 due to a widening gender gap in women in parliament as well as wage equality, despite a small improvement in women's labour force participation.

The second and third spots in the region continue to be held by **Latvia** (17) and **Bulgaria** (18). The former rises several spots this year due to progress in women's labour force participation and wage equality, while the latter's ranking remains unchanged, balancing progress on closing the gender gap in legislators, senior officials and managers against a decrease in wage equality. Both countries are followed by **Lithuania** (24), which moves up several places due to progress on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, despite re-opening its gender gap in primary and secondary education, and **Belarus** (28), which likewise offsets progress on closing its economic gender gap with a slightly wider gender gap in education.

Estonia (33), **Albania** (34), **Moldova** (35) and **Serbia** (38) form a cluster around an overall gender parity level of 73%. Estonia recovers part of last year's lost ground due to improvements on the Political Empowerment subindex, while Albania and Serbia also improve due to narrower gender gaps in labour force participation and, in the case of Serbia, Political Empowerment. Moldova actually moves down five ranks, driven by a reversal of progress in gender parity among legislators, senior officials and managers.

Poland's performance (42) remains essentially stable, balancing a slightly wider gender gap in primary education with modest improvements in Economic Participation and Opportunity.

Croatia (59), **Kazakhstan** (60), **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (62) and **Romania** (63) are nearly tied, having closed slightly more than 71% of their overall gender gaps. Among this group, only Bosnia and Herzegovina advances in the ranking, due to improved gender parity on the Health and Survival, Political Empowerment and Economic Participation and Opportunity subindexes. Croatia and

Romania both move down several places despite small improvements across a range of dimensions, whereas Kazakhstan sees a widening of its gender gap in women's labour force participation.

Ukraine (65), **Macedonia, FYR** (66) and **Montenegro** (69) follow closely. Despite narrowing its gender gap in estimated earned income and legislators, senior officials and managers, Ukraine sees itself overtaken by a number of faster-rising countries this year. Macedonia, FYR records a significant improvement in women's representation in parliament, while Montenegro rises several ranks on the back of narrowing its gender gaps on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and in healthy life expectancy.

The **Russian Federation** (75) fully closes its gender gap in secondary education this year and sees improvements in wage equality and women's share of legislators, senior officials and managers. However, other countries' faster progress on the Political Empowerment subindex, in particular, means the country has moved down a few ranks.

The **Czech Republic** (82), **Slovak Republic** (83) and **Kyrgyz Republic** (86) are almost tied at having closed slightly more than 69% of their overall gender gap. Among them, the two neighbouring countries are moving in opposite directions. On the one hand, Czech Republic gains several places due to a reduced wage gap and an increase in women's representation in parliament; on the other, Slovak Republic moves down several ranks due to a widening gender gap in representation of women among legislators, senior officials and managers. By contrast, the Kyrgyz Republic remains stable, with few significant changes in performance this year.

At the lower ranks of the regional table, **Azerbaijan** (97) and **Armenia** (98) both see improvements in closing their education gender gap, despite remaining among the worst-performing countries globally on the Health and Survival subindex. In particular, they record some of the lowest female-to-male sex ratios at birth in the world, just above China's. They are followed closely by **Georgia** (99)—which also improves on Educational Attainment, yet reverses previous gains in wage equality and women's share of senior leadership positions—and **Hungary** (102), which sees a slight uptick of women in parliament despite remaining the region's, and one of the world's, lowest-performing countries with regard to closing the Political Empowerment gender gap. **Tajikistan** (123) takes this year's bottom spot in the region, slipping 28 places due to a widening Economic Participation and Opportunity gender gap, driven by updated data availability regarding women's share of legislators, senior officials, and managers as well as labour force participation and estimated earned income.

Latin America and the Caribbean

With an average remaining gender gap of 29.2%, Latin America and the Caribbean is the third-highest ranked region in this year's Index, behind Western Europe and

North America, and slightly ahead of Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The region is home to some of the fastest-improving countries in the world since 2006—including Nicaragua, which continues to lead the regional rankings with more than 80% of its gender gap closed—while the lowest-ranked countries in the region, Guatemala and Belize, have closed 67% and 66% of their overall gender gap, respectively.

The difference in gender gap size between the highest-ranked and lowest-ranked countries in the region is about 3.2% on Educational Attainment and less than 1% on Health and Survival, with six out of 24 countries fully closing their gender gap in education and 12 out of 24 countries fully closing their gender gap in health. Three countries—Bahamas, Colombia and Brazil—have fully closed both these gaps this year. Regional differences in gender parity are significantly higher on Economic Participation and Opportunity and, in particular, Political Empowerment, with, respectively, 30% and 54% differences in gender gaps between the region's best- and worst-performing countries. Four out of the 24 countries have closed at least 70% of their gender gap on Economic Participation and Opportunity. Two of these—Barbados and Bahamas—have crossed the 80% mark and are in the Index's global top 5 on this subindex. On Political Empowerment, three of the 24 countries have closed the gender gap by more than 40%, a further ten countries have closed between 20% and 40% of their gender gap, while in 11 countries less than 20% of the gap has been closed.

In terms of year-on-year progress, out of the 24 countries from the region covered by the Index this year, 15 countries have increased their overall scores compared to last year, while nine have decreased their overall scores.

Nicaragua (5) rises one spot in the global top 10 and remains the highest-ranked country in the region for the seventh year in a row. **Barbados** (21) remains among the best-performing countries in the region and the world on closing the Economic Participation and Opportunity gender gap, despite a slight widening of the gender gap in legislators, senior officials and managers. It continues to take the top spot among the Caribbean nations, followed by the **Bahamas** (30)—which moves down several ranks due to a widening gender gap in labour force participation—and **Jamaica** (44), which sees progress on closing its gender gap in healthy life expectancy.

Costa Rica (22) moves up 19 places, largely driven by a significant increase in women in parliament, moving the country into the global top 10 on this indicator. Further, it fully closes its Educational Attainment gender gap. Similarly, **Cuba** (23) fully closes its gender gap in women in parliament. However, it continues to rank among the lowest countries in the region on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, with insufficient data available to calculate its performance on the estimated earned income indicator. Meanwhile, **Bolivia** (25) drops out of the global Index top 20 due to a widening gender gap in labour

force participation. It, too, remains one of the countries in the world with full gender parity in women in parliament. However, it remains one of the two worst-performing countries in the region on Educational Attainment.

Argentina (36) and **Colombia** (40) remain the most gender-equal countries among the Latin America and the Caribbean region's large economies—but both move down several ranks this year. Argentina nevertheless sees a slight increase in gender parity in estimated earned income and legislators, senior officials and managers, whereas Colombia fully closes its Educational Attainment gender gap but also records a wider gender gap in wage equality.

Mexico (50) and **Chile** (54) follow suit, both climbing several ranks on the back of having closed 72% of their gaps, both countries' highest-recorded performances by the Index to date. Mexico shows improvement across all four subindexes, reversing last year's downward trend, with particularly strong progress in gender parity in women in parliament as well as healthy life expectancy. Chile, meanwhile, continues to make steady progress across the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, although it continues to rank among the region's lower-placed countries on this subindex. Progress is also evident on Political Empowerment, with an increased share of women in parliament. **Peru**'s (52) overall performance remains largely stable this year, with a narrower gender gap in labour force participation and among professional and technical workers, offset by a wider gap in legislators, senior officials and managers. Further, Peru retains one of the wider Educational Attainment gender gaps in the region.

Ecuador (41) and **Uruguay** (56) both see some improvement this year, driven by progress across several indicators within the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. Meanwhile, **Panama**'s (45) gender parity performance remains largely stable, with small improvements on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex offset by a slightly widening gender gap in primary education.

Venezuela (64) records progress in wage equality for similar work but continues to exhibit a gender gap in primary education. By contrast, **Honduras** (68) sees a widening gender gap in women in parliament, offsetting modest progress in labour force participation. Both the **Dominican Republic** (74) and **Suriname** (79) exhibit some improvement in gender parity on legislators, senior officials and managers as well as primary education, for the former, and labour force participation, for the latter. Conversely, **El Salvador** (87) experiences a notably strong decrease on legislators, senior officials and managers.

Brazil (95) sees a significant reversal in progress towards gender parity this year—with its overall gender gap standing at its widest point since 2011, largely driven by the country's Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. However, both its Health and Survival and Educational Attainment gender gaps remain fully closed.

Paraguay (104), **Guatemala** (107) and **Belize** (111) make up the bottom ranks of 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, with a remaining overall gender gap of less than 40% for a third consecutive year. However, the region continues to rank last globally on the overall Index, behind South Asia. On Economic Participation and Opportunity, it ranks ahead only of South Asia. On Educational Attainment, it ranks ahead of South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, and on Health and Survival it surpasses South Asia and East Asia and the Pacific. Still, across the region only one country has fully closed its gender gap on, respectively, Educational Attainment and Health and Survival. Overall, the performance of countries across the region is somewhat more divergent than in other world regions. 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 Kuwait, having closed 65%, 64% and 63%, respectively, of their overall gender gaps. The lower end of the regional table is made up of Syria, Iraq and Yemen, which have closed 57%, 55% and 50% of their overall gender gaps, respectively.

The difference in gender gap size between the region's best-performing and lowest-performing countries is a substantial 28% for the Educational Attainment subindex and more than 2% for Health and Survival. Differences in gender parity are similarly high on Economic Participation and Opportunity and on Political Empowerment, with an average 32% and 20% difference, respectively, in gender gap size between the region's best- and worst-performing countries. Only four of the region's 19 countries have managed to close at least 50% of their gender gaps on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, whereas a further nine countries have closed between 40% and 50% of their economic gender gap, and another six countries have closed less than 40%. With regard to Political Empowerment, only two countries—Israel and Tunisia—have closed more than 20% of their gender gap, while 11 countries are yet to cross the 10% gender parity threshold. Four out of the world's five lowest-ranking countries on this subindex belong to the region.

In terms of year-on-year progress, out of the 19 countries from the region covered by the Index this year, 10 have increased their overall scores compared to last year, while seven have decreased their overall scores. One country—Oman—re-enters the Index this year, and another country—Iraq—joins the Index for the first time.

Israel (46) remains the top performer in the region, recording modest improvements on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, driven by an increased share of women legislators, senior officials and managers. It is followed by **Tunisia** (119), which experiences a widening gender gap in wage equality and

healthy life expectancy. Despite this setback, it also has seen the region's strongest improvement on the Health and Survival subindex over the past decade. The **United Arab Emirates** (121) sees a reduction of the gap with regard to legislators, senior officials and managers and healthy life expectancy, counterbalanced by a widening gender gap in wage equality.

Kuwait (126) records notable narrowing of gender gaps in professional and technical workers, moving the country up several ranks. However, Kuwait also sees a widening gender gap in healthy life expectancy. The country is followed by **Qatar** (127), which also improves by several ranks and marks progress on the share of women parliamentarians, rising from no women in parliament to nearly 10% women. It also narrows its gender gap in labour force participation. However, the overall impact of these achievements is tempered by a decline in wage equality and gender parity in estimated earned income, highlighting the country's continued economic gender gap.

Algeria's (128) performance remains largely stable, due to a narrowing gender gap in professional and technical workers that is counterbalanced by a widening Health and Survival gender gap. Meanwhile, **Turkey** (130) sees progress on closing its gender gap in labour force participation as well as professional and technical roles. However, it also experiences a worsening of wage equality for similar work. In addition, it improves its share of women in parliament.

Bahrain (132) records a widening gender gap in estimated earned income for the second year in a row, while simultaneously narrowing its gender gap in professional and technical workers. Similarly, **Mauritania** (136) experiences a decline in wage equality and a widening gender gap in women in parliament. **Egypt** (135) continues its steady improvement on the Educational Attainment subindex—due to smaller gender gaps in literacy and tertiary education—as well as progress on gender parity in professional and technical workers. A similar positive trend is observable for **Morocco** (137), which sees continued progress on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, driven by increased wage equality. It also continues to improve on the Educational Attainment subindex, mostly due to increased gender parity in secondary education.

Another cluster of countries consists of **Jordan** (138), **Oman** (139) and **Lebanon** (140). The overall performances of Jordan and Lebanon remain largely unchanged, despite Lebanon's minimal progress on the ratio of women in parliament. Oman re-enters the Index this year, with a larger gender gap than previously recorded in 2016, mostly due to a wider gap on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex.

Saudi Arabia (141) marks improvements in wage equality and women's labour force participation, as well as a smaller gender gap in secondary and tertiary education. **Iran, Islamic Rep.** (142) likewise maintains steady, modest

progress on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex—albeit from a low base—due to an increase in the share of women in professional and technical roles. The Middle East and North Africa regional ranking is completed by **Syria** (146), **Iraq** (147) and **Yemen** (149).

North America

With an average remaining gender gap of 27.5%, North America is one of the regions making 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 their scores and ranks were practically tied.

Canada (16) maintains the same Index rank this year, defending its top spot in the region as well as its position in the global top 20 on the overall Index, with modest improvements across a range of gender parity indicators. The country's gender gap on the Educational Attainment subindex remains fully closed since 2013, although its Health and Survival gender gap remains open. Currently, Canada has closed just over 77% of its overall gender gap, an increase of 3% since 2015.

The **United States** (51) moves down two spots compared to last year. It records some modest improvements on the Economic Opportunity and Participation subindex—particularly with regard to wage equality for similar work—but a directional reversal in education and virtually no change 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 continues to rank in the global Index top 20 on the Economic Opportunity and Participation subindex, highlighting the substantial potential of the country's next-generation female workforce. Currently, the United States has closed exactly 72% of its overall gender gap, a decrease of 2% since 2015.

South Asia

With an average remaining gender gap of 34.2%, 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 Sri Lanka are the top-ranked countries in the region, having closed just over 72% and nearly 68% 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. With the exception of Bangladesh and Pakistan at either end of South Asia's regional table, gender parity outcomes are somewhat homogenous across the region.

The difference in gender gap size between the highest-ranked and lowest-ranked countries in the region is about 10% for the Educational Attainment subindex and about 4% for Health and Survival. 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. Variance in gender parity outcomes is somewhat higher within the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, and even more so for the Political Empowerment subindex; there is a 30% and a nearly 50% difference, respectively, in gender gap size between the region's best- and worst-performing countries on these subindexes. Three of the seven countries have achieved a level of at least 60% gender parity on Economic Participation and Opportunity. On Political Empowerment, one country—Bangladesh—has reached a level of gender parity of more than 50%, while India has closed nearly 40% of its gender gap on this subindex. The region's remaining countries have yet to achieve a gender parity level of at least 20%. It is worth noting that, from a low base, South Asia has made the fastest progress on closing its gender gap of any world region over the past decade.

In terms of year-on-year progress, out of the seven countries from the region covered by the Index this year, four countries have increased their overall scores compared to last year, while three have decreased their overall scores.

Bangladesh (48) consolidates its position as the region's top performer and breaks into the global Index top 5 on the Political Empowerment subindex this year, recording progress on closing its political gender gap, despite a widening gender gap in terms of labour force participation. It is followed by **Sri Lanka** (100), which rises several ranks due to improvements on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, specifically narrowing its gender gap on labour force participation. The country also moves closer toward fully closing its Educational Attainment gender gap, having already fully closed the gap on the Health and Survival subindex.

The next-ranked country is **Nepal** (105), which rises several spots due to narrowing its gender gap in labour force participation as well as greater representation of women in parliament. It also manages to keep its gender gap in enrolment in tertiary education fully closed for the second year running.

India (108) maintains a stable ranking this year but its gap is directionally larger this year with a 33% gap yet to be bridged. The country records improvements in wage equality for similar work, succeeds in fully closing its tertiary education gender gap for the first time, and keeps primary and secondary education gaps closed for the third year running. However, it continues to rank third-lowest in the world on Health and Survival, remaining the world's least-improved country on this subindex over the past decade. In fact, India actually widens the gender gap on this subindex this year.

The **Maldives** (113) records a somewhat larger-than-before gender gap in labour force participation, due to updated data availability, which has led to a fall in ranking despite counterbalancing positive developments

such as greater gender parity on estimated earned income and in the share of legislators, senior officials and managers. **Bhutan** (122), by contrast, experiences modest improvements in gender parity in healthy life expectancy but a slight reversal of its gender gap in labour force participation.

South Asia's regional ranking is completed by **Pakistan** (148), which makes some good progress this year in wage equality as well as on the Educational Attainment subindex. However, this progress is insufficiently rapid to avoid the country being overtaken by a number of faster-improving countries at the lower end of the Index's global rankings.

Sub-Saharan Africa

With an average remaining gap of 33.7%, Sub-Saharan Africa records the third-largest gender gap among the eight regions in this year's Index, behind the East Asia and the Pacific region and ahead of South Asia. After making progress on closing its gender gap for six consecutive years, the region's gender gap has started to widen again. Sub-Saharan Africa is characterized by a higher variance in gender gap outcomes than practically any other world region. Rwanda and Namibia rank in the global Index top 10—having closed 80% and 79% of their gender gaps, respectively—while the lowest-ranked countries in the region, Congo DRC (covered by the Index for the first time this year) and Chad, have yet to close more than 40% of their overall gender gaps.

This high variance can partly be explained by high diversity in outcomes on the Educational Attainment subindex, with a more than 40% difference in gender gap size between the highest-ranked and lowest-ranked countries—much higher than for any other region, despite significant improvements over the past decade. While a gap of only 2% separates the highest-ranked and lowest-ranked countries on the Health and Survival subindex—where the region has improved more than any other over the past decade—in some cases, this relative parity masks continued unsatisfactory health outcomes for both men and women alike. Nevertheless, two countries from the region—Botswana and Lesotho—have fully closed both their Educational Attainment and Health and Survival gender gaps.

The Sub-Saharan Africa region is characterized by high female labour force participation, which translates into a comparatively high regional average on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. The top six countries on this subindex—Benin, Burundi, Guinea, Cameroon, Namibia and Botswana—have closed more than 80% of their gaps and rank in the global Index top 20 for this dimension, while only the four bottom-ranked countries have not yet closed at least 60% of their economic gender gap. On the Political Empowerment subindex, the difference between the highest-performing and lowest-performing countries is once again significant: Rwanda, South Africa and Namibia have closed 54%,

40% and 38%, respectively, of their gender gaps, placing them in the global Index top 20. A further eight out of 33 countries score in the 20% to 35% range, while the remaining 22 countries have not yet closed 20% of their gap on this subindex.

In terms of year-on-year progress, out of the 33 countries from the region covered by the Index this year, 12 countries have increased their overall scores compared to last year, while 18 have seen decreasing scores. Three countries—Congo, DR; Sierra Leone and Togo—make an appearance in the Index for the first time this year due to improved data availability.

Rwanda (6) remains the region's top performer, despite moving down two ranks this year due to some reversal in progress on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. It is joined in the global Index top 10 by **Namibia** (10), which manages to narrow its Political Empowerment gender gap due to an increased share of women in parliament. **South Africa** (19) also registers some progress on the Political Empowerment subindex, despite a slight decline in wage equality.

The fourth-ranked country in the region, **Burundi** (31), loses nine places this year. Despite having closed its gender gap in primary and secondary education and healthy life expectancy, newly available data reveals a wider-than-before gender gap in legislators, senior officials and managers as well as professional and technical workers, driving most of the change in its overall performance. **Uganda** (43) gains several ranks due to progress in healthy life expectancy and women in senior and managerial positions.

Both **Zimbabwe** (47) and **Mozambique** (49) have closed 72% of their overall gender gaps; however, they arrive at this outcome from opposite paths. Whereas Zimbabwe registers progress in wage equality and gender parity in estimated earned income, Mozambique moves down 20 spots due to reversed progress in women's labour force participation and a larger-than-before gender gap in women in senior and managerial positions, revealed by newly available data. Similarly, **Botswana** (55) and **Cameroon** (57) arrive at similar Index scores via opposite trends. Whereas Botswana moves down several places due to a widening labour force participation gap, Cameroon climbs 30 spots due to improved parity in estimated earned income and newly available data on gender parity in senior and managerial positions.

Tanzania (71) slightly narrows its gender gap across a range of indicators in all four subindexes, whereas **Cape Verde** (72) makes progress on Economic Participation and Opportunity as well as gender parity in healthy life expectancy. It is followed by **Kenya** (76), which sees modest improvements in its share of women in parliament this year.

A cluster of four countries—**Eswatini** (80), **Lesotho** (81), **Madagascar** (84) and **Ghana** (89)—share a similar level of gender parity outcomes, with each having closed

about 69% of their overall gender gaps. However, their underlying trends this year diverge significantly. Eswatini narrows its gender gap on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, where it attains gender parity in professional and technical roles. Lesotho and Madagascar both slip several ranks due to stagnant progress on wage equality, while Ghana sees a reversal of past progress on gender parity in estimated earned income and legislators, senior officials and managers. They are followed by **Senegal** (94), which likewise widens its gender gap in legislators, senior officials and managers, and **Liberia** (96), which rises several places due to progress in women's labour force participation and wage equality.

With about 66% of their overall gender gaps closed, **Mauritius** (109), **Malawi** (112), **Sierra Leone** (114), **Guinea** (116) and **Ethiopia** (117) are clustered around a similar score. Out of this group, Mauritius is the only country recording progress this year, due to closing some of its gender gap on the Political Empowerment subindex. Malawi and Guinea move down several places due to wider economic gender gaps, while Ethiopia's score remains virtually unchanged from last year. Sierra Leone is a new addition to the index this year. It is close to achieving full gender parity with regard to labour force participation, primary education and healthy life expectancy, but lags when it comes to several other indicators.

Benin (118) narrows its gender gap in healthy life expectancy, whereas **Gambia** (120) records a widening gender gap on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. **Angola** (125) registers a decrease in the share of women in parliament and wider gaps in education, counterbalancing progress on Economic Participation and Opportunity as well as healthy life expectancy. While **Burkina Faso** (129) moves down several ranks, **Côte d'Ivoire** (131) sees improvements in wage equality, women's labour force participation and healthy life expectancy.

Nigeria (133) continues last year's downward trend, falling several ranks this year. While this is partially due to newly available data revealing a larger-than-before gender gap among legislators, senior officials and managers, the country also sees some reversal of past progress on Educational Attainment and in healthy life expectancy. It places ahead of the newly-ranked **Togo** (134), which records significant gender gaps across the Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment and Political Empowerment subindexes.

Mali (143), **Congo, DR** (144) and **Chad** (145) complete this year's Sub-Saharan regional rankings, with gender parity scores of about 58%. Congo enters the ranking 6th to last, with particularly low parity across all indicators on the Educational Attainment and Political Empowerment subindexes, while Chad, the lowest-ranked country in the region, shows encouragingly better gender parity on the Economic Participation, Educational Attainment and Political Empowerment subindexes, but registers larger gender gaps on life expectancy indicators.

Western Europe

With an average overall gender gap of 24.2%, Western Europe remains the highest-performing region in the Index in 2018. It is home to four of the top five countries in the Index—Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Finland—highlighting the continued leadership of the Nordic countries with regard to gender parity outcomes. However, Western Europe is also one of the regions with wide observed performance variation. At the bottom ranks of the region, three countries have a remaining gender gap of more than 30%: Greece, Malta and Cyprus. The difference in gender gap size between the highest-ranked and lowest-ranked countries in the region is about 3.4% for Educational Attainment and just over 1% for Health and Survival, with seven of the 20 countries fully closing their gender gaps on education indicators. However, once again this year, no country in the region has managed to fully close its Health and Survival gender gap.

As in other regions, gender parity levels in countries across Western Europe are particularly uneven with regard to the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindexes; there are, respectively, 20% and over 50% differences in gender gap size between the region's best and worst performers. Eleven of the region's 20 countries have achieved a gender parity level of at least 70% on Economic Participation and Opportunity, including two—Sweden and Norway—that have crossed the 80% mark. On Political Empowerment, four countries have reached a gender parity level of more than 50%, and eight countries have closed between 30% and 50% of their gender gaps (although eight countries have yet to close at least 30% of their gender gaps on this subindex). Nine of the global Index top 20 performers on this subindex are from this region.

In terms of year-on-year progress, out of the 20 countries from the region covered by the Index this year, 14 have increased their overall scores compared to last year, while six have recorded lower scores.

Iceland (1), **Norway** (2), **Sweden** (3) and **Finland** (4) defend their top-ranked positions in the Index on the back of their sustained progress on the Political Empowerment subindex and continued strong performance on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. However, the Index's estimated earned income scale reveals that in the Nordic countries, as elsewhere, additional efforts will continue to be needed to achieve full wage equality and fully close the gender gap in income. **Ireland** (9) likewise maintains its global top 10 position, with a marked improvement in closing the gender gap in estimated earned income.

France (12) records some improvements this year—particularly with regard to Political Empowerment, due to increased gender parity in the composition of the country's parliamentarians and a more narrow gender gap in women's estimated earned income. However, France remains in the bottom half of the Economic Participation

G20

The distribution of performances across G20 countries is provided in Figure 7 (page 19). Currently, among the G20 group of countries, **France** (12) is the nation with the highest progress towards gender parity, followed by **Germany** (14), the **United Kingdom** (15), **Canada** (16), **South Africa** (19) and **Argentina** (36). **Saudi Arabia** (141), **Turkey** (130) and **Korea, Rep.** (115) make up the lower ranks of the group. With an (unweighted) average gender parity score of 69.4% for the G20 as a whole, 11 of the G20 countries have closed between 80% and 70% of their overall gender gaps, seven score in the 70% to 60% range, and one country has yet to close more than 60% of its gap. However, progress among G20 countries has turned directionally negative, on average, this year. Improvements in Mexico and Italy have been counterbalanced by directionally larger gaps in some of the largest G20 countries including Brazil, China, India and South Africa. Despite this year's step backward the G20 continues to place efforts to promote gender parity high on its agenda including, most recently, through its Business Women Leaders Task Force.¹

Note

1 See <https://www.g20.org/en/g20-argentina/work-streams/business-women-leaders-task-force>.

expectancy. Meanwhile, Belgium and the Netherlands move in opposite directions. On the one hand, the Netherlands makes progress on closing its gender gap on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex—the estimated earned income gap in particular—while Belgium experiences a widening gender gap in wage equality and healthy life expectancy.

Austria (53) and **Luxembourg** (61) both make some progress on closing their overall gender gap. Austria sees an increased share of women in parliament and Luxembourg achieves greater parity on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex.

Italy (70) improves its score and once more manages to close more than 70% of its overall gender gaps. This is attributable to a greater share of women parliamentarians, improvements on wage equality for similar work, and a further closing of the country's gender gap in estimated earned income. **Greece** (78), similarly, manages to increase its share of female legislators, senior officials and managers. The Western Europe regional table is completed by **Malta** (91) and **Cyprus** (92), the latter of which this year sees a widening gender gap among the number legislators, senior officials and managers, whereas the former reduces its gender gap in labour force participation.

Assessing Gender Gaps in Artificial Intelligence

As roles and tasks shift in tandem with the expansion of new technologies, and the division of work between human and machine is redrawn, it is of critical importance to monitor how those changes will impact the evolution of economic gender gaps. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a prominent driver of change within the transformations brought about by the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR), and can serve as key marker of the trajectory of innovation across industries.¹⁹ In partnership with the LinkedIn Economic Graph Team, the World Economic Forum aims to provide fresh evidence of the emerging contours of gender parity in the new world of work through near-term labour market information.

The increasing expansion of AI is creating the demand for a range of new skills, among them neural networks, deep learning, machine learning, and “tools” such as Weka and Scikit-Learn. AI skills are among the fastest-growing specializations among professionals represented on the LinkedIn platform. To understand the prospects for gender parity among industries, we examined female representation within this new talent pool.²⁰ We find that there is a significant gender gap among AI professionals.²¹ Only 22% of AI professionals globally are female, compared to 78% who are male. This accounts for a gender gap of 72% yet to close.

and Opportunity subindex ranking for the region. Its score is practically tied with next-placed **Denmark** (13), which also sees modest improvements this year, driven by an improvement in closing the gender gap on estimated earned income. Both countries have closed about 78% of their overall gender gap.

By contrast, **Germany** (14) experiences some reversal of recent progress, moving down two spots due to a widening gender gap in women in parliament. In addition, its gender gap on Educational Attainment remains open; Germany ranks last in the Western Europe region on this subindex. The **United Kingdom** (15) this year records a very similar overall level of gender parity to Germany's, driven by improvements on the Political Empowerment subindex.

Switzerland's (20) performance remains stable compared to 2017, with some progress on the Political Empowerment subindex that is counterbalanced by some widening of the gender gap on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex.

The **Netherlands** (27), **Spain** (29), **Belgium** (32) and **Portugal** (37) rank in the bottom half of the Western Europe region. Spain and Portugal both record very similar overall gender parity outcomes to last year: Spain improves slightly on the Economic Opportunity and Participation subindex, and Portugal ranks higher on healthy life

Across the globe, some economies have been able to outperform the average. Table 6 shows the top 20 countries ranked according to the concentration of their AI talent pool.²² The three countries in which AI talent is most prominent are the United States, closely followed by India and Germany. At the same time, Germany is also among the countries with the largest AI gender gap. Others include Brazil, Mexico and Argentina. In Germany a mere 16% of the AI talent pool is female. In Argentina, the same figure rises to 17%. With 23% female AI talent, the United States demonstrates a moderate gender gap relative to its top 20 peers. The three countries with the smallest gender gaps are Italy, Singapore and South Africa, where on average 28% of the AI talent pool is female in contrast to 72% male.

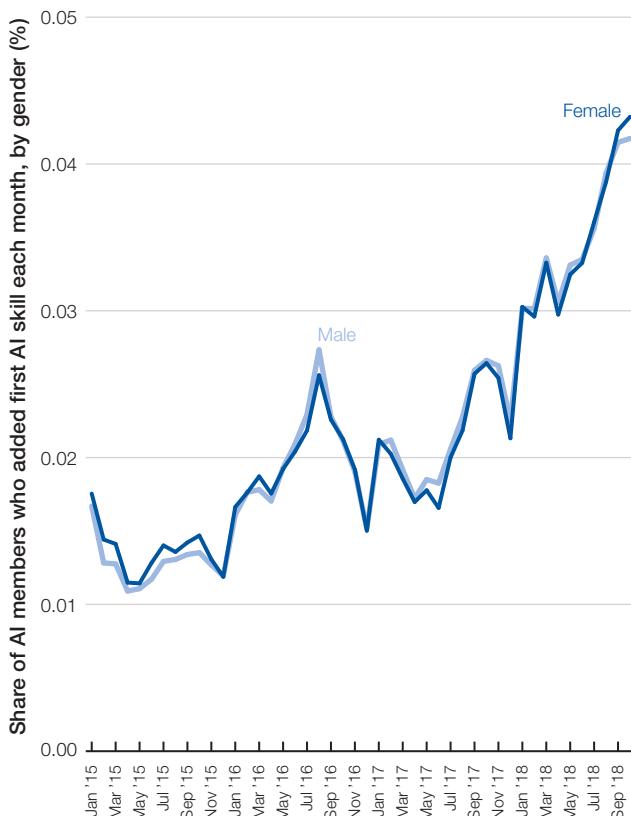
Over the past four years, the rate at which women and men have acquired AI skills has progressed in tandem.²³ This trend is illustrated in Figure 8A. While skills expansion across both genders ebbs and flows in the same rhythm, the absolute number of women who indicate they have AI skills on LinkedIn is much lower. As highlighted by Figure 8B the gender gap has remained constant over the past four

Table 6: Share of professionals with AI skills, by gender and geography

Country Rank, AI skills	Country	Female (%)	Male (%)	Remaining gender gap (f/m)
1	United States	23	77	70
2	India	22	78	72
3	Germany	16	84	82
4	Switzerland	19	81	76
5	Canada	24	76	69
6	France	21	79	73
7	Spain	19	81	76
8	Singapore	28	72	61
9	Sweden	20	80	76
10	United Kingdom	20	80	74
11	Netherlands	21	79	73
12	Poland	16	84	81
13	Australia	24	76	68
14	Brazil	14	86	84
15	Italy	28	72	61
16	Turkey	24	76	68
17	Belgium	19	81	77
18	South Africa	28	72	62
19	Mexico	15	85	82
20	Argentina	17	83	79

Source: LinkedIn.

Figure 8A: Trends in AI skills by gender and year: rate of adoption



Source: LinkedIn.

Note: Adoption trends show how this pool of AI talent has grown over time, based on when members first indicated having an AI skill. To generate these trends, we first looked at the total number of members with AI skills and segmented this group by gender. We then identified the date when each member added the first AI skill to their profile and calculated this as a proportion of all members, by month, for each segment.

Figure 8B: Trends in AI skills by gender and year: share of adoption

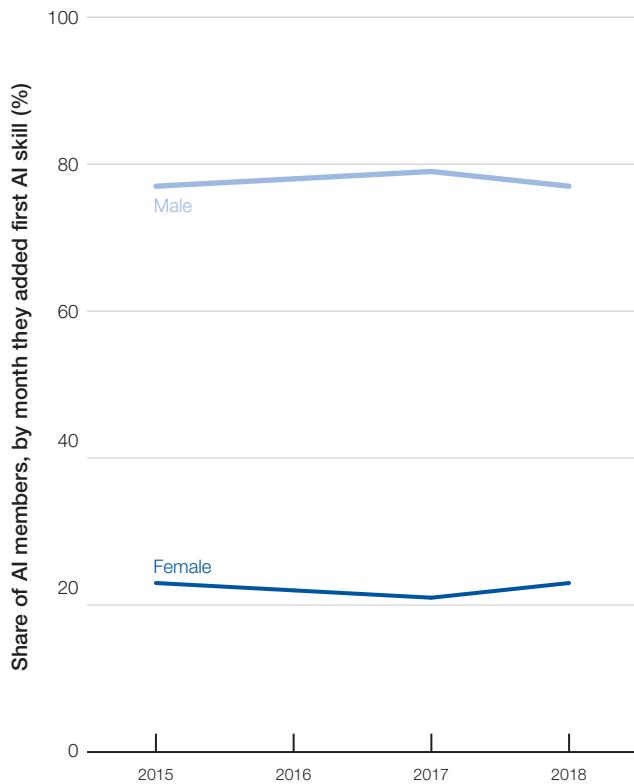
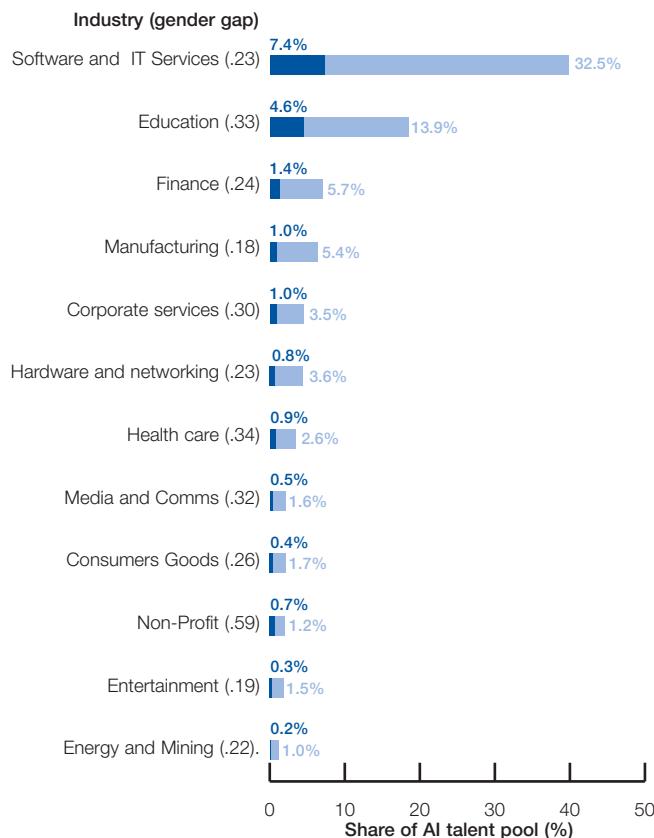


Figure 9: AI talent as distributed across industries, by gender



years even as the overall number of professionals with AI skills has risen, seeing the share of female AI talent oscillate between 21% and 23%. This four-year trend suggests a hardened talent gap that will require focused intervention.

Underpinning this data is the uneven expansion of Artificial Intelligence across industries with varied gender representation. Figure 9 reveals that more than half of all professionals who possess some level of AI skills are employed across two industries Software and IT Services, and Education (inclusive of Higher Education), which account for 40% of and 19%, respectively, of the AI talent pool. Women employed in the Software and IT Services Industry make up 7.4% of the AI talent pool—or just one-quarter of the male AI talent pool. Women in the Education sector comprise 4.6% of that talent pool, or just under one-third of the male AI talent pool in this sector. The smallest AI talent gender gaps are found in the Non-Profits, Health Care and Education industries. However, the overall AI talent pool within the Non-Profits and Healthcare industries remains limited, with those industries making up 4% and 2% of the AI talent pool, respectively.

AI talent gender gaps are imperfectly correlated with the overall gender gaps in industries. As illustrated in Figure 10 the largest industry gender gaps can be found in Manufacturing, Energy and Mining, and Software and IT Services, which have closed 33%, 34% and 42% of their gender gaps, respectively. On the other end of the spectrum, in three industries the share of women is greater

Figure 10: Gender gap within the AI talent pool, by industry, across all professionals

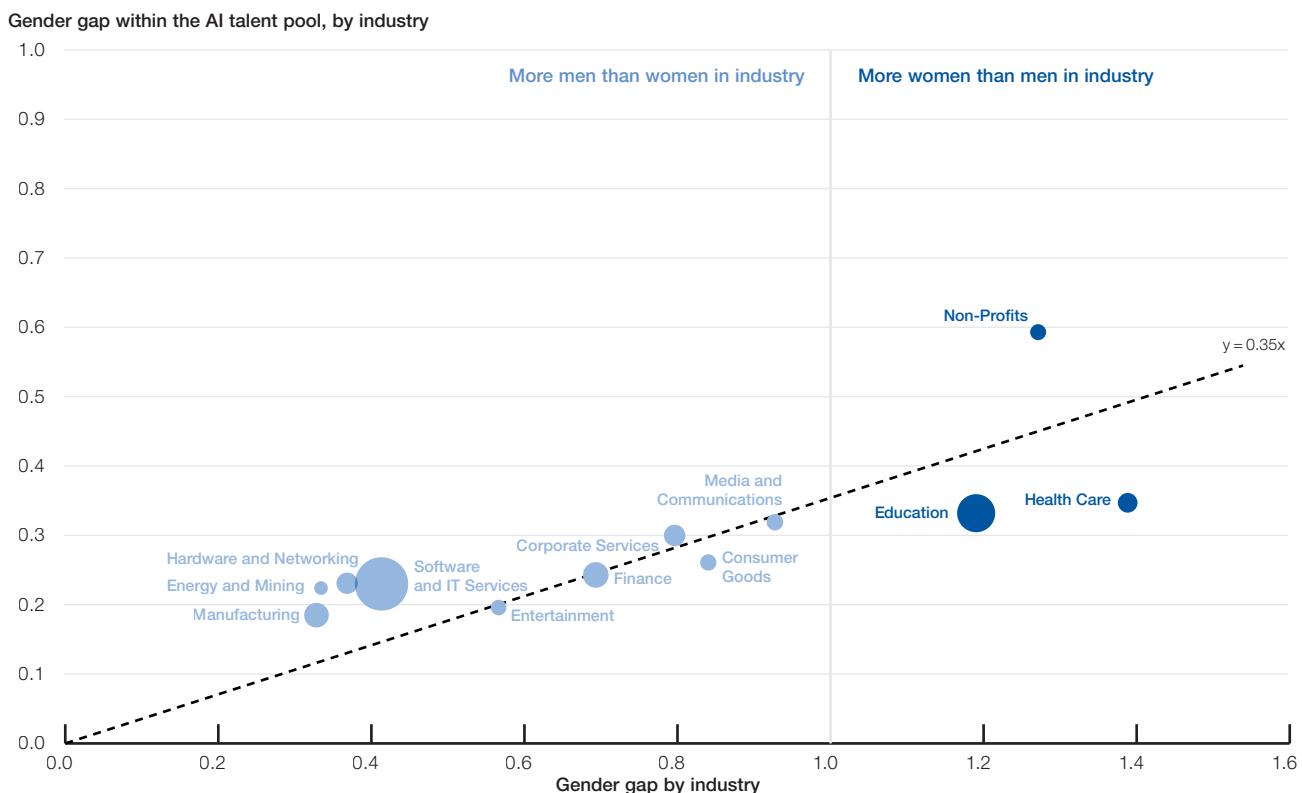
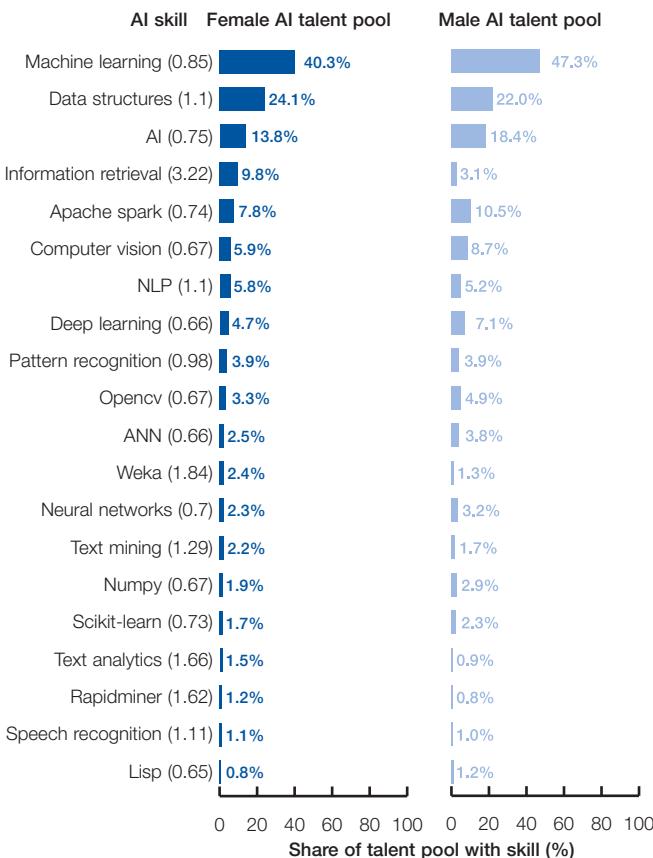


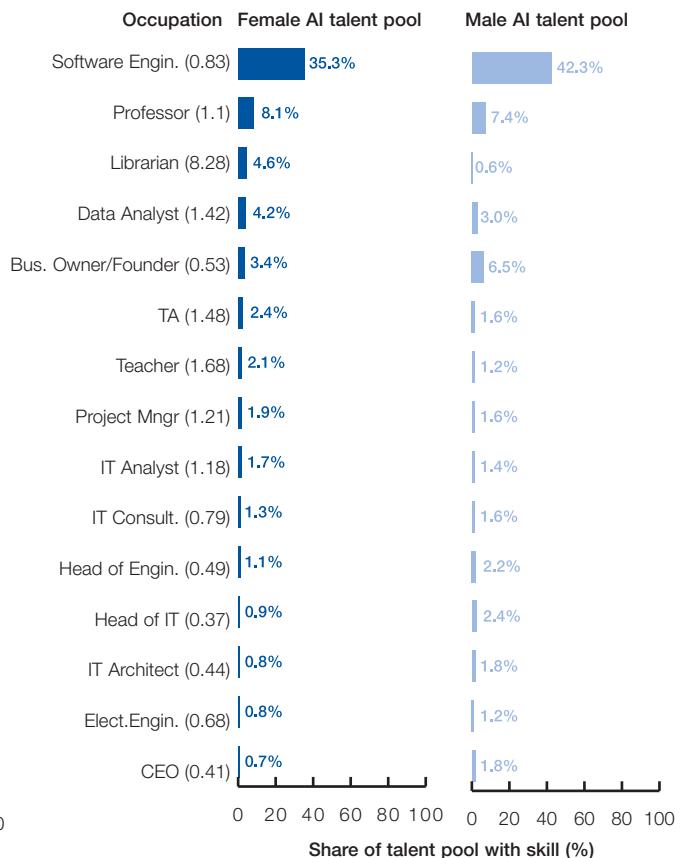
Figure 11A: Share of female and male AI talent pool, by AI skill



Source: LinkedIn.

Note: Gender gaps are indicated in parentheses in the y-axis labels and range from 0 (no women) to 1 (parity). AI = Artificial intelligence, NLP = Natural language processing, ANN = Artificial neural networks, TA = Teaching Assistant, CEO = Chief Executive Officer. ■ = female, □ = male.

Figure 11B: Share of LinkedIn members with AI skills, by occupation and gender



than men, namely Education, Non-Profits and Health Care. While industry gender gaps appear to contribute to AI talent pool gender gaps more broadly, the gaps within the AI talent pool are more significant, often as much as three times larger, and women are consistently outnumbered by their male counterparts irrespective of industry.

More granular analysis reveals that gender gaps are evident across the skills that AI professionals possess and the professions in which this talent pool is employed. Figures 11A and 11B examine in turn the female and male AI talent pool, according to two dimensions, skills and occupations. The data on the specializations of men and women who hold AI skills suggests that women are less likely to be positioned in senior roles and are less likely to gain expertise in a number of high-profile, emerging skills. Figure 11A examines the share of professionals who hold some of the top 20 AI-specialized skills within the female AI talent pool and within the male AI talent pool. Specialization across the female and male talent pools show some similar overarching trends—with machine learning and data structures leading the way as the most popular skills. Among female AI professionals, 40% of women have indicated that they have machine learning skills in contrast

to 47% of men AI professionals. However, a range of skills is more prominent among the female AI talent pool. In particular, information retrieval skills and skills in natural language processing and data structures are prevalent among female LinkedIn members. Several popular, emerging skills such as deep learning, neural networks and computer vision are less commonly found among female AI professionals than among male professionals.²⁴

Varying skill specializations also reflect the types of occupational roles that women and men are more likely to hold in the labour market. Figure 11A provides in-depth information about the share of men and the share of women who hold specific roles within both the male and female AI talent pools. Women with AI skills are more likely than men to be employed as data analysts, as well as in research, information management and teaching positions. For example, 4.2% of women in the female AI talent pool are employed as data analysts in contrast to 3.0% of men. Male AI professionals are better represented in roles such as software engineer, head of engineering, head of IT as well as business owner and chief executive officer—positions that are generally more lucrative and of a more senior level.

Such data demonstrates a persistent structural gender gap among AI professionals, with well differentiated career trajectories taken by men and women in today's labour market. The gender gaps evident within the AI talent pool reflect both the broader gender gaps within specializations in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) studies; gender gaps across industries; and gender gaps in the acquisition of emerging skills.²⁵ Such figures should act as an early warning system to industries looking to achieve gender parity, revealing the depth of possible future gender gaps if current trajectories continue unchecked. Today, the growth of new fields such as Artificial Intelligence across industries seems likely to entrench and deepen gender gaps across traditionally male industries such as Manufacturing, Hardware and Networking as well as Software and IT Services. It appears, too, that AI is set to widen gender gaps across traditionally female sectors such as Non-Profits, Health Care and Education. Effective reskilling interventions and tangible job transition pathways will be key to narrowing these emerging gender gaps and can pave the way to reversing such trends.

The patterns identified in this analysis reiterate a common concern: fewer women are currently engaged in the creation of Artificial Intelligence and other innovative technologies. The diversity—including gender diversity—of views among innovators is vital to ensuring the economic opportunities created by AI do not increase existing gender inequalities, and that new AI systems serve the needs of society at large. It is of critical importance to reverse these trajectories at this early stage of professional expansion for innovative sectors and ensure that Artificial Intelligence is a field that is inclusive by design. Additionally, low integration of women into the AI talent pool, even in industries and geographies where the base of IT talent has a relatively high composition of women, reduces the diversity dividend among applications of these skills and indicates a significant missed opportunity in a professional domain where there is already insufficient supply of adequately qualified labour.

Conclusion

The *Global Gender Gap Report 2018* provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of the global gender gap and of efforts and insights to close it. The Index offers a benchmarking tool to track progress and to reveal best practices across countries and subjects. This year the report finds that the gender gap has closed slightly since last year, yet it will still require 108 years to achieve full parity at the current pace.

The report also highlights wide performance variation across countries and underlying factors. The report's detailed Country Profiles and online Data Explorer tool—available on the report website (wef.ch/gggr18)—not only allow users to understand how close each country

has come to the equality benchmark in each of the four subindexes, 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 For some further discussion of this point see Hausmann, 2016.

2 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 the 2016 methodology change, please refer to that report edition's Appendix D.

- 3 For more information about the Executive Opinion Survey, see World Economic Forum, 2018a, Appendix C.
- 4 Beginning with last 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 and Wink, 2003.
- 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, 2005. 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 This is computed as the population-weighted average across the 149 countries assessed this year.
- 13 This does not include the President of Ethiopia, who took office after the 1 October cut-off date for inclusion in the Index.
- 14 This data point applies to the subset of 106 countries covered by the report since 2006. Scores are even lower when taking into account all the 149 countries covered this year.
- 15 The share of global female managers estimate is based on the ILO occupational definition OCU_ISCO08_1 and it has been computed comprising the subset of 108 countries for which 2014–2017 data is available. The 68% gender gap yet to close refers to the global population-average taking into account legislators, senior officials and managers for 144 countries with data not older than ten years.
- 16 This is based on the factor-weighted gender pay gap methodology in a subset of 64 countries. The standard average hourly pay gap stands at 16% in the 75 countries for which data is available. See ILO, 2018, https://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_650553/lang--en/index.htm.
- 17 Among the 106 economies tracked since 2006.
- 18 This value and all regional averages mentioned in the Performance by Region and Country section are computed as population-weighted averages for the sample of 149 countries included in the 2018 edition of the *Global Gender Gap Report*. The technical reader should note that a slightly different population-weighted constant sample of 108 countries consistently included in every edition of the *Global Gender Gap Report* between 2006 and 2018 is utilized in the Progress Over Time section.
- 19 See World Economic Forum, 2018b.
- 20 LinkedIn infers gender based on a member's first name. Members for whom we cannot infer a gender value with confidence have been removed from the analysis.
- 21 In the analysis below, members possessing one or several AI skills are referred to as AI professionals and a professional is said to have AI skills if they have listed at least one AI skills as part of their LinkedIn profile.
- 22 See Perisic, 2018.
- 23 Adoption of AI skills is determined by looking at the date each LinkedIn member added the first AI skill to their profile. Member counts are normalized for each gender on a 0-100 scale.
- 24 LinkedIn identified a set of 52 unique skills relevant to artificial intelligence and natural language processing tasks. The list of top skills is determined based on the most prevalent skills listed on LinkedIn member profiles.
- 25 See World Economic Forum, 2017c.

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Appendix A: Regional and Income Group Classifications

Table A1: Regional classifications, 2018

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	Iraq*		Nepal	Burundi	Finland
Indonesia	Bulgaria	Brazil	Israel		Pakistan	Cameroon	France
Japan	Croatia	Chile	Jordan		Sri Lanka	Cape Verde	Germany
Korea, Rep.	Czech Republic	Colombia	Kuwait			Chad	Greece
Lao PDR	Estonia	Costa Rica	Lebanon			Congo, Dem. Rep.*	Iceland
Malaysia	Georgia	Cuba	Mauritania			Côte d'Ivoire	Ireland
Mongolia	Hungary	Dominican Republic	Morocco			Eswatini	Italy
Myanmar	Kazakhstan	Ecuador	Oman*			Ethiopia	Luxembourg
New Zealand	Kyrgyz Republic	El Salvador	Qatar			Gambia, The	Malta
Philippines	Latvia	Guatemala	Saudi Arabia			Ghana	Netherlands
Singapore	Lithuania	Honduras	Syria			Guinea	Norway
Thailand	Macedonia, FYR	Jamaica	Tunisia			Kenya	Portugal
Timor-Leste	Moldova	Mexico	Turkey			Lesotho	Spain
Viet Nam	Montenegro	Nicaragua	United Arab Emirates			Liberia	Sweden
	Poland	Panama	Yemen			Madagascar	Switzerland
	Romania	Paraguay				Malawi	United Kingdom
	Russian Federation	Peru				Mali	
	Serbia	Suriname				Mauritius	
	Slovak Republic	Uruguay				Mozambique	
	Slovenia	Venezuela				Namibia	
	Tajikistan					Nigeria	
	Ukraine					Rwanda	
						Senegal	
						Sierra Leone*	
						South Africa	
						Tanzania	
						Togo*	
						Uganda	
						Zimbabwe	

* New countries in 2018

Appendix A: Regional and Income Group Classifications (cont'd.)

Table A2: Income group classifications, 2018

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

LOW INCOME (US\$995 OR LESS)	LOWER-MIDDLE INCOME (US\$996-3,895)	UPPER-MIDDLE INCOME (US\$3,896-12,055)	HIGH INCOME (US\$12,055 OR MORE)
Benin	Armenia	Albania	Australia
Burkina Faso	Bangladesh	Algeria	Austria
Burundi	Bhutan	Angola	Bahamas
Chad	Bolivia	Argentina	Bahrain
Congo, Dem. Rep.*	Cambodia	Azerbaijan	Barbados
Ethiopia	Cameroon	Belarus	Belgium
Gambia, The	Cape Verde	Belize	Brunei Darussalam
Guinea	Côte d'Ivoire	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Canada
Liberia	Egypt	Botswana	Chile
Madagascar	El Salvador	Brazil	Croatia
Malawi	Eswatini	Bulgaria	Cyprus
Mali	Ghana	China	Czech Republic
Mozambique	Guatemala	Colombia	Denmark
Nepal	Honduras	Costa Rica	Estonia
Rwanda	India	Cuba	Finland
Senegal	Indonesia	Dominican Republic	France
Sierra Leone*	Kenya	Ecuador	Germany
Tanzania	Kyrgyz Republic	Fiji	Greece
Togo*	Lao PDR	Georgia	Hungary
Uganda	Lesotho	Iran, Islamic Rep.	Iceland
Zimbabwe	Mauritania	Iraq*	Ireland
	Moldova	Jamaica	Israel
	Mongolia	Jordan	Italy
	Morocco	Kazakhstan	Japan
	Myanmar	Lebanon	Korea, Rep.
	Nicaragua	Macedonia, FYR	Kuwait
	Nigeria	Malaysia	Latvia
	Pakistan	Maldives	Lithuania
	Philippines	Mauritius	Luxembourg
	Sri Lanka	Mexico	Malta
	Syria	Montenegro	Netherlands
	Tajikistan	Namibia	New Zealand
	Timor-Leste	Panama	Norway
	Tunisia	Paraguay	Oman*
	Ukraine	Peru	Poland
	Viet Nam	Romania	Portugal
	Yemen	Russian Federation	Qatar
		Serbia	Saudi Arabia
		South Africa	Singapore
		Suriname	Slovak Republic
		Thailand	Slovenia
		Turkey	Spain
		Venezuela	Sweden
			Switzerland
			United Arab Emirates
			United Kingdom
			United States
			Uruguay

Note: Classification corresponds to the World Bank's income classification based on gross national income per capita, for fiscal year 2019.

* New countries in 2018

Part 2

Country Profiles

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

The *Global Gender Gap Report 2018* is complemented by a digital portal, which provides detailed Country Profiles of all 149 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 wef.ch/gggr18. In addition, static PDF versions of all Country Profiles are available on the report website and featured in Part 2 of the report.

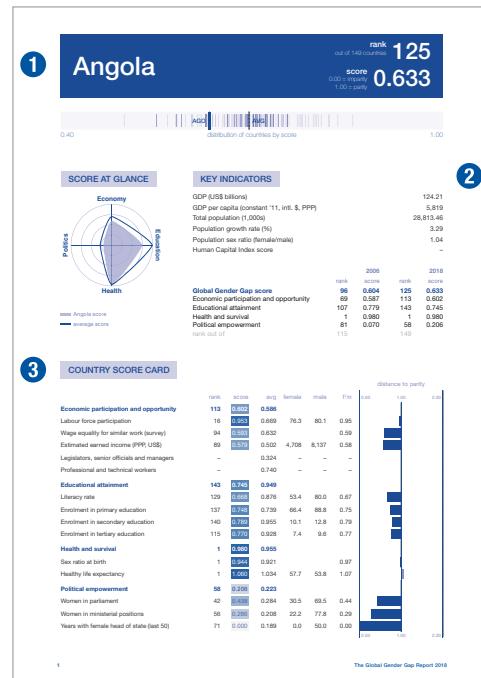
While these various ways and formats of accessing the report's data contain exactly the same information, it is our intention to make this information useful to the widest possible audience by meeting the needs of different groups of readers and stakeholders. This **User's Guide** aims to provide an intuitive overview of the various means of exploring and interpreting the *Global Gender Gap Report 2018* data, for the specialist and generalist reader alike.

Country Profiles

Country Profiles are available on the online Data Explorer (available at wef.ch/gggr18) 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 2018 rank out of the 149 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 149 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 2018*, 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 149 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 wef.ch/gggr18) 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 **Overview of Indicators** section below.

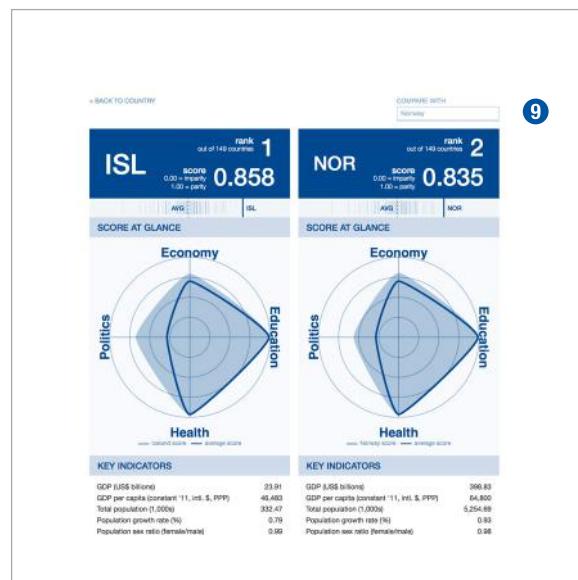
Data Explorer Online Features

A number of additional features may be accessed in the online Data Explorer (available at wef.ch/gggr18). 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 selections 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 **Construction of the Index** section 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, 2017 or latest available data (accessed October 2018).
- **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, 2017 or latest available data (accessed October 2018).
- **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 October 2018).
- **Population growth rate (annual percentage).** Annual population growth rate is the yearly increase in a country's population, 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 October 2018).
- **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 October 2018).
- **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 2018 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, 2017 or latest available data* (accessed October 2018).
- **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, 2017–2018*.
- **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 in year 2017 or most recent data point available. 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*, 2017 or latest available data (accessed October 2018).
- **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*, 2017 or latest available data (accessed October 2018).

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*, 2017 or latest available data (accessed October 2018). 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 primary education. Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2017 or latest available data (accessed October 2018).
- **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*, 2017 or latest available data (accessed October 2018).

- **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*, 2017 or latest available data (accessed October 2018).

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 October 2018).
- **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, 2017 or latest available data (accessed October 2018).

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 October 2018.
- **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 2018.

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 are 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. This year's edition of the *Gender Gap Report* re-produces 2017's editions statistics for this section. Newly updated figures for these indicators can be found at the original source indicated for each variable.

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 employee 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).** Measure 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.** Refer 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.** Refer 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**. Refer 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).

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).
- **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).

- **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

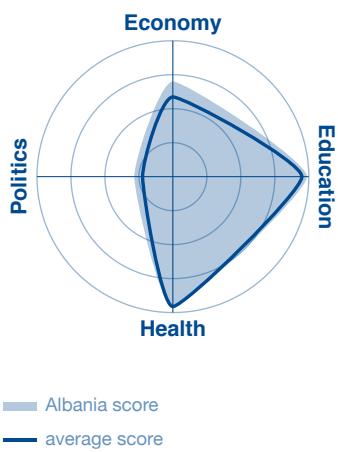
Country	Page	Country	Page	Country	Page	Country	Page
Albania	54	Cyprus	130	Lao PDR.....	206	Qatar.....	282
Algeria.....	56	Czech Republic	132	Latvia	208	Romania.....	284
Angola.....	58	Denmark	134	Lebanon.....	210	Russian Federation.....	286
Argentina.....	60	Dominican Republic.....	136	Lesotho.....	212	Rwanda.....	288
Armenia.....	62	Ecuador.....	138	Liberia.....	214	Saudi Arabia.....	290
Australia	64	Egypt.....	140	Lithuania.....	216	Senegal	292
Austria.....	66	El Salvador.....	142	Luxembourg.....	218	Serbia.....	294
Azerbaijan.....	68	Estonia	144	Macedonia, FYR.....	220	Sierra Leone.....	296
Bahamas	70	Eswatini.....	146	Madagascar	222	Singapore.....	298
Bahrain.....	72	Ethiopia	148	Malawi.....	224	Slovak Republic.....	300
Bangladesh	74	Fiji.....	150	Malaysia	226	Slovenia.....	302
Barbados	76	Finland	152	Maldives	228	South Africa.....	304
Belarus	78	France	154	Mali	230	Spain.....	306
Belgium	80	Gambia, The.....	156	Malta	232	Sri Lanka.....	308
Belize	82	Georgia	158	Mauritania.....	234	Suriname.....	310
Benin.....	84	Germany	160	Mauritius.....	236	Sweden.....	312
Bhutan	86	Ghana	162	Mexico	238	Switzerland.....	314
Bolivia.....	88	Greece	164	Moldova	240	Syria.....	316
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	90	Guatemala.....	166	Mongolia	242	Tajikistan.....	318
Botswana	92	Guinea.....	168	Montenegro.....	244	Tanzania	320
Brazil	94	Honduras	170	Morocco	246	Thailand.....	322
Brunei Darussalam	96	Hungary	172	Mozambique	248	Timor-Leste	324
Bulgaria.....	98	Iceland	174	Myanmar	250	Togo	326
Burkina Faso	100	India	176	Namibia	252	Tunisia	328
Burundi	102	Indonesia	178	Nepal.....	254	Turkey	330
Cambodia	104	Iran, Islamic Rep.....	180	Netherlands	256	Uganda	332
Cameroon	106	Iraq.....	182	New Zealand	258	Ukraine	334
Canada	108	Ireland	184	Nicaragua	260	United Arab Emirates	336
Cape Verde	110	Israel	186	Nigeria	262	United Kingdom	338
Chad	112	Italy	188	Norway	264	United States	340
Chile	114	Jamaica	190	Oman	266	Uruguay	342
China.....	116	Japan	192	Pakistan	268	Venezuela	344
Colombia	118	Jordan	194	Panama	270	Viet Nam	346
Congo, Dem. Rep.	120	Kazakhstan	196	Paraguay	272	Yemen	348
Costa Rica	122	Kenya	198	Peru	274	Zimbabwe	350
Côte d'Ivoire	124	Korea, Rep.	200	Philippines	276		
Croatia	126	Kuwait	202	Poland	278		
Cuba	128	Kyrgyz Republic	204	Portugal	280		

Albania

rank
out of 149 countries **34**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.734**



SCORE AT GLANCE

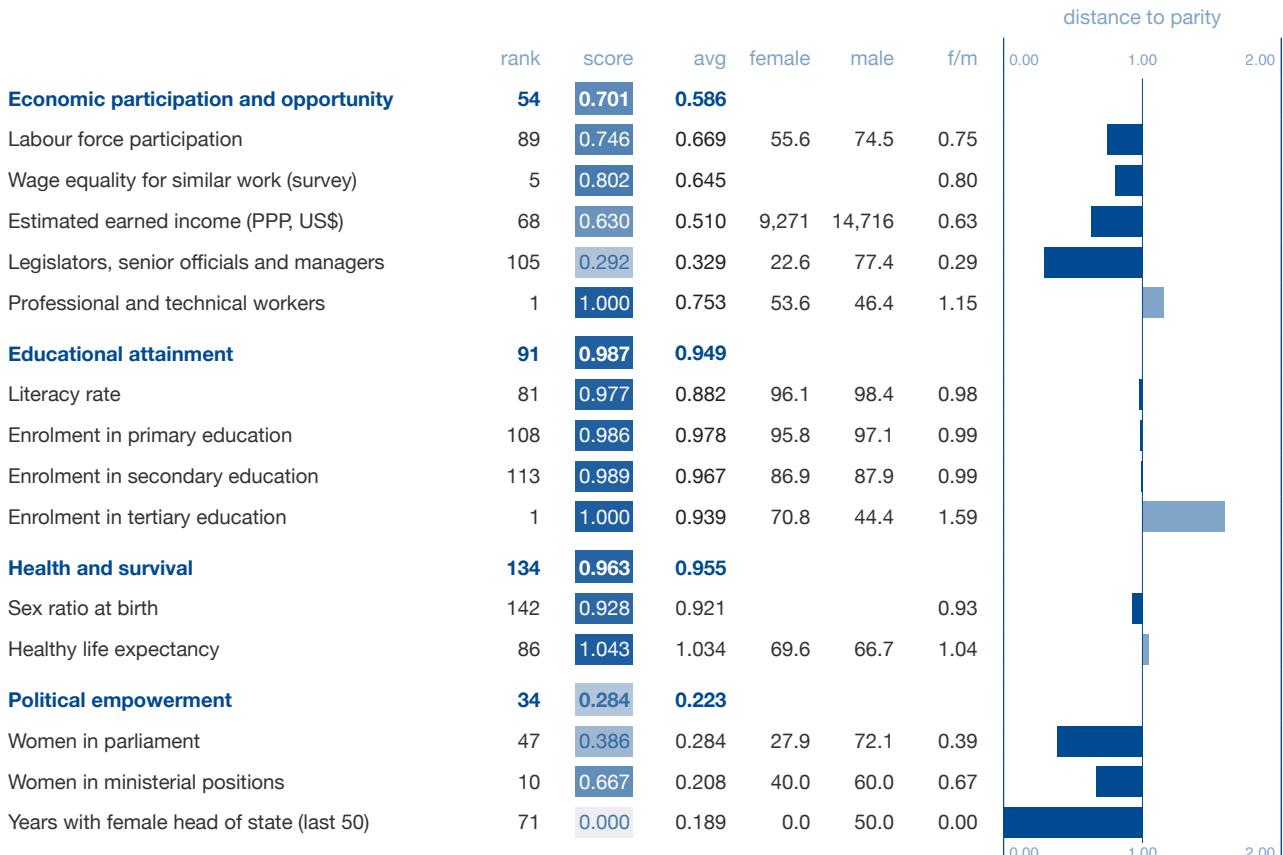


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	13.04
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	11,803
Total population (1,000s)	2,926.35
Population growth rate (%)	0.14
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human Capital Index score	58.22

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	61	0.661	34	0.734
Economic participation and opportunity	38	0.661	54	0.701
Educational attainment	58	0.989	91	0.987
Health and survival	110	0.955	134	0.963
Political empowerment	105	0.038	34	0.284
rank out of	115		149	

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	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				
Year women received right to vote			1920	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			97	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	3.0	6.8	0.45
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	12.8	9.7	1.32
Election list quotas for women, national			30	Business, Admin. and Law	26.9	33.5	0.80
Election list quotas for women, local			30	Education	15.0	6.7	2.23
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.0	12.7	0.40
Seats held in upper house	7.0	93.0	0.08	Health and Welfare	17.4	9.8	1.78
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	3.8	7.1	0.54
Average length of single life	25.1	29.2	0.86	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	6.0	4.0	1.52
Proportion married by age 25	37.5	9.8	3.83	Services	1.8	4.1	0.43
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	8.6	5.7	1.51
Average number of children per woman			1.71	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			13.00	Mortality, children under age 5	0.3	0.4	¹ 0.75
Potential support ratio			5	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	8.7	11.4	¹ 0.77
Total dependency ratio			44	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.0	0.1	¹ 0.60
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.2	0.5	¹ 0.34
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.31
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 29
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			31.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.30
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			66.80

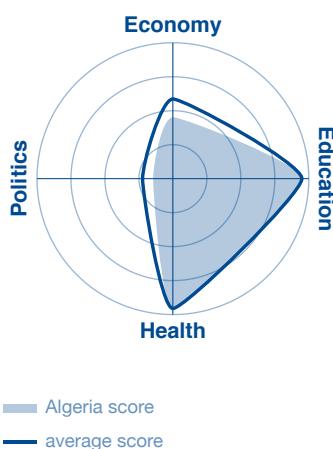
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Algeria

rank
out of 149 countries **128**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.629**



SCORE AT GLANCE

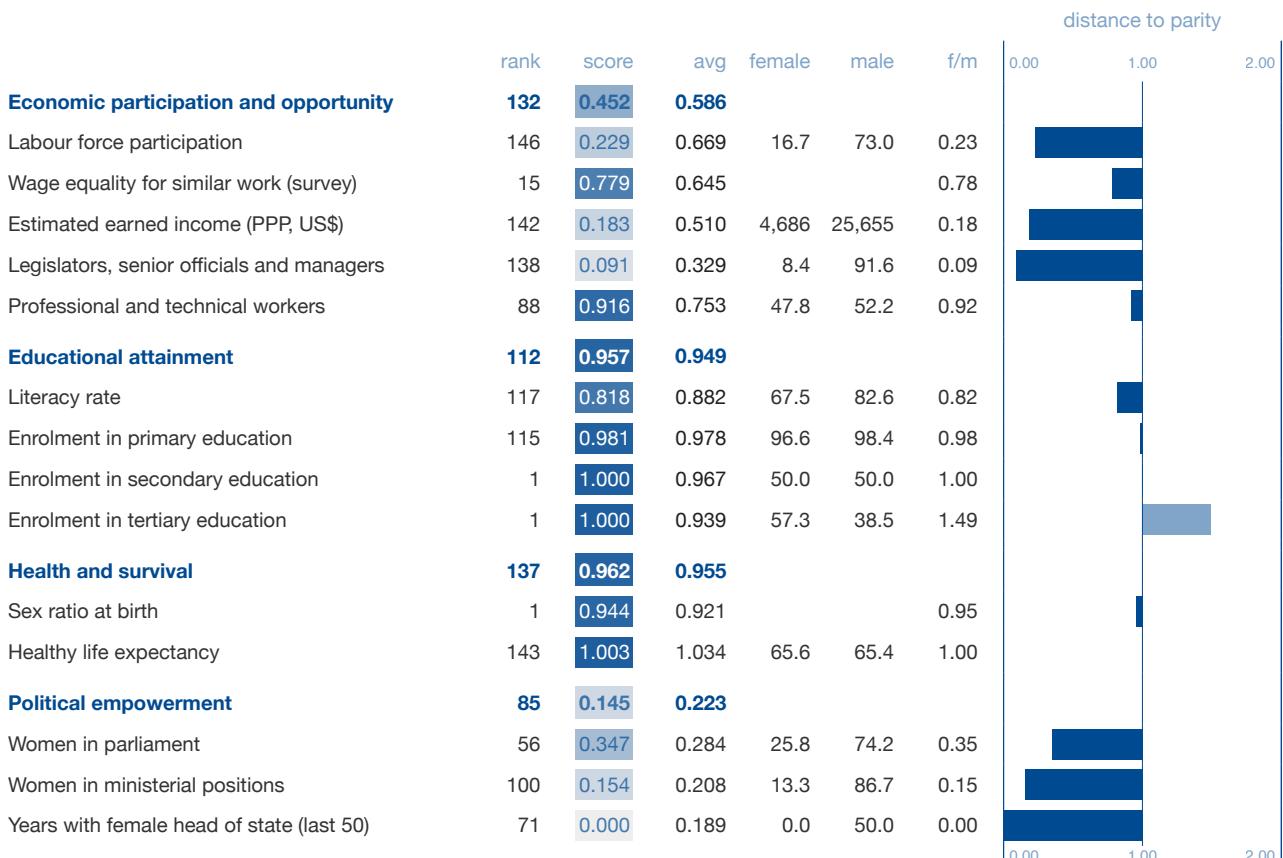


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	170.37
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	13,914
Total population (1,000s)	40,606.05
Population growth rate (%)	1.70
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human Capital Index score	51.51

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	97	0.602	128	0.629
Economic participation and opportunity	103	0.443	132	0.452
Educational attainment	84	0.944	112	0.957
Health and survival	78	0.971	137	0.962
Political empowerment	98	0.049	85	0.145
rank out of	115		149	

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	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				
Year women received right to vote			1962	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			55	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.7	1.5	1.15
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	28.5	14.0	2.04
Election list quotas for women, national			50	Business, Admin. and Law	19.6	22.2	0.88
Election list quotas for women, local			35	Education	2.3	1.2	2.00
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	10.9	27.8	0.39
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	3.6	3.6	0.99
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.4	3.7	0.64
Average length of single life	29.1	32.9	0.88	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	13.4	7.4	1.81
Proportion married by age 25	22.1	2.0	11.18	Services	0.7	2.7	0.26
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	15.9	10.7	1.49
Average number of children per woman			2.78	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			10.00	Mortality, children under age 5	11.3	13.0	¹ 0.87
Potential support ratio			11	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	68.6	75.5	¹ 0.91
Total dependency ratio			54	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	3.0	4.8	¹ 0.63
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, accidental injuries	4.7	12.0	¹ 0.39
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.6	2.5	¹ 0.23
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 140
				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			96.60
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			67.30

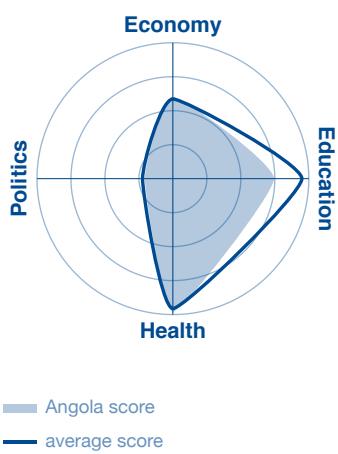
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Angola

rank
out of 149 countries **125**
score
0.00 = impartiality
1.00 = parity **0.633**



SCORE AT GLANCE

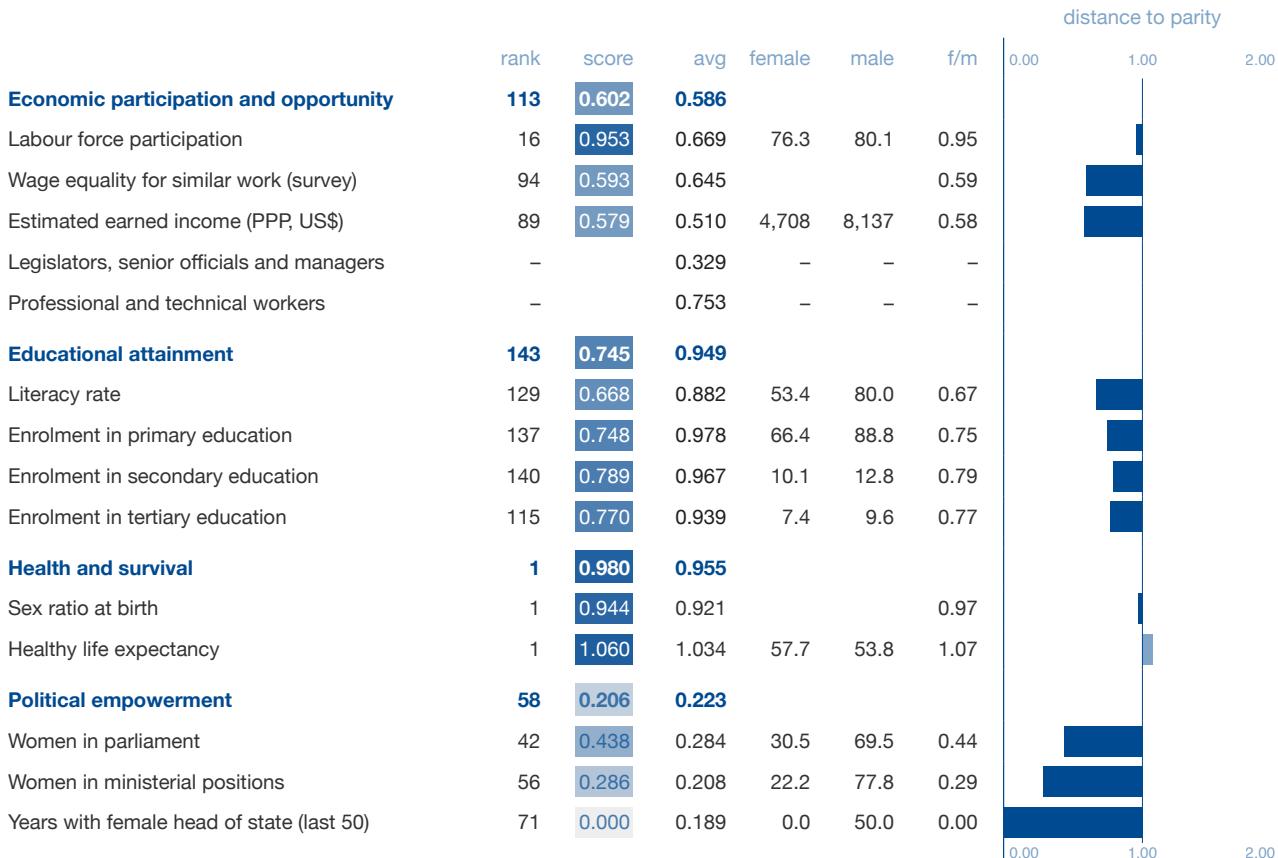


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	124.21
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	5,819
Total population (1,000s)	28,813.46
Population growth rate (%)	3.29
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.04
Human Capital Index score	-

		2006	2018
	rank	score	rank
Global Gender Gap score	96	0.604	125
Economic participation and opportunity	69	0.587	113
Educational attainment	107	0.779	143
Health and survival	1	0.980	1
Political empowerment	81	0.070	58
rank out of	115		149

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



0.633 / 125 AGO

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
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			78.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			47.30
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

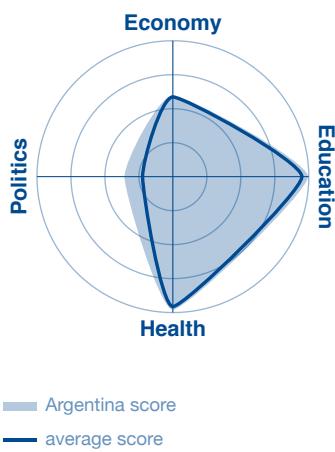
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Argentina

rank
out of 149 countries **36**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.733**



SCORE AT GLANCE

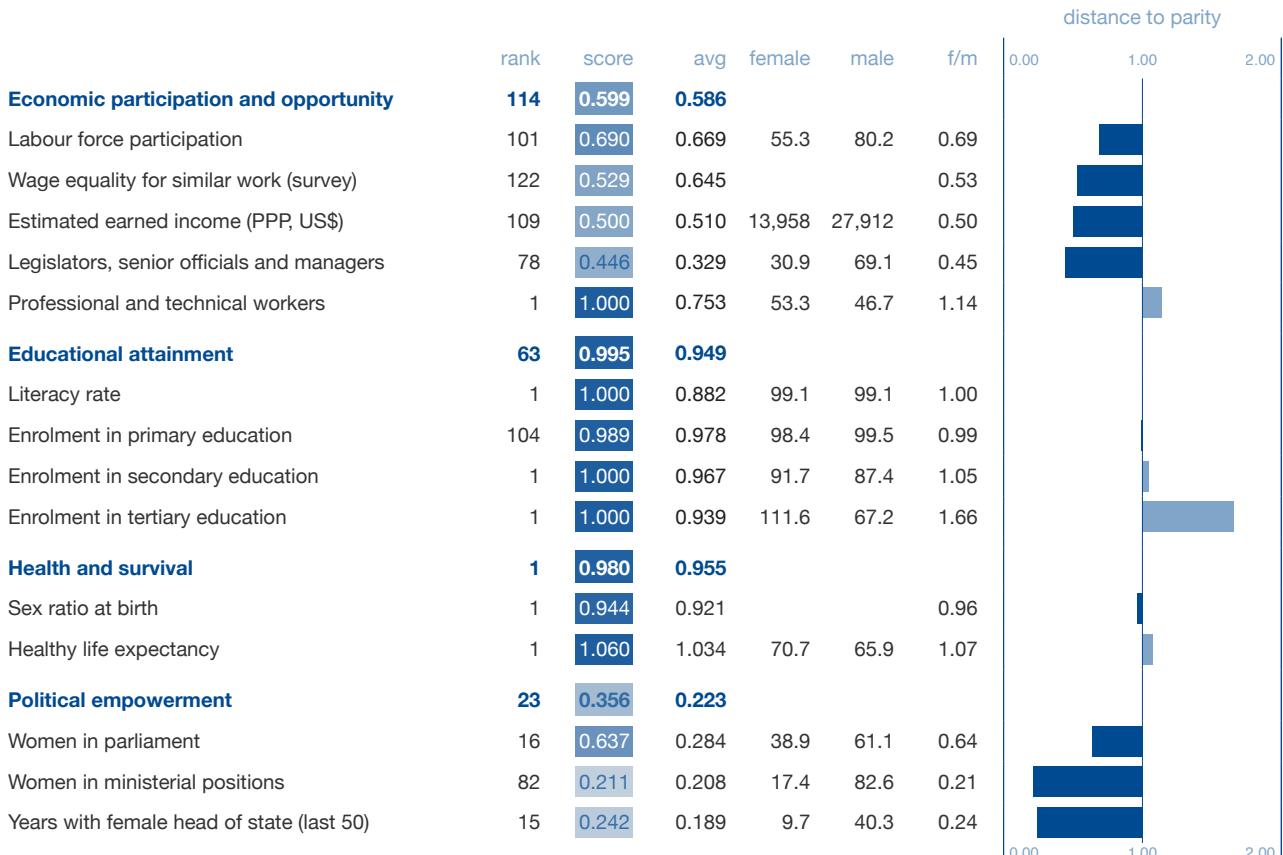


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	637.59
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	18,934
Total population (1,000s)	43,847.43
Population growth rate (%)	0.95
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.04
Human Capital Index score	64.34

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	41	0.683	36	0.733
Economic participation and opportunity	82	0.551	114	0.599
Educational attainment	29	0.997	63	0.995
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	23	0.204	23	0.356
rank out of	115		149	

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
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	35.4	37.8	0.94
Hold an account at a financial institution	50.9	49.5	1.03	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	23.1	11.8	1.96
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	9.3	9.4	0.99
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.)	5.6	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	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			6.00	Mortality, children under age 5	4.2	5.3	¹ 0.79
Potential support ratio			6	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	132.0	134.6	¹ 0.98
Total dependency ratio			57	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.9	3.7	¹ 0.51
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	5.0	10.3	¹ 0.49
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	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

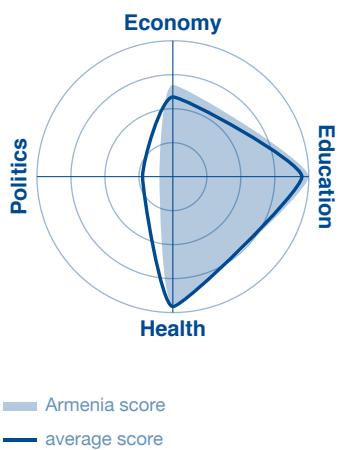
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Armenia

rank
out of 149 countries **98**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.678**



SCORE AT GLANCE

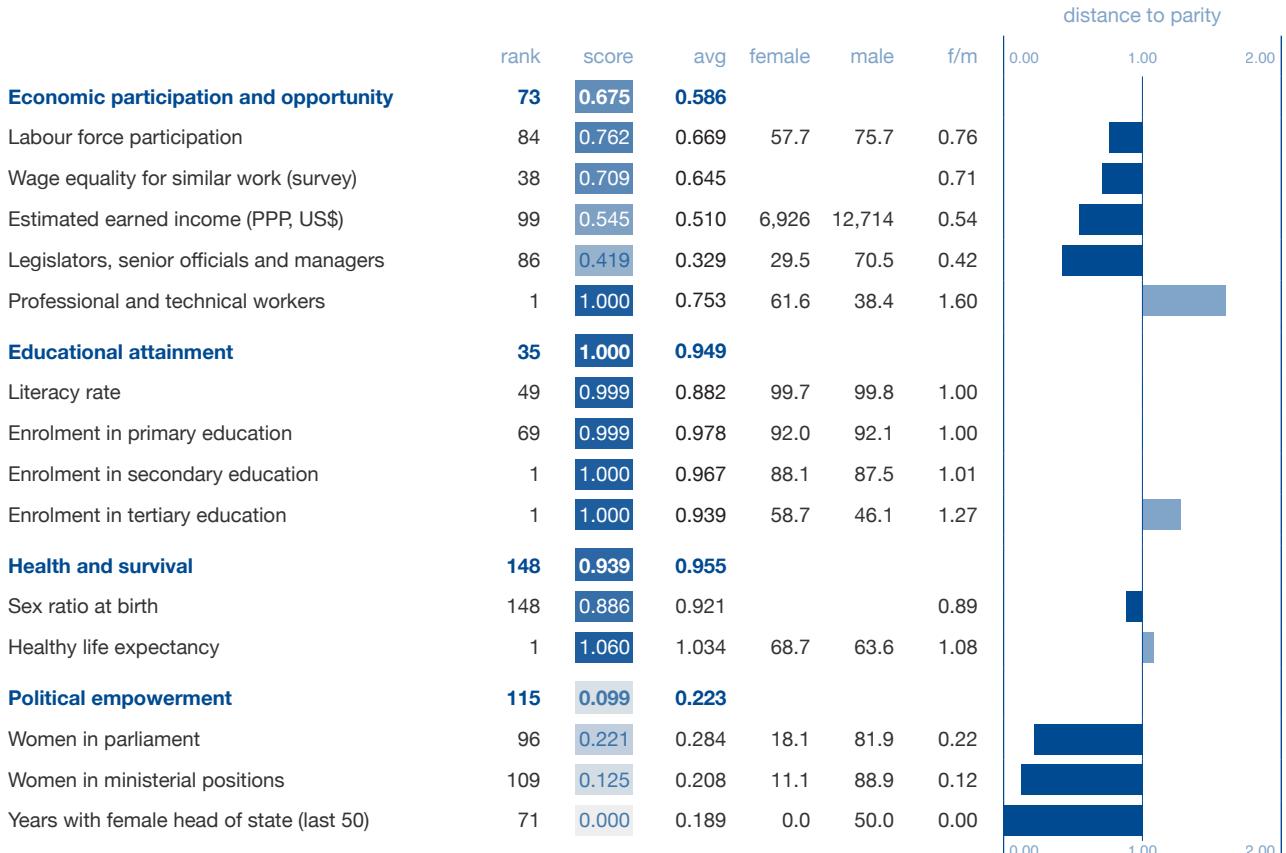


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	11.54
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	8,788
Total population (1,000s)	2,924.82
Population growth rate (%)	0.16
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.13
Human Capital Index score	64.46

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2018
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	98	0.678
Educational attainment	—	—	73	0.675
Health and survival	—	—	35	1.000
Political empowerment	—	—	148	0.939
rank out of		115		149

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	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	–	–	–				
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	3.7	3.5	1.08
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.68	Primary education attainment, adults	99.3	99.6	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	–	–	–	Primary education attainment, 25-54	99.9	99.8	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.34	Primary education attainment, 65+	99.2	99.7	1.00
Firms with female top managers			0.24	Out-of-school youth	11.3	26.4	0.43
Employers	0.3	4.4	0.08	Secondary education attainment, adults	92.0	91.6	1.00
R&D personnel	–	–	–	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	98.9	97.8	1.01
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	85.9	88.1	0.97
Hold an account at a financial institution	14.3	20.7	0.69	Tertiary education attainment, adults	27.0	27.7	0.97
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	28.6	24.2	1.18
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	18.7	22.8	0.82
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	0.2	0.5	0.49
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	53.0	56.6	0.94
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	79.5	119.2	0.67				
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	2.3	5.7	0.41
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	28.0	22.8	1.23
Election list quotas for women, national			20	Business, Admin. and Law	16.7	21.0	0.80
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	21.8	7.1	3.07
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	4.1	16.2	0.26
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Health and Welfare	16.6	8.1	2.06
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.8	2.3	0.35
Average length of single life	24.6	28.3	0.87	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	5.1	7.7	0.66
Proportion married by age 25	41.3	13.5	3.06	Services	0.5	4.1	0.11
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	1.0	0.3	2.87
Average number of children per woman			1.61	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			14.00	Mortality, children under age 5	0.2	0.3	¹ 0.70
Potential support ratio			6	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	14.2	13.1	¹ 1.08
Total dependency ratio			45	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.41
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.3	0.6	¹ 0.41
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.2	¹ 0.30
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 25
				Legislation on domestic violence			no
				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			92.80

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

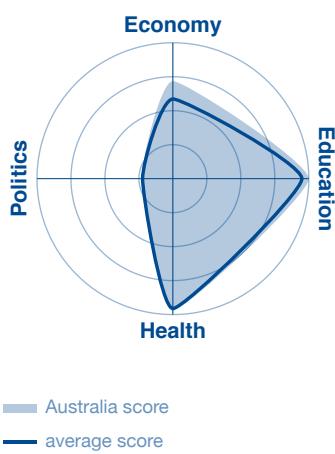
Australia

rank
out of 149 countries **39**

score
= impartiality
00 = parity **0.730**



SCORE AT GLANCE

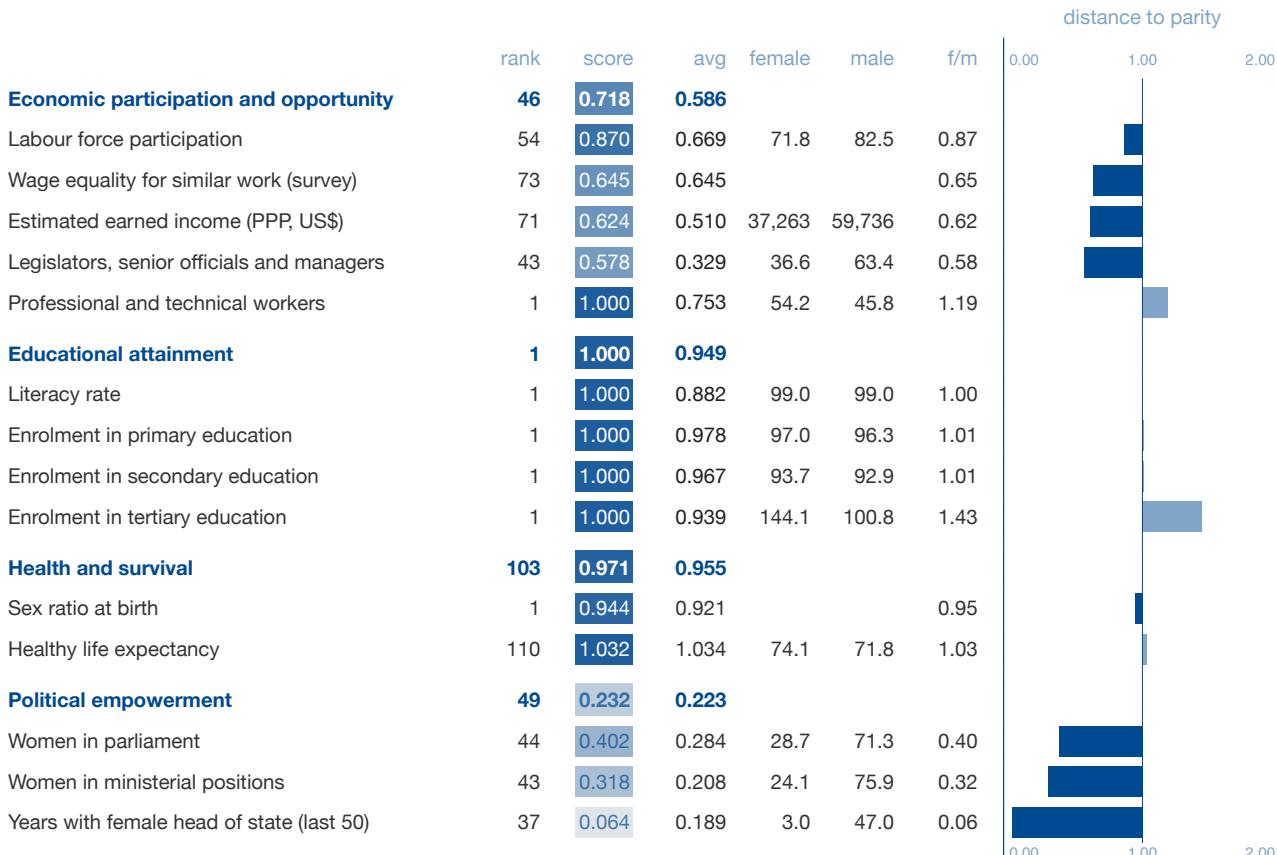


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	1,323.42
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	44,649
Total population (1,000s)	24,125.85
Population growth rate (%)	1.32
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	71.56

		2006	2018
	rank	score	rank
Global Gender Gap score	15	0.716	39
Economic participation and opportunity	12	0.726	46
Educational attainment	1	1.000	1
Health and survival	57	0.976	103
Political empowerment	32	0.163	49
rank out of	115		149

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)			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
				Mortality, childbirth	–	–	1 6
				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			99.30
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			85.00

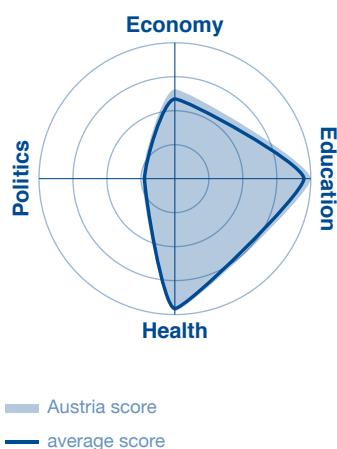
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Austria

rank
out of 149 countries **53**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.718**



SCORE AT GLANCE

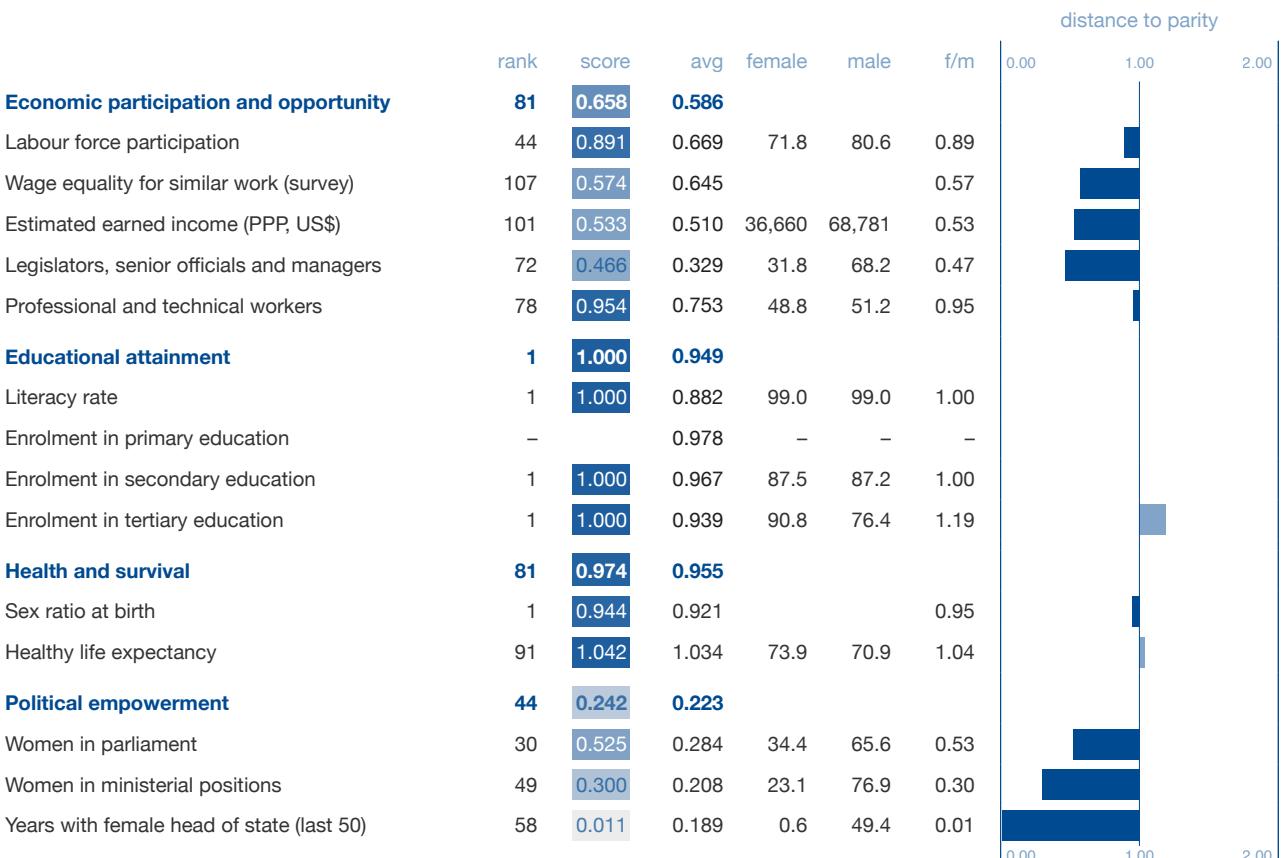


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	416.60
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	45,437
Total population (1,000s)	8,712.14
Population growth rate (%)	0.23
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.04
Human Capital Index score	73.29

Global Gender Gap score			rank out of	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	27	0.699	53	0.718
Economic participation and opportunity	81	0.553	81	0.658
Educational attainment	68	0.980	1	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	81	0.974
Political empowerment	14	0.282	44	0.242
rank out of	115		149	

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	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	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.4	1.9	0.75
Year women received right to vote			1918	Arts and Humanities	11.1	6.5	1.71
Years since any women received voting rights			99	Business, Admin. and Law	22.4	20.7	1.08
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Education	18.8	5.1	3.69
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	7.5	34.8	0.22
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Health and Welfare	8.3	4.6	1.83
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.0	7.8	0.13
Seats held in upper house	41.7	58.3	0.71	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.9	6.4	0.76
Family	female	male	value	Services	6.0	4.1	1.46
Average length of single life	27.1	29.8	0.91	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	11.8	8.1	1.46
Proportion married by age 25	25.6	13.0	1.98	Health	female	male	value
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.78
Average number of children per woman			1.49	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	38.4	33.8	¹ 1.14
Women's unmet demand for family planning			–	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.2	0.2	¹ 0.99
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.3	1.7	¹ 0.80
Total dependency ratio			50	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.4	1.1	¹ 0.34
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, childbirth	1	4	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	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			98.50
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			–

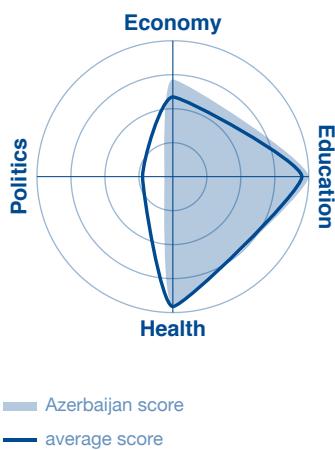
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Azerbaijan

rank
out of 149 countries **97**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.680**



SCORE AT GLANCE

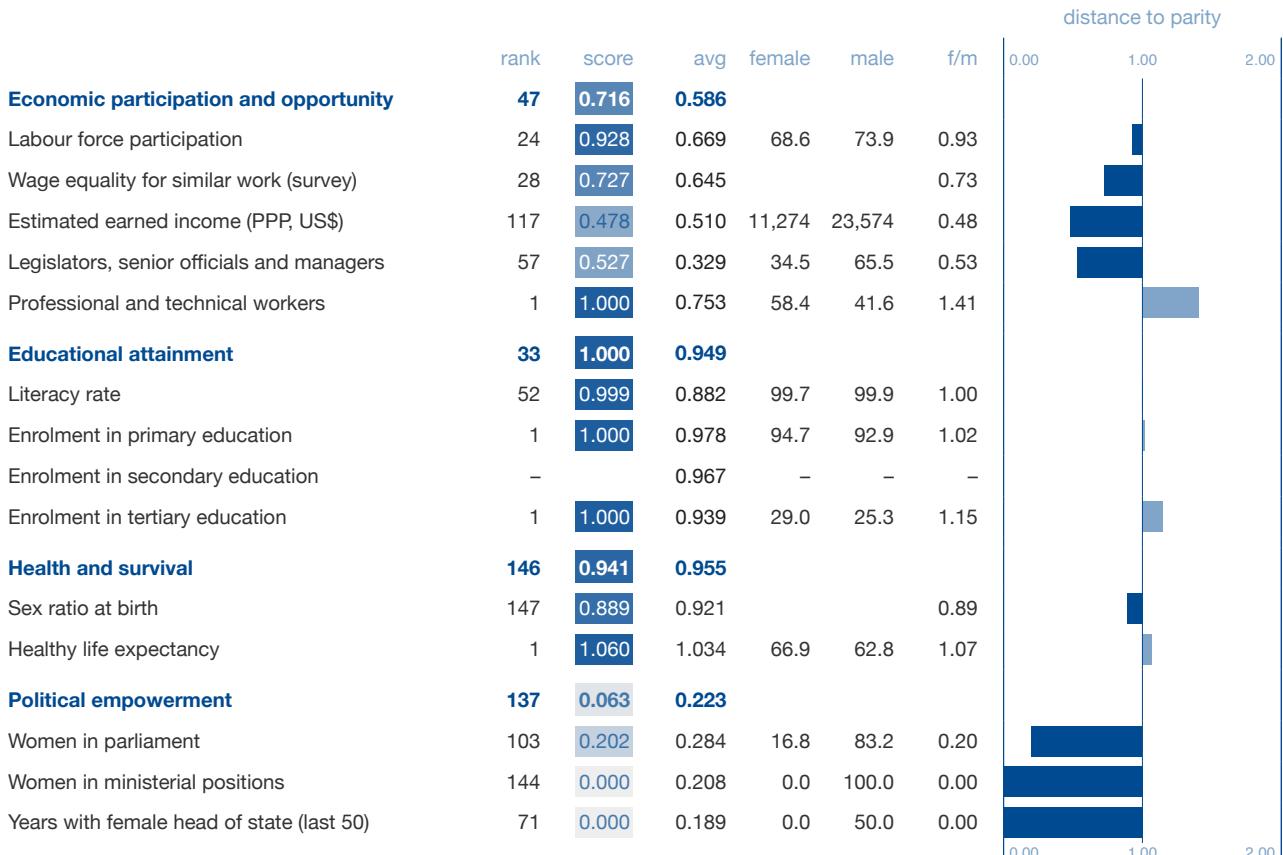


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	40.75
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	15,847
Total population (1,000s)	9,725.38
Population growth rate (%)	1.01
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	-

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	-	-	97	0.680
Economic participation and opportunity	-	-	47	0.716
Educational attainment	-	-	33	1.000
Health and survival	-	-	146	0.941
Political empowerment	-	-	137	0.063
rank out of	115		149	

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	Out-of-school youth	–	–	–
Employers	10.7	26.0	0.41	Secondary education attainment, adults	85.4	92.3	0.93
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	25.9	32.6	0.79	Tertiary education attainment, adults	12.6	19.1	0.66
Women's access to financial services			part	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	0.0	0.0	–
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	–	–	–
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.3	0.6	0.50				
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	1.0	1.8	0.57
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	11.5	6.2	1.87
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Business, Admin. and Law	16.5	29.0	0.57
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	39.6	9.1	4.35
Voluntary political party quotas			–	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	6.8	26.2	0.26
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Health and Welfare	7.8	3.9	2.01
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.8	6.2	0.45
Average length of single life	24.3	28.2	0.86	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	5.1	3.2	1.60
Proportion married by age 25	46.0	15.4	2.98	Services	1.7	7.5	0.22
Mean age of women at birth of first child			26	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	6.7	6.9	0.97
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

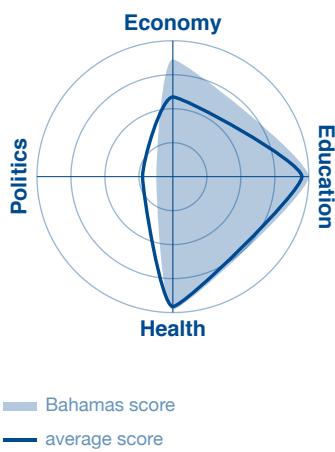
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Bahamas

rank
out of 149 countries **30**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.741**



SCORE AT GLANCE

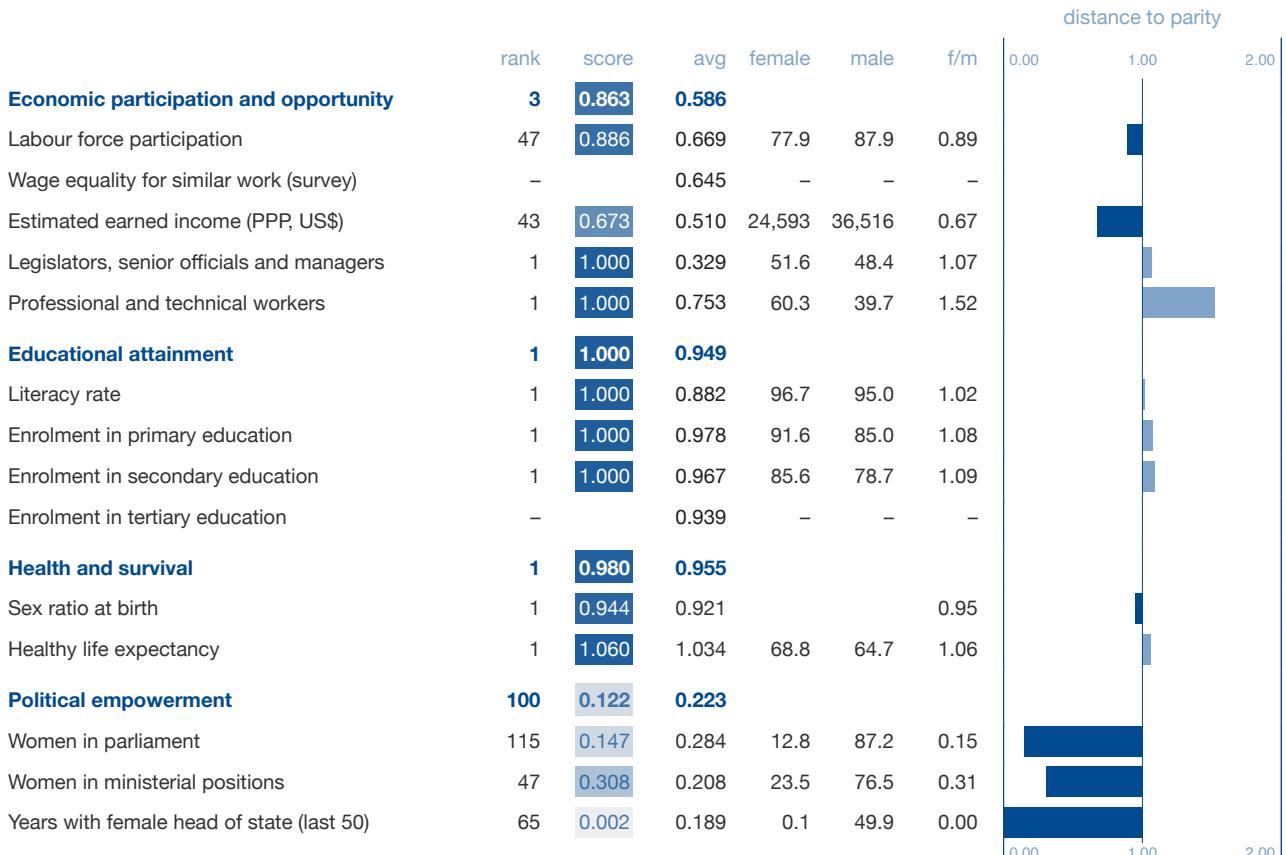


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	12.16
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	27,718
Total population (1,000s)	391.23
Population growth rate (%)	1.02
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.04
Human Capital Index score	-

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	-	-	30	0.741
Economic participation and opportunity	-	-	3	0.863
Educational attainment	-	-	1	1.000
Health and survival	-	-	1	0.980
Political empowerment	-	-	100	0.122
rank out of	115		149	

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	-	-	-				
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	1.0	6.5	0.16
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² -	Primary education attainment, adults	95.3	94.9	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	99.4	99.2	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			1.40	Primary education attainment, 65+	97.9	97.2	1.01
Firms with female top managers			0.50	Out-of-school youth	6.4	10.0	0.64
Employers	-	0.2	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	82.5	81.2	1.02
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	95.8	95.6	1.00
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	78.7	78.6	1.00
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, adults	17.5	12.7	1.38
Women's access to financial services			-	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	30.0	19.4	1.54
Inheritance rights for daughters			-	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	16.0	18.4	0.87
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			-	PhD graduates	0.4	0.5	0.74
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			1961	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			56	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			1	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	27.9	30.6	0.91	Services	-	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	17.9	8.8	2.04	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29				
Average number of children per woman			1.77	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, children under age 5	0.0	0.0	¹ 0.82
Potential support ratio			8	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	0.9	1.0	¹ 0.90
Total dependency ratio			41	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.56
Parity of parental rights in marriage			-	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.0	0.1	¹ 0.35
Parity of parental rights after divorce			-	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.1	¹ 0.19
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 80
				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			98.00
				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)

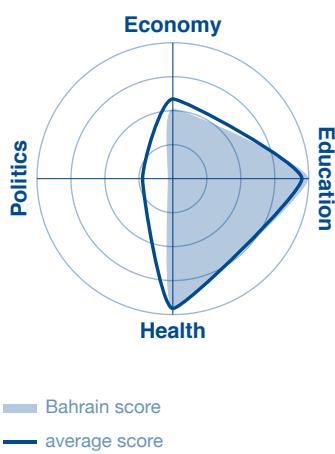
Bahrain

rank
out of 149 countries **132**

score
0.00 = impartiality
1.00 = parity **0.627**



SCORE AT GLANCE

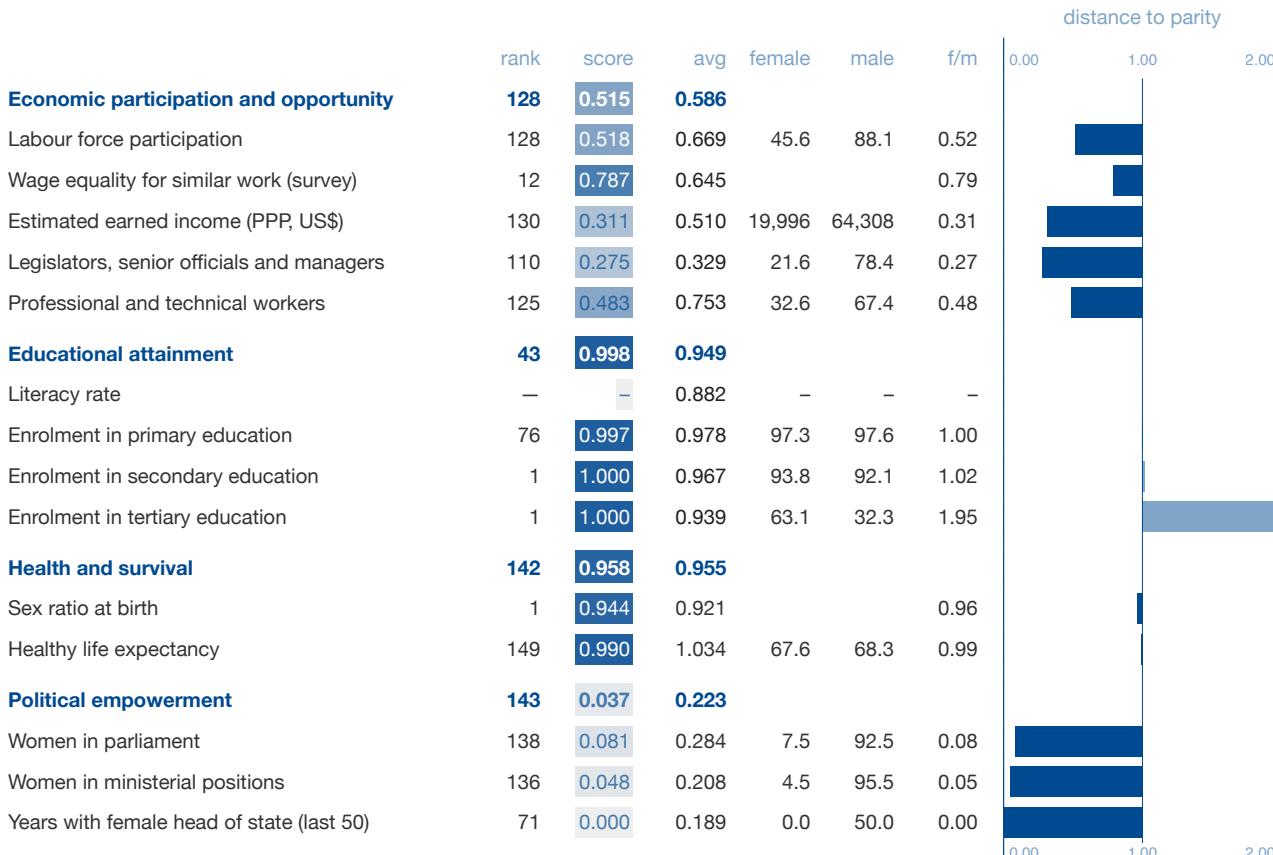


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	35.31
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	43,291
Total population (1,000s)	1,425.17
Population growth rate (%)	4.74
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.61
Human Capital Index score	64.98

		2006	2018
	rank	score	rank
Global Gender Gap score	102	0.589	132
Economic participation and opportunity	111	0.383	128
Educational attainment	54	0.989	43
Health and survival	104	0.962	142
Political empowerment	110	0.024	143
rank out of	115		149

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				
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	1.5	2.5	0.62
Advancement of women to leadership roles			2 0.75	Primary education attainment, adults	63.9	70.5	0.91
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	97.3	99.0	0.98
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Primary education attainment, 65+	39.6	79.4	0.50
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	7.0	10.5	0.67
Employers	2.2	0.4	5.27	Secondary education attainment, adults	45.2	40.6	1.11
R&D personnel	42.2	57.8	0.73	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	84.9	81.9	1.04
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	15.7	51.4	0.31
Hold an account at a financial institution	66.7	90.2	0.74	Tertiary education attainment, adults	10.8	8.8	1.23
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	19.6	14.7	1.33
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	3.6	15.3	0.23
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.1	0.2	0.59
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	98.2	94.6	1.04
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.3	0.2	1.45				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1973	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			44	Arts and Humanities	6.0	1.5	3.91
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	57.7	53.3	1.08
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	5.8	3.7	1.59
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.7	18.8	0.30
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Health and Welfare	8.2	5.4	1.51
Seats held in upper house	40.8	59.2	0.69	Information and Comm. Technologies	5.1	8.2	0.62
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	2.4	0.8	3.01
Average length of single life	26.3	30.0	0.88	Services	2.9	1.5	1.94
Proportion married by age 25	34.9	13.5	2.59	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	5.2	5.2	1.01
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			2.03	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.1	1 0.88
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	1.1	1.6	1 0.73
Potential support ratio			33	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.0	0.0	1 0.40
Total dependency ratio			29	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.0	0.2	1 0.23
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.1	1 0.17
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no	Mortality, childbirth			1 15
				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			100.00

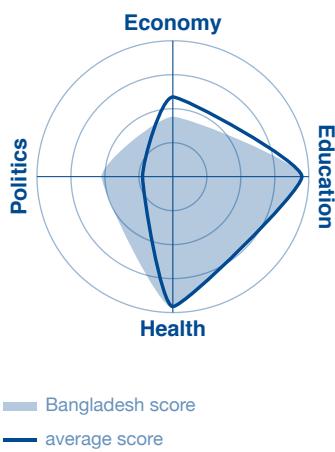
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Bangladesh

rank
out of 149 countries **48**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.721**



SCORE AT GLANCE

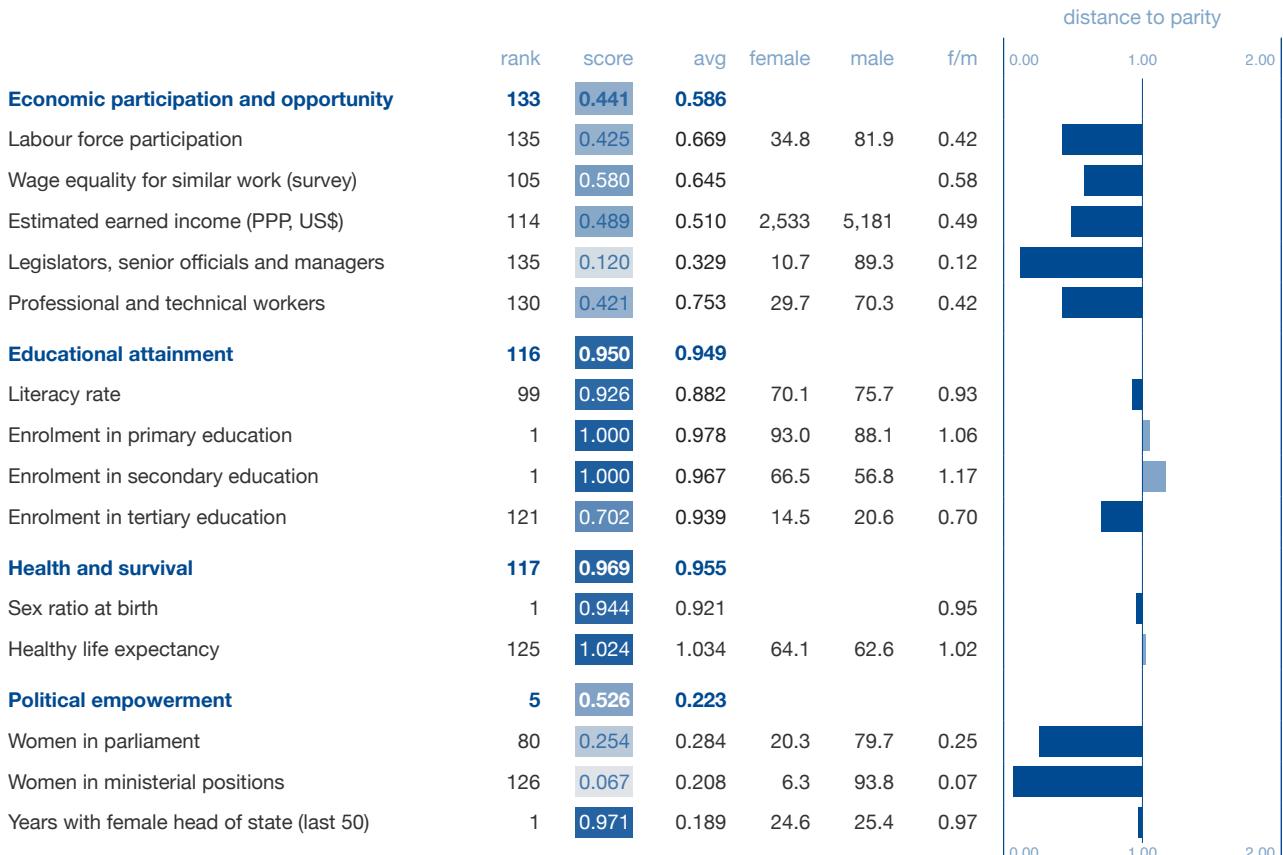


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	249.72
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	3,524
Total population (1,000s)	162,951.56
Population growth rate (%)	1.04
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human Capital Index score	51.75

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	91	0.627	48	0.721
Economic participation and opportunity	107	0.423	133	0.441
Educational attainment	95	0.868	116	0.950
Health and survival	113	0.950	117	0.969
Political empowerment	17	0.267	5	0.526
rank out of	115		149	

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	30.7	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	-	-	-				
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	0.0	9.9	0.00
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.57	Primary education attainment, adults	41.5	52.9	0.79
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	67.7	75.5	0.90
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.15	Primary education attainment, 65+	23.7	59.3	0.40
Firms with female top managers			0.05	Out-of-school youth	53.3	55.5	0.96
Employers	0.4	4.6	0.08	Secondary education attainment, adults	13.4	20.8	0.64
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	39.2	51.9	0.75
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	6.3	35.9	0.18
Hold an account at a financial institution	25.2	32.9	0.77	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	10.7	20.6	0.52
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.9	12.7	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	5.1	8.2	0.62
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	12.1	13.1	0.92				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1935	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			82	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.4	1.2	0.35
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Arts and Humanities	37.1	29.8	1.24
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	12.9	28.9	0.45
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	8.1	1.7	4.78
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	0.2	4.5	0.05
Seats held in upper house	31.1	68.9	0.45	Health and Welfare	1.6	2.3	0.69
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.2	2.0	0.08
Average length of single life	18.6	25.2	0.74	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	9.4	13.9	0.67
Proportion married by age 25	84.0	30.7	2.74	Services	0.0	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			25	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	28.2	15.6	1.81
Average number of children per woman			2.10	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			14.00	Mortality, children under age 5	52.9	64.1	
Potential support ratio			13	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	270.9	306.5	
Total dependency ratio			51	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	45.4	72.5	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, accidental injuries	18.4	36.1	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	6.8	6.7	
			no	Mortality, childbirth			
			no	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
			no	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			53.0
			no	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
			no	Births attended by skilled health personnel			42.10
			no	Antenatal care, at least four visits			31.20

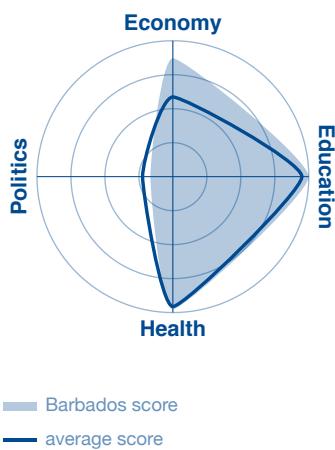
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Barbados

rank
out of 149 countries **21**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.753**



SCORE AT GLANCE

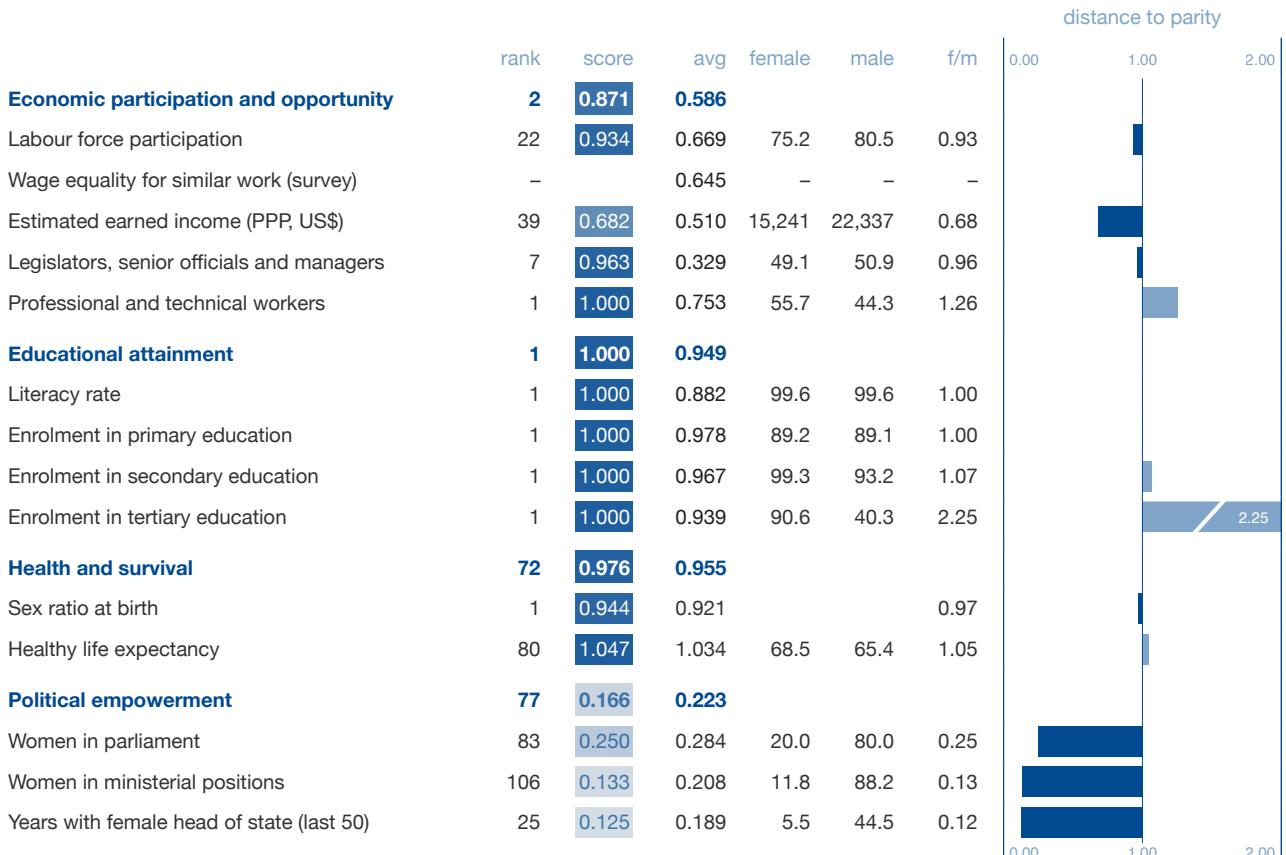


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	4.80
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	16,978
Total population (1,000s)	285.00
Population growth rate (%)	0.24
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.09
Human Capital Index score	59.21

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	—	—	21	0.753
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	2	0.871
Educational attainment	—	—	1	1.000
Health and survival	—	—	72	0.976
Political empowerment	—	—	77	0.166
rank out of	115		149	

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
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, adults	86.4	86.4	1.00
Law mandates equal pay			no	Primary education attainment, 25-54	97.0	97.0	1.00
Advancement of women to leadership roles			2	Primary education attainment, 65+	85.1	84.9	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Out-of-school youth	1.7	4.1	0.42
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.77	Secondary education attainment, adults	25.4	22.9	1.11
Firms with female top managers			0.34	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	30.9	22.6	1.36
Employers	0.6	0.0	-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	23.5	23.0	1.02
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	2.7	0.8	3.30
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.6	0.6	1.01
Women's access to financial services			-	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Inheritance rights for daughters			-	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			-				
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			-	Graduates by Degree Type			
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Year women received right to vote			1950	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			67	Education	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Services	-	-	-
Family	female	male	value	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Average length of single life	31.8	34.3	0.93				
Proportion married by age 25	-	-	-	Health			
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Mortality, children under age 5	0.0	0.0	1 0.81
Average number of children per woman			1.80	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	1.3	1.3	1 1.02
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.0	0.1	1 0.54
Potential support ratio			5	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.0	0.1	1 0.86
Total dependency ratio			51	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.0	1 0.43
Parity of parental rights in marriage			-	Mortality, childbirth			1 27
Parity of parental rights after divorce			-	Legislation on domestic violence			yes

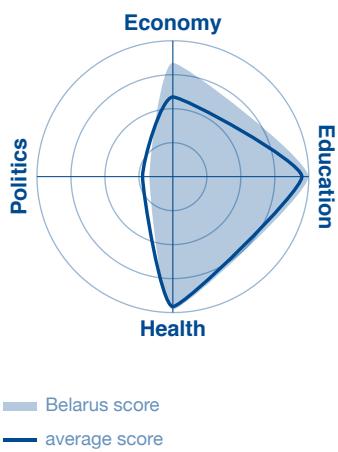
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Belarus

rank
out of 149 countries **28**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.747**



SCORE AT GLANCE

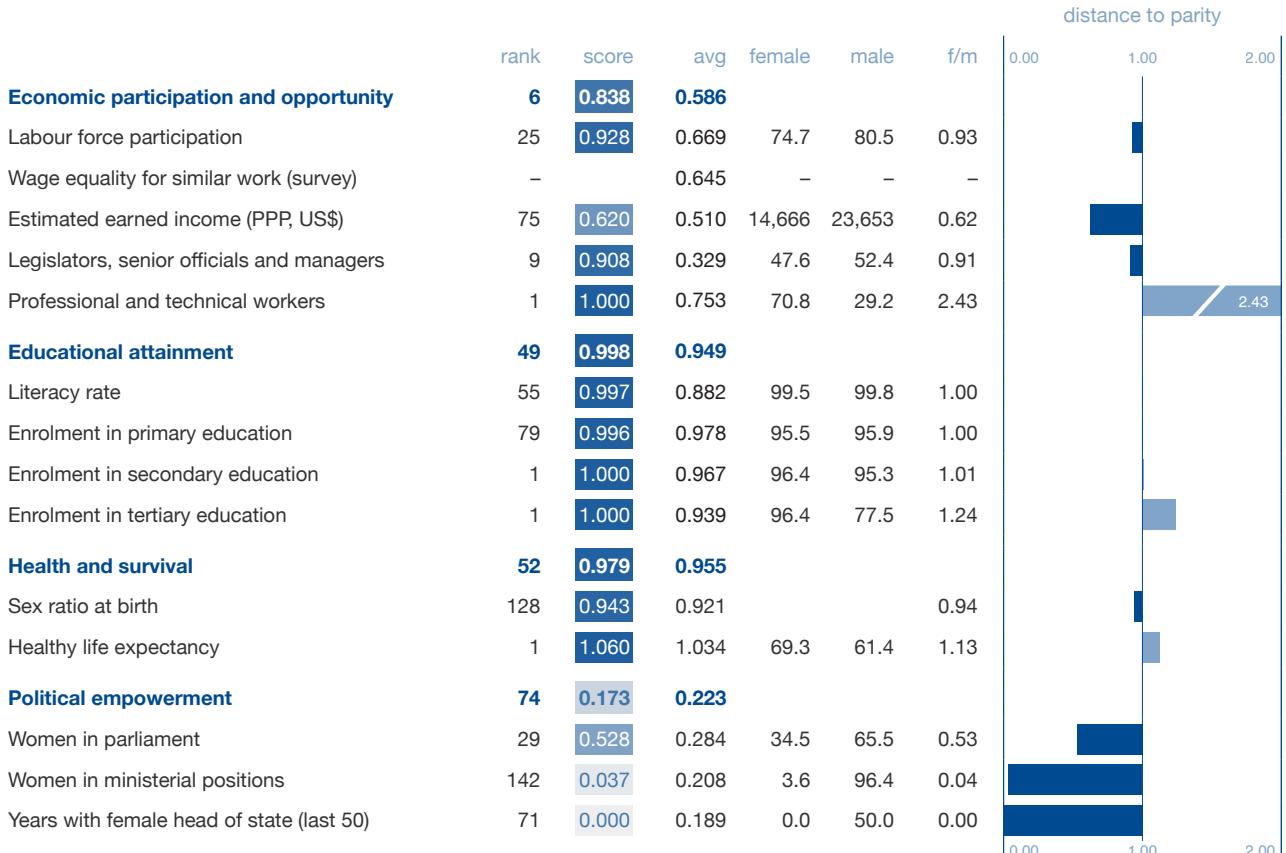


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	54.44
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	17,168
Total population (1,000s)	9,480.04
Population growth rate (%)	-0.15
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.15
Human Capital Index score	-

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	-	-	28	0.747
Economic participation and opportunity	-	-	6	0.838
Educational attainment	-	-	49	0.998
Health and survival	-	-	52	0.979
Political empowerment	-	-	74	0.173
rank out of	115		149	

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

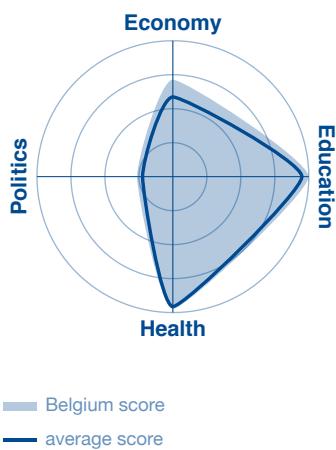
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Belgium

rank
out of 149 countries **32**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.738**



SCORE AT GLANCE

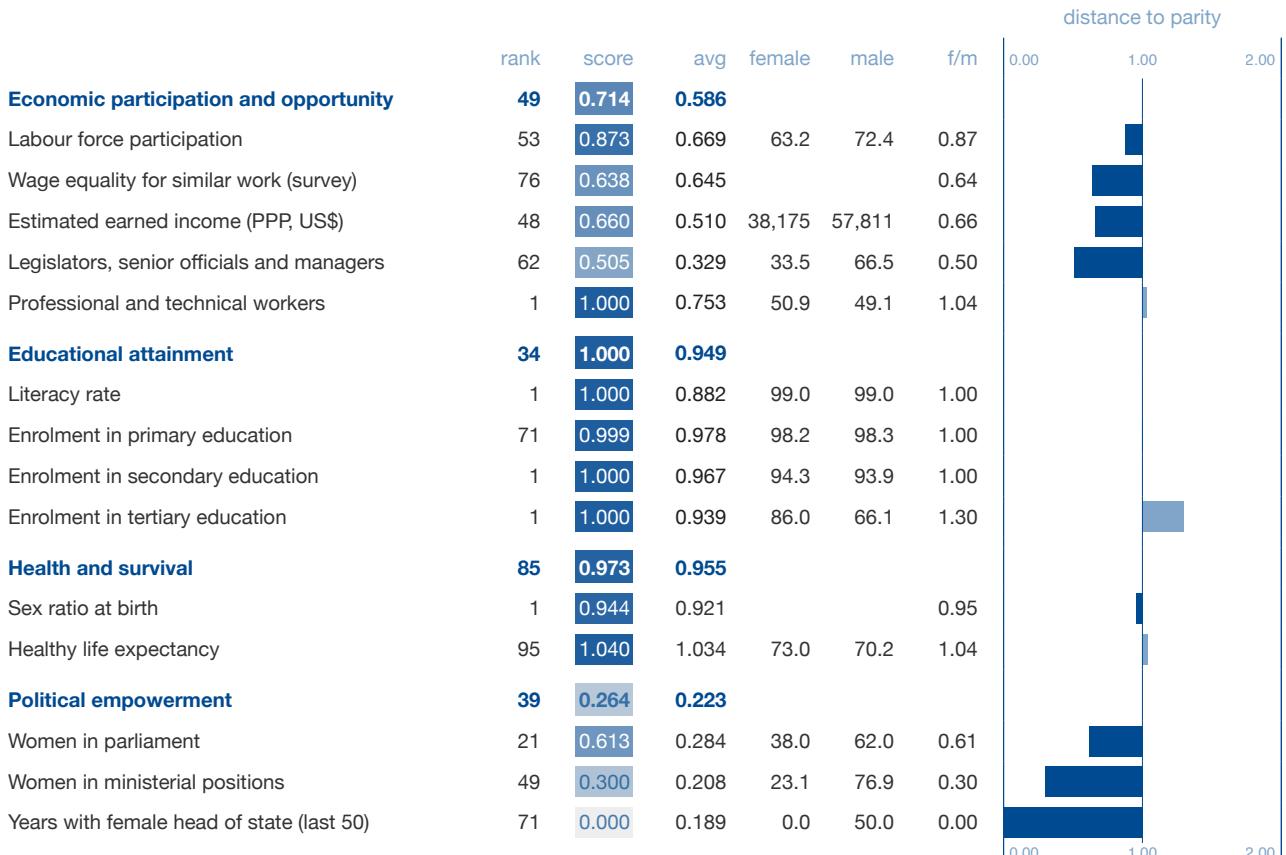


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	492.68
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	42,659
Total population (1,000s)	11,358.38
Population growth rate (%)	0.61
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human Capital Index score	72.46

	rank	2006	2018	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	20	0.708	32	0.738
Economic participation and opportunity	54	0.620	49	0.714
Educational attainment	1	1.000	34	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	85	0.973
Political empowerment	19	0.232	39	0.264
rank out of	115		149	

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				
Year women received right to vote			1919	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			98	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.2	2.5	0.90
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	11.4	9.8	1.17
Election list quotas for women, national			50	Business, Admin. and Law	16.2	21.3	0.76
Election list quotas for women, local			50	Education	12.0	4.6	2.58
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.0	23.7	0.21
Seats held in upper house	22.5	77.5	0.29	Health and Welfare	32.3	14.8	2.18
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.2	4.0	0.05
Average length of single life	26.3	28.6	0.92	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	2.7	5.2	0.52
Proportion married by age 25	27.1	13.5	2.01	Services	1.3	1.8	0.71
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	13.5	8.9	1.52
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
				Mortality, childbirth			1 7
				Legislation on domestic violence			no
				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			–

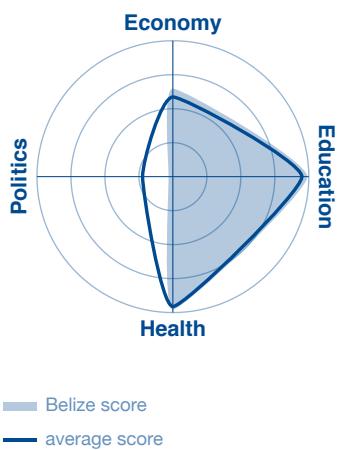
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Belize

rank
out of 149 countries **111**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.662**



SCORE AT GLANCE

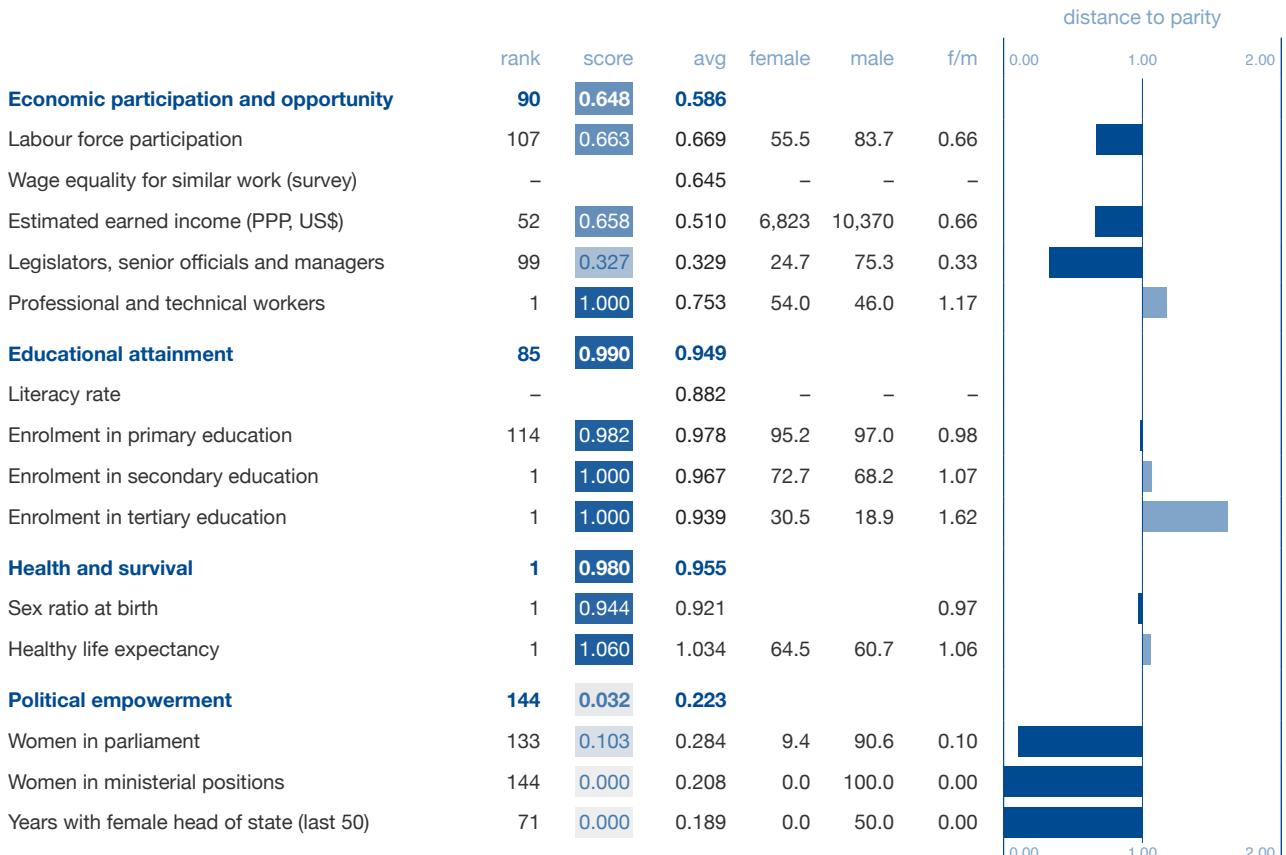


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	1.84
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	7,824
Total population (1,000s)	366.95
Population growth rate (%)	2.07
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	—

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	—	—	111	0.662
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	90	0.648
Educational attainment	—	—	85	0.990
Health and survival	—	—	1	0.980
Political empowerment	—	—	144	0.032
rank out of	115		149	

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				
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	1.3	0.3	4.06
Advancement of women to leadership roles			2	Primary education attainment, adults	99.8	99.8	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	97.1	96.9	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.44	Primary education attainment, 65+	85.9	86.0	1.00
Firms with female top managers			0.34	Out-of-school youth	37.0	39.5	0.94
Employers	3.8	3.5	1.06	Secondary education attainment, adults	37.3	36.4	1.02
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	36.6	32.4	1.13
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	14.1	17.5	0.81
Hold an account at a financial institution	52.3	44.1	1.19	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			-	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	16.6	14.8	1.12
Inheritance rights for daughters			-	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	7.4	9.1	0.81
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.)	1.2	1.2	0.99				
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	1.1	3.6	0.30
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	3.2	2.3	1.39
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	41.7	34.3	1.22
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	21.0	7.6	2.77
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	0.2	3.3	0.06
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	4.7	3.6	1.29
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.3	9.6	0.13
Average length of single life	28.6	30.1	0.95	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	10.3	16.5	0.62
Proportion married by age 25	19.5	10.7	1.83	Services	6.3	11.5	0.55
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	3.4	2.6	1.29
Average number of children per woman			2.51	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.1	1 0.77
Potential support ratio			17	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	0.6	0.8	1 0.83
Total dependency ratio			56	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.1	1 0.69
Parity of parental rights in marriage			-	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.0	0.1	1 0.27
Parity of parental rights after divorce			-	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.1	1 0.22
				Mortality, childbirth			1 28
				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			83.10

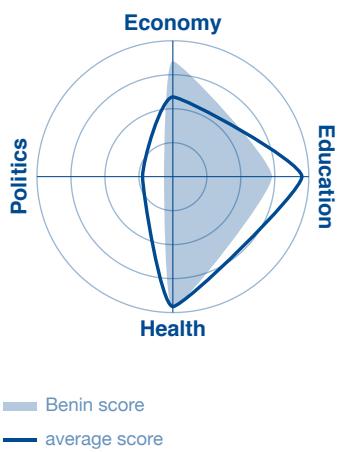
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Benin

rank
out of 149 countries **118**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.654**



SCORE AT GLANCE

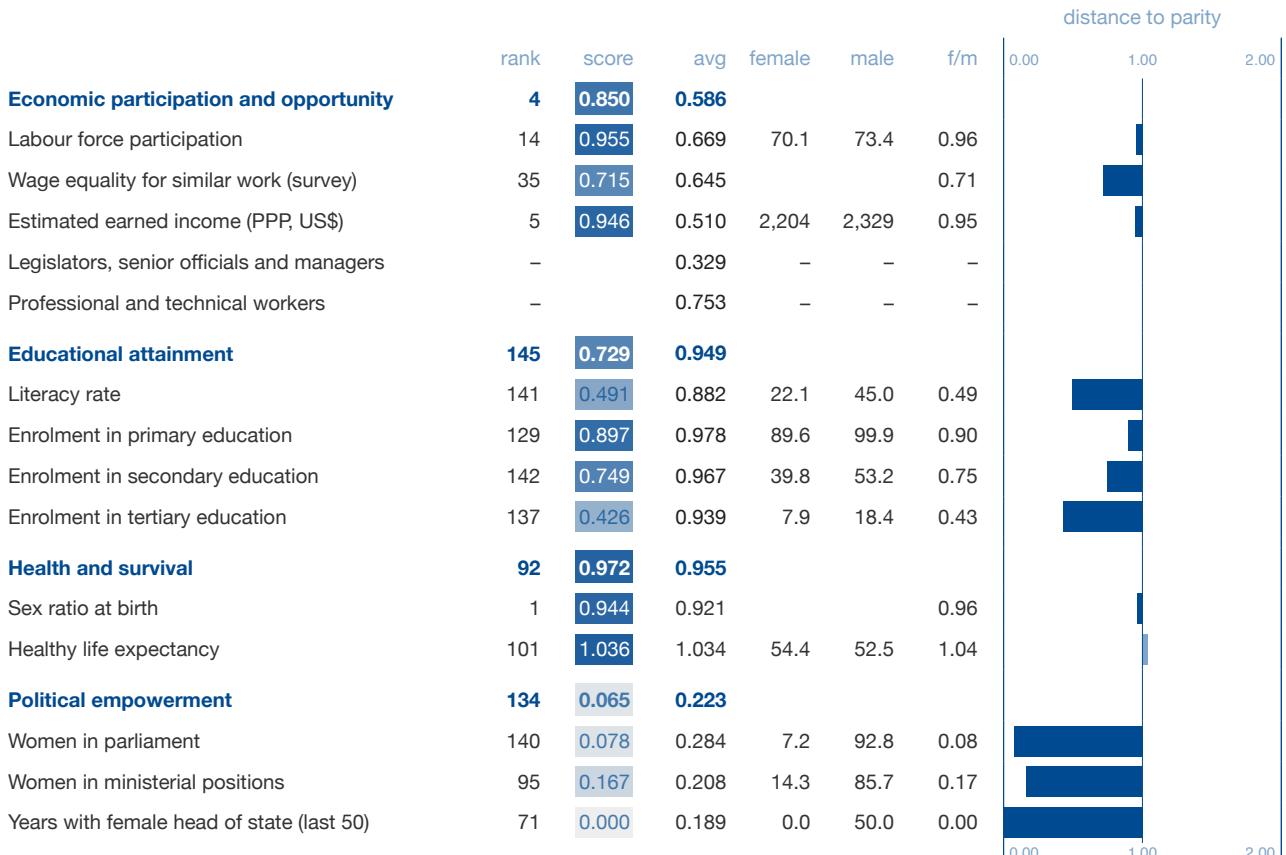


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	9.27
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	2,064
Total population (1,000s)	10,872.30
Population growth rate (%)	2.74
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	54.58

	rank	score	2006	2018
			rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	110	0.578	118	0.654
Economic participation and opportunity	55	0.618	4	0.850
Educational attainment	113	0.643	145	0.729
Health and survival	86	0.969	92	0.972
Political empowerment	76	0.082	134	0.065
rank out of	115		149	

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	
				Mortality, childbirth			
				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			77.20
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			58.80

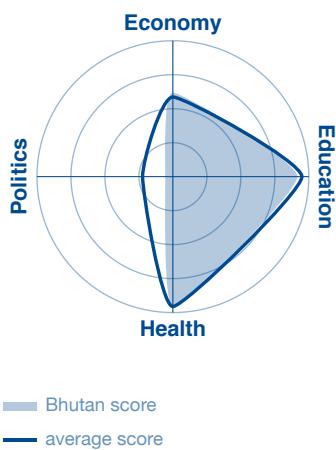
^¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ^² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Bhutan

rank
out of 149 countries **122**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.638**



SCORE AT GLANCE

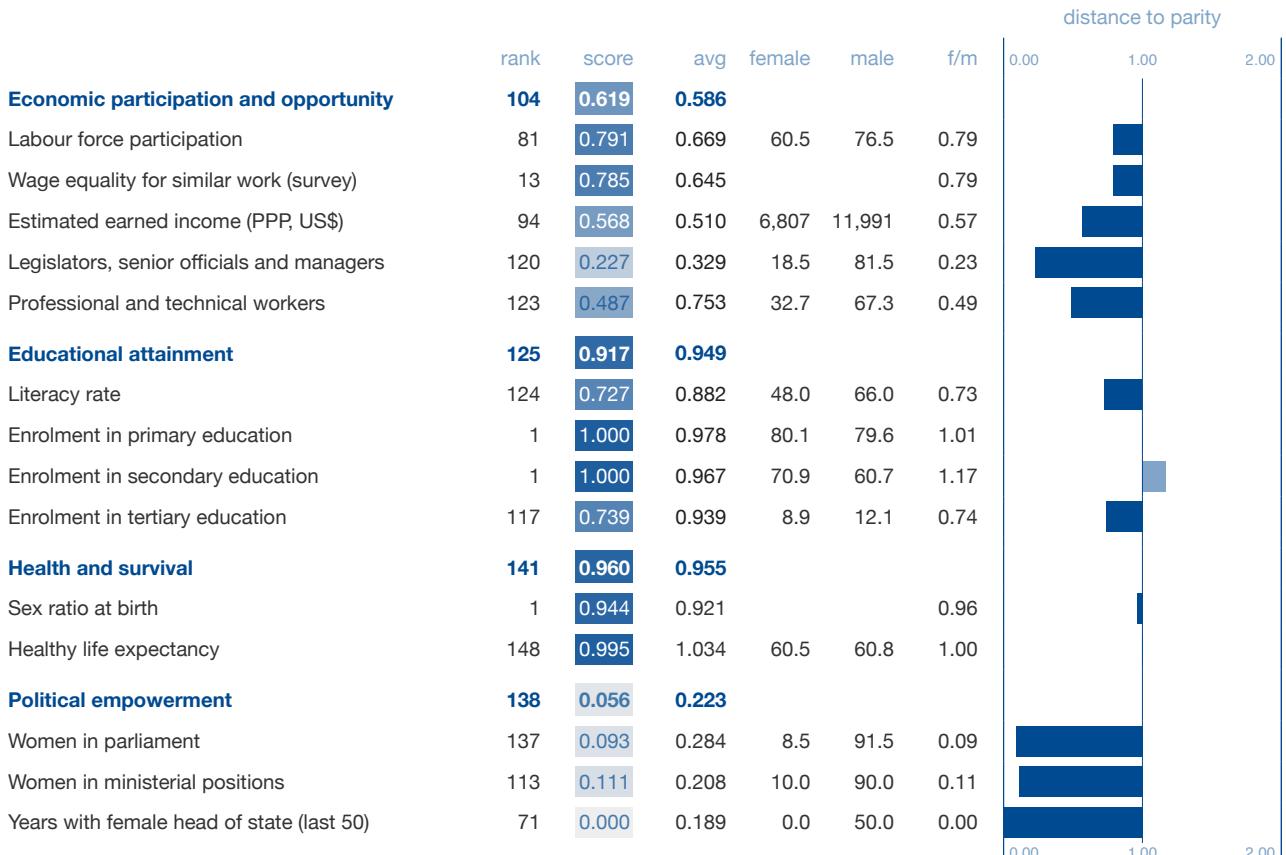


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	2.51
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	8,709
Total population (1,000s)	797.77
Population growth rate (%)	1.20
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.88
Human Capital Index score	-

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	-	-	122	0.638
Economic participation and opportunity	-	-	104	0.619
Educational attainment	-	-	125	0.917
Health and survival	-	-	141	0.960
Political empowerment	-	-	138	0.056
rank out of	115		149	

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	-	-	-				
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	9.7	12.3	0.79
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.79	Primary education attainment, adults	14.7	26.3	0.56
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.76	Primary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			0.36	Out-of-school youth	30.6	37.0	0.83
Employers	0.0	24.6	0.00	Secondary education attainment, adults	2.9	8.2	0.36
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	27.7	39.0	0.71	Tertiary education attainment, adults	2.6	6.6	0.39
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			yes	PhD graduates	0.0	0.1	0.22
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			1953	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			64	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	30.4	69.6	0.44	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Average length of single life	21.8	25.4	0.86	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	59.6	27.8	2.15	Services	-	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Average number of children per woman			2.05				
Women's unmet demand for family planning			12.00	Health	female	male	value
Potential support ratio			14	Mortality, children under age 5	0.2	0.2	¹ 0.79
Total dependency ratio			46	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	1.5	1.7	¹ 0.87
Parity of parental rights in marriage			-	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.2	0.4	¹ 0.63
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.54
				Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.1	¹ 0.54
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 148
				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			74.60
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			81.50

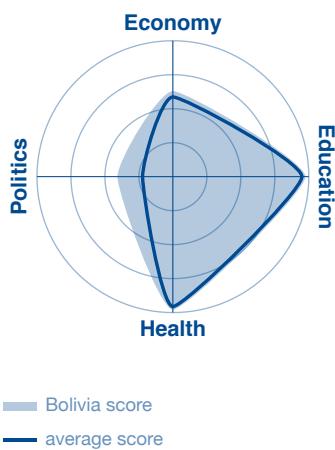
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Bolivia

rank
out of 149 countries **25**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.748**



SCORE AT GLANCE

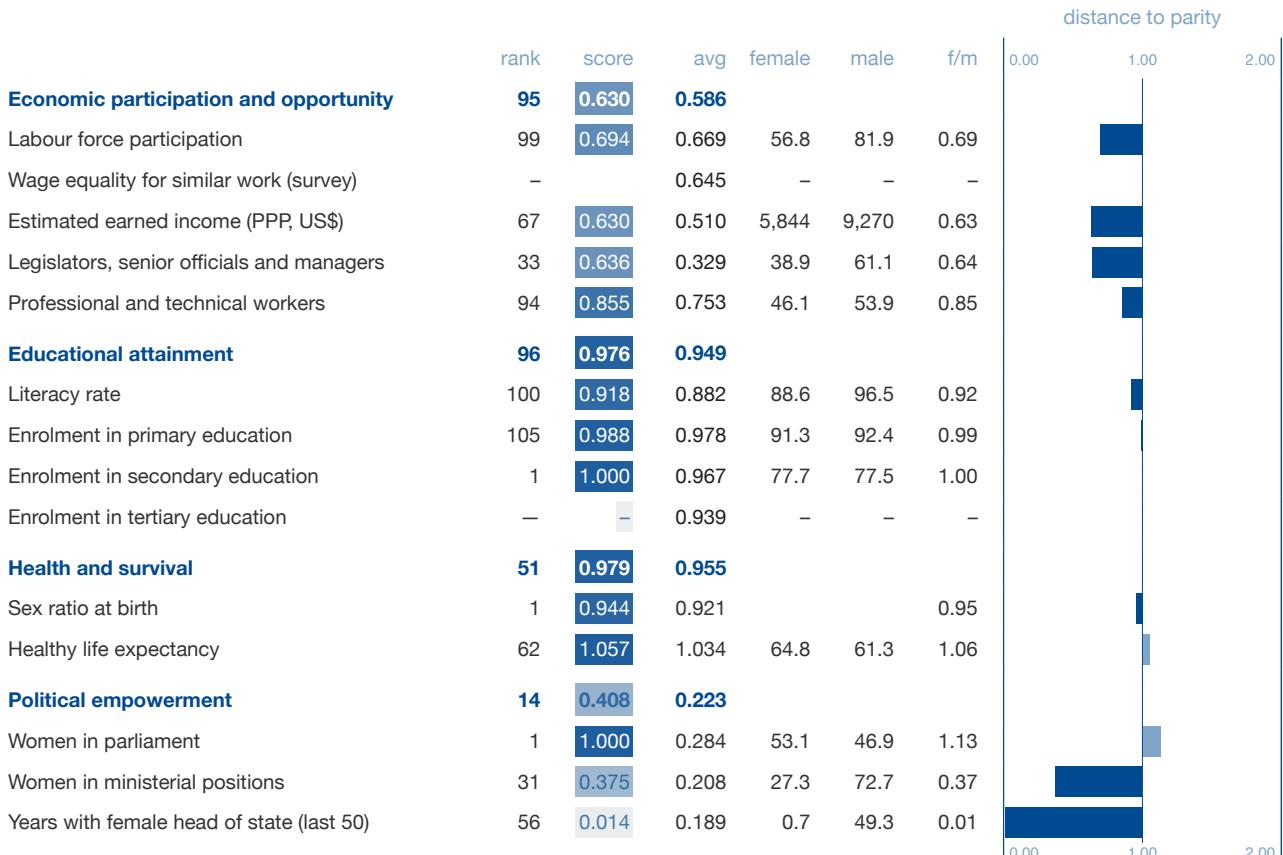


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	37.51
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	6,886
Total population (1,000s)	10,887.88
Population growth rate (%)	1.48
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	64.06

	rank	2006	2018	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	87	0.634	25	0.748
Economic participation and opportunity	77	0.559	95	0.630
Educational attainment	89	0.917	96	0.976
Health and survival	79	0.970	51	0.979
Political empowerment	71	0.087	14	0.408
rank out of	115		149	

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	-	-	-				
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	10.8	9.4	1.14
Advancement of women to leadership roles			2	Primary education attainment, adults	52.8	64.5	0.82
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	95.1	98.1	0.97
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Primary education attainment, 65+	58.0	84.9	0.68
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	17.5	16.0	1.09
Employers	2.5	6.9	0.37	Secondary education attainment, adults	39.5	46.9	0.84
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	66.6	77.8	0.86
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	24.5	39.3	0.62
Hold an account at a financial institution	37.6	44.0	0.86	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	24.9	25.7	0.97
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	9.5	14.9	0.64
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	0.2	0.4	0.56
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	32.2	37.1	0.87
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	2.5	3.1	0.81				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1938	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			79	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	50.0	50.0	1.00	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Average length of single life	24.1	26.6	0.91	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	41.5	27.9	1.49	Services	-	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Average number of children per woman			2.88				
Women's unmet demand for family planning			20.00	Health	female	male	value
Potential support ratio			9	Mortality, children under age 5	4.2	5.3	1 0.79
Total dependency ratio			63	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	21.1	23.0	1 0.92
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.6	2.2	1 0.71
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	2.7	4.7	1 0.57
				Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.0	2.4	1 0.42
				Mortality, childbirth			1 -
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			64.0
				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)

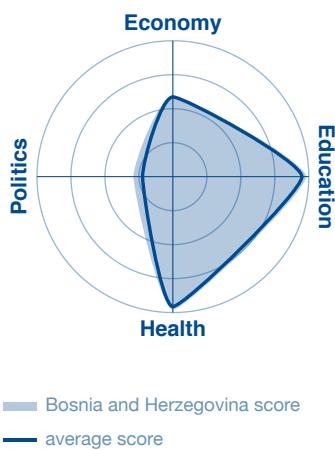
Bosnia and Herzegovina

rank
out of 149 countries **62**

score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.712**



SCORE AT GLANCE

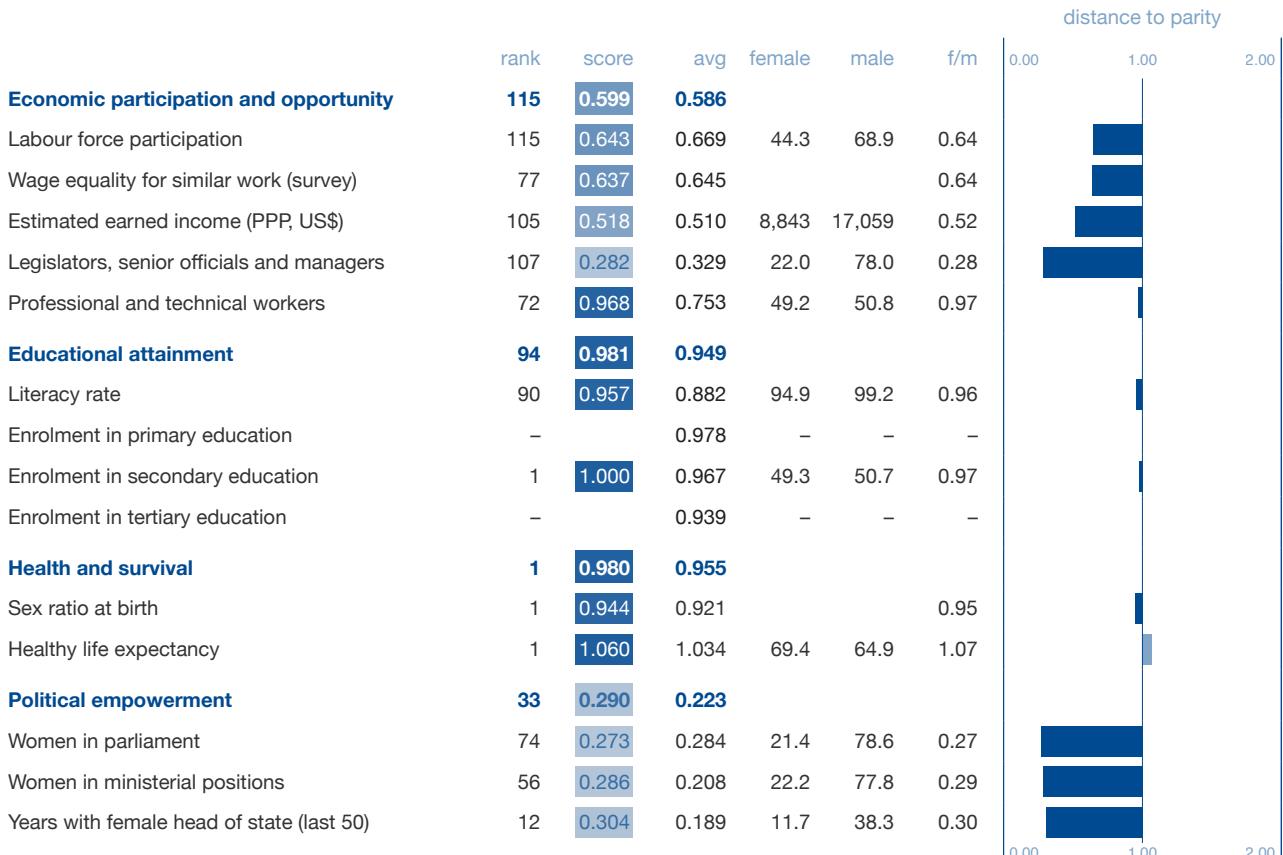


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	18.17
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	11,714
Total population (1,000s)	3,516.82
Population growth rate (%)	-0.19
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.04
Human Capital Index score	-

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	-	-	62	0.712
Economic participation and opportunity	-	-	115	0.599
Educational attainment	-	-	94	0.981
Health and survival	-	-	1	0.980
Political empowerment	-	-	33	0.290
rank out of	115		149	

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	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	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Work, minutes per day	–	–	–	Out-of-school children	–	–	–
Proportion of unpaid work per day	–	–	–	Primary education attainment, adults	71.7	88.7	0.81
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 25-54	–	–	–
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Primary education attainment, 65+	–	–	–
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.53	Out-of-school youth	–	–	–
Boards of publicly traded companies	–	–	–	Secondary education attainment, adults	49.7	72.9	0.68
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.37	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	–	–	–
Firms with female top managers			0.32	Secondary education attainment, 65+	–	–	–
Employers	3.5	1.7	2.11	Tertiary education attainment, adults	7.0	8.1	0.87
R&D personnel	46.7	53.3	0.88	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	–	–	–
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	–	–	–
Hold an account at a financial institution	47.1	58.8	0.80	PhD graduates	0.1	0.1	0.36
Women's access to financial services			yes	Individuals using the internet	–	–	–
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	3.7	4.6	0.80
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Arts and Humanities	9.1	6.2	1.48
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	–	–	–	Business, Admin. and Law	27.2	26.9	1.01
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Education	14.1	8.7	1.62
Year women received right to vote			1946	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	6.5	15.6	0.42
Years since any women received voting rights			71	Health and Welfare	16.7	8.2	2.03
Number of female heads of state to date			3	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.4	5.4	0.26
Election list quotas for women, national			40	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.2	3.1	1.36
Election list quotas for women, local			40	Services	3.4	7.1	0.48
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	13.1	12.1	1.08
Seats held in upper house	15.4	84.6	0.18	Health	female	male	value
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.77
Average length of single life	25.7	29.4	0.87	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	18.6	18.2	¹ 1.02
Proportion married by age 25	24.3	6.1	3.98	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.55
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.4	1.0	¹ 0.37
Average number of children per woman			1.36	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.3	¹ 0.23
Women's unmet demand for family planning			9.00	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 11
Potential support ratio			4	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Total dependency ratio			44	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			–
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			99.90
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			84.20

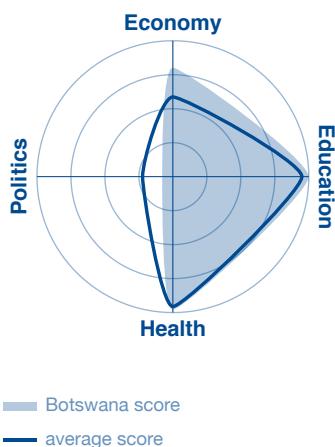
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Botswana

rank
out of 149 countries **55**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.715**



SCORE AT GLANCE

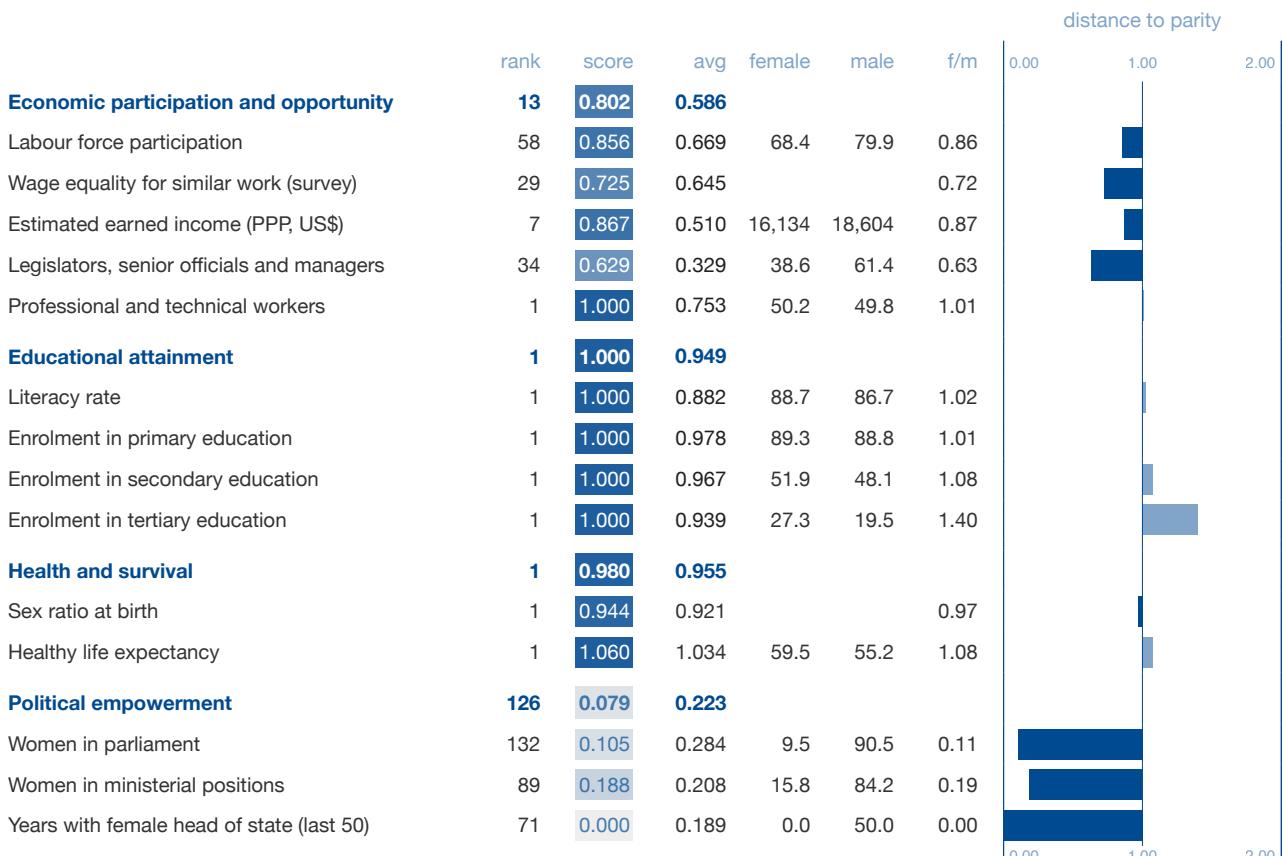


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	17.41
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	15,807
Total population (1,000s)	2,250.26
Population growth rate (%)	1.81
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human Capital Index score	57.56

Global Gender Gap score			rank out of	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	34	0.690	55	0.715
Economic participation and opportunity	23	0.693	13	0.802
Educational attainment	67	0.981	1	1.000
Health and survival	109	0.956	1	0.980
Political empowerment	47	0.129	126	0.079
rank out of	115		149	

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
				Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.3	¹ 0.34
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 129
				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			99.90
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			73.30

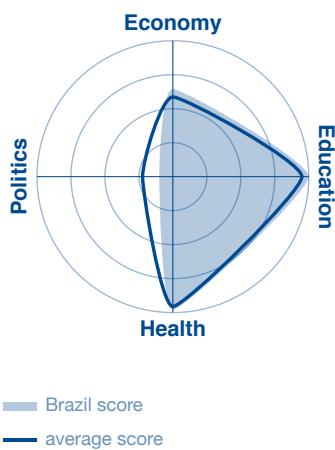
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Brazil

rank
out of 149 countries **95**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.681**



SCORE AT GLANCE

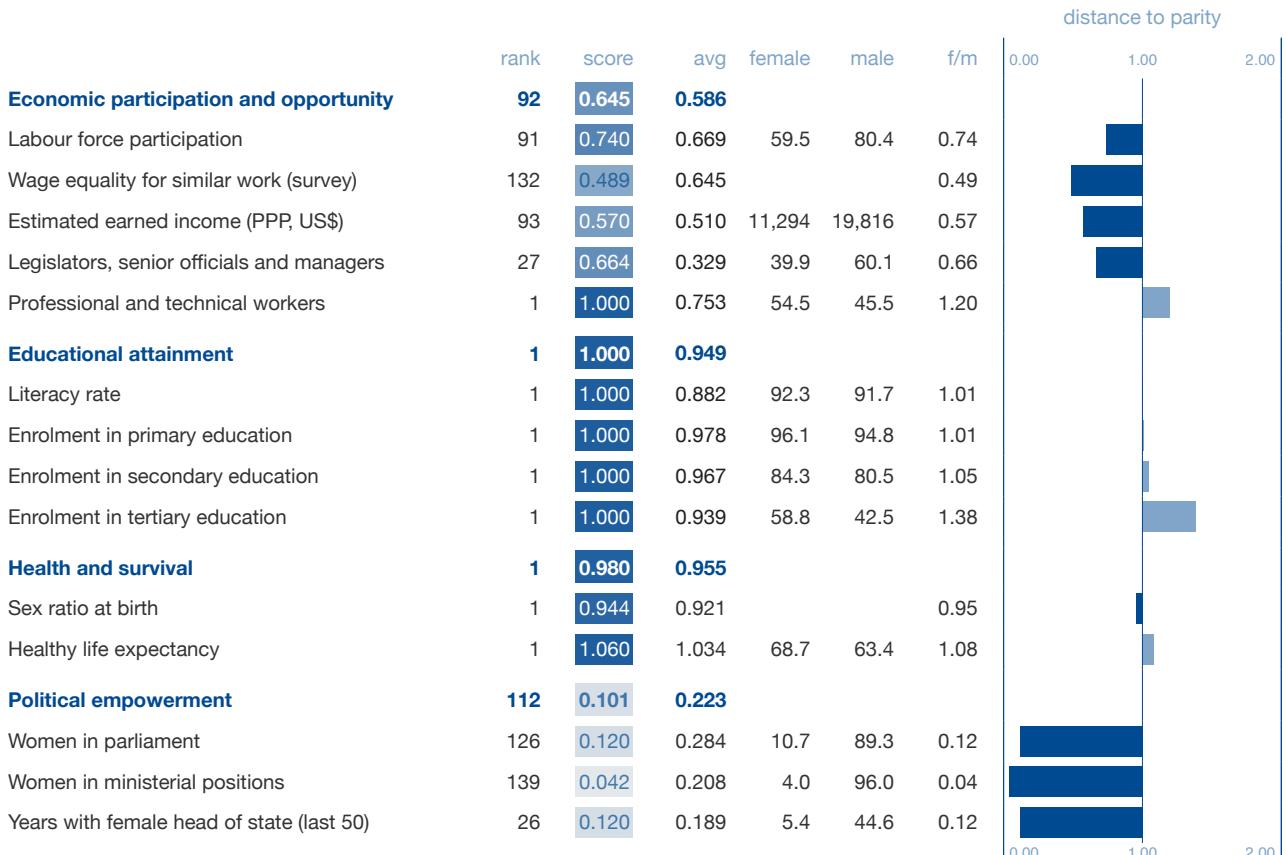


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	2,055.51
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	14,103
Total population (1,000s)	207,652.87
Population growth rate (%)	0.77
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human Capital Index score	59.73

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	67	0.654	95	0.681
Economic participation and opportunity	63	0.604	92	0.645
Educational attainment	74	0.972	1	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	86	0.061	112	0.101
rank out of	115		149	

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	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				
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	4.5	5.9	0.77
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.52	Primary education attainment, adults	77.5	76.2	1.02
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	96.1	94.2	1.02
Firms with female (co-)owners			1.01	Primary education attainment, 65+	74.2	77.1	0.96
Firms with female top managers			0.24	Out-of-school youth	15.9	15.6	1.01
Employers	3.0	1.4	2.16	Secondary education attainment, adults	44.6	40.3	1.11
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	66.9	60.2	1.11
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	26.5	29.3	0.90
Hold an account at a financial institution	64.8	71.7	0.90	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	12.4	7.9	1.56
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	7.5	9.1	0.82
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	54.2	55.0	0.99
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	1.8	2.3	0.79				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1932	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			85	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.8	3.4	0.54
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Arts and Humanities	3.1	3.6	0.86
Election list quotas for women, national			30	Business, Admin. and Law	35.7	40.6	0.88
Election list quotas for women, local			30	Education	25.5	12.1	2.10
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.8	16.7	0.35
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	16.9	8.0	2.11
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.9	7.3	0.12
Average length of single life	29.7	31.9	0.93	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	2.6	2.7	0.96
Proportion married by age 25	19.0	9.9	1.92	Services	0.6	1.9	0.30
Mean age of women at birth of first child			26	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	5.0	3.7	1.36
Average number of children per woman			1.73	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			6.00	Mortality, children under age 5	23.4	29.0	¹ 0.81
Potential support ratio			8	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	436.1	480.9	¹ 0.91
Total dependency ratio			44	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	22.5	30.9	¹ 0.73
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	22.0	63.6	¹ 0.35
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	8.8	67.9	¹ 0.13
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 44
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			31.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.10
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			88.90

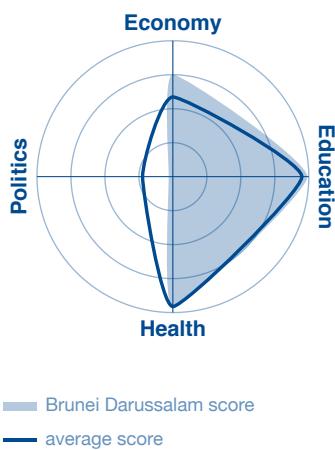
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Brunei Darussalam

rank
out of 149 countries **90**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.686**



SCORE AT GLANCE

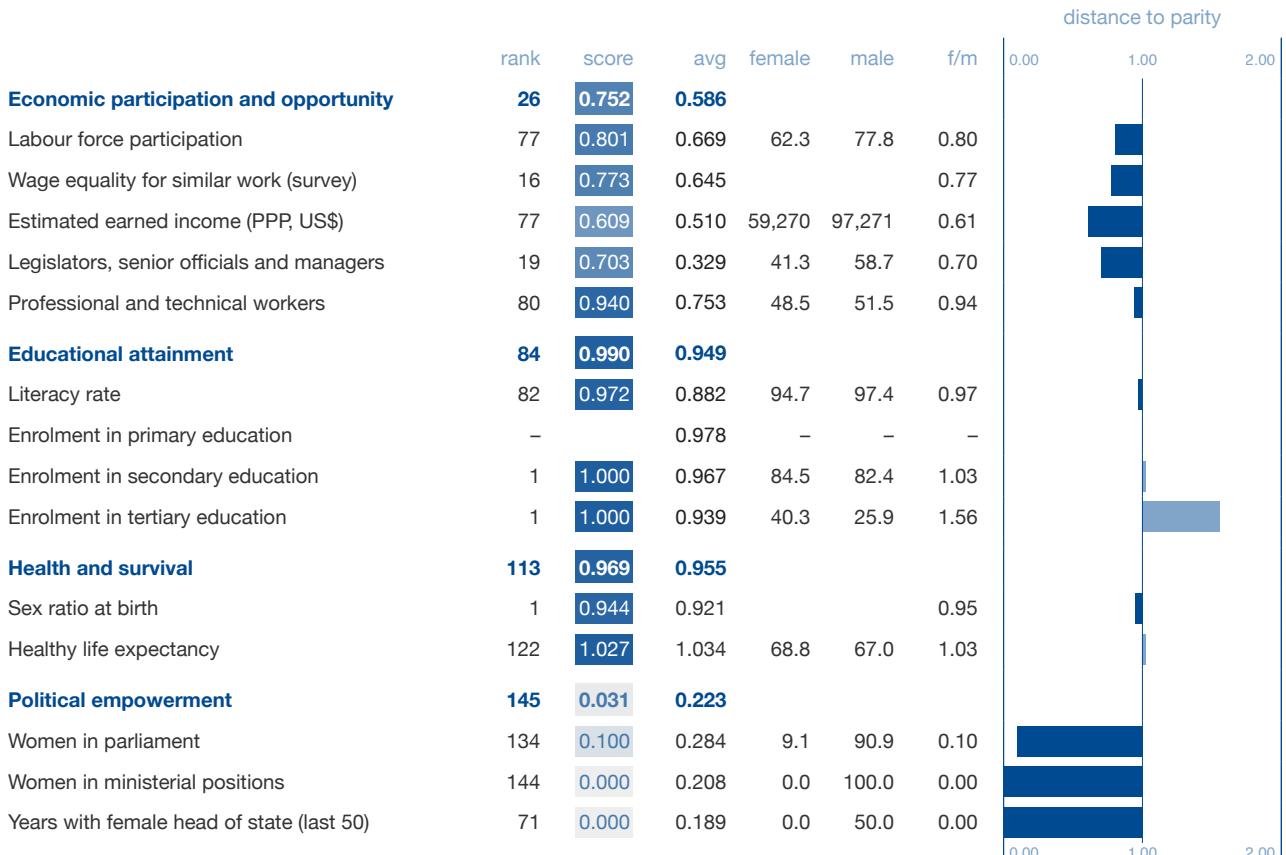


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	12.13
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	71,809
Total population (1,000s)	423.20
Population growth rate (%)	1.27
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.94
Human Capital Index score	62.82

	2006 rank	2018 score	2006 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	-	-	90	0.686
Economic participation and opportunity	-	-	26	0.752
Educational attainment	-	-	84	0.990
Health and survival	-	-	113	0.969
Political empowerment	-	-	145	0.031
rank out of	115		149	

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			
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			
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			
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			-				

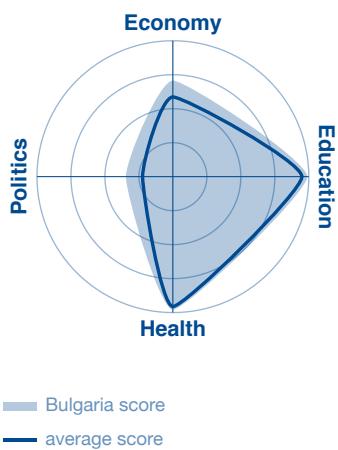
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Bulgaria

rank
out of 149 countries **18**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.756**



SCORE AT GLANCE

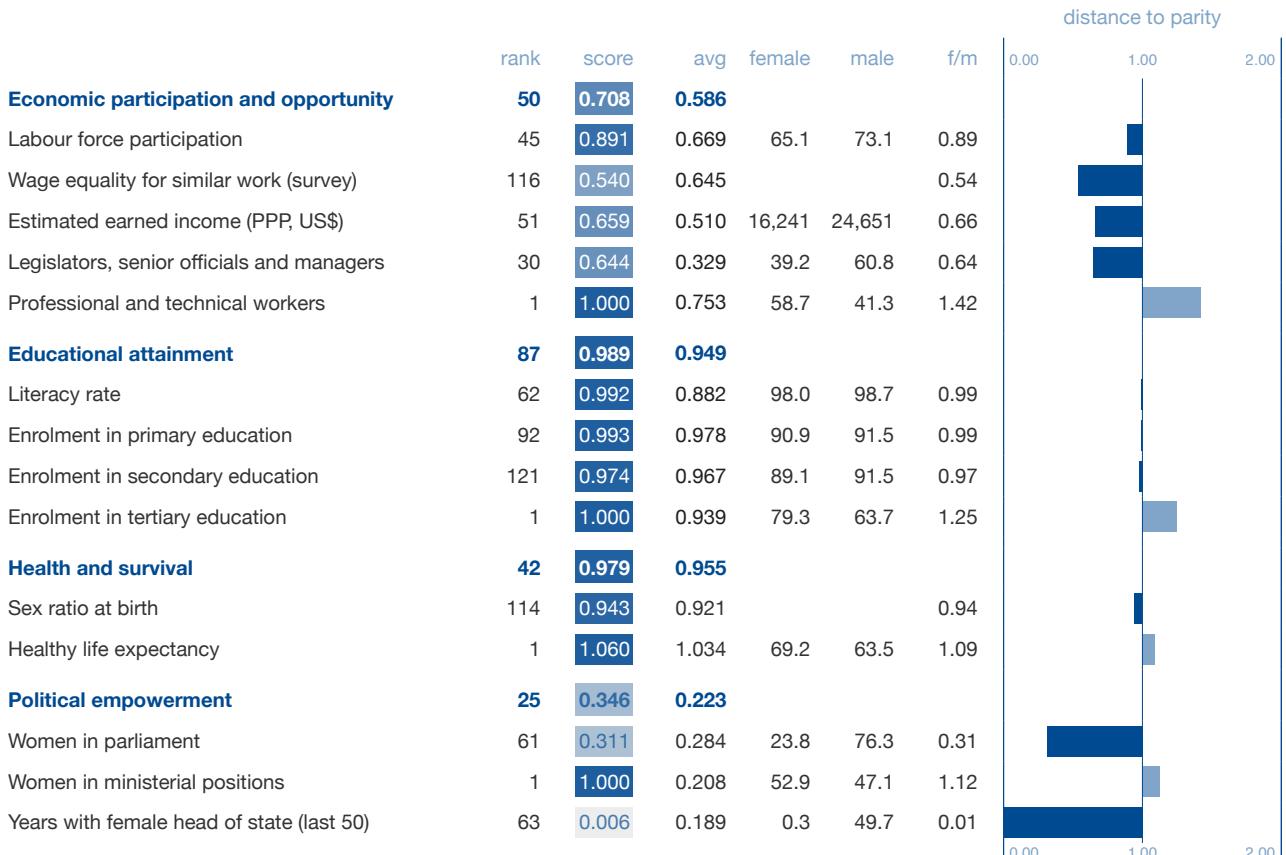


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	56.83
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	18,563
Total population (1,000s)	7,131.49
Population growth rate (%)	-0.67
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.06
Human Capital Index score	68.49

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	37	0.687	18	0.756
Economic participation and opportunity	58	0.613	50	0.708
Educational attainment	56	0.989	87	0.989
Health and survival	36	0.979	42	0.979
Political empowerment	30	0.167	25	0.346
rank out of	115		149	

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)			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	Education and Skills	female	male	value	
Work, minutes per day	–	–	–	Out-of-school children		5.2	5.0	1.04
Proportion of unpaid work per day	–	–	–	Primary education attainment, adults	96.1	97.9	0.98	
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 25-54	98.6	98.7	1.00	
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Primary education attainment, 65+	97.8	99.0	0.99	
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.60	Out-of-school youth	18.2	14.3	1.27	
Boards of publicly traded companies	–	–	–	Secondary education attainment, adults	73.7	76.3	0.97	
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.64	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	94.6	95.0	1.00	
Firms with female top managers			0.31	Secondary education attainment, 65+	85.8	91.7	0.94	
Employers	2.1	0.4	4.98	Tertiary education attainment, adults	–	–	–	
R&D personnel	43.7	56.3	0.78	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	33.5	19.9	1.68	
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	16.7	17.2	0.97	
Hold an account at a financial institution	63.2	62.8	1.01	PhD graduates	–	–	–	
Women's access to financial services			yes	Individuals using the internet	55.9	57.5	0.97	
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	1.4	2.1	0.66	
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Arts and Humanities	7.7	5.1	1.53	
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.8	1.0	0.79	Business, Admin. and Law	38.1	27.8	1.37	
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Education	10.6	4.1	2.61	
Year women received right to vote			1937	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	6.8	24.9	0.27	
Years since any women received voting rights			80	Health and Welfare	7.4	5.4	1.38	
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.0	4.8	0.42	
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.1	3.0	1.38	
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Services	4.7	9.2	0.51	
Voluntary political party quotas			–	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	17.2	13.8	1.24	
Seats held in upper house	47.2	52.8	0.89	Health	female	male	value	
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, children under age 5	0.3	0.4	¹ 0.76	
Average length of single life	31.7	34.9	0.91	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	50.2	51.2	¹ 0.98	
Proportion married by age 25	10.2	2.9	3.48	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.56	
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.6	1.4	¹ 0.40	
Average number of children per woman			1.56	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.3	0.9	¹ 0.32	
Women's unmet demand for family planning			30.00	Mortality, childbirth	¹ 11			
Potential support ratio			3	Legislation on domestic violence			yes	
Total dependency ratio			53	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			23.0	
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			99.70	
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			–	

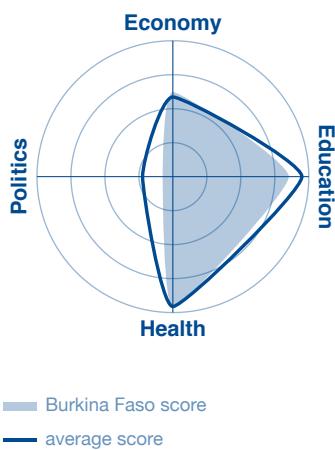
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Burkina Faso

rank
out of 149 countries **129**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.629**



SCORE AT GLANCE

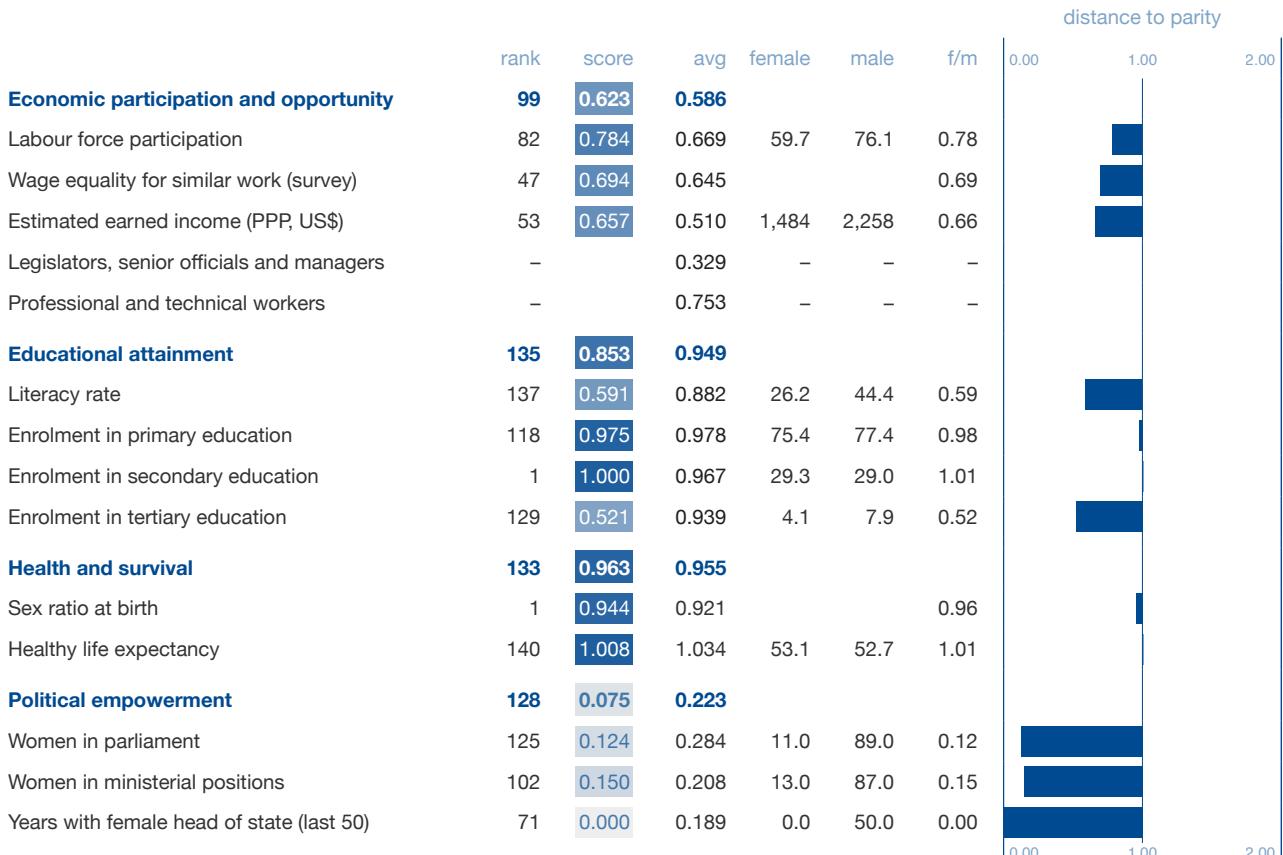


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	12.87
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	1,703
Total population (1,000s)	18,646.43
Population growth rate (%)	2.88
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	—

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	104	0.585	129	0.629
Economic participation and opportunity	49	0.639	99	0.623
Educational attainment	112	0.646	135	0.853
Health and survival	68	0.973	133	0.963
Political empowerment	74	0.084	128	0.075
rank out of	115		149	

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			
				Legislation on domestic violence			no
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			15.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			65.90
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			33.70

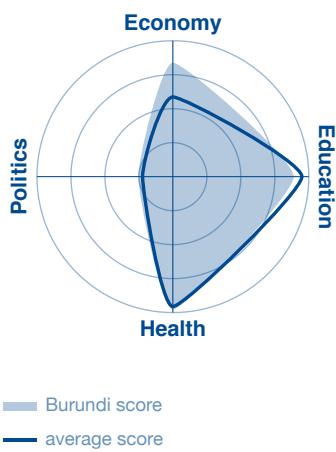
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Burundi

rank
out of 149 countries **31**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.741**



SCORE AT GLANCE

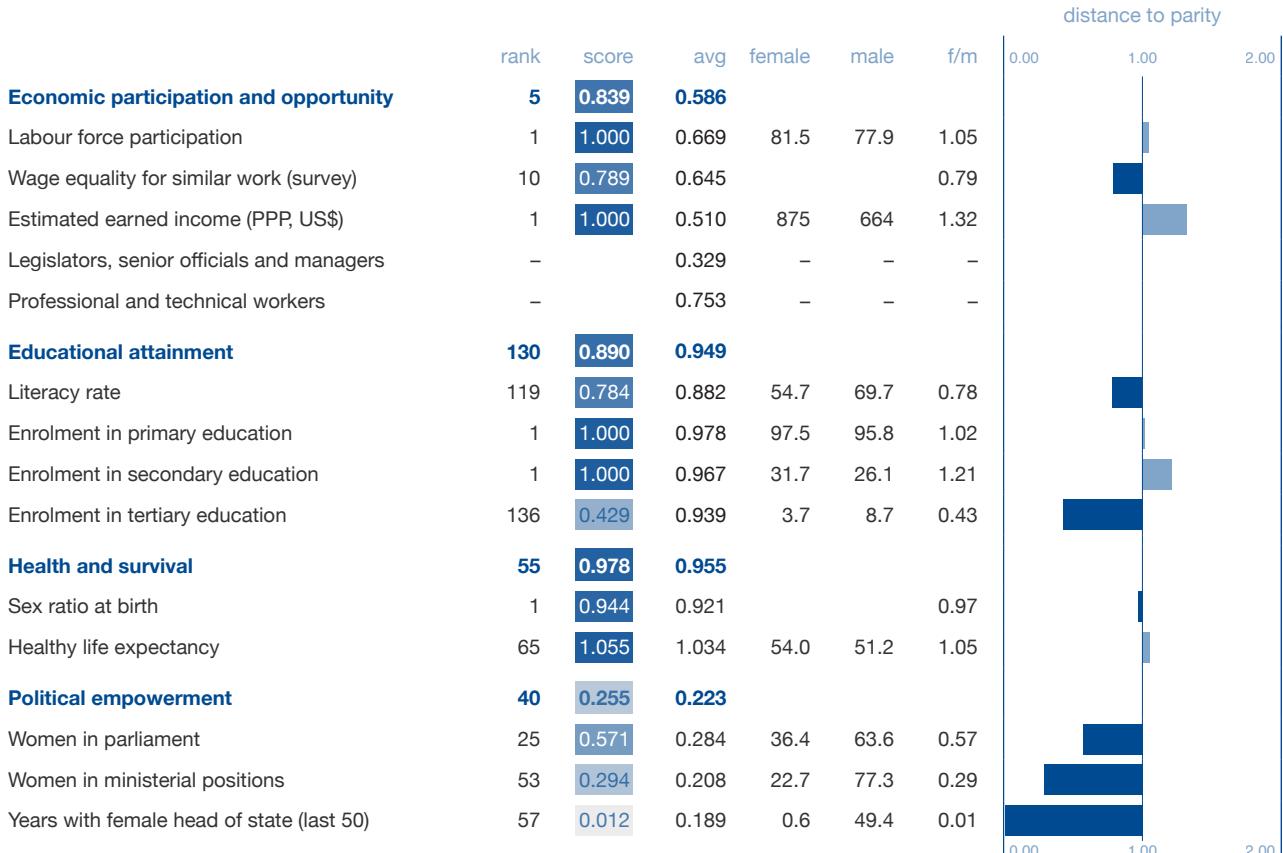


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	3.48
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	702
Total population (1,000s)	10,524.12
Population growth rate (%)	3.19
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human Capital Index score	55.45

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	—	—	31	0.741
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	5	0.839
Educational attainment	—	—	130	0.890
Health and survival	—	—	55	0.978
Political empowerment	—	—	40	0.255
rank out of	115		149	

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	-	-	-	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				
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	4.5	6.3	0.71
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.57	Primary education attainment, adults	7.9	14.4	0.55
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	30.4	30.4	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.79	Primary education attainment, 65+	8.6	10.4	0.83
Firms with female top managers			0.19	Out-of-school youth	65.2	62.1	1.05
Employers	0.3	10.8	0.03	Secondary education attainment, adults	2.3	4.5	0.50
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	3.9	5.9	0.67
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	0.9	1.2	0.76
Hold an account at a financial institution	6.5	7.3	0.89	Tertiary education attainment, adults	0.4	1.3	0.30
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	0.4	0.8	0.48
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.2	0.2	0.70
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	0.9	1.7	0.53
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	127.6	100.2	1.27				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1961	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.5	6.1	0.25
Years since any women received voting rights			56	Arts and Humanities	3.4	1.9	1.79
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Business, Admin. and Law	29.4	21.3	1.38
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	16.1	32.8	0.49
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	0.0	2.1	0.02
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Health and Welfare	28.1	9.8	2.86
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	5.7	5.1	1.13
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.9	2.7	1.81
Average length of single life	22.5	25.4	0.89	Services	0.7	3.8	0.18
Proportion married by age 25	65.0	29.1	2.23	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	9.9	14.3	0.69
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30				
Average number of children per woman			5.70	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			32.00	Mortality, children under age 5	16.9	20.1	¹ 0.84
Potential support ratio			21	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	15.8	16.5	¹ 0.96
Total dependency ratio			90	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	12.5	15.0	¹ 0.84
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Mortality, accidental injuries	3.7	7.3	¹ 0.50
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.4	1.2	¹ 0.31
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 712
				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			60.30
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			33.40

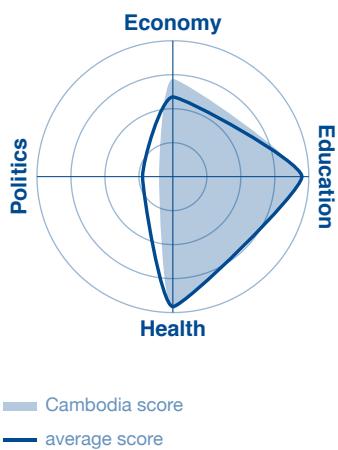
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Cambodia

rank
out of 149 countries **93**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.683**



SCORE AT GLANCE

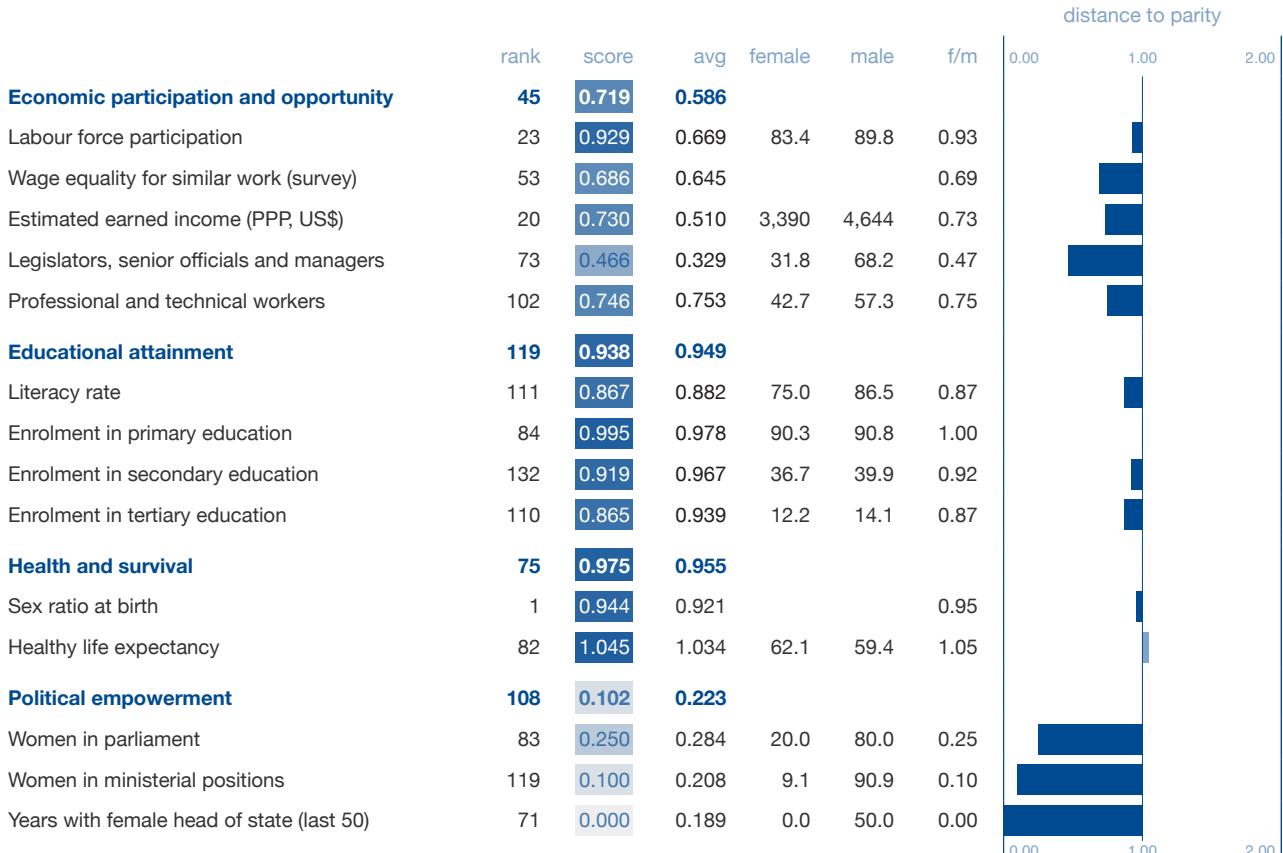


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	22.16
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	3,645
Total population (1,000s)	15,762.37
Population growth rate (%)	1.51
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.05
Human Capital Index score	57.28

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	89	0.629	93	0.683
Economic participation and opportunity	29	0.675	45	0.719
Educational attainment	105	0.809	119	0.938
Health and survival	1	0.980	75	0.975
Political empowerment	94	0.053	108	0.102
rank out of	115		149	

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	-	-	-				
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	6.3	0.60
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.66	Primary education attainment, adults	25.3	47.9	0.53
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	77.3	87.9	0.88
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.86	Primary education attainment, 65+	32.3	79.9	0.40
Firms with female top managers			1.34	Out-of-school youth	60.9	51.9	1.17
Employers	0.1	5.2	0.02	Secondary education attainment, adults	3.3	9.8	0.34
R&D personnel	35.5	64.5	0.55	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	23.4	43.4	0.54
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	4.6	22.1	0.21
Hold an account at a financial institution	10.7	14.9	0.71	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	1.1	3.2	0.33
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.2	1.2	0.19
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.)	426.1	527.6	0.81				
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	2.7	4.4	0.61
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	1.0	1.2	0.81
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	63.7	48.7	1.31
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	14.5	14.1	1.03
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	1.5	6.2	0.24
Seats held in upper house	14.8	85.2	0.17	Health and Welfare	9.4	5.5	1.71
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.5	11.8	0.12
Average length of single life	22.4	24.9	0.90	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	3.1	4.5	0.69
Proportion married by age 25	56.9	33.2	1.71	Services	2.5	1.2	2.06
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	0.6	1.6	0.40
Average number of children per woman			2.56	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			17.00	Mortality, children under age 5	4.4	5.9	¹ 0.74
Potential support ratio			15	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	31.2	25.9	¹ 1.21
Total dependency ratio			55	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	6.0	9.1	¹ 0.66
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	2.2	5.5	¹ 0.39
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.7	1.5	¹ 0.47
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 161
				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			89.00
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			75.60

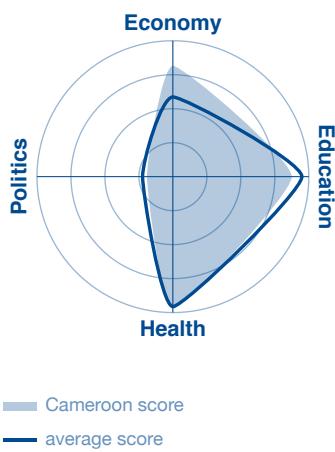
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Cameroon

rank
out of 149 countries **57**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.714**



SCORE AT GLANCE

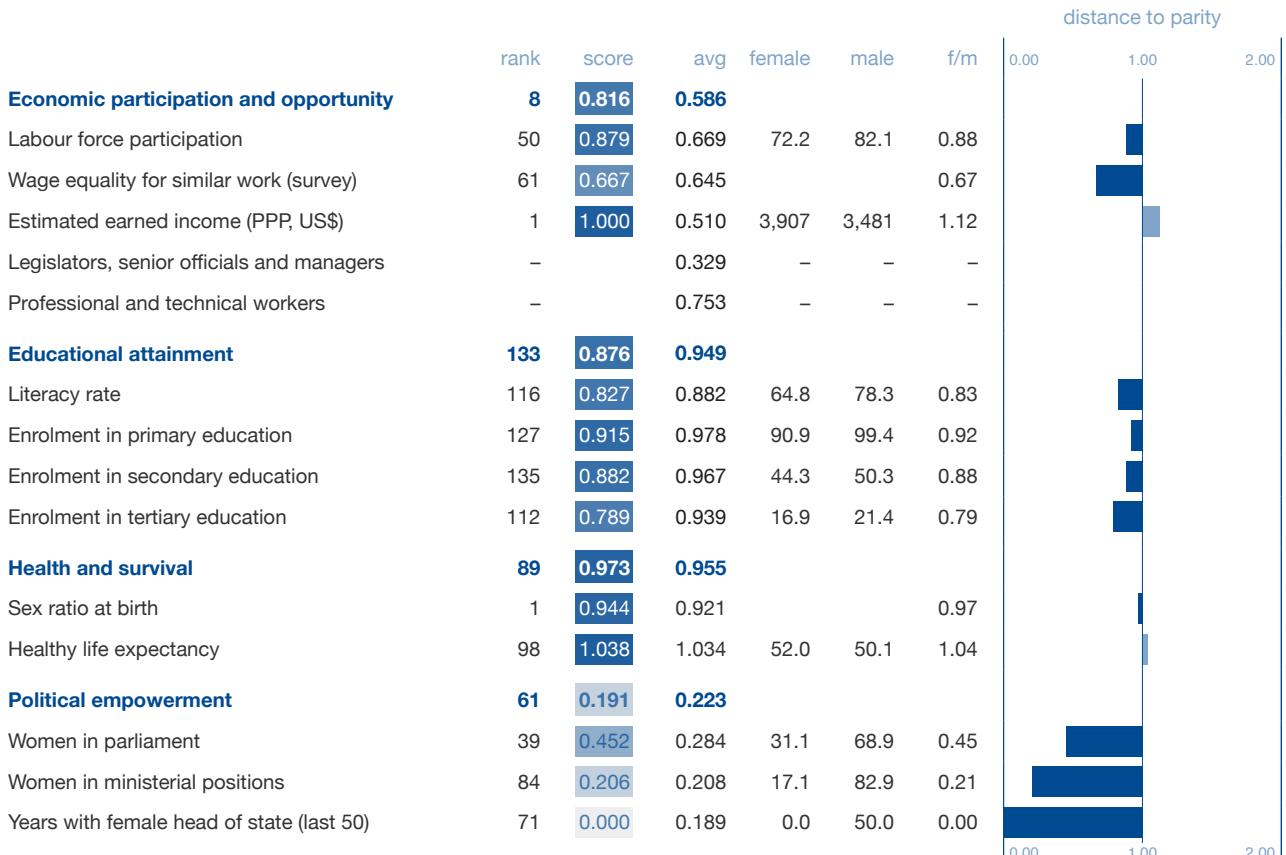


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	34.80
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	3,365
Total population (1,000s)	23,439.19
Population growth rate (%)	2.58
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	60.76

	rank	2006	2018	
		rank	score	rank
Global Gender Gap score	103	0.587	57	0.714
Economic participation and opportunity	94	0.495	8	0.816
Educational attainment	101	0.824	133	0.876
Health and survival	97	0.966	89	0.973
Political empowerment	85	0.061	61	0.191
rank out of	115		149	

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

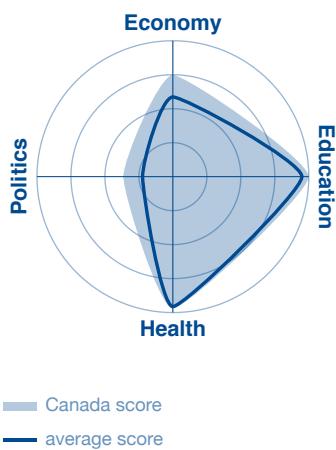
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Canada

rank
out of 149 countries **16**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.771**



SCORE AT GLANCE

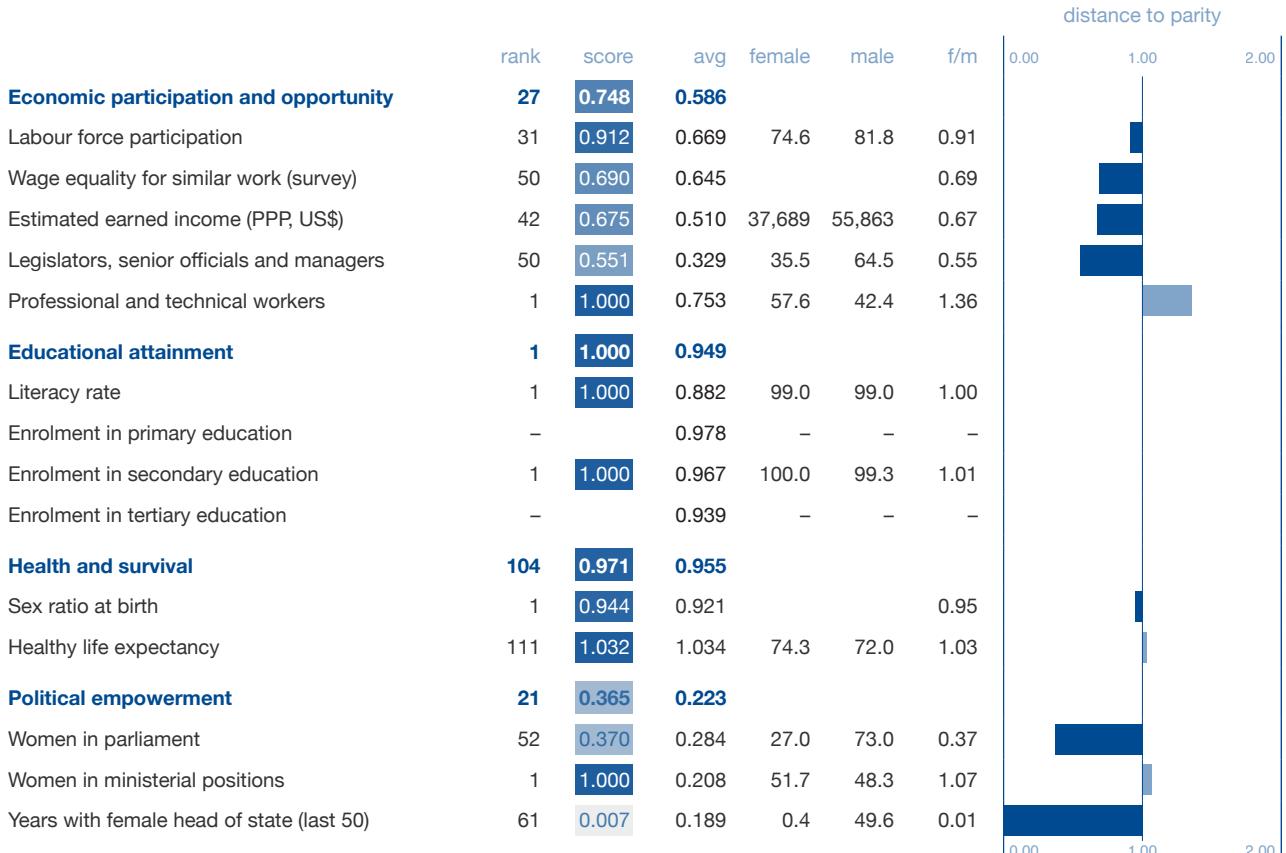


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	1,653.04
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	44,018
Total population (1,000s)	36,289.82
Population growth rate (%)	0.91
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human Capital Index score	73.06

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2018
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	14	0.716	16	0.771
Educational attainment	21	0.999	1	1.000
Health and survival	51	0.978	104	0.971
Political empowerment	33	0.159	21	0.365
rank out of		115		149

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)			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				
Year women received right to vote			1917	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			100	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.7	2.3	0.74
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Arts and Humanities	13.4	10.8	1.25
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Business, Admin. and Law	20.5	22.7	0.90
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	14.6	6.5	2.26
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	4.7	21.2	0.22
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Health and Welfare	16.5	5.4	3.03
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.2	8.4	0.26
Average length of single life	26.9	28.6	0.94	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	5.4	6.5	0.84
Proportion married by age 25	22.2	12.2	1.82	Services	4.2	4.2	1.00
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	13.3	9.8	1.35
Average number of children per woman			1.58	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			–	Mortality, children under age 5	0.8	1.0	1 0.80
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	109.4	107.4	1 1.02
Total dependency ratio			48	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	3.3	2.8	1 1.19
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	5.0	5.6	1 0.89
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.3	3.7	1 0.36
				Mortality, childbirth			1 7
				Legislation on domestic violence			no
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			6.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.40
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			98.90

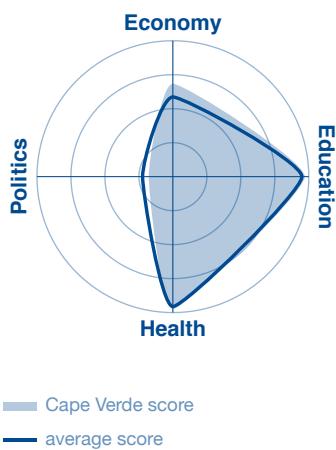
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Cape Verde

rank
out of 149 countries **72**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.702**



SCORE AT GLANCE

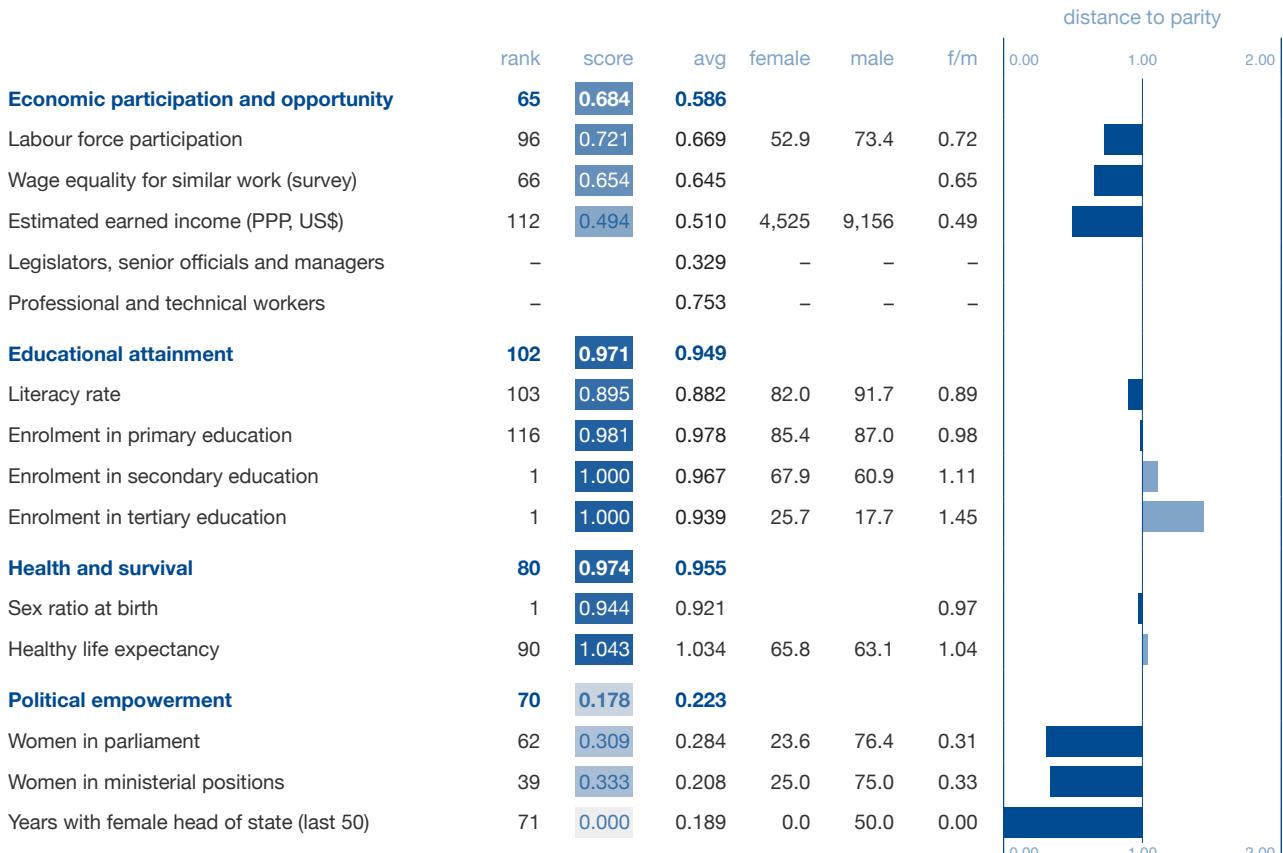


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	1.75
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	6,223
Total population (1,000s)	539.56
Population growth rate (%)	1.26
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	—

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	—	—	72	0.702
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	65	0.684
Educational attainment	—	—	102	0.971
Health and survival	—	—	80	0.974
Political empowerment	—	—	70	0.178
rank out of	115		149	

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)	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				
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	2.8	0.94
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.63	Primary education attainment, adults	49.5	54.6	0.91
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.49	Primary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			0.20	Out-of-school youth	26.5	33.4	0.79
Employers	1.6	6.5	0.25	Secondary education attainment, adults	19.8	20.3	0.98
R&D personnel	43.2	56.8	0.76	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	7.0	6.8	1.03
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	0.1	0.0	-
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				
Year women received right to vote			1975	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			42	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.7	0.8	0.85
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	2.6	2.4	1.06
Election list quotas for women, national			50	Business, Admin. and Law	33.3	28.6	1.16
Election list quotas for women, local			50	Education	11.6	9.1	1.27
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.5	20.8	0.26
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	14.3	4.7	3.03
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	4.2	15.0	0.28
Average length of single life	22.8	27.9	0.82	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.6	4.4	1.06
Proportion married by age 25	41.3	23.4	1.77	Services	0.1	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	23.2	13.9	1.68
Average number of children per woman			2.33	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			15	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	1.0	0.8	¹ 1.27
Total dependency ratio			54	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.38
Parity of parental rights in marriage			-	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.70
Parity of parental rights after divorce			-	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.1	¹ 0.41
			-	Mortality, childbirth			-
			-	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			-

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

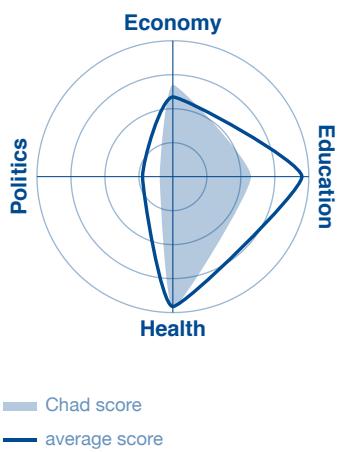
Chad

rank
out of 149 countries **145**

score
0.00 = impartiality
1.00 = parity **0.580**



SCORE AT GLANCE

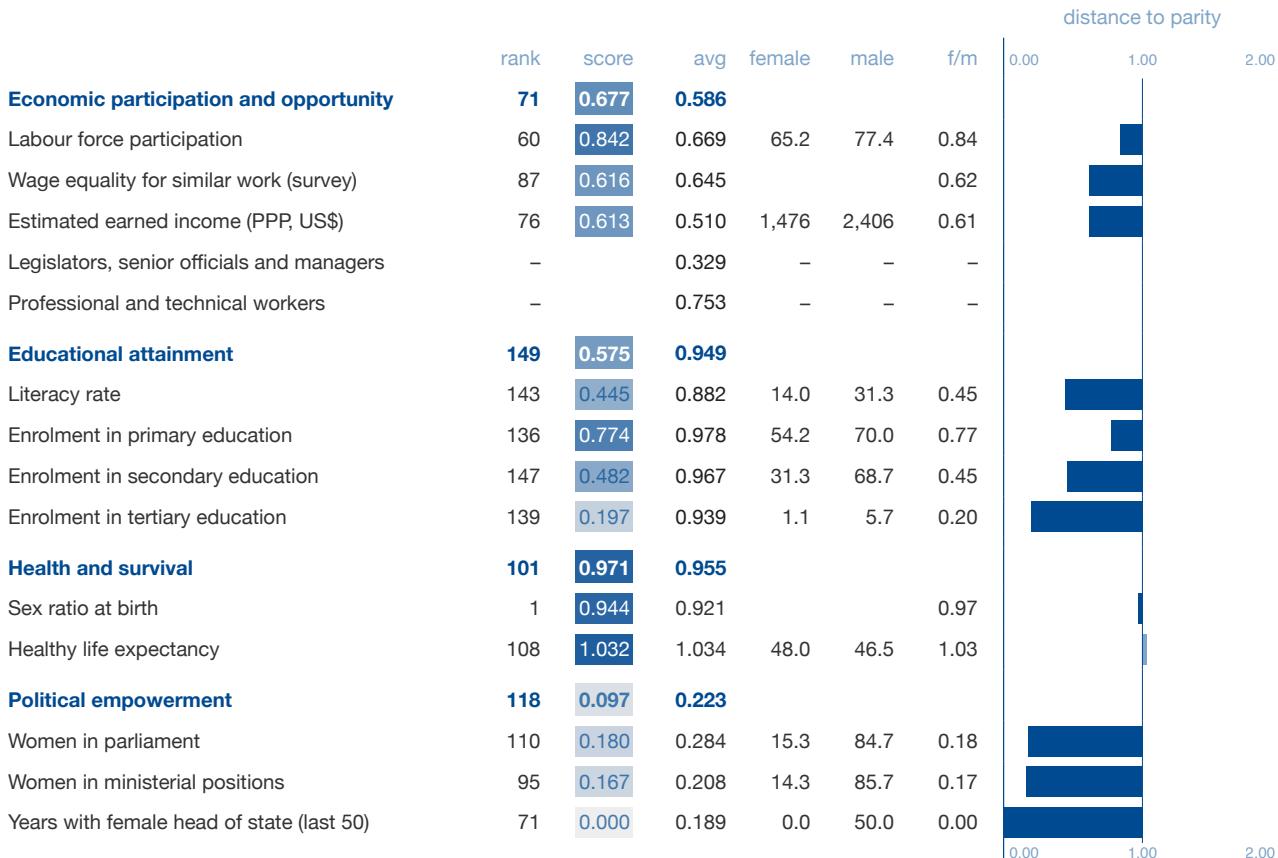


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	9.98
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	1,768
Total population (1,000s)	14,452.54
Population growth rate (%)	3.02
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	47.53

		2006	2018
	rank	score	rank
Global Gender Gap score	113	0.525	145
Economic participation and opportunity	65	0.601	71
Educational attainment	115	0.468	149
Health and survival	56	0.976	101
Political empowerment	91	0.054	118
rank out of	115		149

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
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	0.6	6.1	0.10
Hold an account at a financial institution	4.0	11.7	0.34	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	0.9	3.2	0.29
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.2	0.8	0.30
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			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	-	-	-
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.4	15.1	0.29
Average length of single life	18.4	24.5	0.75	Services	-	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	90.2	38.0	2.37	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	16.5	17.6	0.94
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			5.95	Mortality, children under age 5	38.5	44.1	¹ 0.87
Women's unmet demand for family planning			28.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	22.1	22.3	¹ 0.99
Potential support ratio			20	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	27.6	30.0	¹ 0.92
Total dependency ratio			99	Mortality, accidental injuries	5.0	9.7	¹ 0.51
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.7	1.9	¹ 0.34
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 856
				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

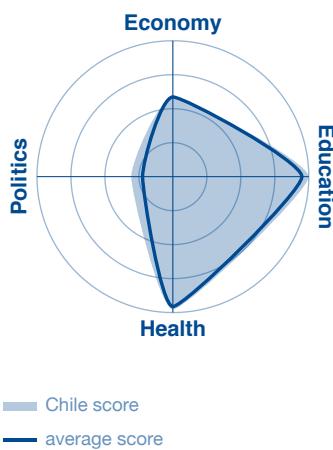
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Chile

rank
out of 149 countries **54**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.717**



SCORE AT GLANCE

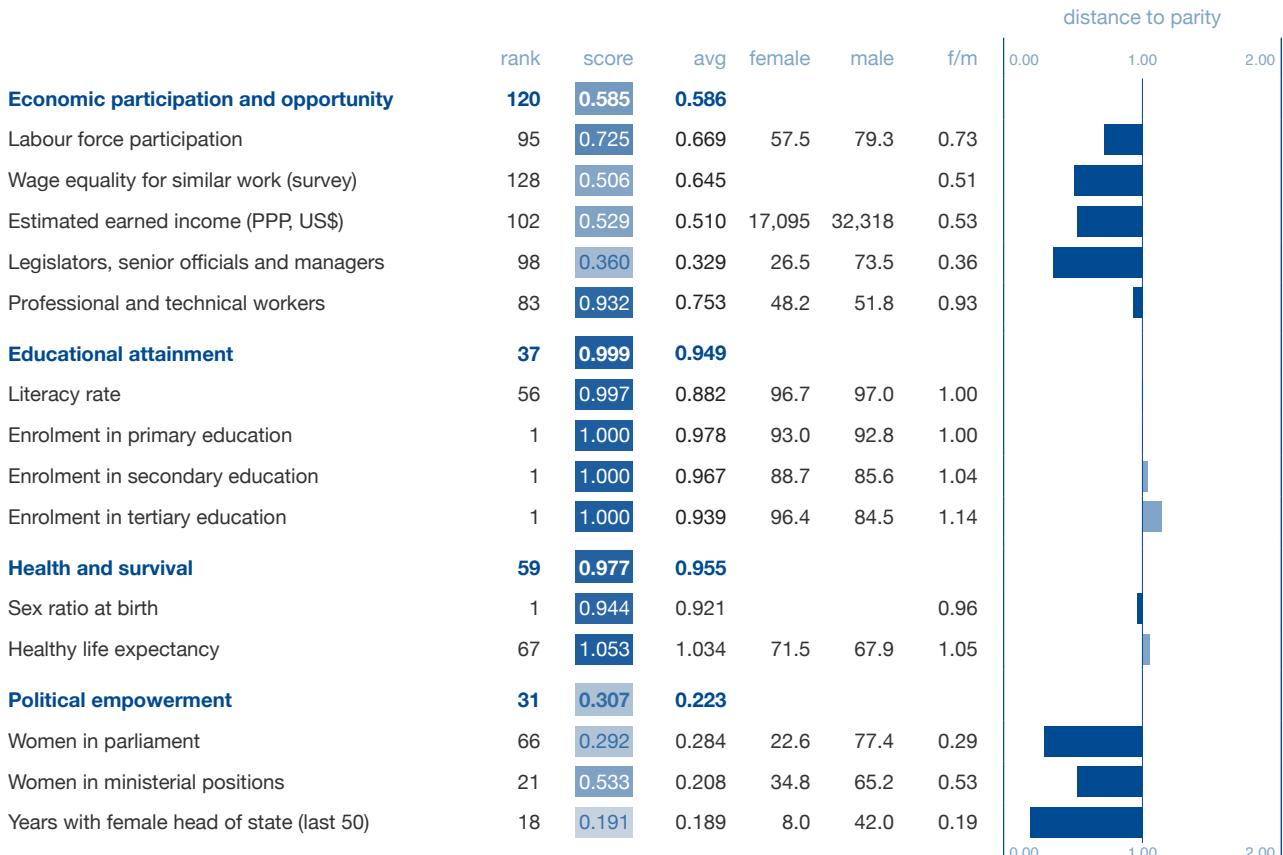


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	277.08
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	22,767
Total population (1,000s)	17,909.75
Population growth rate (%)	0.80
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human Capital Index score	64.22

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	78	0.645	54	0.717
Economic participation and opportunity	90	0.514	120	0.585
Educational attainment	69	0.980	37	0.999
Health and survival	1	0.980	59	0.977
Political empowerment	56	0.109	31	0.307
rank out of	115		149	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



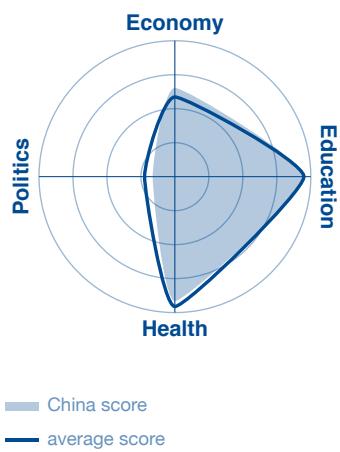
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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
				Mortality, childbirth			1 22
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			36.0
				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)



SCORE AT GLANCE

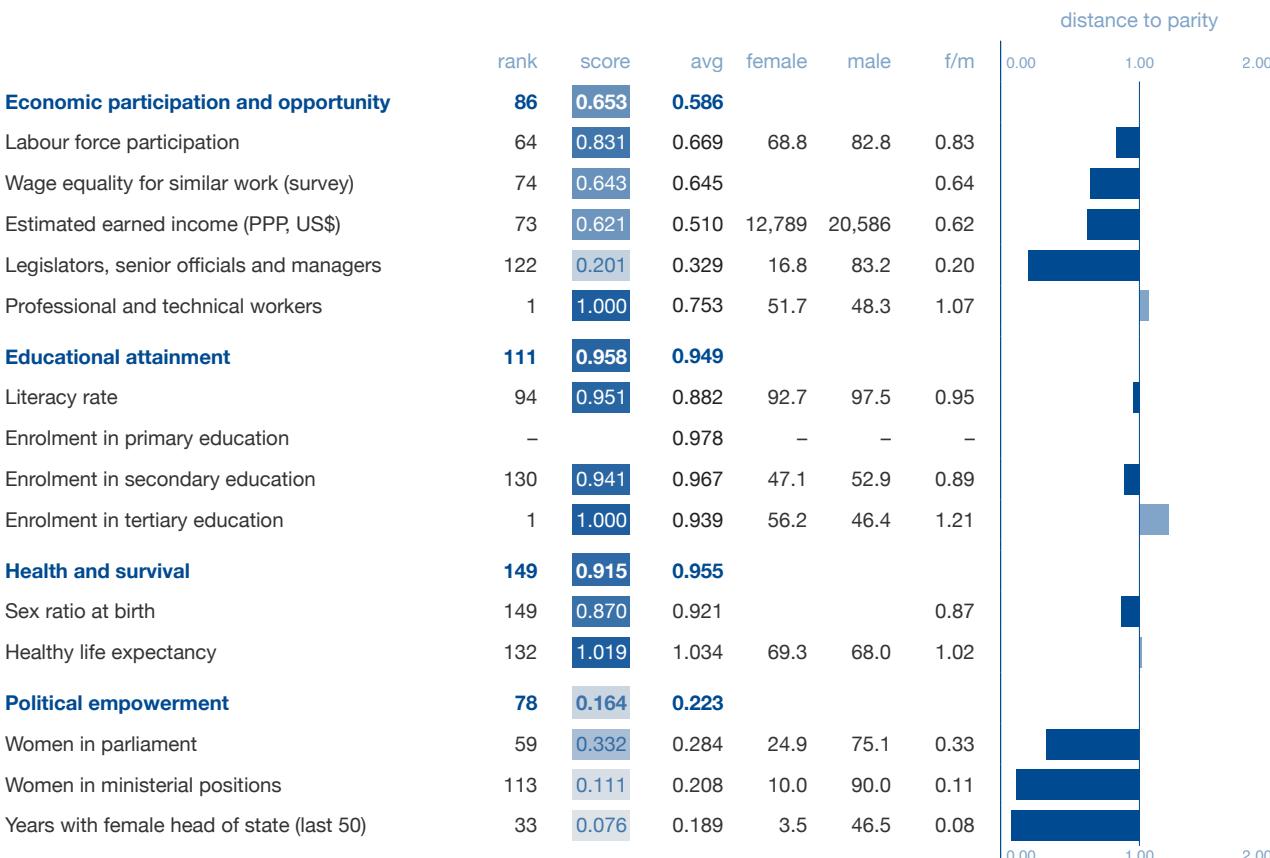


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	12,237.70
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	15,309
Total population (1,000s)	1,403,500.37
Population growth rate (%)	0.41
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.94
Human Capital Index score	67.72

	2006	2018	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	63	0.656	103	0.673		
Economic participation and opportunity	53	0.621	86	0.653		
Educational attainment	78	0.957	111	0.958		
Health and survival	114	0.936	149	0.915		
Political empowerment	52	0.111	78	0.164		
rank out of	115		149			

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				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	44.6	18.9	2.36				
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 0.65	Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Boards of publicly traded companies	9.4	90.6	0.10	Primary education attainment, 25-54	96.8	98.8	0.98
Firms with female (co-)owners			1.79	Primary education attainment, 65+	61.7	87.5	0.71
Firms with female top managers			0.21	Out-of-school youth	-	-	-
Employers	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	19.2	25.4	0.76
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	72.4	81.9	0.88
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	18.9	39.6	0.48
Hold an account at a financial institution	76.4	81.4	0.94	Tertiary education attainment, adults	3.0	4.1	0.72
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	7.5	9.2	0.81
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	1.6	4.7	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.)	-	-	-				
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	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			1	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	20.0	80.0	0.25	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Average length of single life	24.4	26.2	0.93	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	35.6	20.3	1.75	Services	-	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Average number of children per woman			1.62				
Women's unmet demand for family planning			2.00	Health	female	male	value
Potential support ratio			7	Mortality, children under age 5	78.4	103.1	¹ 0.76
Total dependency ratio			39	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	4,050.5	4,691.8	¹ 0.86
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	46.3	72.3	¹ 0.64
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	188.1	355.3	¹ 0.53
				Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	80.9	72.0	¹ 1.12
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 27
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			15.0
				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			-

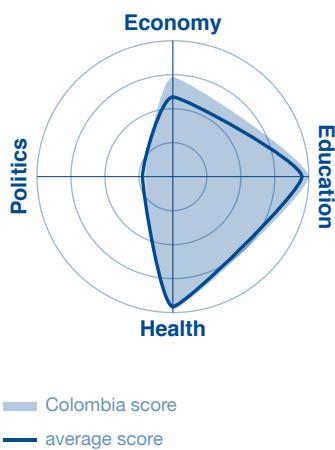
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Colombia

rank
out of 149 countries **40**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.729**



SCORE AT GLANCE

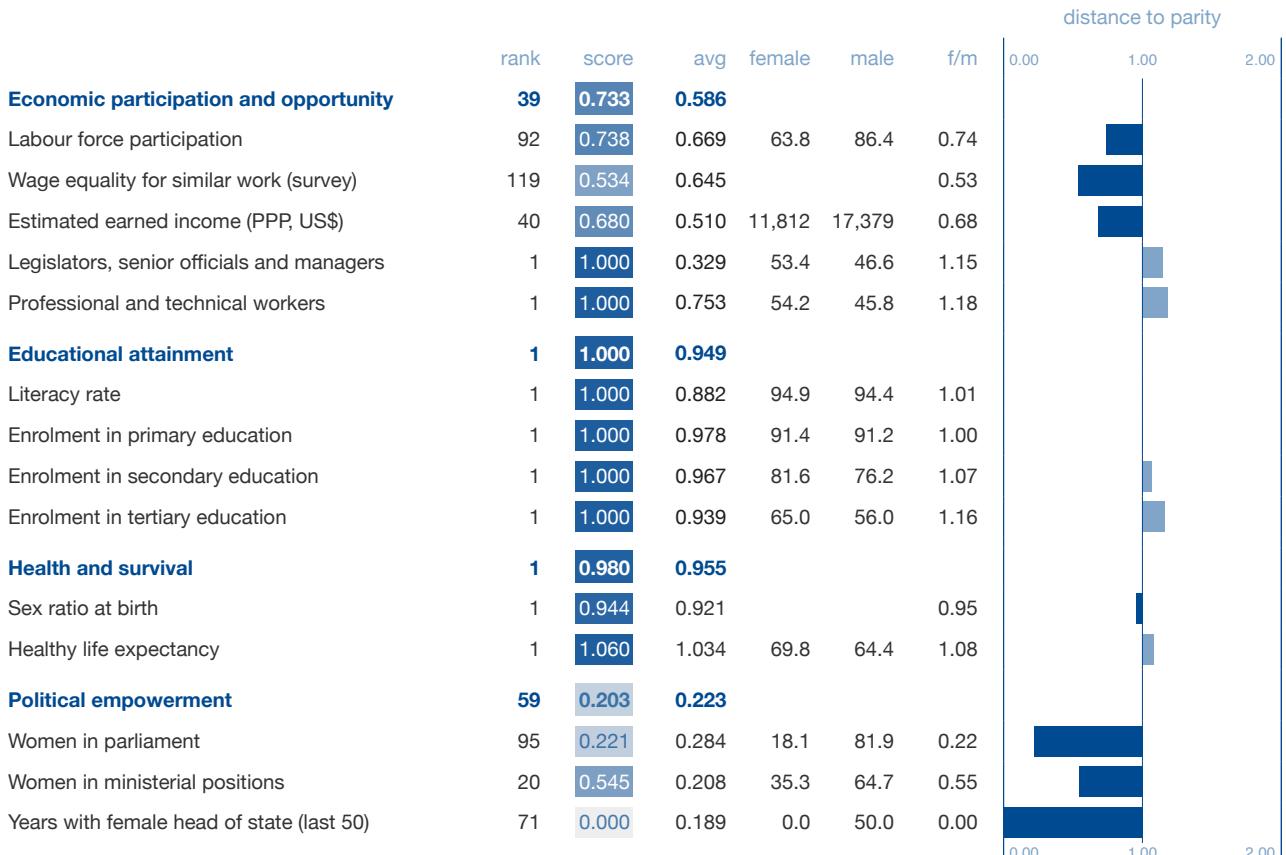


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	309.19
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	13,255
Total population (1,000s)	48,653.42
Population growth rate (%)	0.83
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human Capital Index score	61.80

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	22	0.705	40	0.729
Economic participation and opportunity	39	0.661	39	0.733
Educational attainment	14	1.000	1	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	27	0.180	59	0.203
rank out of	115		149	

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	30.3	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	
Potential support ratio			9	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	87.6	90.7	
Total dependency ratio			45	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	3.2	6.2	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	3.4	11.8	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	2.9	23.7	
				Mortality, childbirth			
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			39.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			88.60

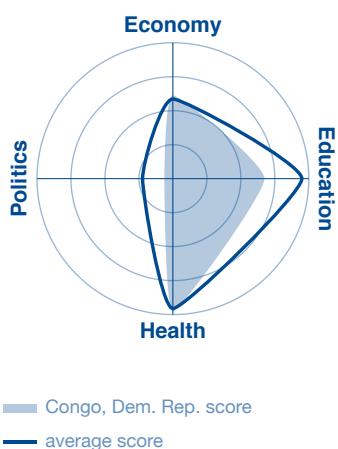
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Congo, Dem. Rep.

rank
out of 149 countries **144**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.582**



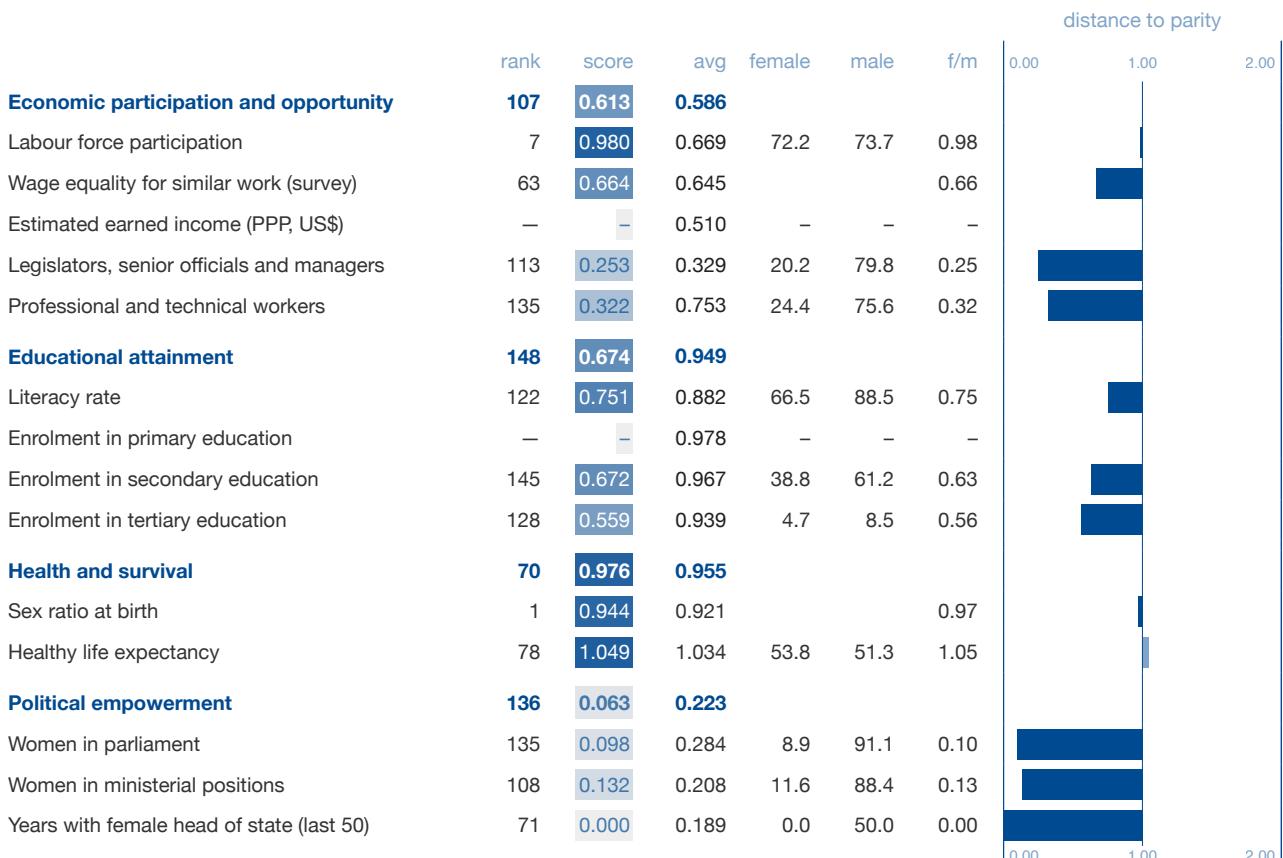
SCORE AT GLANCE



KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	37.24
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	808
Total population (1,000s)	76,196.62
Population growth rate (%)	3.24
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	—

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	-	-	-	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	-	-	-	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			no	Out-of-school children	65.5	63.8	1.03
Advancement of women to leadership roles			2 0.59	Primary education attainment, adults	49.9	78.4	0.64
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.18	Primary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			0.12	Secondary education attainment, adults	16.8	38.6	0.44
Employers	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, adults	1.5	5.6	0.27
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			no	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	-	-	-
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	PhD graduates	0.0	0.0	0.41
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			no				
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			-	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			-	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			-	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			-	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	-	-	-	Services	-	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	-	-	-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child	29.4		-				
Average number of children per woman			6.11	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			24.00	Mortality, children under age 5	-	-	1 -
Potential support ratio			-	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	-	-	1 -
Total dependency ratio			-	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	-	-	1 -
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, accidental injuries	-	-	1 -
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	-	-	1 -
				Legislation on domestic violence			no
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			64.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

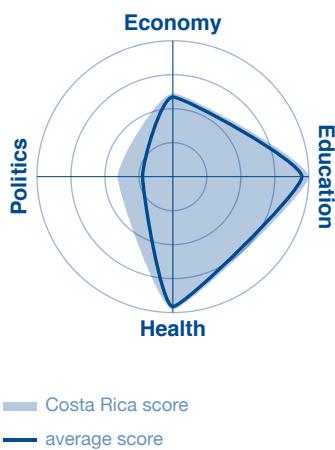
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Costa Rica

rank
out of 149 countries **22**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.749**



SCORE AT GLANCE

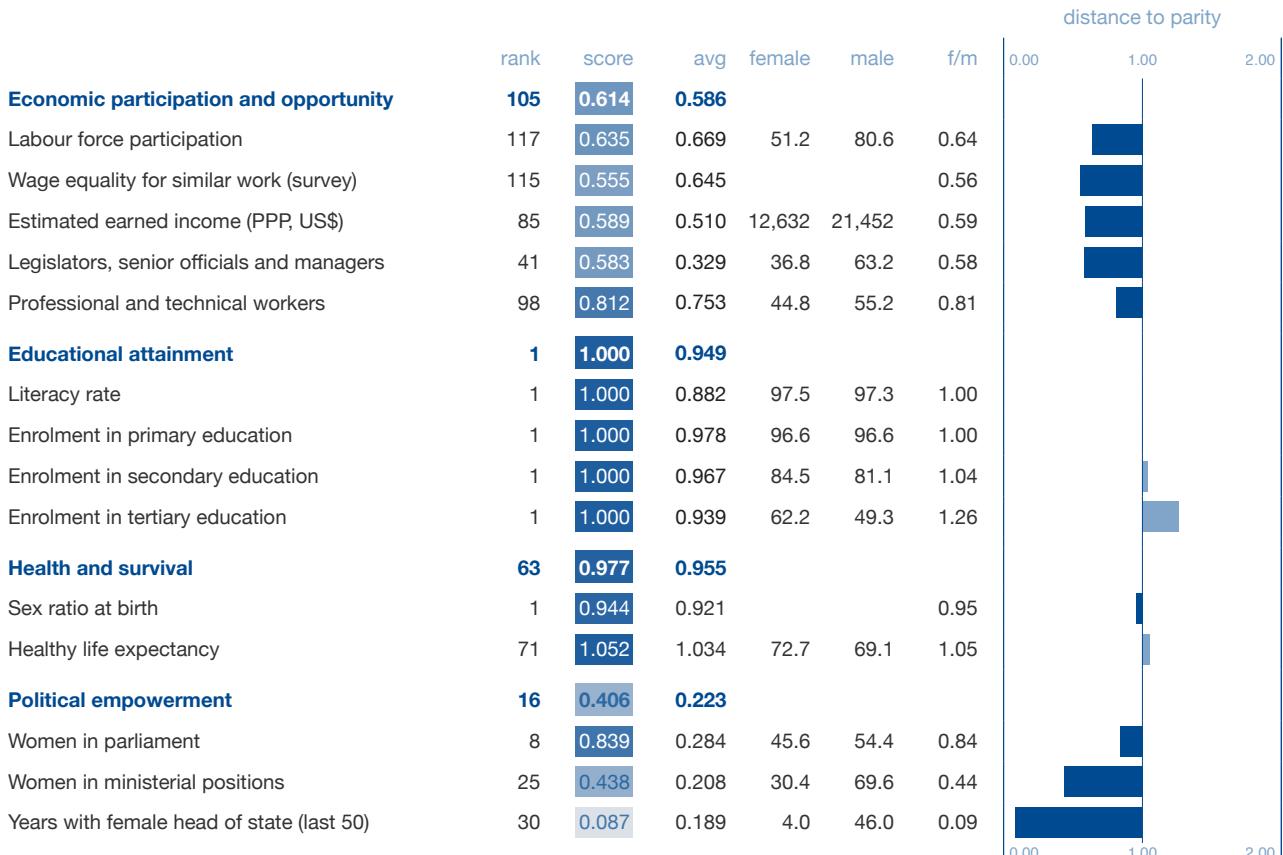


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	57.06
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	15,525
Total population (1,000s)	4,857.27
Population growth rate (%)	0.98
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	62.38

	rank	2006	2018	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	30	0.694	22	0.749
Economic participation and opportunity	89	0.522	105	0.614
Educational attainment	32	0.995	1	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	63	0.977
Political empowerment	15	0.277	16	0.406
rank out of	115		149	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



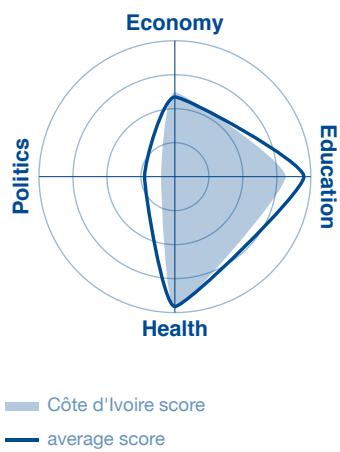
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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	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	-	-	-				
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	3.5	3.2	1.08
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.62	Primary education attainment, adults	81.4	81.2	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	97.5	96.8	1.01
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.77	Primary education attainment, 65+	88.2	88.6	1.00
Firms with female top managers			0.18	Out-of-school youth	12.4	15.3	0.81
Employers	3.6	0.1	27.91	Secondary education attainment, adults	38.9	37.0	1.05
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	59.1	55.3	1.07
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	27.0	30.3	0.89
Hold an account at a financial institution	60.2	69.2	0.87	Tertiary education attainment, adults	21.9	20.7	1.06
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	23.6	20.5	1.15
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	12.0	14.3	0.84
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	59.5	60.0	0.99
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	545.4	612.3	0.89				
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	0.7	1.6	0.46
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Arts and Humanities	2.3	2.7	0.83
Election list quotas for women, national			50	Business, Admin. and Law	34.0	37.5	0.91
Election list quotas for women, local			50	Education	27.2	16.2	1.68
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.8	12.7	0.30
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	19.3	9.8	1.98
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.9	10.1	0.19
Average length of single life	25.7	28.8	0.89	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	0.7	1.0	0.65
Proportion married by age 25	31.4	17.8	1.76	Services	2.1	3.5	0.59
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	7.4	4.9	1.51
Average number of children per woman			1.78	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			6.00	Mortality, children under age 5	0.3	0.4	¹ 0.78
Potential support ratio			7	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	8.8	10.1	¹ 0.87
Total dependency ratio			45	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.2	0.3	¹ 0.59
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.5	1.1	¹ 0.42
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.7	¹ 0.15
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 25
				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			99.20
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			90.20

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

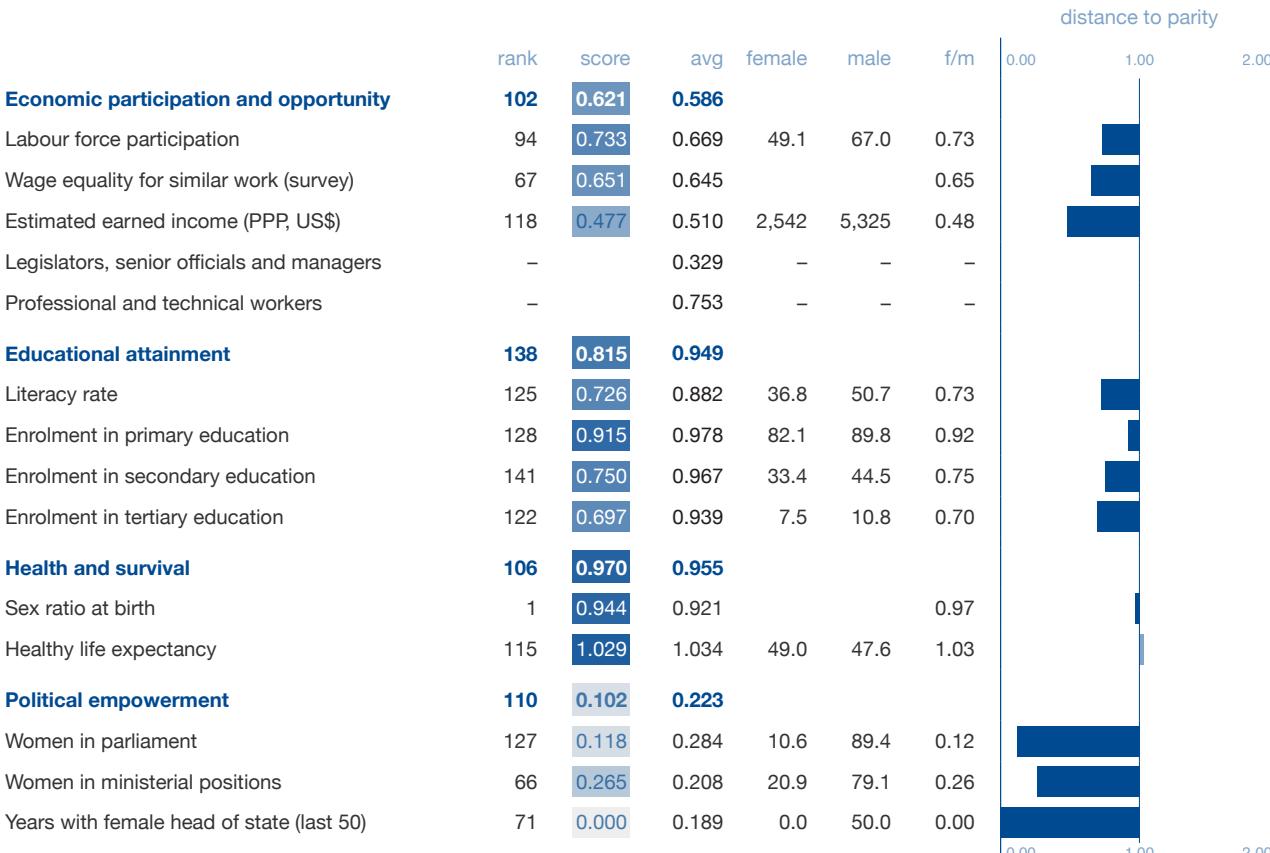


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	40.39
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	3,601
Total population (1,000s)	23,695.92
Population growth rate (%)	2.49
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.97
Human Capital Index score	51.12

	2006	2018	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	—	—	131	0.627		
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	102	0.621	102	0.621
Educational attainment	—	—	138	0.815	138	0.815
Health and survival	—	—	106	0.970	106	0.970
Political empowerment	—	—	110	0.102	110	0.102
rank out of	115	149				

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	-	-	-	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
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	2.4	13.2	0.18
Hold an account at a financial institution	12.0	18.1	0.66	Tertiary education attainment, adults	1.5	4.0	0.36
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	4.9	8.6	0.57
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.9	2.7	0.34
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	0.1	0.4	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				
Year women received right to vote			1952	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			65	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.8	1.6	0.51
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	7.6	9.4	0.81
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	55.4	31.9	1.74
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	3.6	3.4	1.06
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	4.6	12.8	0.36
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	6.5	5.6	1.16
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	5.6	11.8	0.48
Average length of single life	23.0	28.0	0.82	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	2.9	8.8	0.33
Proportion married by age 25	59.7	16.7	3.57	Services	3.1	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	9.6	12.1	0.80
Average number of children per woman			4.91	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			27.00	Mortality, children under age 5	33.6	41.8	1 0.80
Potential support ratio			19	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	47.8	53.0	1 0.90
Total dependency ratio			83	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	36.2	41.4	1 0.88
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	8.7	15.9	1 0.55
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.7	5.1	1 0.32
				Mortality, childbirth			1 -
				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)

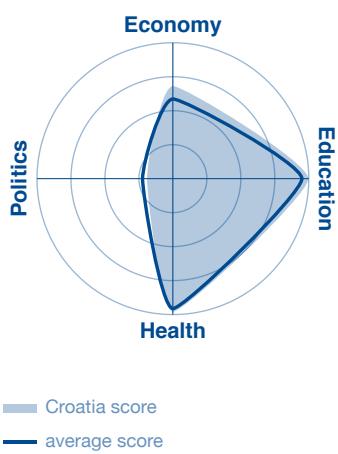
Croatia

rank
out of 149 countries **59**

score
- Impairty
0 = parity **0.712**



SCORE AT GLANCE

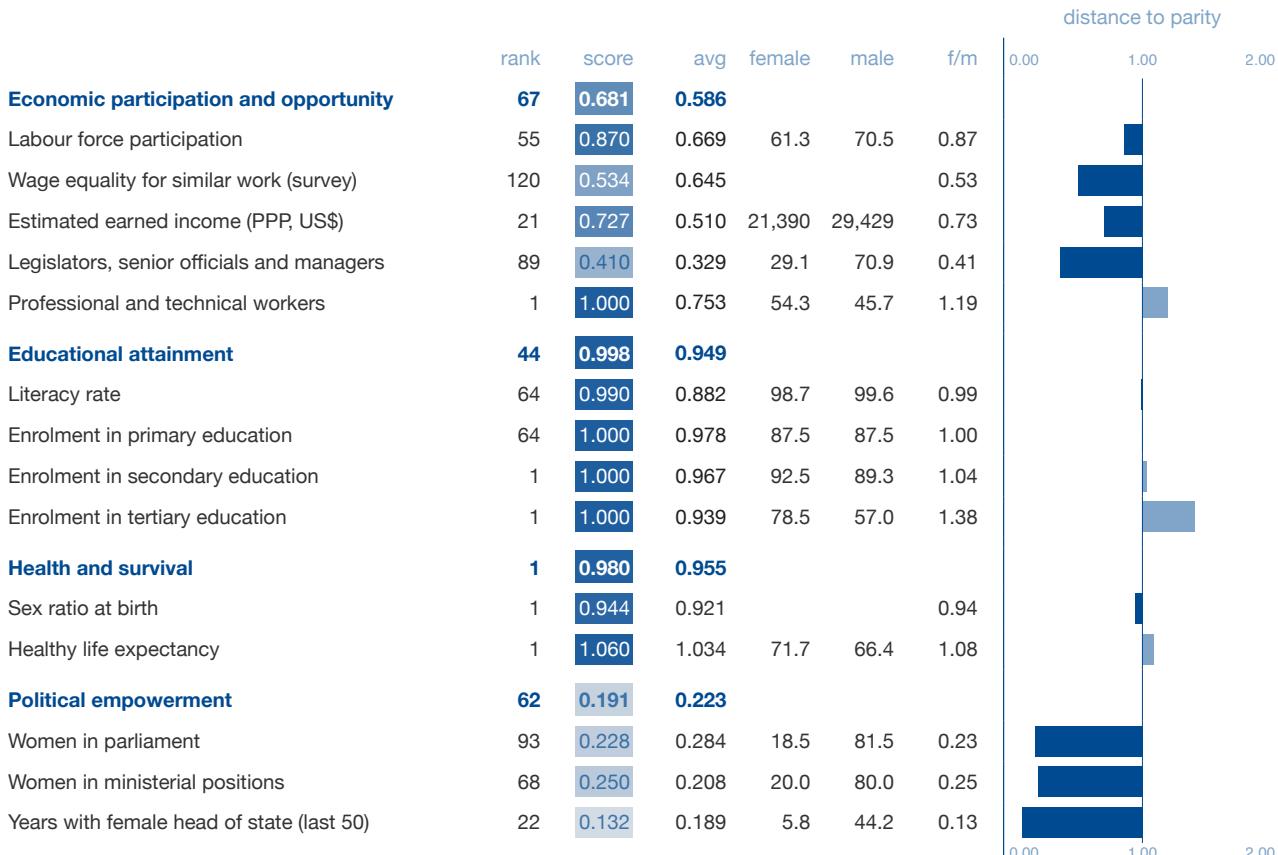


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	54.85
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	22,670
Total population (1,000s)	4,213.27
Population growth rate (%)	-0.58
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.08
Human Capital Index score	66.81

		2006	2018
	rank	score	rank
Global Gender Gap score	16	0.714	59
Economic participation and opportunity	42	0.651	67
Educational attainment	51	0.990	44
Health and survival	36	0.979	1
Political empowerment	18	0.238	62
rank out of	115		149

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)			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				
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	4.1	5.0	0.81
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Arts and Humanities	12.0	6.6	1.81
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Business, Admin. and Law	36.2	24.4	1.48
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	6.2	0.5	11.99
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	7.5	25.5	0.30
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Health and Welfare	13.9	4.8	2.91
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.2	8.2	0.15
Average length of single life	27.4	30.2	0.91	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	5.3	4.5	1.19
Proportion married by age 25	20.0	7.0	2.87	Services	7.0	13.8	0.51
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	9.3	6.7	1.40
Average number of children per woman			1.46	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			–	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.79
Potential support ratio			3	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	25.9	23.9	¹ 1.09
Total dependency ratio			52	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.2	0.2	¹ 0.93
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.0	1.0	¹ 0.95
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.6	¹ 0.40
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 8
				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			99.90
				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)

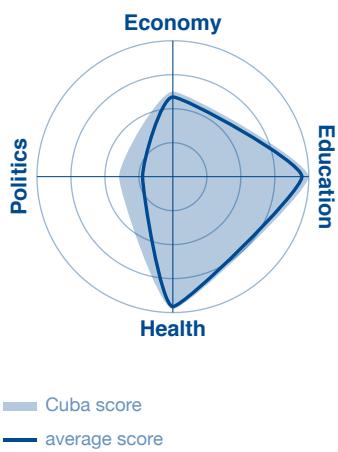
Cuba

rank
out of 149 countries **23**

score
- impartiality
0 = parity **0.749**



SCORE AT GLANCE

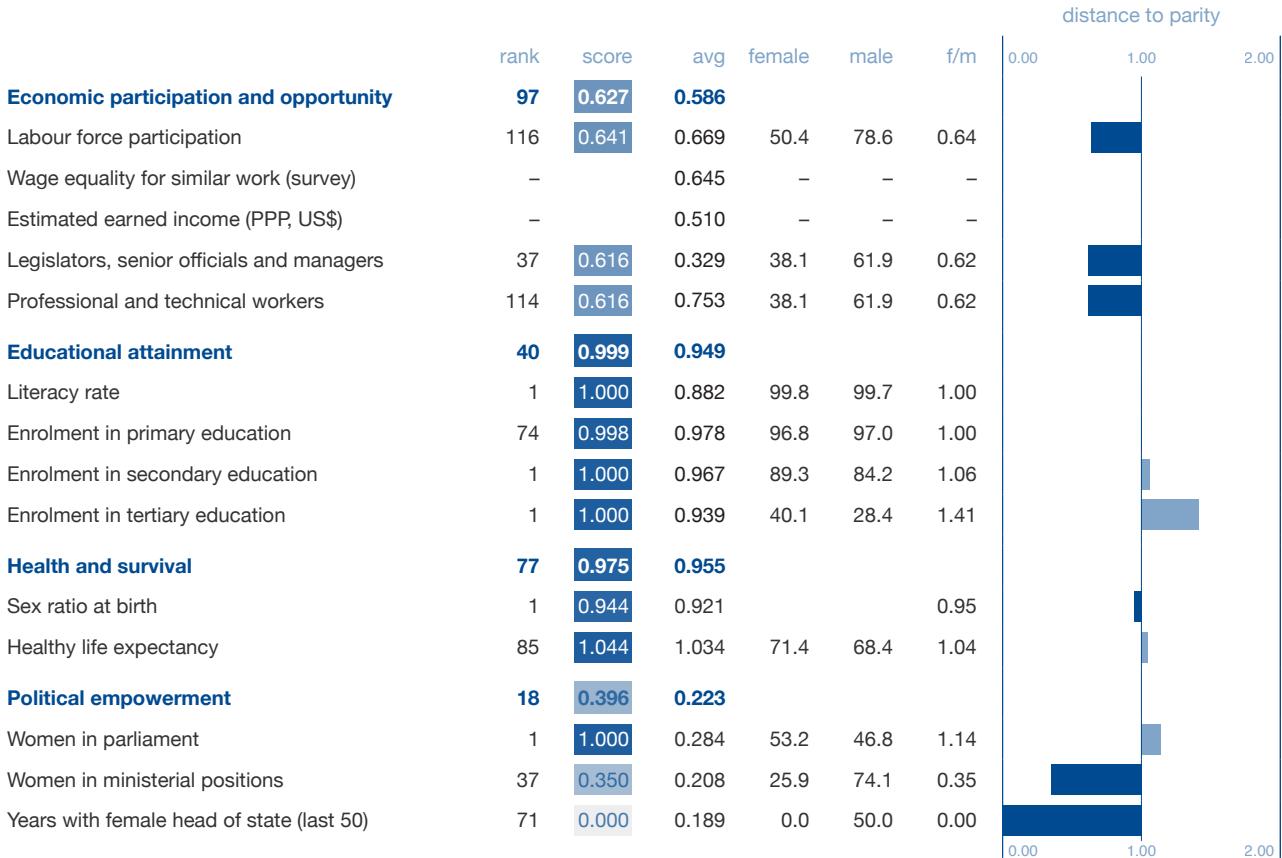


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	87.13
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	-
Total population (1,000s)	11,475.98
Population growth rate (%)	0.06
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	-

		2006	2018
	rank	score	rank
Global Gender Gap score	—	—	23 0.749
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	97 0.627
Educational attainment	—	—	40 0.999
Health and survival	—	—	77 0.975
Political empowerment	—	—	18 0.396
rank out of		115	149

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				
Work, minutes per day	–	–	–	Education and Skills			
Proportion of unpaid work per day	–	–	–	Out-of-school children	7.6	7.9	0.97
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, adults	90.3	92.1	0.98
Law mandates equal pay			–	Primary education attainment, 25-54	100.0	100.0	1.00
Advancement of women to leadership roles		2	–	Primary education attainment, 65+	99.4	99.6	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	–	–	–	Out-of-school youth	16.7	23.9	0.70
Firms with female (co-)owners			–	Secondary education attainment, adults	57.1	57.7	0.99
Firms with female top managers			–	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	87.3	86.6	1.01
Employers	12.6	0.1	108.80	Secondary education attainment, 65+	47.2	60.6	0.78
R&D personnel	–	–	–	Tertiary education attainment, adults	16.0	12.3	1.30
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	14.4	10.6	1.36
Hold an account at a financial institution	–	–	–	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	6.5	9.5	0.68
Women's access to financial services			yes	PhD graduates	0.4	0.3	1.16
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Individuals using the internet	29.8	25.1	1.19
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	female	male	value
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	–	–	–	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.8	2.8	0.28
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Arts and Humanities	1.0	3.3	0.30
Year women received right to vote			1934	Business, Admin. and Law	15.5	14.5	1.07
Years since any women received voting rights			83	Education	27.5	20.2	1.36
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	0.6	3.2	0.20
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Health and Welfare	28.9	17.4	1.66
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.4	2.8	0.50
Voluntary political party quotas			–	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	0.3	0.5	0.58
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Services	4.7	–	–
Family	female	male	value	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	19.0	19.4	0.98
Average length of single life	21.3	25.4	0.84	Health	female	male	value
Proportion married by age 25	55.7	31.5	1.77	Mortality, children under age 5	0.3	0.4	
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	36.7	41.6	
Average number of children per woman			1.72	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.4	0.7	
Women's unmet demand for family planning			9.00	Mortality, accidental injuries	2.6	2.7	
Potential support ratio			5	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.5	1.7	
Total dependency ratio			44	Mortality, childbirth	–	–	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Legislation on domestic violence	–	–	–
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	–	–	–
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	yes	–	–
				Births attended by skilled health personnel	99.40	–	–
				Antenatal care, at least four visits	97.80	–	–

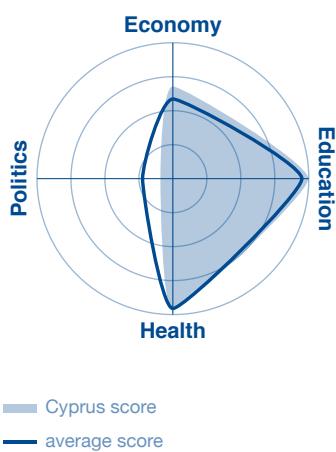
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Cyprus

rank
out of 149 countries **92**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.684**



SCORE AT GLANCE

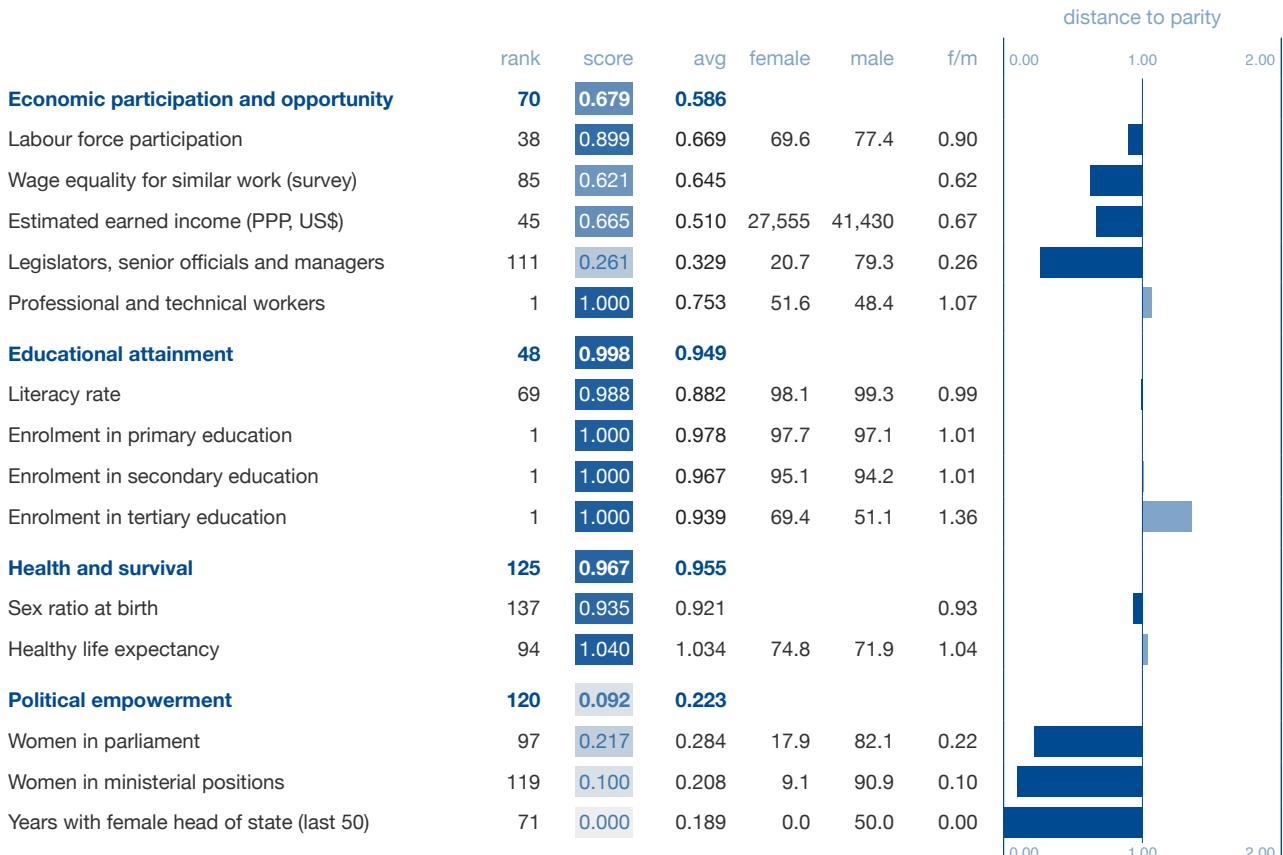


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	21.65
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	32,415
Total population (1,000s)	1,170.13
Population growth rate (%)	0.80
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	66.43

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	83	0.643	92	0.684
Economic participation and opportunity	75	0.562	70	0.679
Educational attainment	55	0.989	48	0.998
Health and survival	84	0.969	125	0.967
Political empowerment	95	0.052	120	0.092
rank out of	115		149	

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	–	–	–				
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	1.8	2.5	0.74
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.60	Primary education attainment, adults	91.9	96.1	0.96
Boards of publicly traded companies	–	–	–	Primary education attainment, 25-54	99.8	99.7	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			–	Primary education attainment, 65+	96.2	99.2	0.97
Firms with female top managers			–	Out-of-school youth	5.1	5.9	0.86
Employers	0.7	1.2	0.61	Secondary education attainment, adults	67.4	70.9	0.95
R&D personnel	42.6	57.4	0.74	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	88.7	90.1	0.98
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	37.1	57.2	0.65
Hold an account at a financial institution	90.3	90.0	1.00	Tertiary education attainment, adults	26.0	25.1	1.03
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	22.3	23.9	0.93
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	5.4	15.8	0.34
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.4	1.0	0.41
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	70.2	73.3	0.96
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	1.7	2.1	0.84				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1960	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			57	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.8	0.7	1.03
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	11.2	5.6	2.01
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Business, Admin. and Law	32.0	41.3	0.77
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	23.7	6.9	3.42
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.8	21.1	0.27
Seats held in upper house	15.8	84.2	0.19	Health and Welfare	8.6	7.1	1.20
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.7	5.4	0.31
Average length of single life	26.4	29.3	0.90	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	3.7	1.7	2.16
Proportion married by age 25	25.1	11.0	2.28	Services	4.5	5.0	0.91
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	7.3	5.1	1.43
Average number of children per woman			1.34	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			–	Mortality, children under age 5	0.0	0.0	
Potential support ratio			5	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	3.4	3.9	
Total dependency ratio			43	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.1	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.1	0.2	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.1	
				Mortality, childbirth			
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			15.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			–
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			–

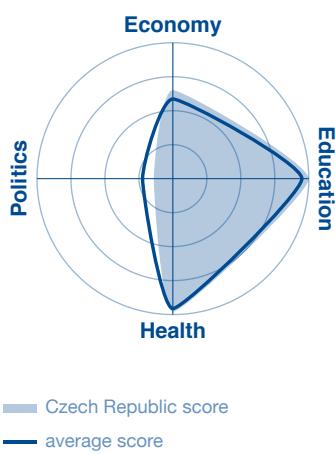
^¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ^² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Czech Republic

rank
out of 149 countries **82**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.693**



SCORE AT GLANCE

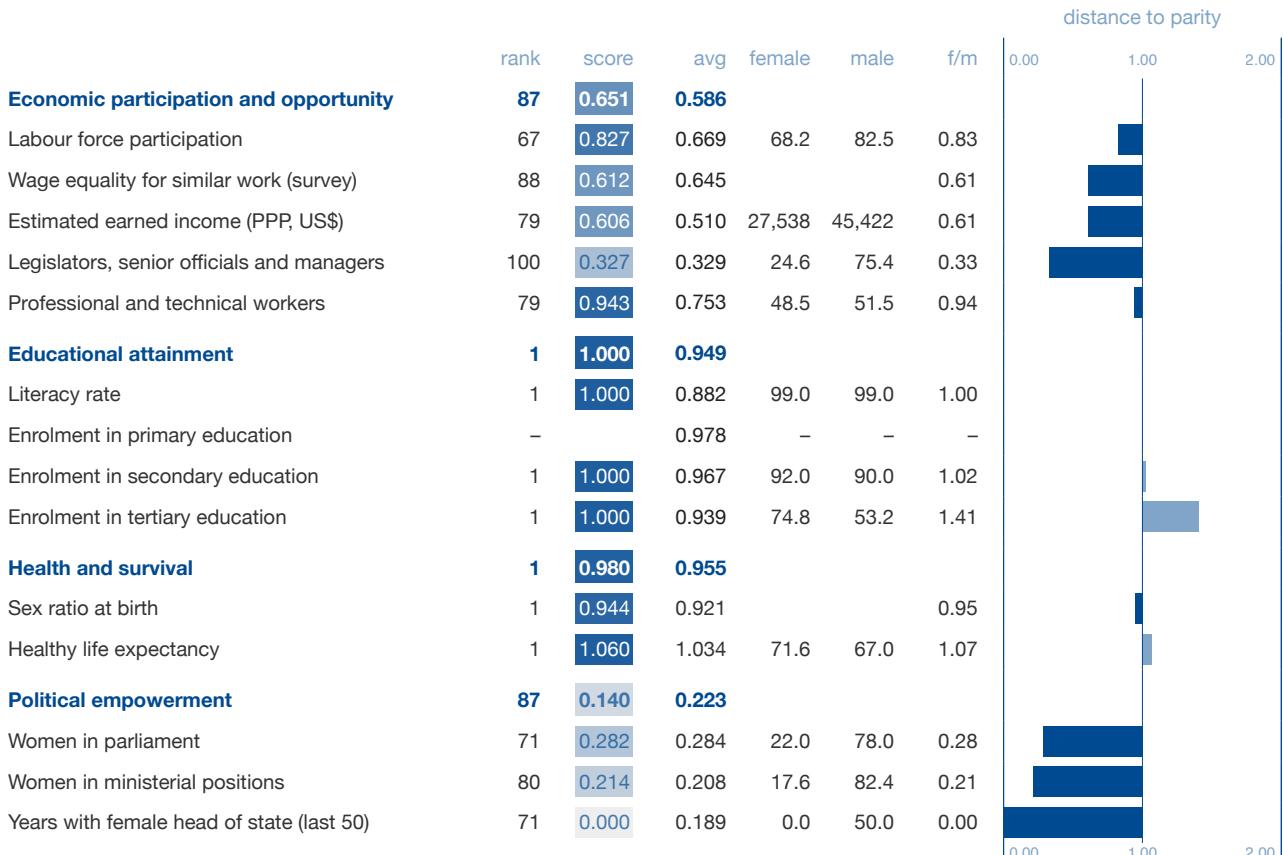


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	215.73
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	32,606
Total population (1,000s)	10,610.95
Population growth rate (%)	—
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human Capital Index score	71.41

	rank	2006	2018	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	53	0.671	82	0.693
Economic participation and opportunity	52	0.627	87	0.651
Educational attainment	47	0.991	1	1.000
Health and survival	36	0.979	1	0.980
Political empowerment	70	0.088	87	0.140
rank out of	115		149	

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				
Year women received right to vote			1920	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			97	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	3.1	2.9	1.08
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	8.8	5.9	1.49
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Business, Admin. and Law	22.5	17.9	1.25
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	13.8	4.3	3.18
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	7.7	25.0	0.31
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Health and Welfare	13.7	4.2	3.29
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.9	8.6	0.10
Average length of single life	31.3	33.7	0.93	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.7	4.9	0.96
Proportion married by age 25	5.4	1.8	3.05	Services	5.5	8.5	0.64
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	11.9	8.1	1.46
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	
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	50.3	49.1	
Total dependency ratio			51	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.0	0.9	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.5	2.3	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.3	1.2	
				Mortality, childbirth			
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			21.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			–
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			–

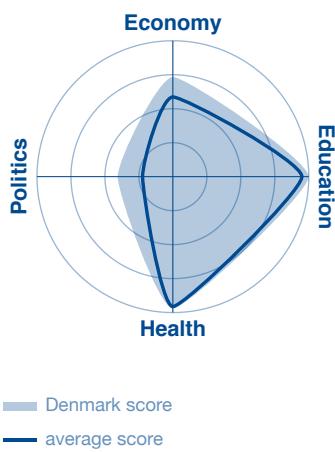
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Denmark

rank
out of 149 countries **13**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.778**



SCORE AT GLANCE

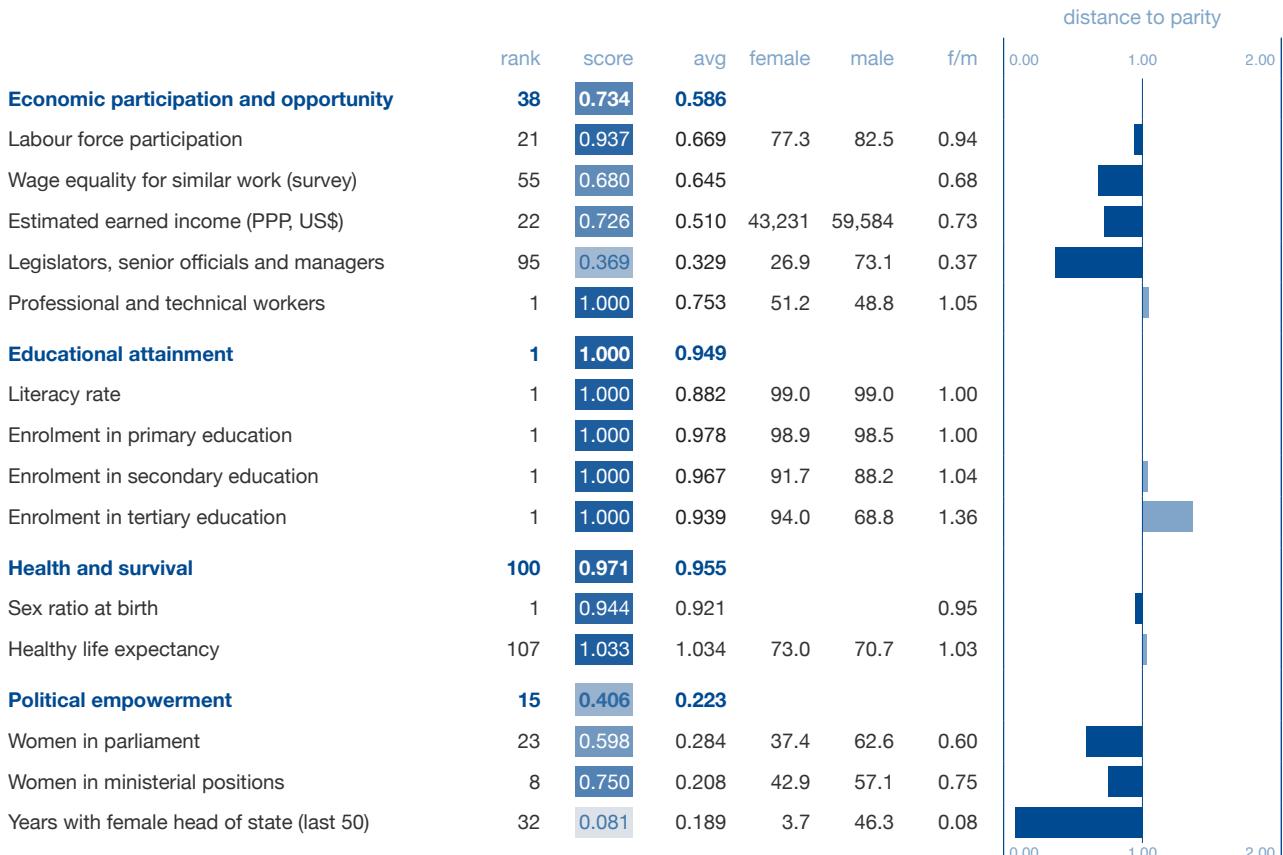


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	324.87
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	46,683
Total population (1,000s)	5,711.87
Population growth rate (%)	0.37
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	74.40

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2018
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	8	0.746	13	0.778
Educational attainment	1	1.000	1	1.000
Health and survival	76	0.972	100	0.971
Political empowerment	13	0.305	15	0.406
rank out of	115		149	

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				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	55.5	41.7	1.33				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	1.2	1.5	0.78
Advancement of women to leadership roles			2 0.79	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	11.5	12.6	0.91
Employers	1.8	0.7	2.56	Secondary education attainment, adults	77.8	77.7	1.00
R&D personnel	36.1	63.9	0.56	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	99.5	99.8	1.00
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	99.7	99.7	1.00
Hold an account at a financial institution	100.0	100.0	1.00	Tertiary education attainment, adults	34.9	25.9	1.35
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	33.9	26.3	1.29
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	18.7	22.3	0.84
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.5	0.8	0.53
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	96.4	96.2	1.00
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			1915	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.6	1.3	2.06
Years since any women received voting rights			102	Arts and Humanities	14.4	10.8	1.34
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Business, Admin. and Law	18.5	23.0	0.80
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	9.9	7.3	1.37
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.5	17.6	0.31
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Health and Welfare	29.1	11.4	2.55
Seats held in upper house	21.6	78.4	0.28	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.5	8.3	0.18
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	3.9	5.6	0.71
Average length of single life	31.5	33.3	0.95	Services	1.9	5.3	0.35
Proportion married by age 25	3.6	1.3	2.69	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	11.1	9.5	1.17
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	0.1	0.1	1 0.78
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	22.3	21.7	1 1.03
Potential support ratio			3	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.4	0.3	1 1.27
Total dependency ratio			56	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.6	0.6	1 0.92
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.5	1 0.42
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			1 6
				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			98.20
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

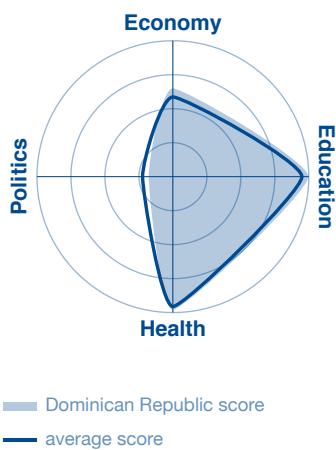
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Dominican Republic

rank 74
out of 149 countries
score 0.701
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity



SCORE AT GLANCE

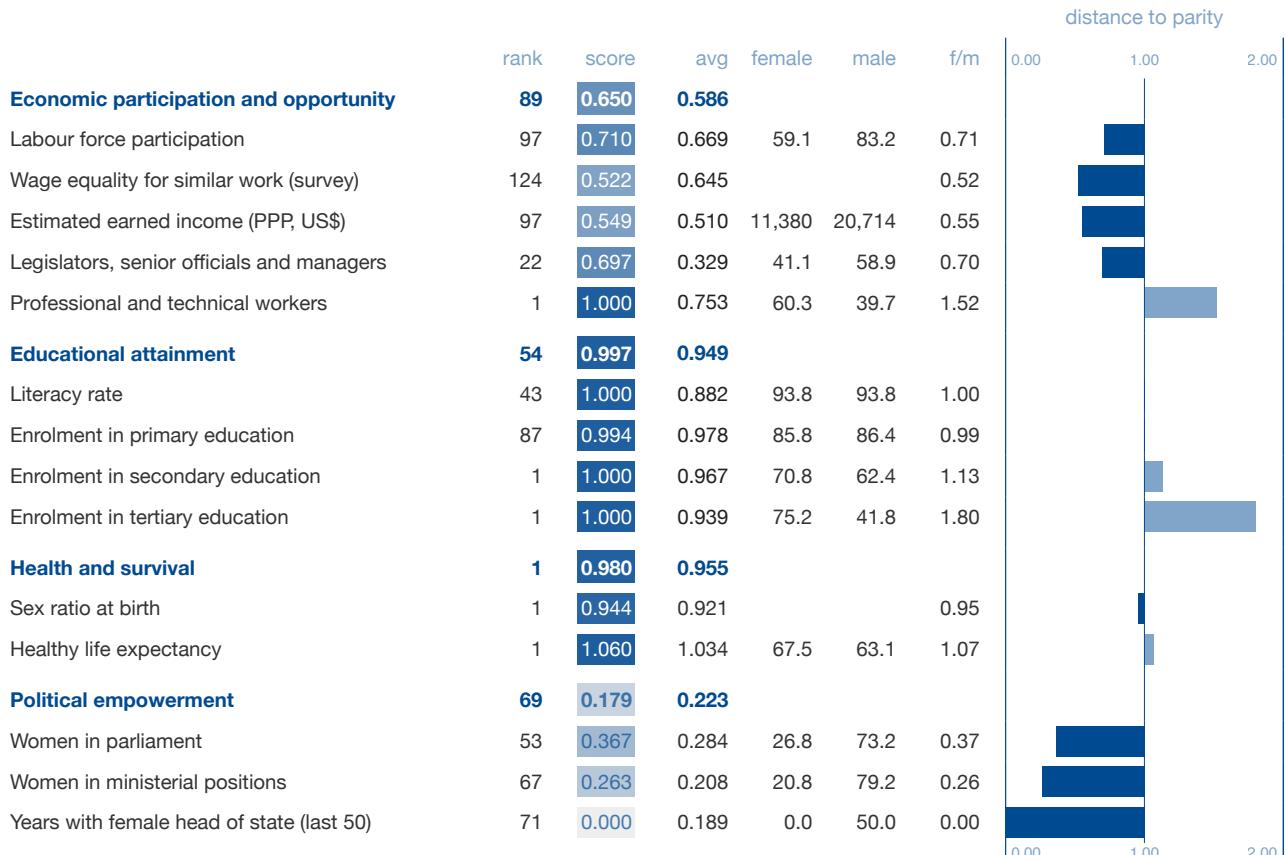


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	75.93
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	14,601
Total population (1,000s)	10,648.79
Population growth rate (%)	1.09
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	57.12

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	59	0.664	74	0.701
Economic participation and opportunity	78	0.559	89	0.650
Educational attainment	1	1.000	54	0.997
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	49	0.117	69	0.179
rank out of	115		149	

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	-	-	-				
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	11.7	10.8	1.08
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.54	Primary education attainment, adults	67.8	65.7	1.03
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	99.4	99.2	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.47	Primary education attainment, 65+	97.3	97.8	1.00
Firms with female top managers			0.27	Out-of-school youth	23.6	26.3	0.90
Employers	2.1	1.0	2.15	Secondary education attainment, adults	38.2	31.3	1.22
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	68.0	60.2	1.13
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	24.6	28.2	0.87
Hold an account at a financial institution	55.8	52.1	1.07	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	31.1	21.2	1.47
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	9.6	12.4	0.78
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.)	16.4	19.1	0.86				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1942	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			75	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.4	1.9	0.19
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	10.3	8.8	1.17
Election list quotas for women, national			33	Business, Admin. and Law	38.3	42.2	0.91
Election list quotas for women, local			33	Education	21.0	9.7	2.17
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	2.9	7.1	0.41
Seats held in upper house	19.4	80.6	0.24	Health and Welfare	15.4	8.1	1.89
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	5.3	14.4	0.37
Average length of single life	20.9	24.8	0.84	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.2	1.2	1.00
Proportion married by age 25	66.5	38.9	1.71	Services	2.6	4.6	0.57
Mean age of women at birth of first child			26	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	2.0	1.8	1.10
Average number of children per woman			2.42	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			11.00	Mortality, children under age 5	3.0	3.8	
Potential support ratio			9	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	20.0	22.7	
Total dependency ratio			57	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.9	2.7	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.1	3.5	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.6	3.3	
				Mortality, childbirth			
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			17.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			97.70
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			92.90

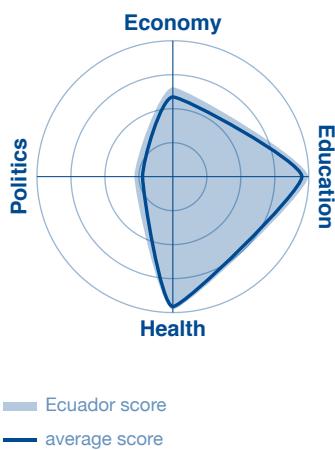
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Ecuador

rank
out of 149 countries **41**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.729**



SCORE AT GLANCE

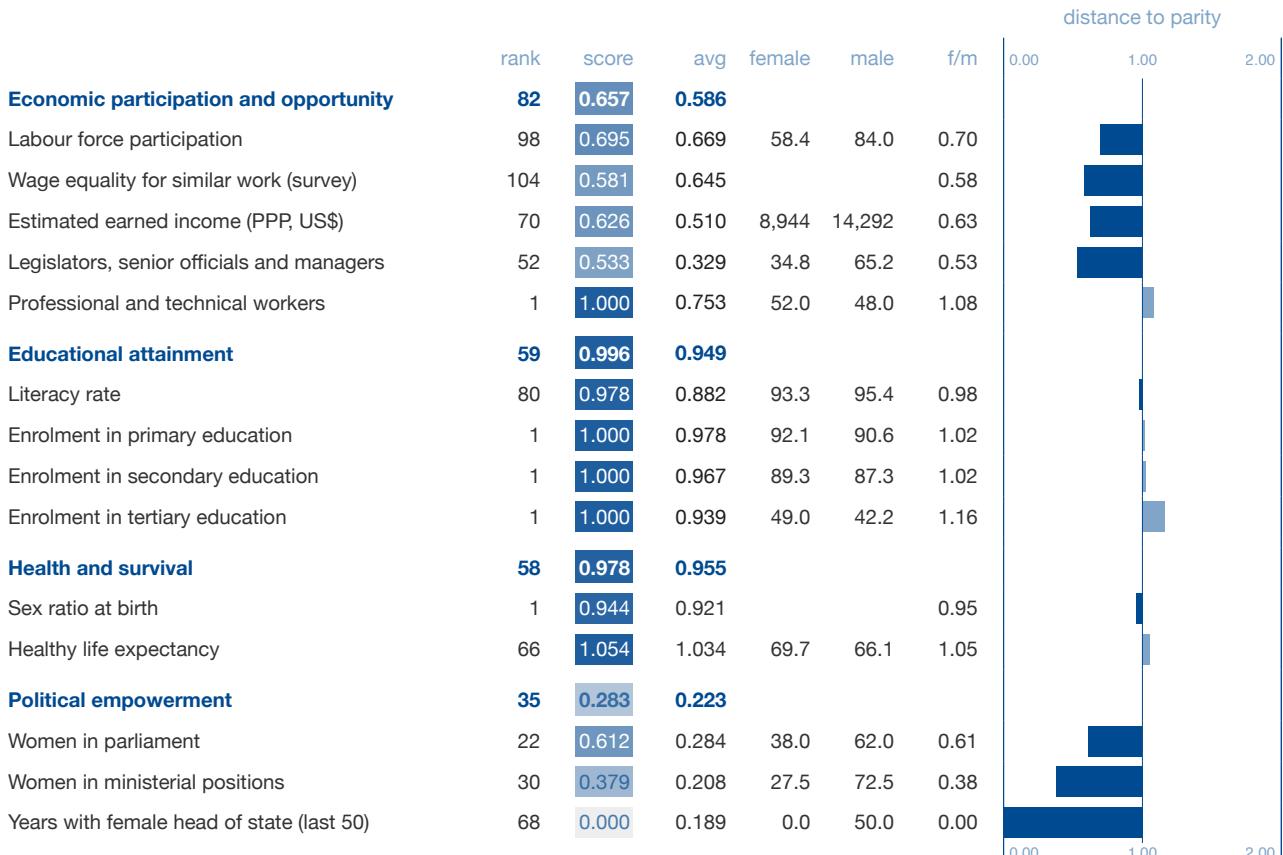


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	103.06
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	10,582
Total population (1,000s)	16,385.07
Population growth rate (%)	1.44
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	59.87

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	82	0.643	41	0.729
Economic participation and opportunity	92	0.499	82	0.657
Educational attainment	39	0.994	59	0.996
Health and survival	1	0.980	58	0.978
Political empowerment	64	0.100	35	0.283
rank out of	115		149	

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	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	-	-	-				
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	0.8	2.7	0.30
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.54	Primary education attainment, adults	81.1	84.2	0.96
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	96.4	96.8	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.32	Primary education attainment, 65+	77.6	84.8	0.92
Firms with female top managers			0.20	Out-of-school youth	20.5	19.5	1.05
Employers	2.0	6.5	0.31	Secondary education attainment, adults	41.9	42.6	0.98
R&D personnel	44.6	55.4	0.81	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	62.0	59.9	1.04
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	24.2	26.7	0.91
Hold an account at a financial institution	40.8	51.9	0.79	Tertiary education attainment, adults	12.7	11.4	1.12
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	26.7	22.8	1.17
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	6.6	11.9	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	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.4	0.4	0.98				
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	1.4	4.3	0.32
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Arts and Humanities	3.0	3.9	0.77
Election list quotas for women, national			50	Business, Admin. and Law	37.0	33.5	1.10
Election list quotas for women, local			50	Education	26.0	13.3	1.95
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.5	18.3	0.19
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	14.7	8.9	1.65
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.5	6.7	0.38
Average length of single life	21.8	25.0	0.87	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.7	2.5	0.68
Proportion married by age 25	55.1	37.1	1.49	Services	3.4	3.0	1.15
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	7.9	5.5	1.44
Average number of children per woman			2.49	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			23.00	Mortality, children under age 5	3.0	4.0	¹ 0.76
Potential support ratio			9	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	27.7	30.7	¹ 0.90
Total dependency ratio			55	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.3	2.4	¹ 0.55
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.8	5.8	¹ 0.31
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.5	2.3	¹ 0.22
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 64
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			46.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			96.30
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			79.50

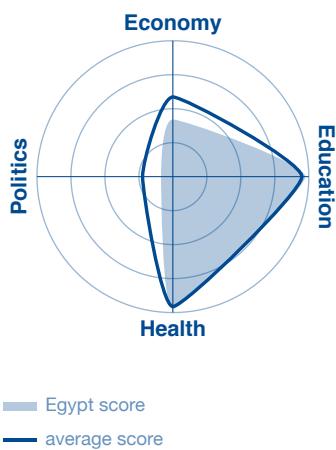
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Egypt

rank
out of 149 countries **135**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.614**



SCORE AT GLANCE

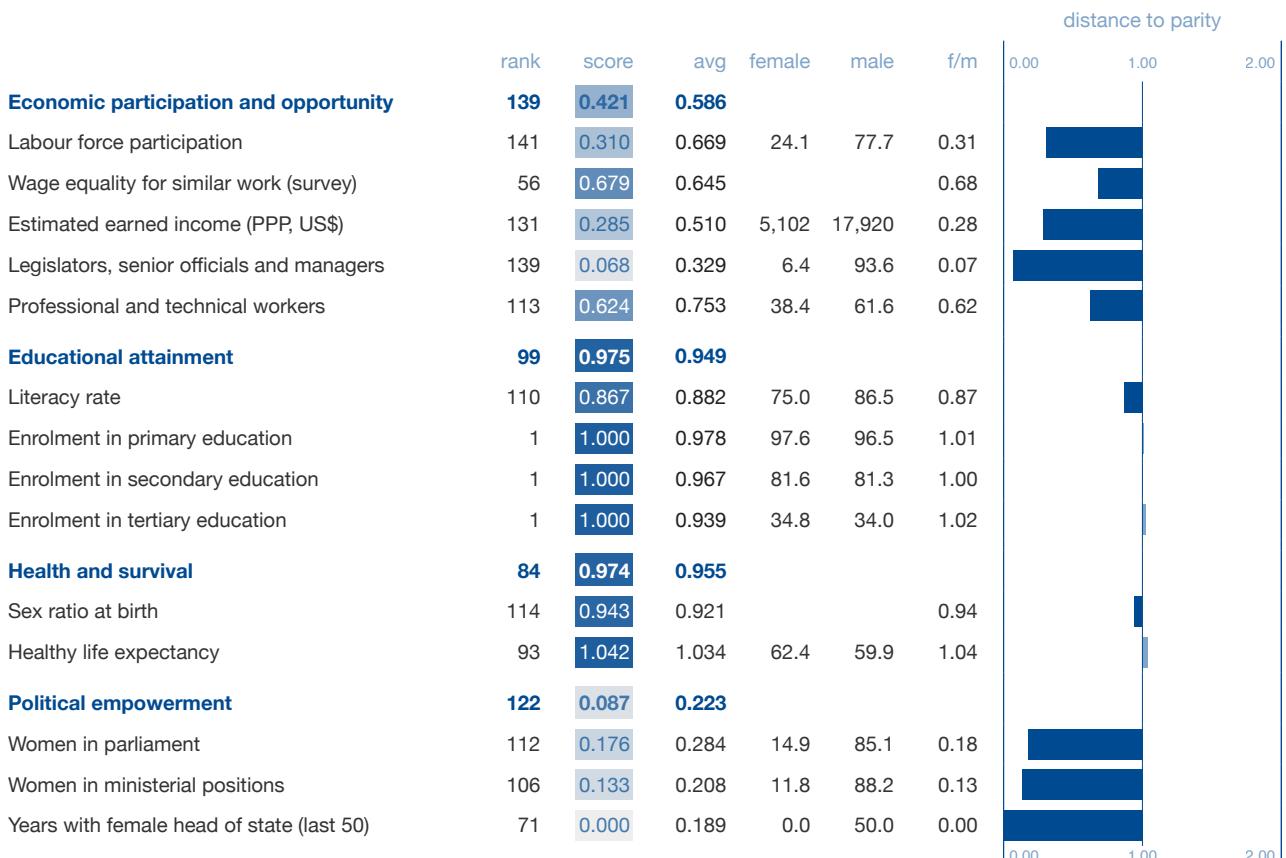


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	235.37
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	10,550
Total population (1,000s)	95,688.68
Population growth rate (%)	1.89
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human Capital Index score	55.99

	rank	2006	2018	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	109	0.579	135	0.614
Economic participation and opportunity	108	0.416	139	0.421
Educational attainment	90	0.903	99	0.975
Health and survival	66	0.974	84	0.974
Political empowerment	111	0.022	122	0.087
rank out of	115		149	

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	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	-	-	-				
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	0.6	1.5	0.44
Advancement of women to leadership roles			2 0.63	Primary education attainment, adults	40.3	58.2	0.69
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	73.9	90.0	0.82
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.22	Primary education attainment, 65+	31.7	56.9	0.56
Firms with female top managers			0.05	Out-of-school youth	23.9	21.4	1.12
Employers	1.9	5.7	0.34	Secondary education attainment, adults	33.1	47.4	0.70
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	61.4	75.9	0.81
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	14.4	34.7	0.41
Hold an account at a financial institution	9.2	18.0	0.51	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	17.8	22.9	0.78
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	4.7	14.9	0.32
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	31.1	36.6	0.85
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	2.9	3.1	0.93				
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	3.3	3.5	0.95
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	24.9	13.9	1.79
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	8.7	17.4	0.50
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	19.7	8.2	2.40
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	4.1	12.5	0.33
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	14.2	10.4	1.36
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.0	2.3	0.45
Average length of single life	22.1	27.5	0.80	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.0	2.7	1.50
Proportion married by age 25	61.0	13.0	4.69	Services	1.3	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	18.8	27.1	0.69
Average number of children per woman			3.27	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			12.00	Mortality, children under age 5	30.0	36.0	1 0.83
Potential support ratio			12	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	227.3	245.9	1 0.92
Total dependency ratio			63	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	5.4	6.4	1 0.84
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, accidental injuries	6.4	18.0	1 0.36
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.7	5.5	1 0.31
				Mortality, childbirth			1 33
				Legislation on domestic violence			no
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			34.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			91.50
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			82.80

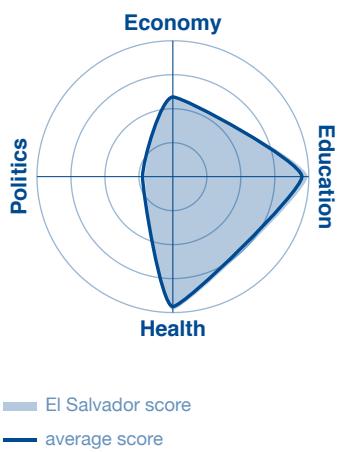
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

El Salvador

rank
out of 149 countries **87**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.690**



SCORE AT GLANCE

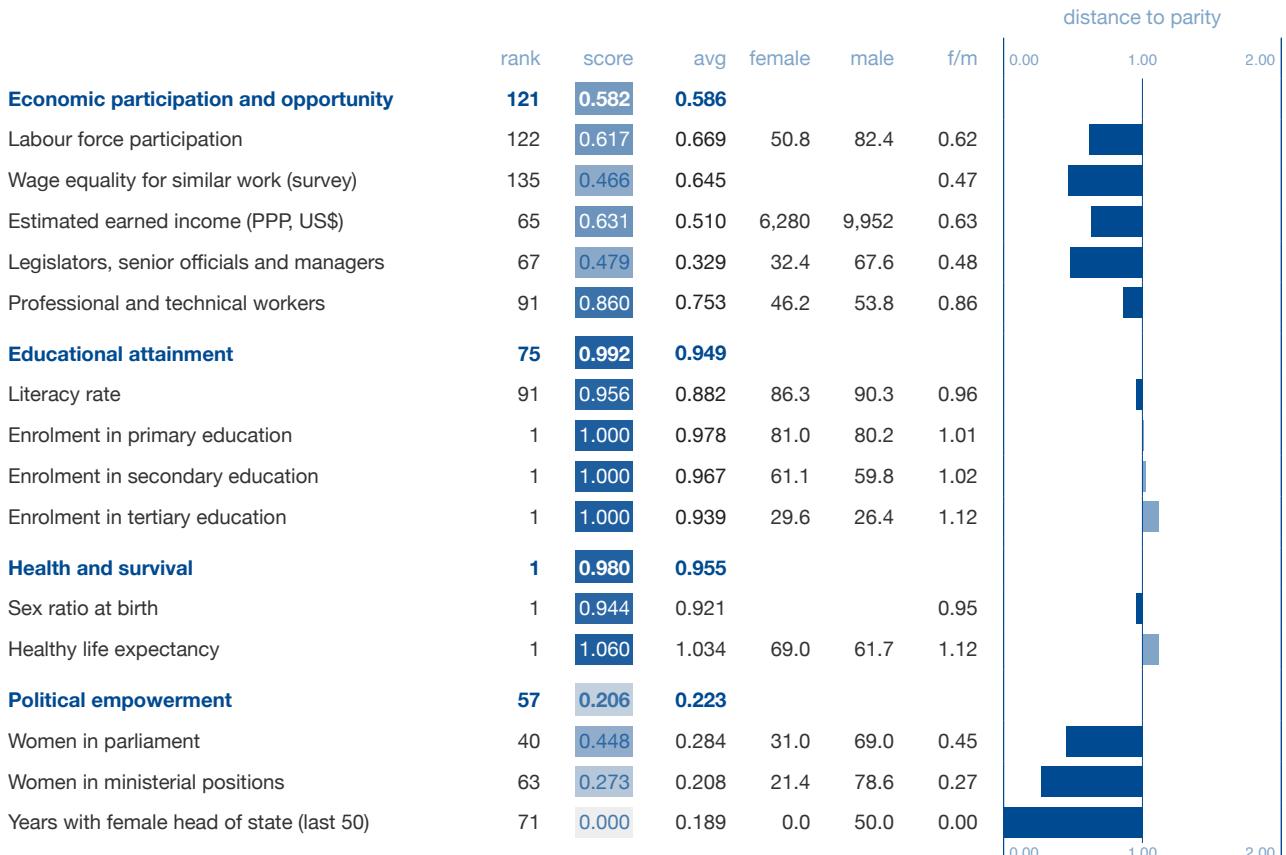


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	24.81
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	7,292
Total population (1,000s)	6,344.72
Population growth rate (%)	0.52
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.13
Human Capital Index score	56.36

	rank	2006	2018	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	39	0.684	87	0.690
Economic participation and opportunity	73	0.570	121	0.582
Educational attainment	59	0.988	75	0.992
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	24	0.197	57	0.206
rank out of	115		149	

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	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				
Year women received right to vote			1939	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			78	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.8	2.3	0.35
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	5.2	5.6	0.94
Election list quotas for women, national			30	Business, Admin. and Law	29.1	25.2	1.16
Election list quotas for women, local			30	Education	19.5	12.0	1.63
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.3	18.5	0.18
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	23.6	9.6	2.46
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	6.1	18.3	0.34
Average length of single life	22.5	25.5	0.88	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	0.8	0.9	0.89
Proportion married by age 25	46.0	32.5	1.41	Services	2.7	2.5	1.10
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	8.0	5.3	1.50
Average number of children per woman			2.08	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			17.00	Mortality, children under age 5	0.8	1.0	¹ 0.76
Potential support ratio			8	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	14.0	13.8	¹ 1.01
Total dependency ratio			56	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.4	0.7	¹ 0.49
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.6	1.9	¹ 0.33
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.6	3.9	¹ 0.16
				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

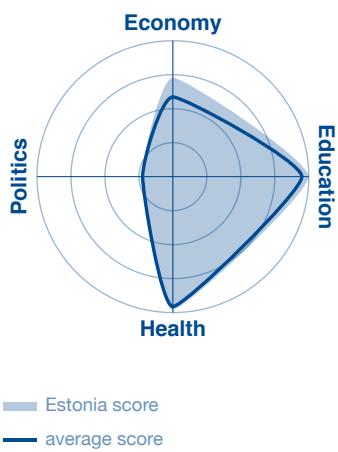
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Estonia

rank
out of 149 countries **33**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.734**



SCORE AT GLANCE

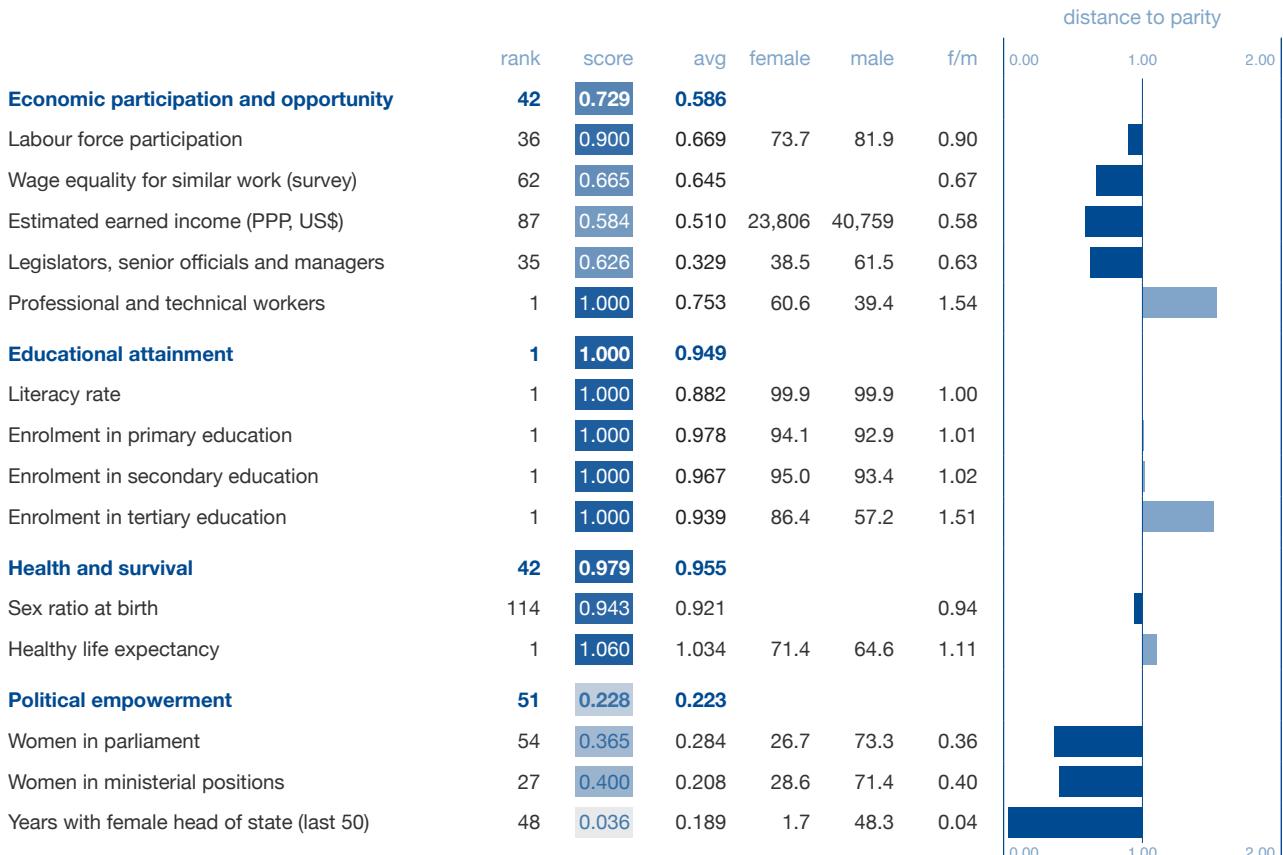


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	25.92
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	29,481
Total population (1,000s)	1,312.44
Population growth rate (%)	-0.22
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.14
Human Capital Index score	73.13

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	29	0.694	33	0.734
Economic participation and opportunity	27	0.682	42	0.729
Educational attainment	16	0.999	1	1.000
Health and survival	36	0.979	42	0.979
Political empowerment	51	0.117	51	0.228
rank out of	115		149	

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)			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				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	50.4	37.8	1.34				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	4.3	5.8	0.74
Advancement of women to leadership roles			2 0.75	Primary education attainment, adults	–	–	–
Boards of publicly traded companies	8.0	92.0	0.09	Primary education attainment, 25-54	99.7	99.3	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.56	Primary education attainment, 65+	99.3	99.5	1.00
Firms with female top managers			0.34	Out-of-school youth	2.4	4.0	0.59
Employers	2.2	0.1	16.19	Secondary education attainment, adults	91.5	87.7	1.04
R&D personnel	49.9	50.1	0.99	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	99.3	97.8	1.01
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	88.1	88.4	1.00
Hold an account at a financial institution	97.5	97.9	1.00	Tertiary education attainment, adults	–	–	–
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	25.4	16.5	1.54
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	16.9	18.4	0.92
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	87.4	89.5	0.98
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	–	–	–				
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	1.6	2.5	0.64
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Arts and Humanities	13.3	10.2	1.31
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Business, Admin. and Law	27.2	19.7	1.38
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	11.1	2.0	5.56
Voluntary political party quotas			–	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	7.2	28.6	0.25
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Health and Welfare	16.2	3.9	4.14
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.2	10.1	0.22
Average length of single life	32.8	35.2	0.93	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	6.9	7.5	0.92
Proportion married by age 25	7.9	2.9	2.74	Services	4.3	9.3	0.46
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	9.7	6.2	1.57
Average number of children per woman			1.63	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			–	Mortality, children under age 5	0.0	0.0	1 0.75
Potential support ratio			3	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	7.5	6.1	1 1.22
Total dependency ratio			55	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.0	0.1	1 0.54
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.1	0.3	1 0.38
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.2	1 0.27
				Mortality, childbirth			1 9
				Legislation on domestic violence			no
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			20.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.40
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			96.80

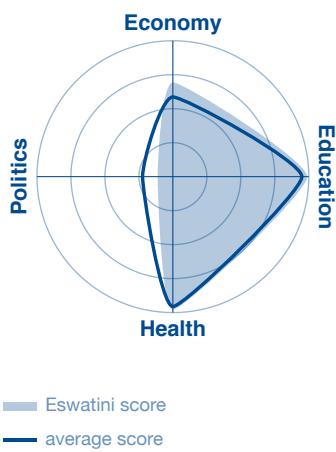
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Eswatini

rank
out of 149 countries **80**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.694**



SCORE AT GLANCE

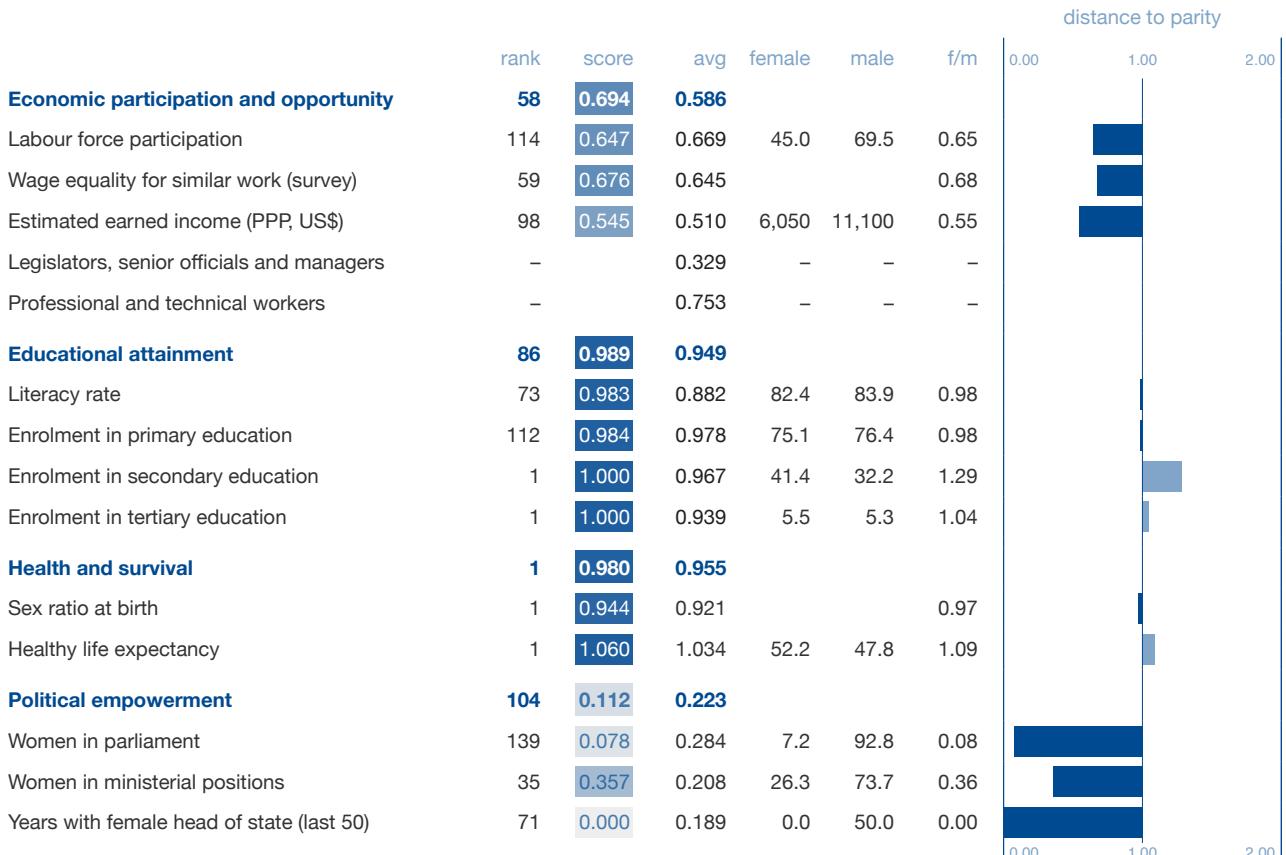


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	4.41
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	7,739
Total population (1,000s)	1,343.10
Population growth rate (%)	1.77
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.06
Human Capital Index score	47.15

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	—	—	80	0.694
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	58	0.694
Educational attainment	—	—	86	0.989
Health and survival	—	—	1	0.980
Political empowerment	—	—	104	0.112
rank out of	115		149	

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
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	0.9	1.4	0.62
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	1.3	1.4	0.91
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.0	0.0	0.72
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			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	-	-	-
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.3	3.7	0.36
Average length of single life	26.8	30.0	0.89	Services	0.5	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	33.3	7.9	4.22	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	4.8	5.1	0.95
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
				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			88.30
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			76.10

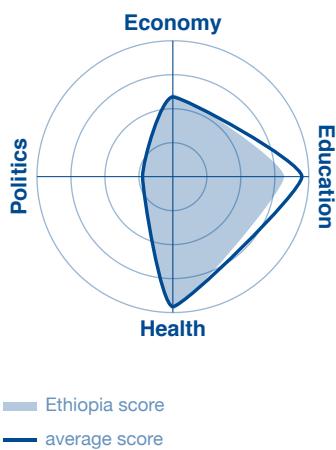
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Ethiopia

rank
out of 149 countries **117**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.656**



SCORE AT GLANCE

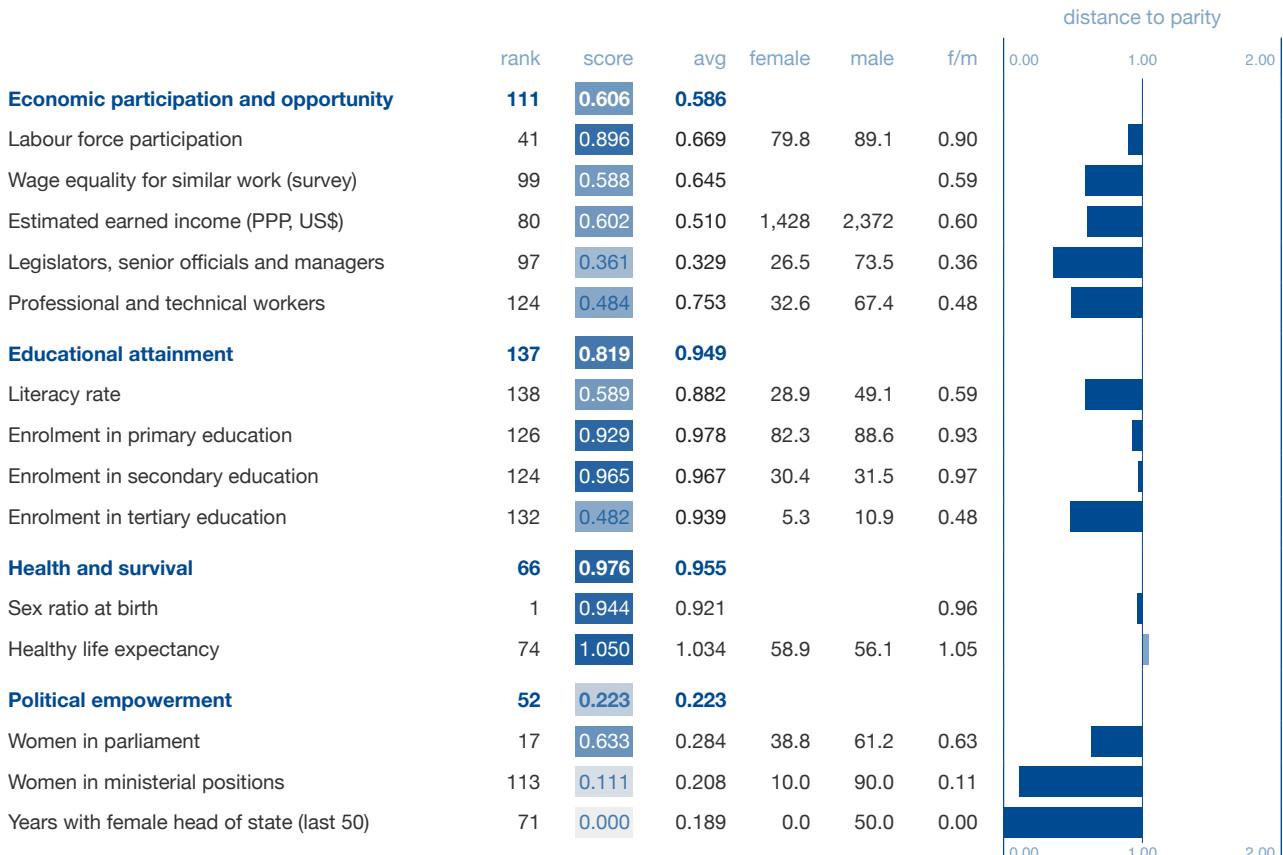


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	80.56
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	1,730
Total population (1,000s)	102,403.20
Population growth rate (%)	2.45
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	44.44

	rank	2006	2018	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	100	0.595	117	0.656
Economic participation and opportunity	74	0.568	111	0.606
Educational attainment	108	0.739	137	0.819
Health and survival	87	0.969	66	0.976
Political empowerment	61	0.102	52	0.223
rank out of	115		149	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



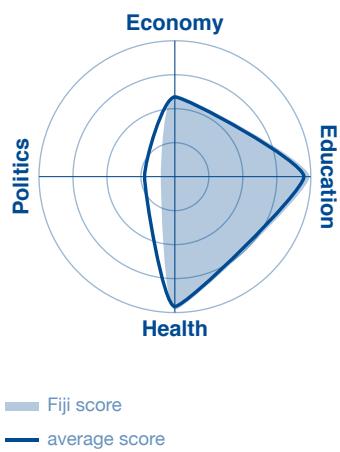
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	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

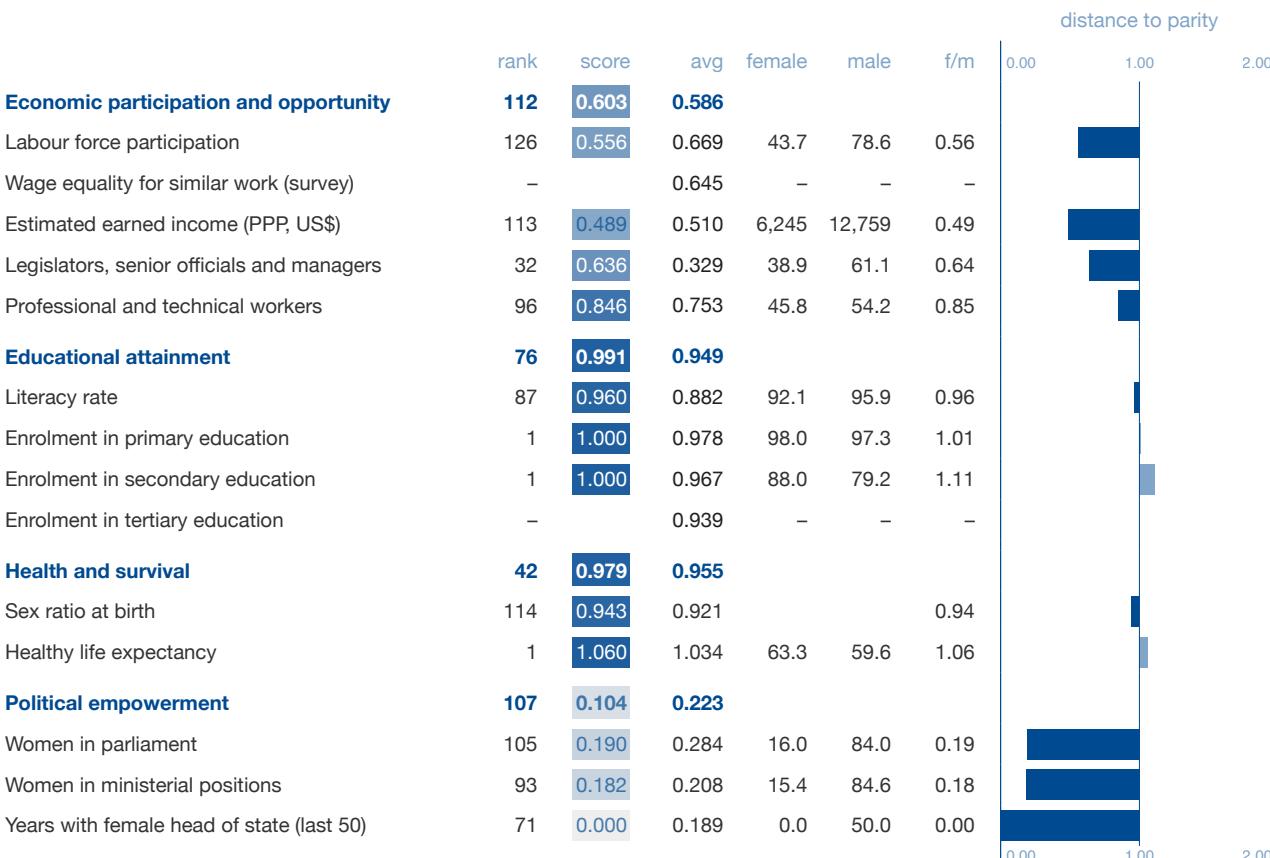


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	5.06
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	8,703
Total population (1,000s)	898.76
Population growth rate (%)	0.74
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.97
Human Capital Index score	—

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	—	—	106	0.669
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	112	0.603
Educational attainment	—	—	76	0.991
Health and survival	—	—	42	0.979
Political empowerment	—	—	107	0.104
rank out of	115		149	

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	-	-	-				
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	1.6	2.3	0.70
Advancement of women to leadership roles			2	Primary education attainment, adults	82.8	82.8	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	89.4	89.4	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.96	Primary education attainment, 65+	45.7	61.1	0.75
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	22.6	29.8	0.76
Employers	0.8	0.3	2.73	Secondary education attainment, adults	39.6	39.1	1.01
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	52.8	49.6	1.06
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	10.1	17.2	0.59
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	9.4	10.1	0.93
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	2.7	5.6	0.49
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			1963	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			54	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	18.8	81.3	0.23	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Average length of single life	24.1	27.7	0.87	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	43.2	16.6	2.61	Services	-	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Average number of children per woman			2.52				
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Health	female	male	value
Potential support ratio			11	Mortality, children under age 5	0.2	0.2	1 0.79
Total dependency ratio			53	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	2.2	3.1	1 0.73
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.2	1 0.46
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.1	0.2	1 0.46
				Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.1	1 0.32
				Mortality, childbirth			1 30
				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			98.80
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			93.60

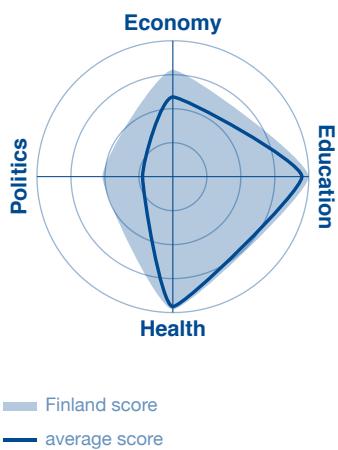
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Finland

rank
out of 149 countries **4**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.821**



SCORE AT GLANCE

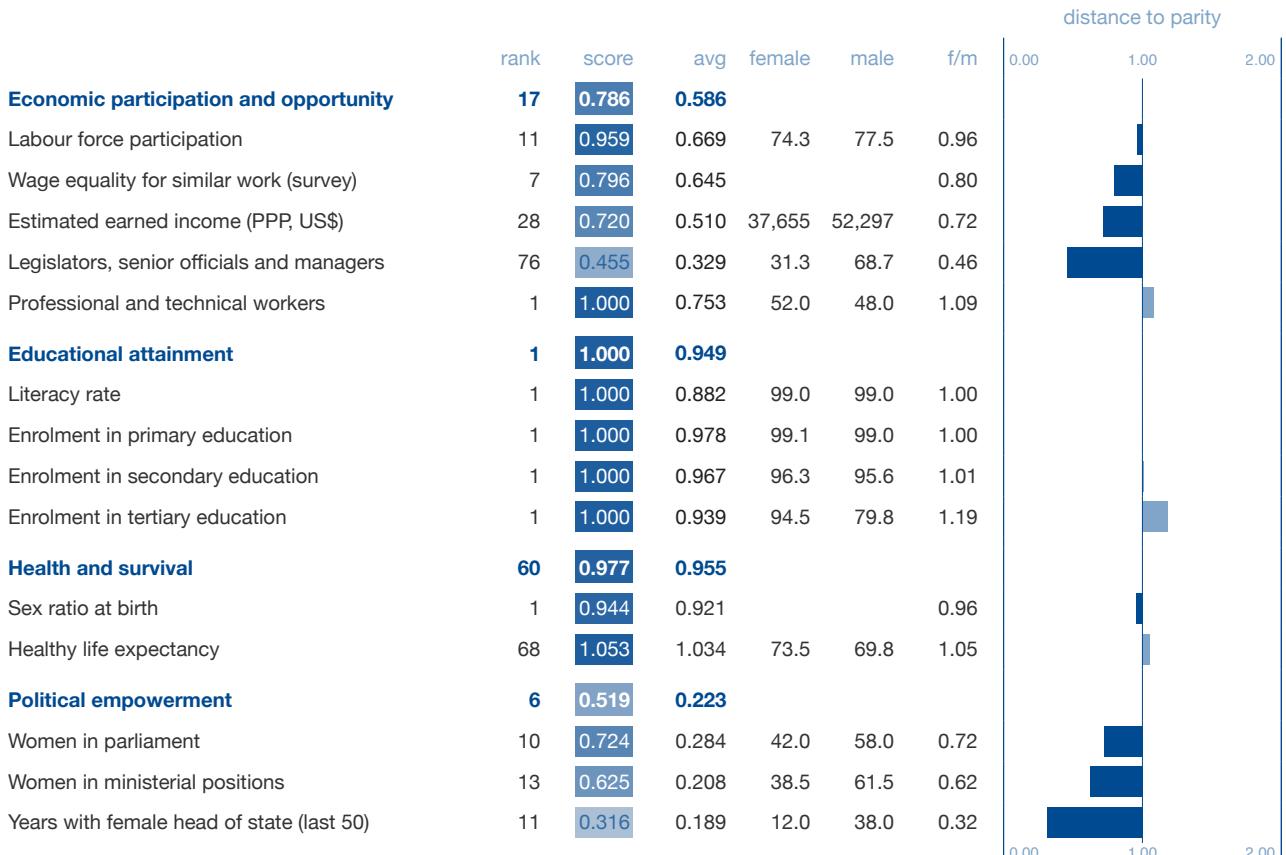


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	251.88
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	40,586
Total population (1,000s)	5,503.13
Population growth rate (%)	0.36
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human Capital Index score	77.07

Global Gender Gap score			rank out of	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	3	0.796	4	0.821
Economic participation and opportunity	8	0.734	17	0.786
Educational attainment	18	0.999	1	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	60	0.977
Political empowerment	3	0.470	6	0.519
rank out of	115		149	

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)			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				
Year women received right to vote			1906	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			111	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.3	2.2	1.06
Number of female heads of state to date			3	Arts and Humanities	15.5	8.9	1.74
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Business, Admin. and Law	18.5	17.3	1.07
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	9.2	2.5	3.62
Voluntary political party quotas			–	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	6.3	32.9	0.19
Seats held in upper house	4.6	95.4	0.05	Health and Welfare	27.6	7.3	3.75
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.1	13.4	0.16
Average length of single life	30.1	31.9	0.94	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.6	5.2	0.89
Proportion married by age 25	8.1	3.8	2.12	Services	4.7	4.9	0.95
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	8.6	5.3	1.62
Average number of children per woman			1.77	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			–	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.77
Potential support ratio			3	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	25.0	22.9	¹ 1.09
Total dependency ratio			59	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.2	0.2	¹ 1.06
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.8	1.3	¹ 0.62
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.7	¹ 0.33
				Mortality, childbirth			³ 3
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			30.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			–
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			–

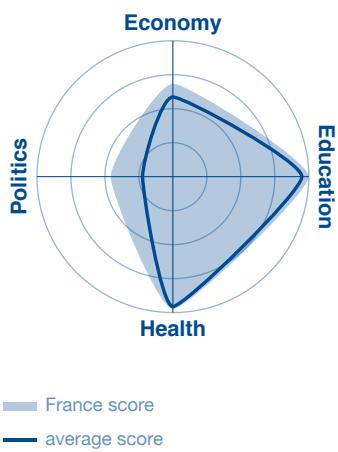
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

France

rank
out of 149 countries **12**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.779**



SCORE AT GLANCE

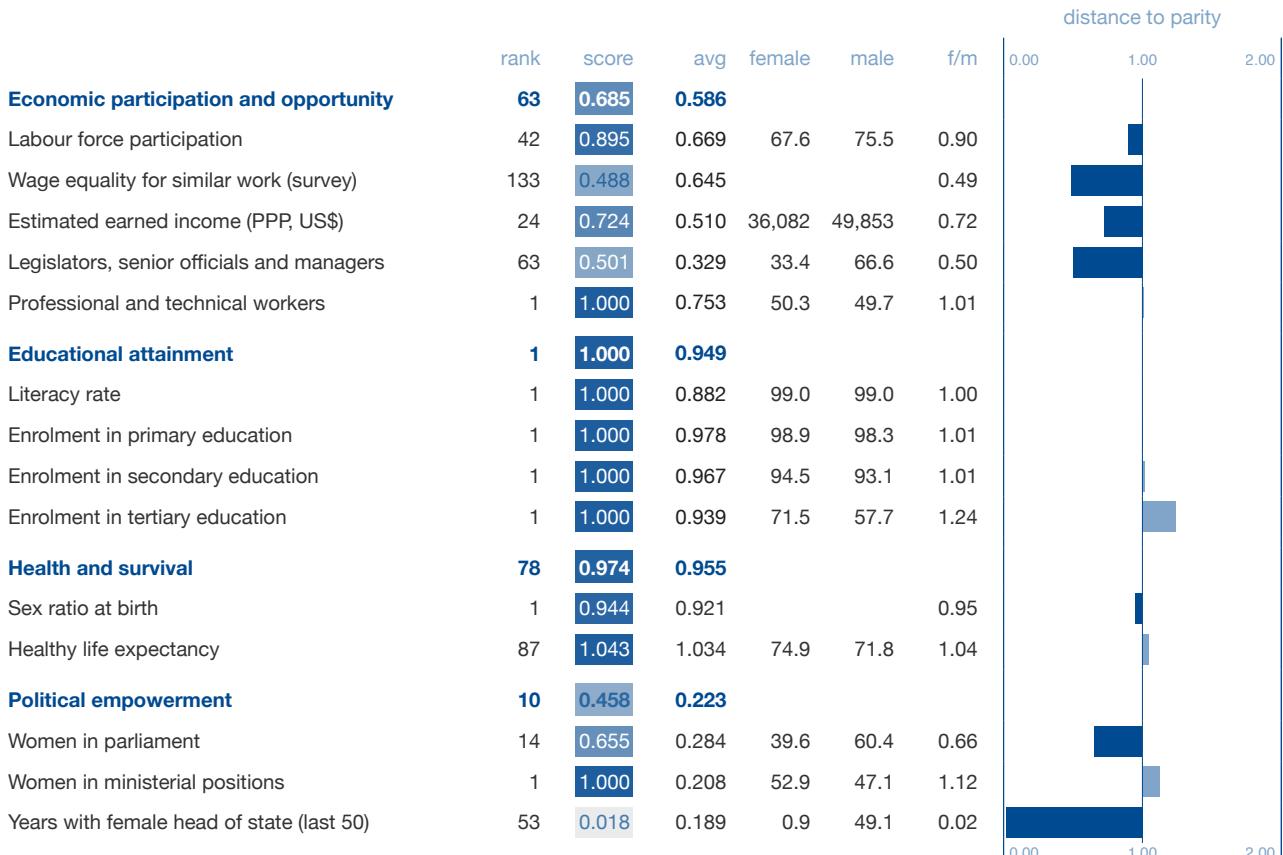


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	2,582.50
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	38,606
Total population (1,000s)	64,720.69
Population growth rate (%)	0.39
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human Capital Index score	69.94

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	70	0.652	12	0.779
Economic participation and opportunity	88	0.525	63	0.685
Educational attainment	1	1.000	1	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	78	0.974
Political empowerment	60	0.104	10	0.458
rank out of	115		149	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



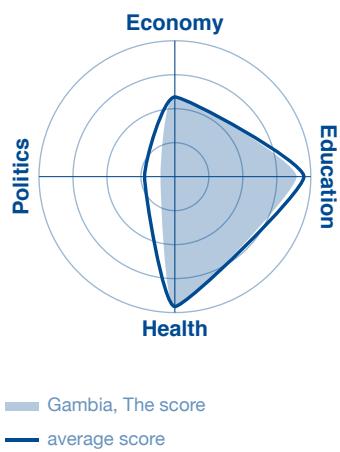
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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	11.5	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				
Year women received right to vote			1944	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			73	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.3	2.1	0.62
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Arts and Humanities	11.4	6.5	1.77
Election list quotas for women, national			50	Business, Admin. and Law	35.7	31.5	1.13
Election list quotas for women, local			50	Education	4.6	1.8	2.48
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	6.9	24.9	0.28
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	20.8	9.4	2.21
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.9	5.8	0.16
Average length of single life	25.6	27.7	0.92	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	6.2	8.8	0.71
Proportion married by age 25	31.4	17.2	1.83	Services	2.5	3.3	0.77
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	8.9	5.9	1.50
Average number of children per woman			1.98	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			2.00	Mortality, children under age 5	1.5	1.9	1 0.77
Potential support ratio			3	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	241.4	240.0	1 1.01
Total dependency ratio			60	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	4.8	4.2	1 1.14
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	11.7	12.5	1 0.94
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	3.3	8.2	1 0.41
				Mortality, childbirth			1 8
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			26.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.30
				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)



SCORE AT GLANCE

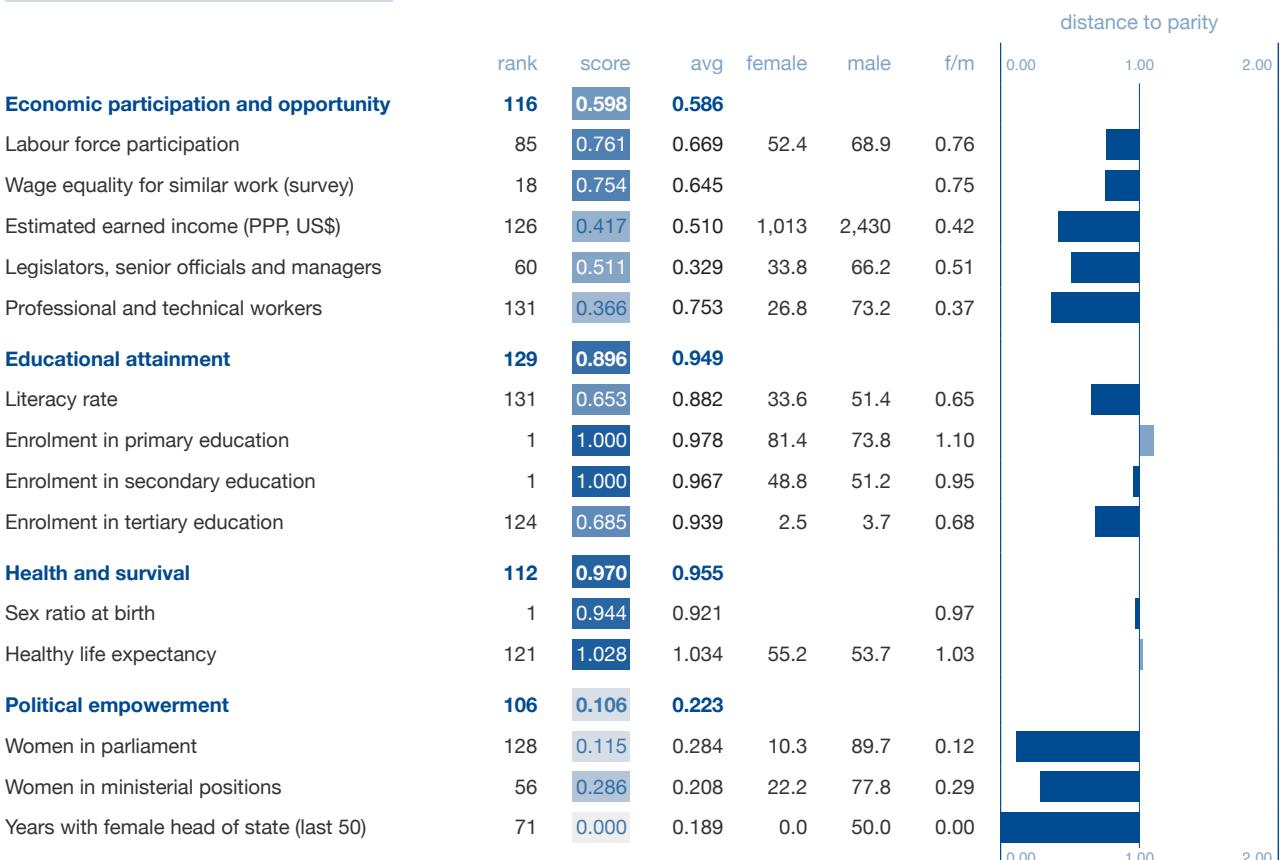


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	1.01
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	1,562
Total population (1,000s)	2,038.50
Population growth rate (%)	2.98
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human Capital Index score	—

Global Gender Gap score			rank out of	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	79	0.645	120	0.642
Economic participation and opportunity	25	0.688	116	0.598
Educational attainment	106	0.809	129	0.896
Health and survival	64	0.974	112	0.970
Political empowerment	55	0.109	106	0.106
rank out of	115		149	

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	–	–	–				
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	27.6	0.74
Advancement of women to leadership roles			2 0.75	Primary education attainment, adults	–	–	–
Boards of publicly traded companies	–	–	–	Primary education attainment, 25-54	23.3	23.3	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.27	Primary education attainment, 65+	6.1	15.2	0.40
Firms with female top managers			–	Out-of-school youth	–	–	–
Employers	1.2	11.0	0.11	Secondary education attainment, adults	–	–	–
R&D personnel	4.3	95.7	0.04	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	3.2	8.5	0.38
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	2.4	5.4	0.44
Hold an account at a financial institution	–	–	–	Tertiary education attainment, adults	–	–	–
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	0.8	1.8	0.42
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.6	2.0	0.31
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			no	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.)	2.8	6.1	0.46				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1960	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			57	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.6	2.2	0.27
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	0.8	0.2	5.07
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Business, Admin. and Law	39.5	37.3	1.06
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	13.1	28.4	0.46
Voluntary political party quotas			–	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	0.4	9.8	0.04
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Health and Welfare	3.7	3.1	1.20
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	29.5	45.4	0.65
Average length of single life	21.8	29.7	0.73	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	2.2	1.3	1.74
Proportion married by age 25	61.2	7.0	8.74	Services	2.6	2.5	1.05
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	7.6	4.8	1.57
Average number of children per woman			5.43	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			22.00	Mortality, children under age 5	2.5	3.0	1 0.84
Potential support ratio			22	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	2.6	2.8	1 0.91
Total dependency ratio			92	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.9	2.1	1 0.90
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.6	1.0	1 0.61
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.2	1 0.38
				Mortality, childbirth			1 706
				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			57.20
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			77.60

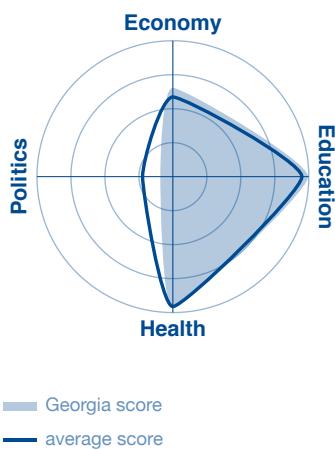
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Georgia

rank
out of 149 countries **99**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.677**



SCORE AT GLANCE

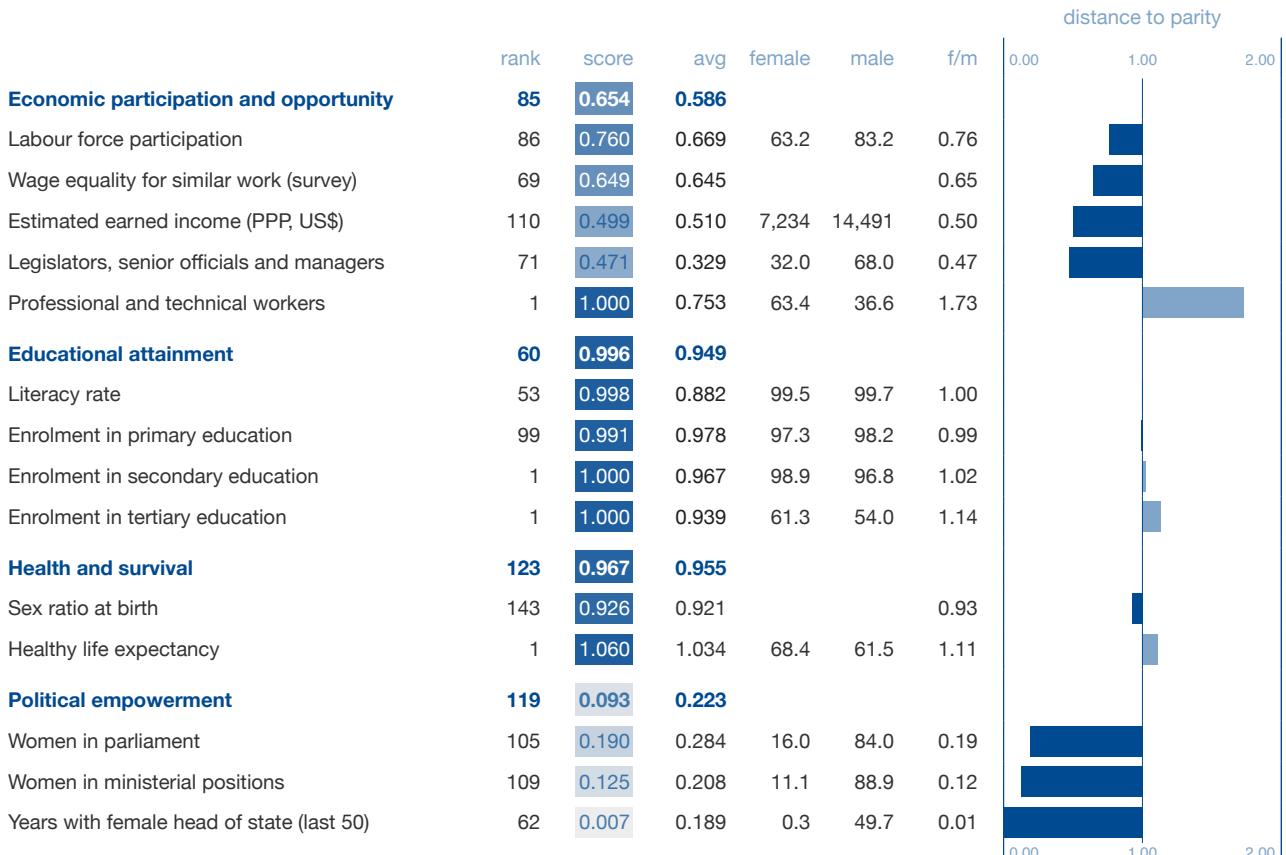


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	15.16
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	9,745
Total population (1,000s)	3,925.41
Population growth rate (%)	-0.23
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.09
Human Capital Index score	—

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	54	0.670	99	0.677
Economic participation and opportunity	41	0.656	85	0.654
Educational attainment	28	0.997	60	0.996
Health and survival	115	0.923	123	0.967
Political empowerment	59	0.104	119	0.093
rank out of	115		149	

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				
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	2.6	7.4	0.35
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Arts and Humanities	16.4	5.9	2.79
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	38.8	36.7	1.06
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	1.6	0.1	22.75
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.7	13.8	0.27
Seats held in upper house	9.4	90.6	0.10	Health and Welfare	12.8	6.8	1.88
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	3.2	7.8	0.41
Average length of single life	23.7	28.0	0.85	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	8.2	8.2	1.00
Proportion married by age 25	47.9	21.7	2.20	Services	2.3	6.5	0.35
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	10.4	6.8	1.52
Average number of children per woman			2.00	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			12.00	Mortality, children under age 5	0.3	0.4	
Potential support ratio			5	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	23.4	22.7	
Total dependency ratio			51	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.2	0.3	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.4	1.0	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.4	
				Mortality, childbirth			
				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

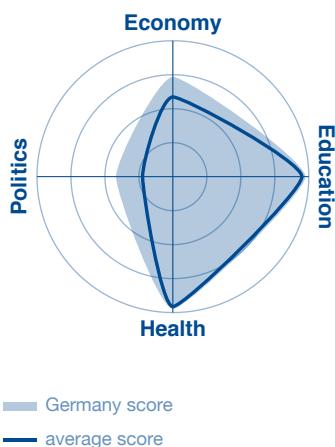
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Germany

rank
out of 149 countries **14**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.776**



SCORE AT GLANCE

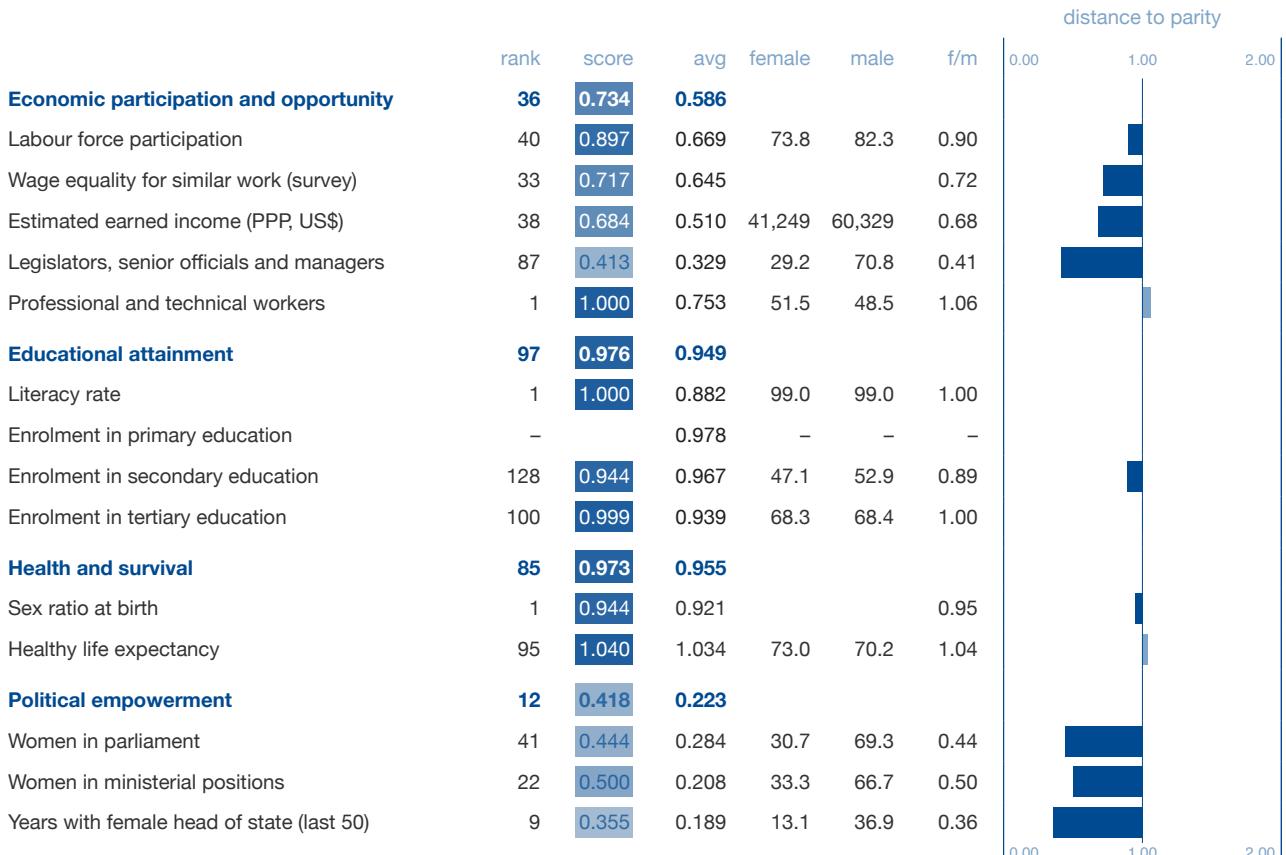


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	3,677.44
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	45,229
Total population (1,000s)	81,914.67
Population growth rate (%)	0.23
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human Capital Index score	74.30

Global Gender Gap score			rank out of	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	5	0.752	14	0.776
Economic participation and opportunity	32	0.669	36	0.734
Educational attainment	31	0.995	97	0.976
Health and survival	36	0.979	85	0.973
Political empowerment	6	0.366	12	0.418
rank out of	115		149	

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)			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				
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	1.6	3.4	0.46
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Arts and Humanities	13.2	7.2	1.82
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Business, Admin. and Law	14.5	21.0	0.69
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	12.3	3.9	3.19
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.8	29.9	0.19
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Health and Welfare	38.3	14.5	2.64
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.5	4.4	0.12
Average length of single life	32.0	34.2	0.94	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	5.5	8.3	0.65
Proportion married by age 25	6.5	2.3	2.84	Services	2.2	3.6	0.61
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	4.3	3.4	1.24
Average number of children per woman			1.46	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			–	Mortality, children under age 5	1.1	1.4	¹ 0.78
Potential support ratio			3	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	412.9	380.8	¹ 1.08
Total dependency ratio			52	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	7.8	6.3	¹ 1.23
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	11.2	12.2	¹ 0.92
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	3.2	8.2	¹ 0.39
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 6
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				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			98.50
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			99.30

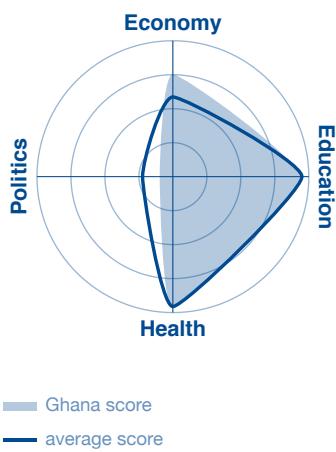
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Ghana

rank
out of 149 countries **89**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.688**



SCORE AT GLANCE

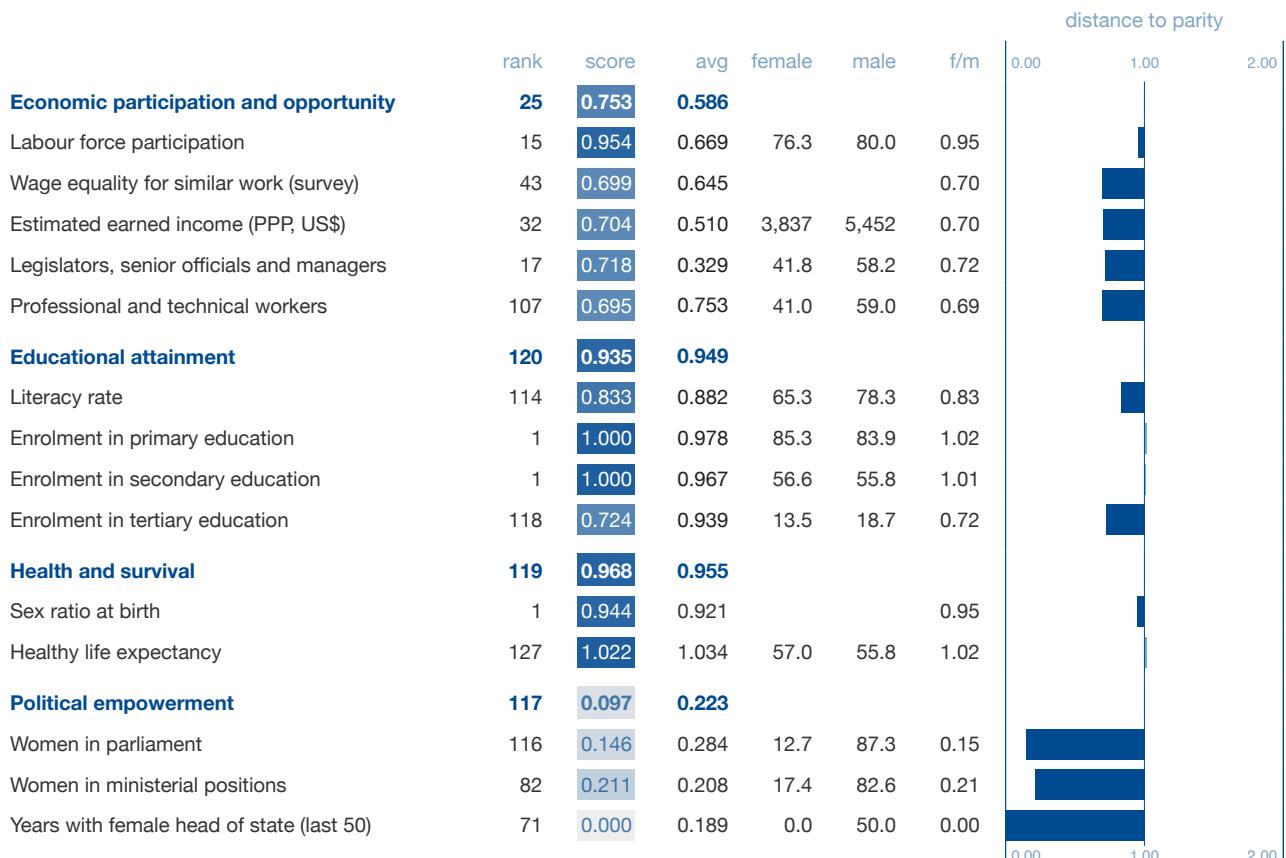


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	47.33
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	4,228
Total population (1,000s)	28,206.73
Population growth rate (%)	2.18
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	61.01

	rank	2006	2018	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	58	0.665	89	0.688
Economic participation and opportunity	5	0.753	25	0.753
Educational attainment	94	0.868	120	0.935
Health and survival	89	0.969	119	0.968
Political empowerment	80	0.071	117	0.097
rank out of	115		149	

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	-	-	-				
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	11.3	12.8	0.88
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.63	Primary education attainment, adults	57.0	73.4	0.78
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	77.4	86.8	0.89
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.46	Primary education attainment, 65+	30.3	64.0	0.47
Firms with female top managers			0.18	Out-of-school youth	43.1	43.3	1.00
Employers	5.5	16.3	0.34	Secondary education attainment, adults	14.7	27.2	0.54
R&D personnel	21.2	78.8	0.27	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	59.3	73.3	0.81
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	20.9	53.6	0.39
Hold an account at a financial institution	34.0	35.3	0.96	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	4.5	10.8	0.42
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	2.2	9.9	0.22
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.)	0.5	0.7	0.73				
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	2.3	5.8	0.40
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	17.6	15.1	1.17
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	33.1	29.1	1.14
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	24.3	15.6	1.56
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	2.8	8.0	0.35
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	3.1	2.3	1.34
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.1	2.7	0.04
Average length of single life	24.7	28.7	0.86	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.4	8.3	0.54
Proportion married by age 25	40.1	12.3	3.26	Services	2.3	0.0	61.34
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	10.0	8.3	1.21
Average number of children per woman			3.98	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			36.00	Mortality, children under age 5	24.0	30.0	¹ 0.80
Potential support ratio			17	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	56.0	44.4	¹ 1.26
Total dependency ratio			73	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	23.6	28.3	¹ 0.84
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	7.5	11.5	¹ 0.65
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.1	3.5	¹ 0.32
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 319
				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			70.80
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			87.30

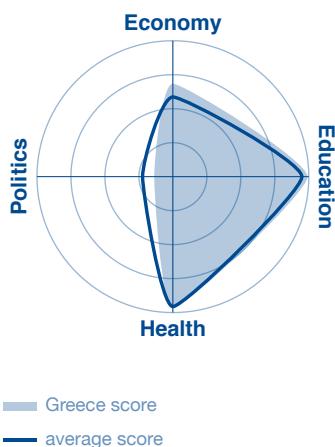
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Greece

rank 78
out of 149 countries
score 0.696
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity



SCORE AT GLANCE

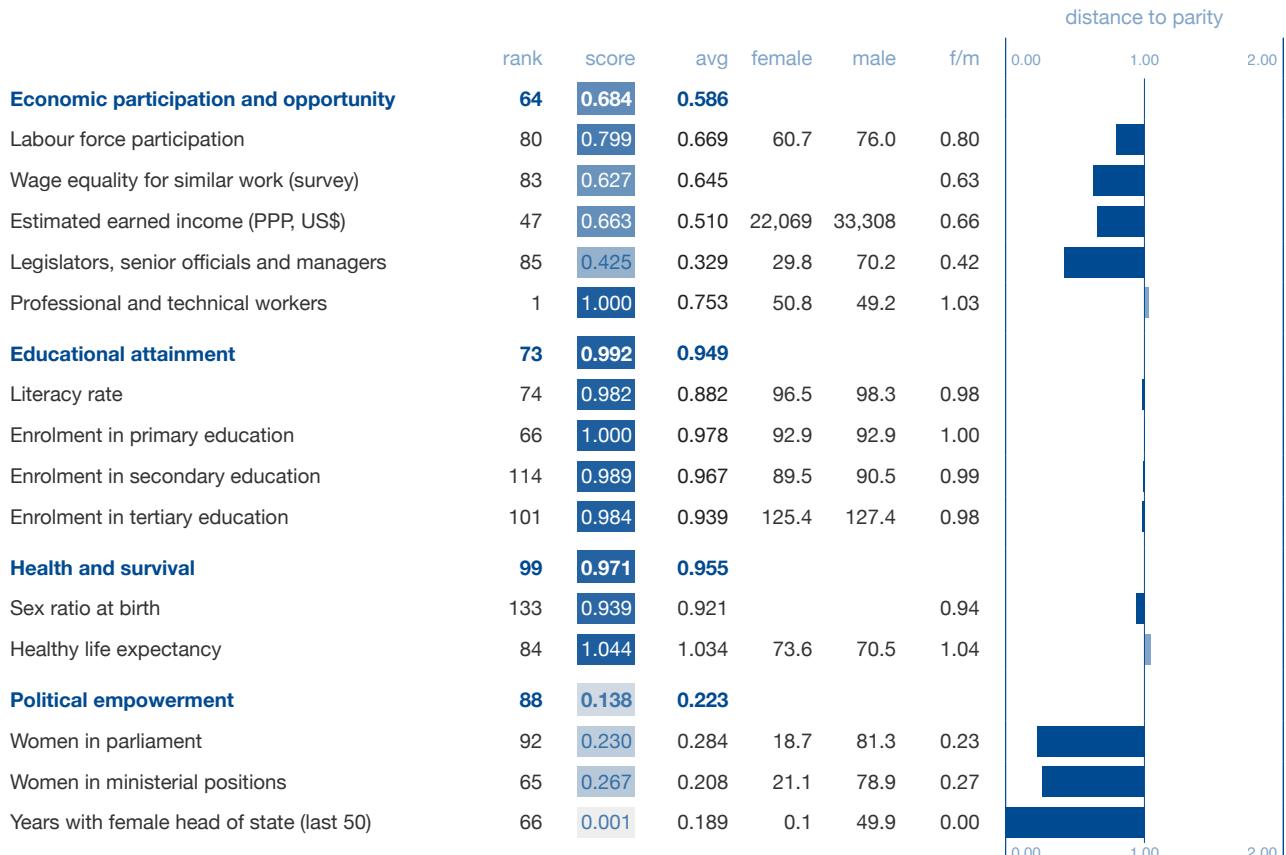


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	200.29
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	24,574
Total population (1,000s)	11,183.72
Population growth rate (%)	-0.19
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human Capital Index score	64.68

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	69	0.654	78	0.696
Economic participation and opportunity	70	0.585	64	0.684
Educational attainment	46	0.992	73	0.992
Health and survival	53	0.978	99	0.971
Political empowerment	87	0.061	88	0.138
rank out of	115		149	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



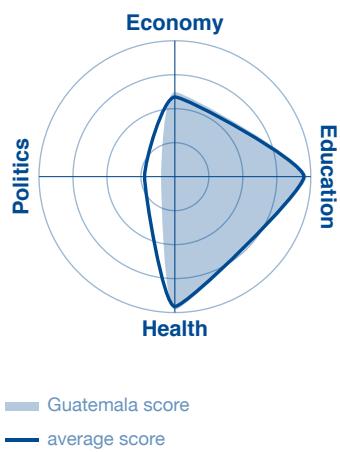
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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	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				
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	4.0	3.4	1.17
Advancement of women to leadership roles			2 0.60	Primary education attainment, adults	93.7	96.9	0.97
Boards of publicly traded companies	9.0	91.0	0.10	Primary education attainment, 25-54	98.4	98.5	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Primary education attainment, 65+	92.1	97.4	0.95
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	4.3	4.0	1.09
Employers	5.0	2.6	1.94	Secondary education attainment, adults	56.9	59.0	0.96
R&D personnel	33.8	66.2	0.51	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	85.4	83.3	1.02
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	28.7	43.0	0.67
Hold an account at a financial institution	86.6	88.5	0.98	Tertiary education attainment, adults	22.1	23.8	0.93
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	29.2	23.7	1.23
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	7.0	15.0	0.47
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.3	0.7	0.51
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	64.5	69.3	0.93
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.8	0.9	0.87				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1952	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			65	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	3.6	4.6	0.77
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Arts and Humanities	14.4	7.2	2.01
Election list quotas for women, national			33	Business, Admin. and Law	19.9	19.4	1.03
Election list quotas for women, local			33	Education	13.0	5.5	2.37
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	10.1	29.2	0.35
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	13.6	7.2	1.90
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.7	6.7	0.40
Average length of single life	29.2	32.8	0.89	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	6.7	8.3	0.81
Proportion married by age 25	14.5	4.8	3.00	Services	1.0	1.8	0.57
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	14.6	10.1	1.45
Average number of children per woman			1.31	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, children under age 5	0.2	0.3	1 0.83
Potential support ratio			3	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	55.1	58.0	1 0.95
Total dependency ratio			53	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.2	0.4	1 0.54
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.8	1.8	1 0.46
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.5	1 0.27
				Mortality, childbirth			1 3
				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			-
				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

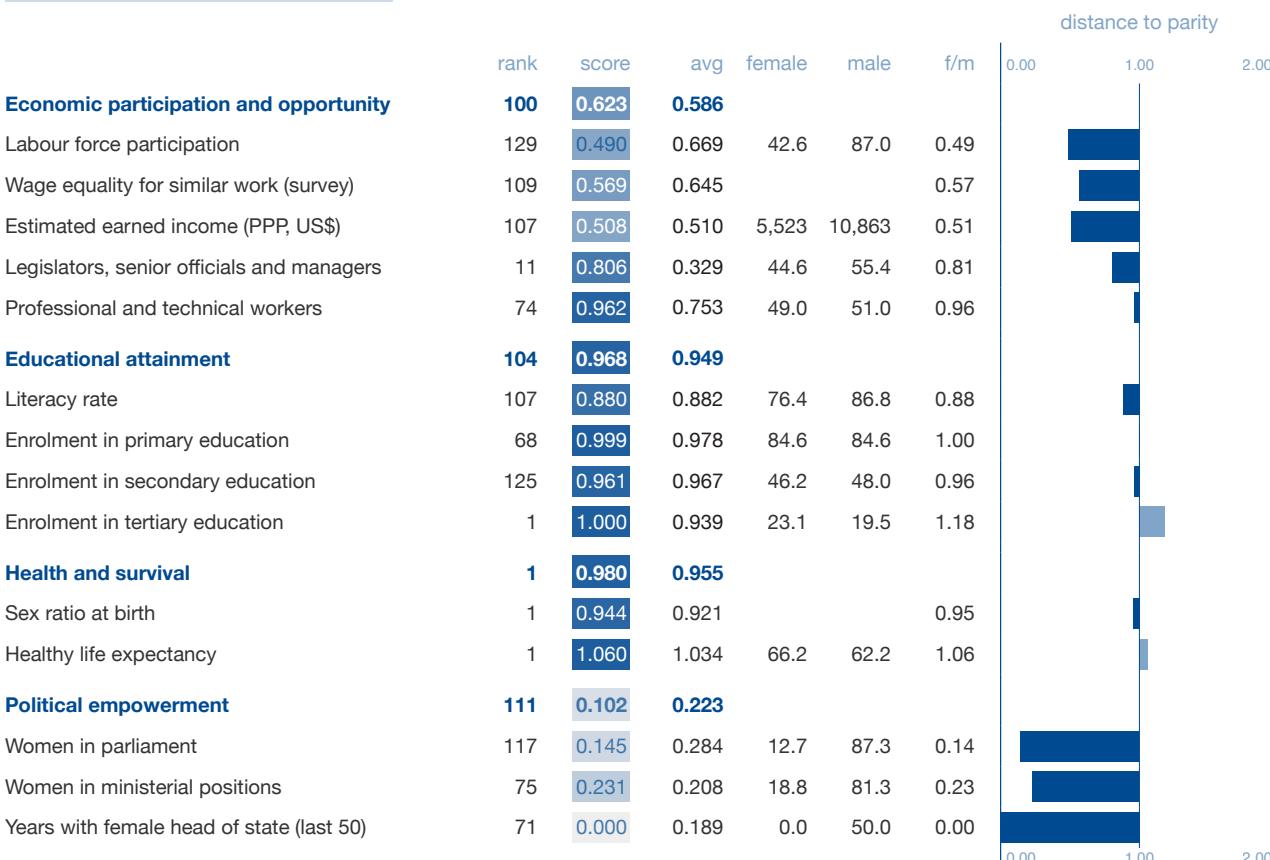


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	75.62
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	7,424
Total population (1,000s)	16,582.47
Population growth rate (%)	1.96
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human Capital Index score	55.83

	2006	2018		
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	95	0.607	107	0.668
Economic participation and opportunity	104	0.443	100	0.623
Educational attainment	91	0.895	104	0.968
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	54	0.110	111	0.102
rank out of	115		149	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



0.668 / 107

GTM

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	-	-	-				
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	12.1	11.8	1.02
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.57	Primary education attainment, adults	61.3	62.3	0.98
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	76.1	85.5	0.89
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.79	Primary education attainment, 65+	41.7	57.4	0.73
Firms with female top managers			0.19	Out-of-school youth	55.3	49.2	1.12
Employers	2.2	6.8	0.32	Secondary education attainment, adults	27.4	25.9	1.06
R&D personnel	43.6	56.4	0.77	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	33.6	38.5	0.87
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	11.9	15.8	0.75
Hold an account at a financial institution	34.6	47.7	0.72	Tertiary education attainment, adults	5.3	8.4	0.63
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	8.6	10.0	0.86
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	2.6	5.7	0.46
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	0.0	0.1	0.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	2.5	2.6	0.97				
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	0.4	1.3	0.27
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	0.8	1.0	0.77
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	18.3	25.0	0.73
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	49.4	32.8	1.51
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.7	11.5	0.32
Seats held in upper house	16.4	83.6	0.20	Health and Welfare	11.8	8.2	1.44
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.5	3.0	0.16
Average length of single life	21.3	23.6	0.90	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.2	2.4	0.50
Proportion married by age 25	-	-	-	Services	1.7	2.7	0.64
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	10.3	9.4	1.09
Average number of children per woman			2.97	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			27.00	Mortality, children under age 5	5.6	7.2	
Potential support ratio			13	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	24.0	24.1	
Total dependency ratio			67	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	2.6	3.3	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Mortality, accidental injuries	2.0	7.4	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.2	5.1	
				Mortality, childbirth			
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			28.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			65.50
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			86.20

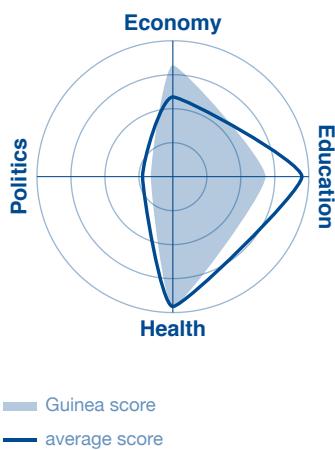
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Guinea

rank
out of 149 countries **116**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.656**



SCORE AT GLANCE

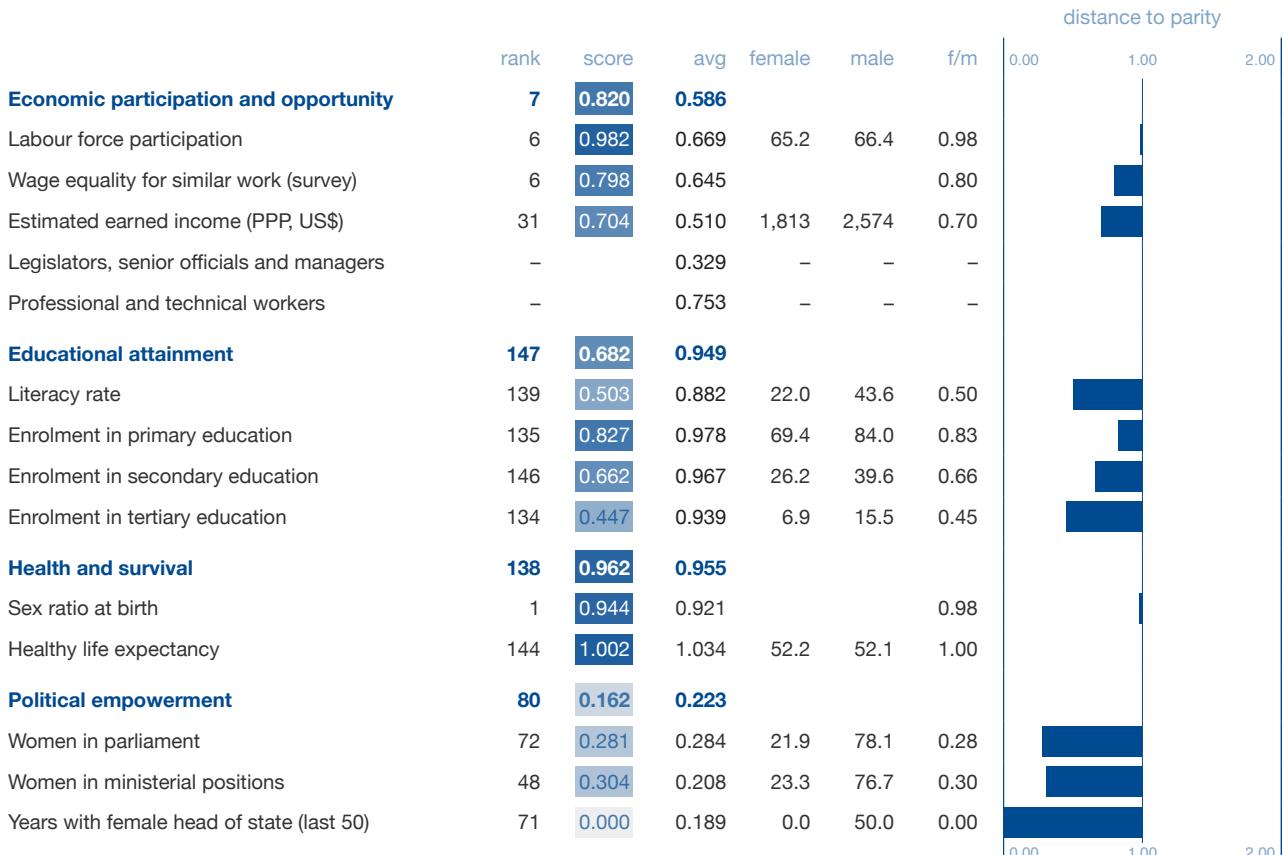


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	10.50
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	1,999
Total population (1,000s)	12,395.92
Population growth rate (%)	2.58
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	48.01

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2018
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	116	0.656
Educational attainment	—	—	147	0.682
Health and survival	—	—	138	0.962
Political empowerment	—	—	80	0.162
rank out of		115		149

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	-	-	-	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				
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	27.8	16.3	1.70
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.53	Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	26.8	50.3	0.53
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.10	Primary education attainment, 65+	2.6	15.1	0.17
Firms with female top managers			0.06	Out-of-school youth	76.3	60.3	1.27
Employers	-	25.2	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	13.5	32.0	0.42
				Secondary education attainment, 65+	1.1	8.9	0.12
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	3.8	8.5	0.44	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	3.8	7.8	0.49
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.4	6.5	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			yes	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-				
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	4.2	5.5	0.76
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	5.3	9.5	0.56
Election list quotas for women, national			30	Business, Admin. and Law	36.4	25.5	1.43
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	4.0	6.6	0.61
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	12.0	17.5	0.68
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	17.7	9.5	1.87
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.8	3.1	0.91
Average length of single life	20.7	27.9	0.74	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	11.2	13.1	0.85
Proportion married by age 25	70.9	11.7	6.06	Services	0.7	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	5.8	9.6	0.60
Average number of children per woman			4.86	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			24.00	Mortality, children under age 5	20.9	24.1	¹ 0.87
Potential support ratio			18	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	20.0	18.3	¹ 1.09
Total dependency ratio			84	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	19.2	20.4	¹ 0.94
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, accidental injuries	3.5	6.2	¹ 0.57
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.6	1.5	¹ 0.39
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 679
				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			45.30
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			56.60

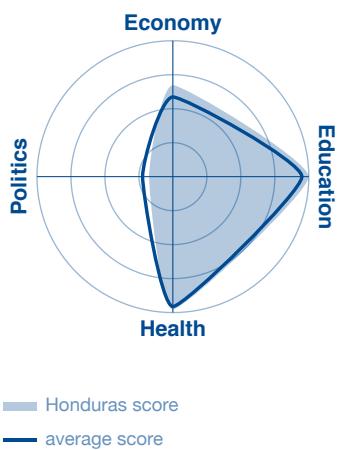
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Honduras

rank
out of 149 countries **68**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.706**



SCORE AT GLANCE

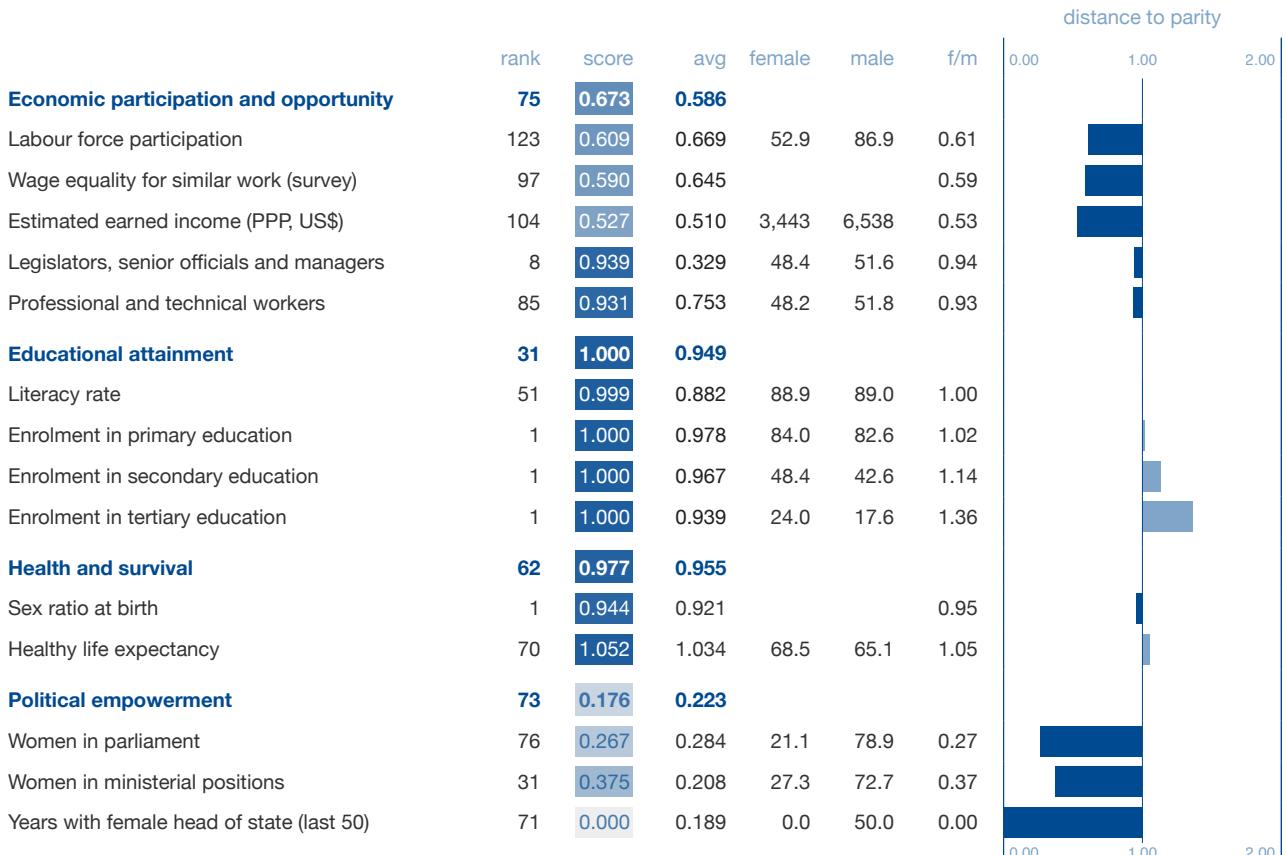


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	22.98
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	4,542
Total population (1,000s)	9,112.87
Population growth rate (%)	1.64
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	55.77

	rank	2006	2018	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	74	0.648	68	0.706
Economic participation and opportunity	99	0.478	75	0.673
Educational attainment	1	1.000	31	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	62	0.977
Political empowerment	42	0.136	73	0.176
rank out of	115		149	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



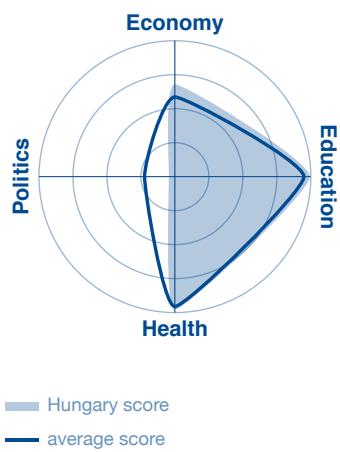
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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	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
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 129
				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			82.80
				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)



SCORE AT GLANCE

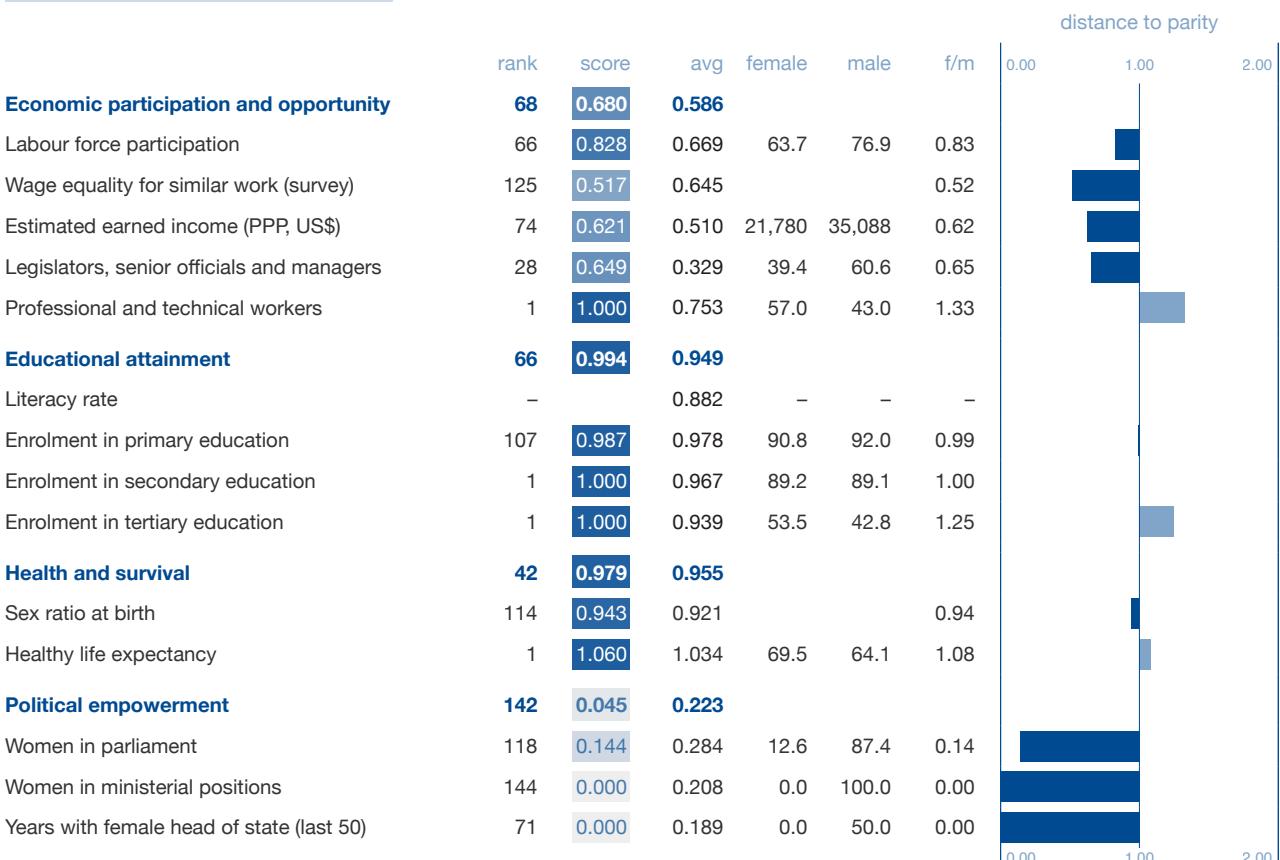


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	139.14
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	26,778
Total population (1,000s)	9,753.28
Population growth rate (%)	-0.33
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.10
Human Capital Index score	66.40

	2006	2018	2006	2018
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	55	0.670	102	0.674
Economic participation and opportunity	48	0.640	68	0.680
Educational attainment	49	0.991	66	0.994
Health and survival	36	0.979	42	0.979
Political empowerment	82	0.069	142	0.045
rank out of	115		149	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



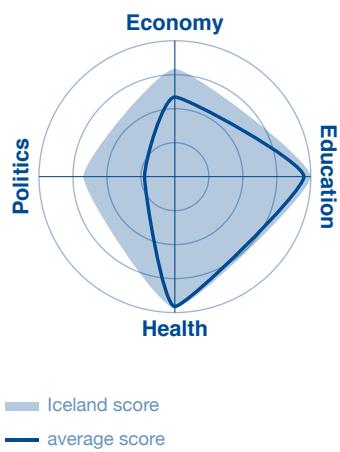
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			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
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	1.9	3.6	0.55
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	10.6	7.8	1.35
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Business, Admin. and Law	26.7	22.1	1.21
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	21.9	7.3	2.99
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	6.9	29.0	0.24
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Health and Welfare	9.8	5.0	1.95
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.9	4.6	0.19
Average length of single life	31.8	34.0	0.94	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	3.6	5.0	0.73
Proportion married by age 25	5.4	2.0	2.72	Services	6.6	5.9	1.13
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	11.7	8.0	1.47
Average number of children per woman			1.37	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			7.00	Mortality, children under age 5	0.2	0.3	¹ 0.80
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	60.7	54.8	¹ 1.11
Total dependency ratio			48	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.4	0.3	¹ 1.26
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.4	2.0	¹ 0.69
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.6	1.7	¹ 0.36
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 17
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			21.0
				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

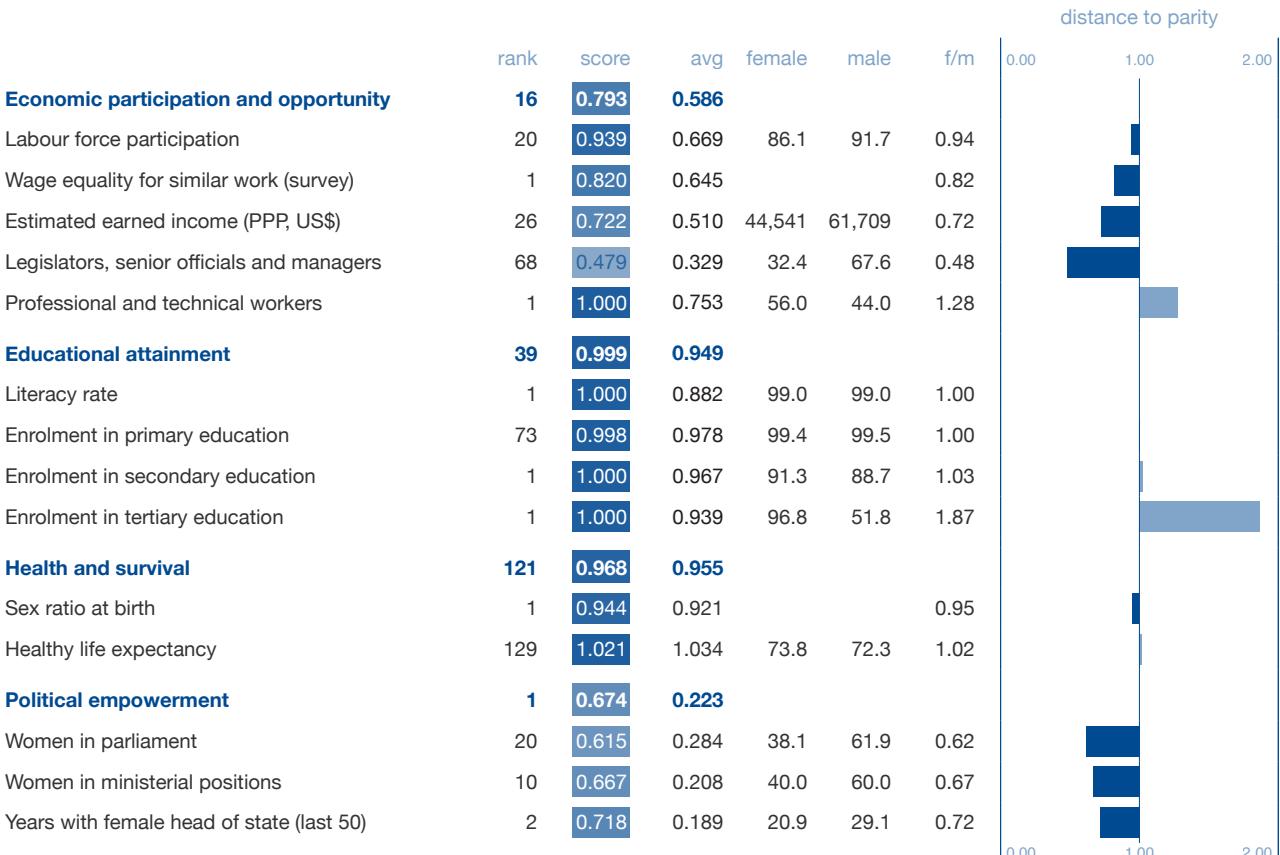


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	23.91
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	46,483
Total population (1,000s)	332.47
Population growth rate (%)	0.79
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
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	0.858
Economic participation and opportunity	17	0.711	16	0.793
Educational attainment	50	0.991	39	0.999
Health and survival	92	0.968	121	0.968
Political empowerment	4	0.456	1	0.674
rank out of	115		149	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



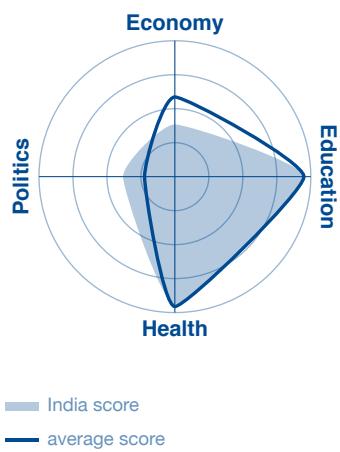
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			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				
Year women received right to vote			1915	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			102	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.4	0.5	0.85
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Arts and Humanities	10.7	9.5	1.12
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Business, Admin. and Law	21.9	34.7	0.63
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	25.2	10.6	2.38
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.6	16.3	0.34
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Health and Welfare	19.8	5.6	3.52
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.6	4.5	0.13
Average length of single life	28.1	30.0	0.94	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.1	5.9	0.70
Proportion married by age 25	14.0	6.1	2.28	Services	2.7	1.2	2.18
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	10.7	11.1	0.96
Average number of children per woman			1.93	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			5	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	0.9	0.9	1 1.02
Total dependency ratio			52	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.0	0.0	1 1.17
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.0	0.0	1 0.76
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.0	1 0.37
				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

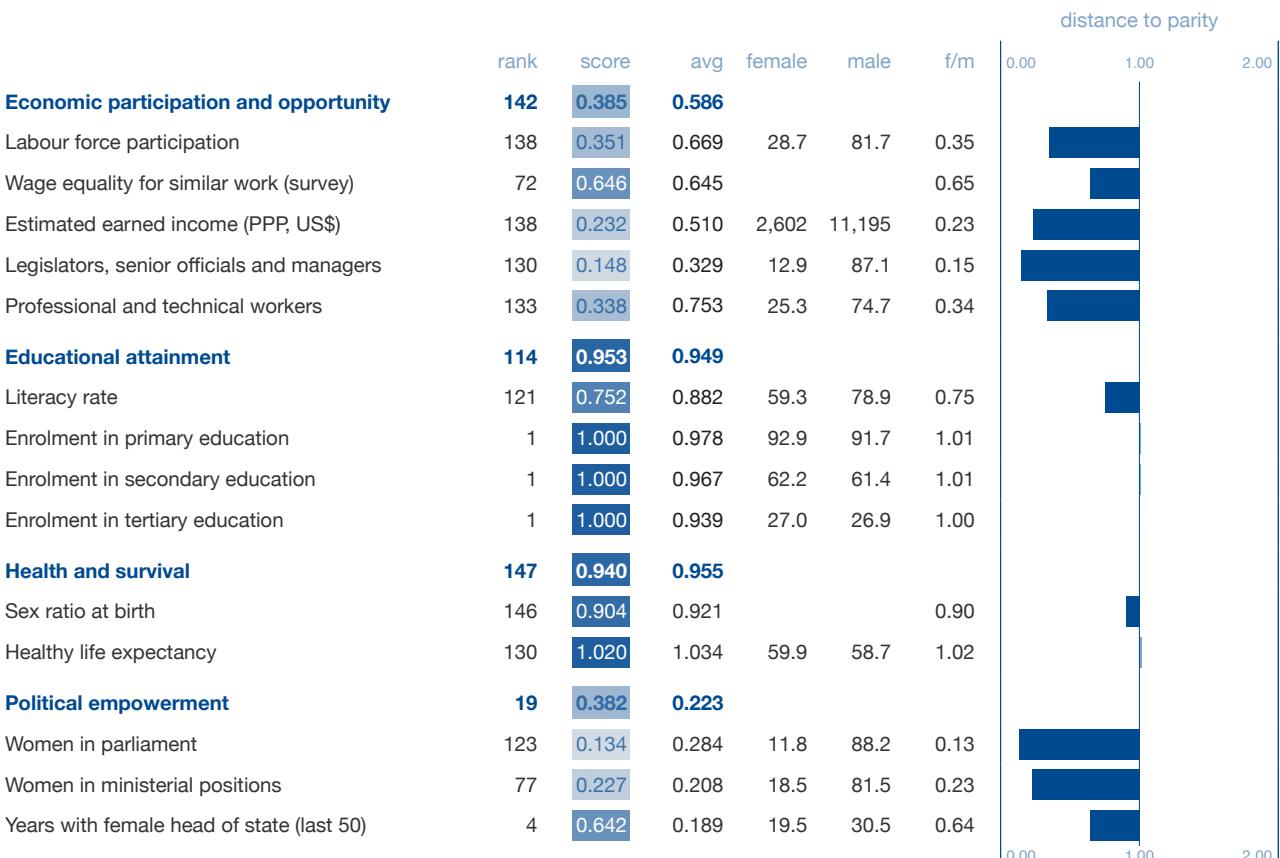


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	2,597.49
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	6,427
Total population (1,000s)	1,324,171.35
Population growth rate (%)	1.12
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.93
Human Capital Index score	55.29

	2006	2018	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	98	108		0.601	0.665	
Economic participation and opportunity	110	142		0.397	0.385	
Educational attainment	102	114		0.819	0.953	
Health and survival	103	147		0.962	0.940	
Political empowerment	20	19		0.227	0.382	
rank out of	115	149				

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	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Legislation on domestic violence			yes	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			37.0	
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes	
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			81.10	
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			49.70	

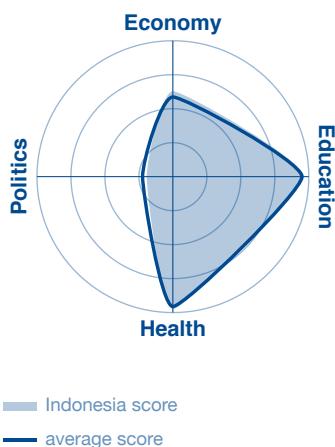
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Indonesia

rank
out of 149 countries **85**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.691**



SCORE AT GLANCE

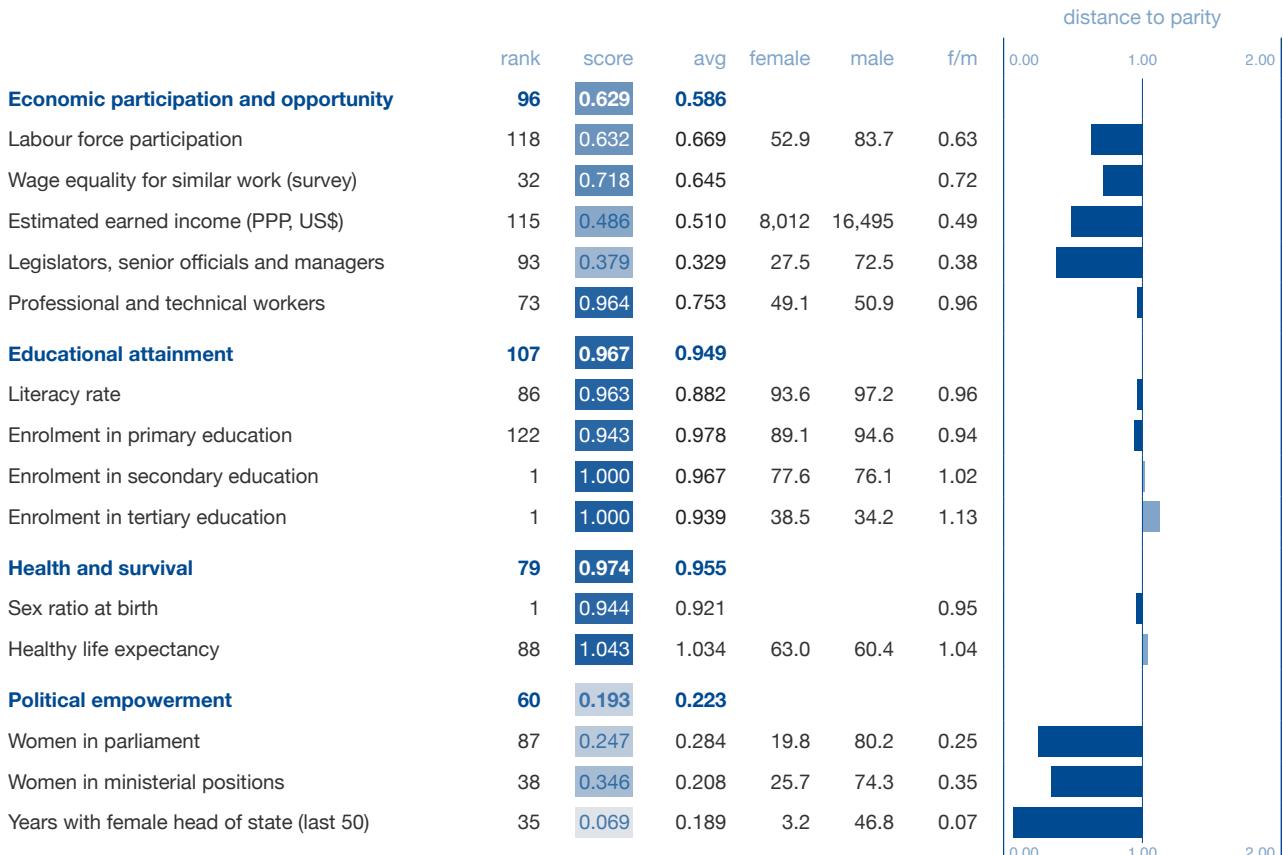


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	1,015.54
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	11,189
Total population (1,000s)	261,115.46
Population growth rate (%)	1.08
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	62.19

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	68	0.654	85	0.691
Economic participation and opportunity	67	0.598	96	0.629
Educational attainment	81	0.949	107	0.967
Health and survival	88	0.969	79	0.974
Political empowerment	63	0.101	60	0.193
rank out of	115		149	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



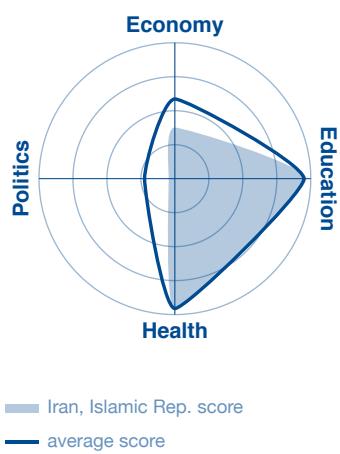
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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	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	-	-	-				
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	9.9	8.9	1.11
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.70	Primary education attainment, adults	73.6	81.7	0.90
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	97.1	98.4	0.99
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.28	Primary education attainment, 65+	59.6	84.9	0.70
Firms with female top managers			0.28	Out-of-school youth	29.3	24.6	1.19
Employers	14.3	6.0	2.39	Secondary education attainment, adults	28.5	36.1	0.79
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	58.0	64.1	0.90
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	14.3	28.4	0.50
Hold an account at a financial institution	37.2	34.6	1.08	Tertiary education attainment, adults	8.1	8.9	0.91
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	11.6	10.7	1.08
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	1.4	5.7	0.25
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.0	0.0	0.46
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	20.3	23.7	0.86
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	2,192.7	2,755.4	0.80				
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	2.5	4.4	0.57
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Arts and Humanities	2.0	1.7	1.19
Election list quotas for women, national			30	Business, Admin. and Law	24.0	29.8	0.80
Election list quotas for women, local			30	Education	33.4	21.9	1.53
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	6.4	12.5	0.51
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	16.7	7.2	2.32
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	6.7	13.1	0.52
Average length of single life	22.3	25.7	0.87	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.7	1.4	1.22
Proportion married by age 25	58.8	30.9	1.90	Services	1.4	3.0	0.46
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	5.4	5.0	1.08
Average number of children per woman			2.36	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			11.00	Mortality, children under age 5	62.5	84.0	¹ 0.74
Potential support ratio			13	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	632.3	705.1	¹ 0.90
Total dependency ratio			49	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	101.6	148.8	¹ 0.68
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Mortality, accidental injuries	28.9	61.0	¹ 0.47
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	4.0	14.6	¹ 0.27
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 126
				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			87.40
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			83.50

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

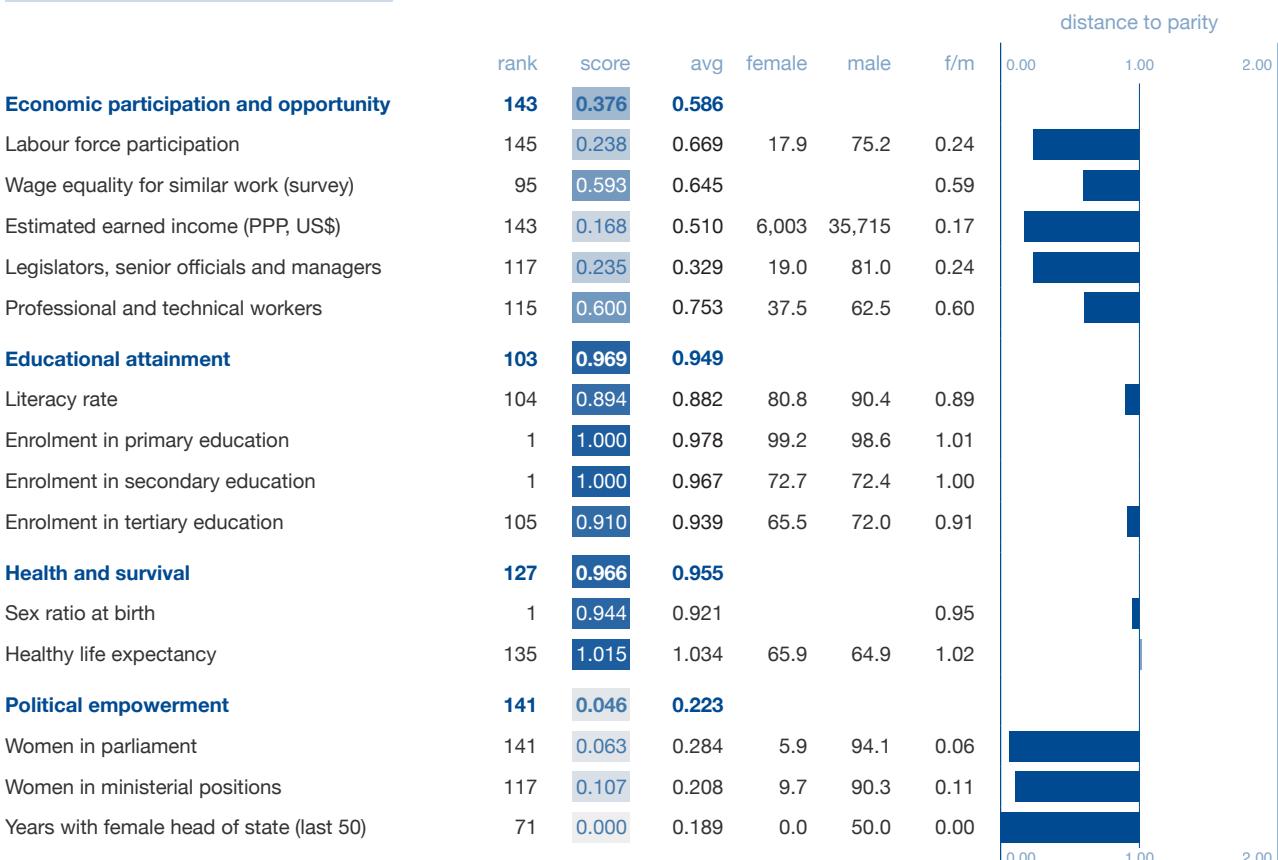


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	439.51
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	19,083
Total population (1,000s)	80,277.43
Population growth rate (%)	1.07
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	-

	2006	2018	2006	2018
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	108	0.580	142	0.589
Economic participation and opportunity	113	0.359	143	0.376
Educational attainment	80	0.954	103	0.969
Health and survival	52	0.978	127	0.966
Political empowerment	109	0.031	141	0.046
rank out of	115		149	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



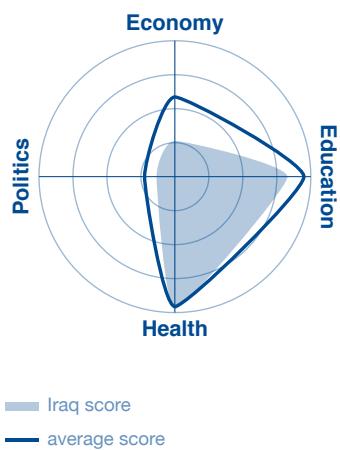
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	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	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	
Potential support ratio			14	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	134.8	154.4	
Total dependency ratio			41	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	3.5	5.4	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, accidental injuries	7.9	24.5	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.8	5.7	
				Mortality, childbirth			
				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			-

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

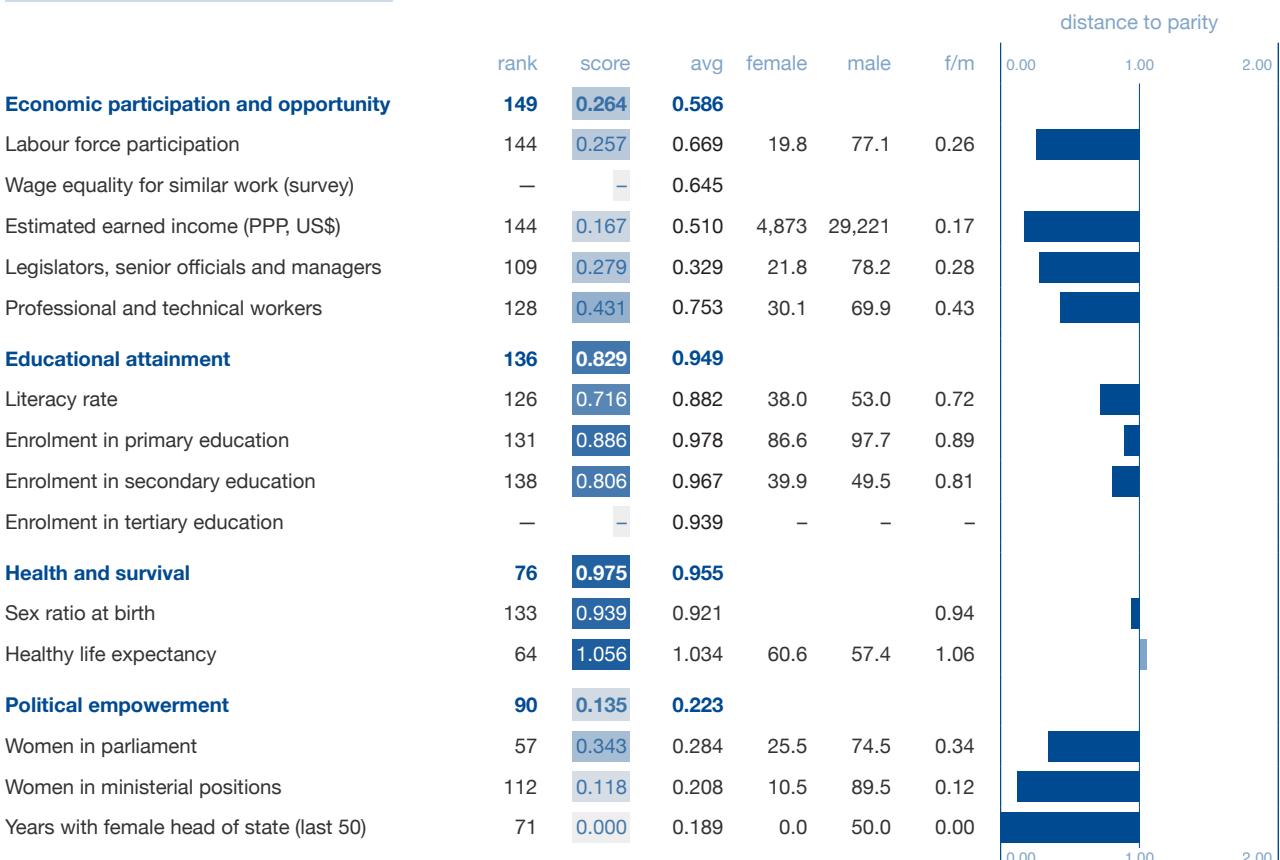


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	197.72
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	15,664
Total population (1,000s)	37,202.57
Population growth rate (%)	2.79
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human Capital Index score	-

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	-	-	147	0.551
Economic participation and opportunity	-	-	149	0.264
Educational attainment	-	-	136	0.829
Health and survival	-	-	76	0.975
Political empowerment	-	-	90	0.135
rank out of	115		149	

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	-	-	-	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	-	-	-	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			no	Out-of-school children	13.4	2.3	5.88
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² -	Primary education attainment, adults	74.4	83.4	0.89
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.07	Primary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			0.02	Out-of-school youth	58.1	42.3	1.37
Employers	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	23.9	34.4	0.70
R&D personnel	41.4	58.6	0.71	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	7.4	14.6	0.51	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.)	-	-	-				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1980	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			37	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.6	3.6	0.71
Number of female heads of state to date	0.0		-	Arts and Humanities	13.1	9.0	1.45
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	17.6	82.4	0.21	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Average length of single life	25.3	28.2	0.90	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	41.4	18.0	2.30	Services	-	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child	28.7		-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Average number of children per woman			4.37	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			8.00	Mortality, children under age 5	17.1	21.9	¹ 0.78
Potential support ratio			18	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	51.9	52.2	¹ 0.99
Total dependency ratio			77	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	2.2	3.8	¹ 0.58
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, accidental injuries	3.8	7.9	¹ 0.48
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	13.8	31.4	¹ 0.44
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 50
				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			90.90
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			49.60

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

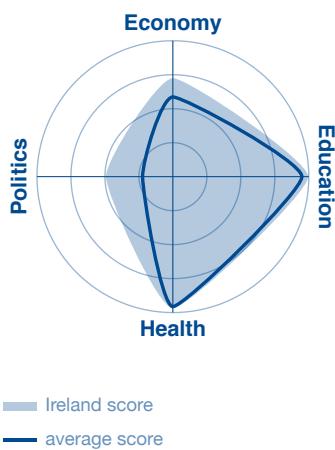
Ireland

rank
out of 149 countries **9**

score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.796**



SCORE AT GLANCE

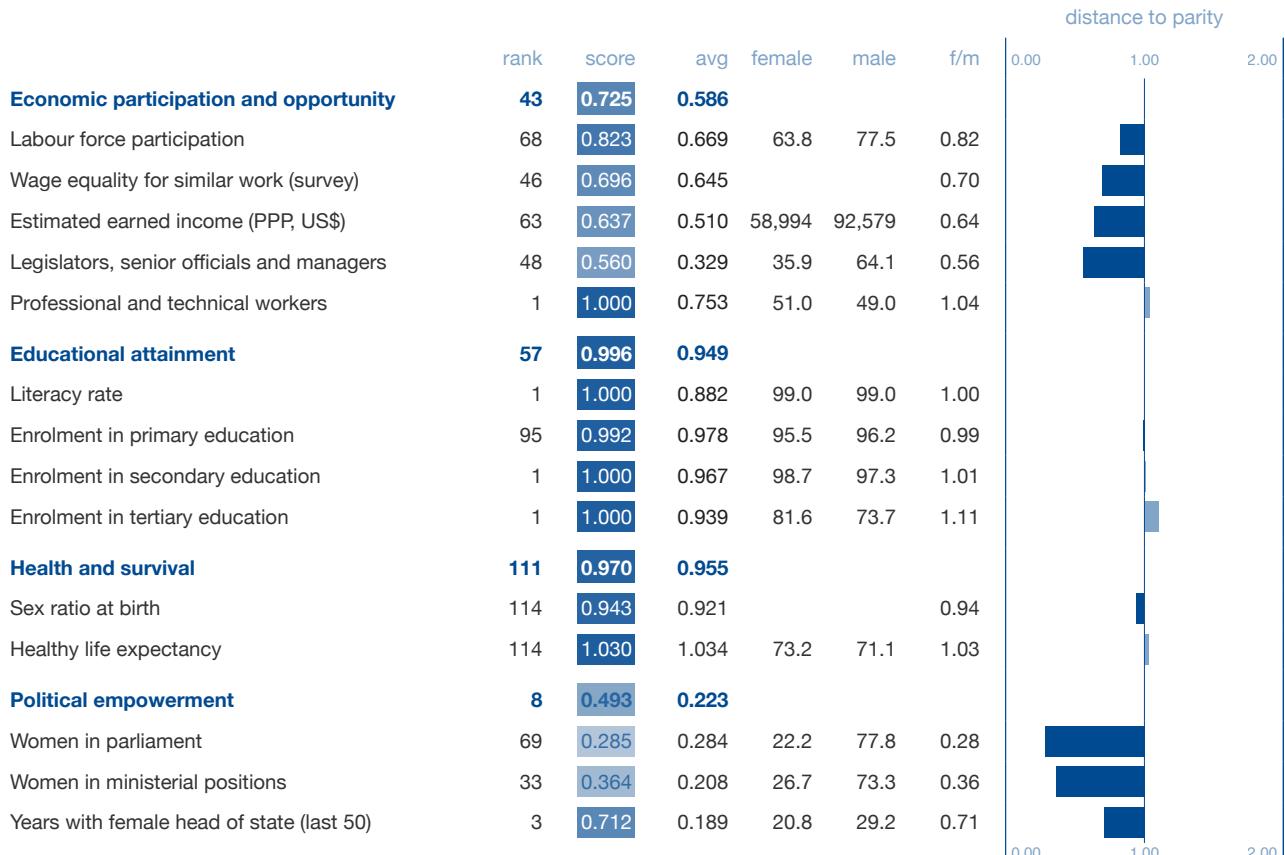


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	333.73
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	67,335
Total population (1,000s)	4,726.08
Population growth rate (%)	0.82
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human Capital Index score	71.67

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	10	0.733	9	0.796
Economic participation and opportunity	47	0.640	43	0.725
Educational attainment	1	1.000	57	0.996
Health and survival	81	0.970	111	0.970
Political empowerment	9	0.323	8	0.493
rank out of	115		149	

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			–

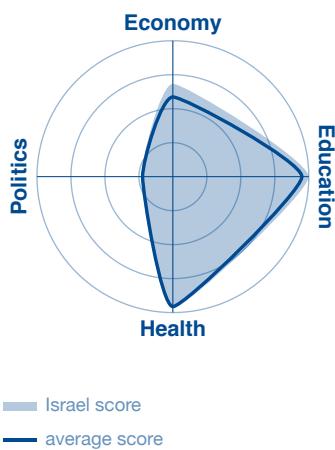
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Israel

rank
out of 149 countries **46**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.722**



SCORE AT GLANCE

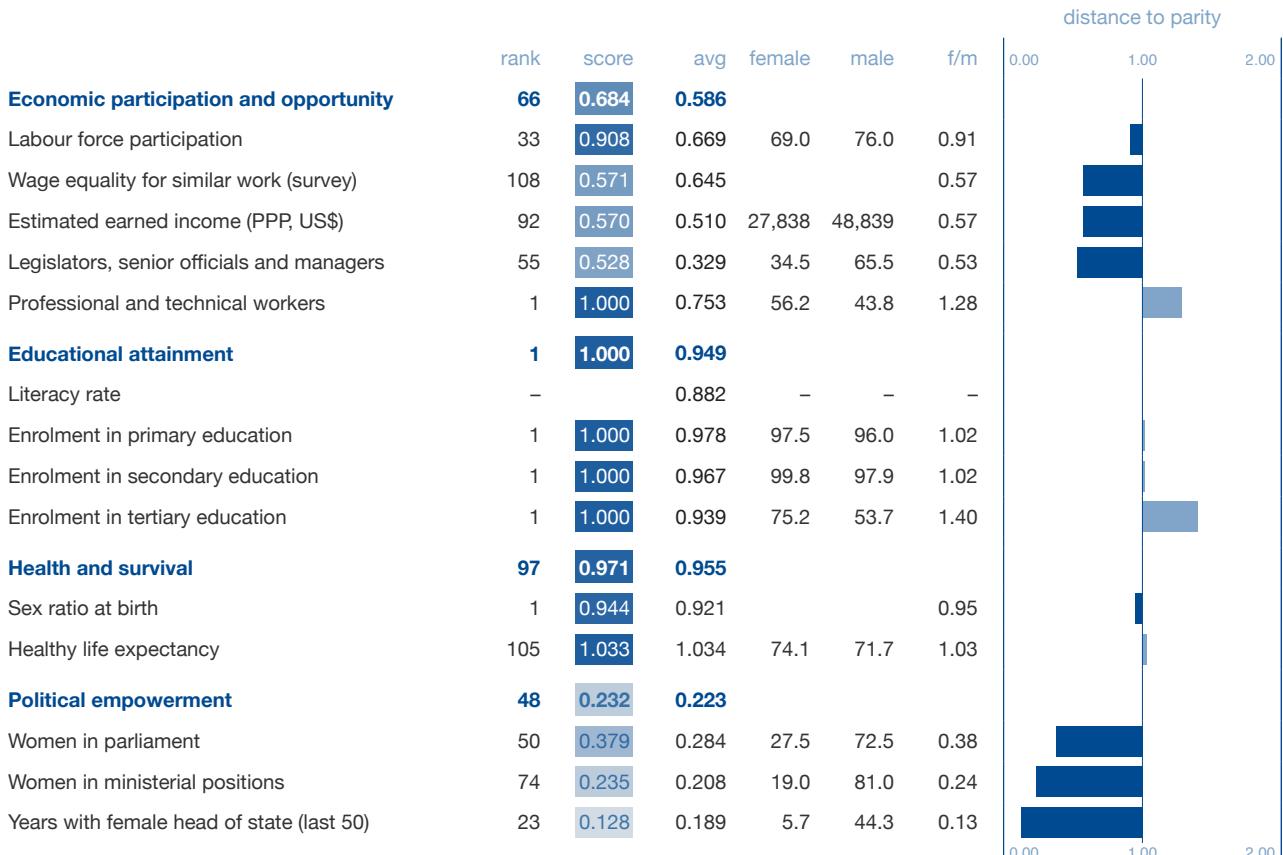


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	350.85
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	33,132
Total population (1,000s)	8,191.83
Population growth rate (%)	1.57
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	71.75

Global Gender Gap score			rank out of	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	35	0.689	46	0.722
Economic participation and opportunity	46	0.641	66	0.684
Educational attainment	36	0.995	1	1.000
Health and survival	83	0.969	97	0.971
Political empowerment	36	0.150	48	0.232
rank out of	115		149	

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	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.4	0.6	0.66
Year women received right to vote			1948	Arts and Humanities	9.8	7.7	1.27
Years since any women received voting rights			69	Business, Admin. and Law	14.1	16.3	0.87
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Education	25.5	7.1	3.62
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	9.3	32.0	0.29
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Health and Welfare	10.7	4.0	2.67
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.3	8.7	0.26
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	5.2	7.3	0.70
Family	female	male	value	Services	0.6	–	–
Average length of single life	26.2	29.2	0.90	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	22.5	8.8	2.56
Proportion married by age 25	28.3	11.4	2.48	Health	female	male	value
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Mortality, children under age 5	0.3	0.4	1 0.82
Average number of children per woman			2.97	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	18.7	17.8	1 1.05
Women's unmet demand for family planning			–	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.6	0.6	1 1.07
Potential support ratio			5	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.5	0.7	1 0.72
Total dependency ratio			65	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.5	1 0.31
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, childbirth	1	5	
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			–
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			–

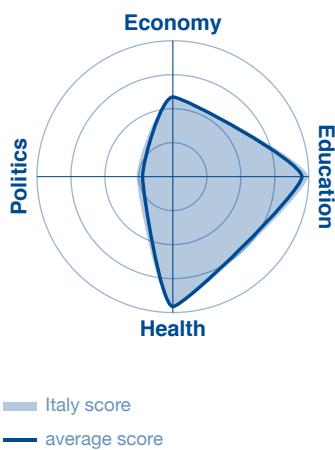
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Italy

rank 70
out of 149 countries
score 0.706
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity



SCORE AT GLANCE

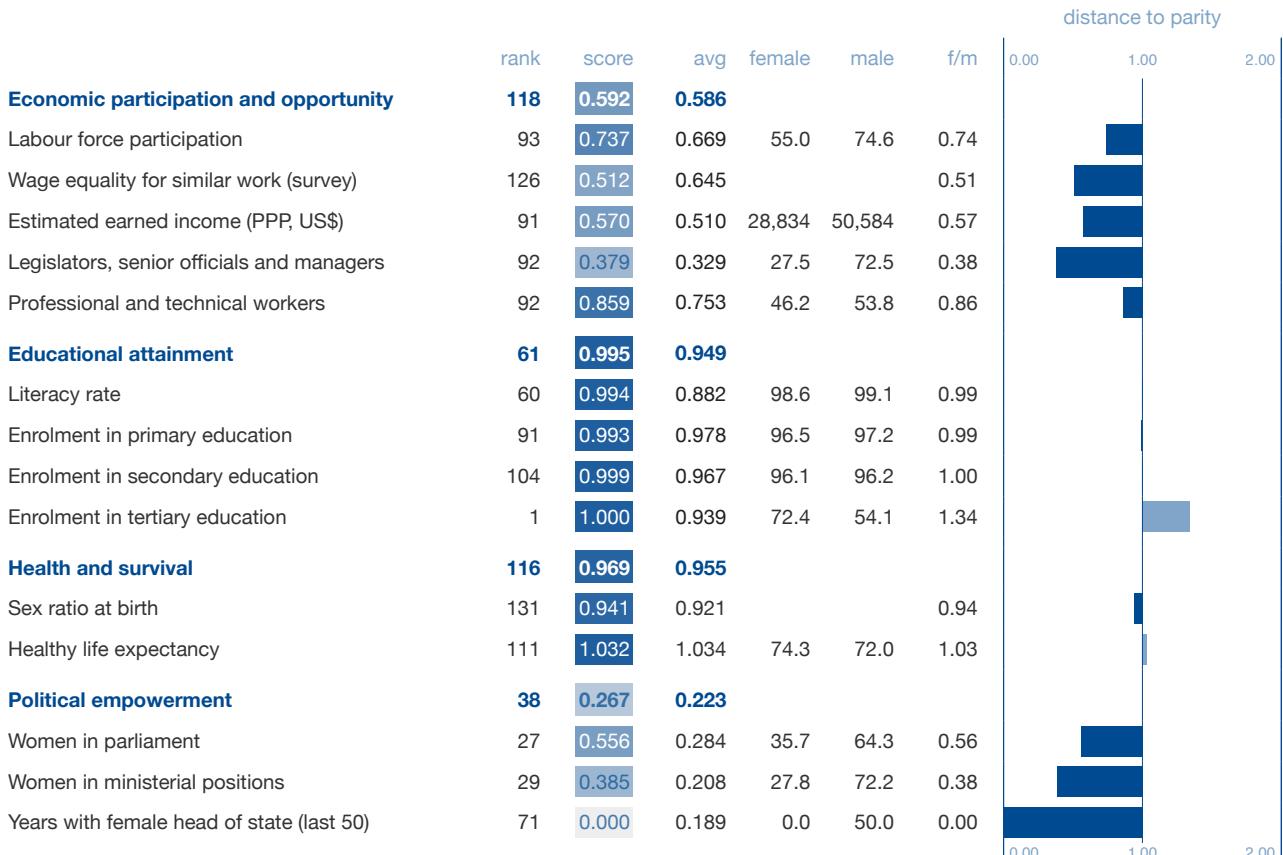


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	1,934.80
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	35,220
Total population (1,000s)	59,429.94
Population growth rate (%)	-0.12
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.05
Human Capital Index score	67.23

	rank	2006	2018	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	77	0.646	70	0.706
Economic participation and opportunity	87	0.527	118	0.592
Educational attainment	27	0.997	61	0.995
Health and survival	77	0.972	116	0.969
Political empowerment	72	0.087	38	0.267
rank out of	115		149	

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	1 0.78
Women's unmet demand for family planning			12.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	297.8	273.9	1 1.09
Potential support ratio			3	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	5.9	5.5	1 1.09
Total dependency ratio			57	Mortality, accidental injuries	9.1	9.5	1 0.96
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.2	4.0	1 0.30
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			1 4
				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

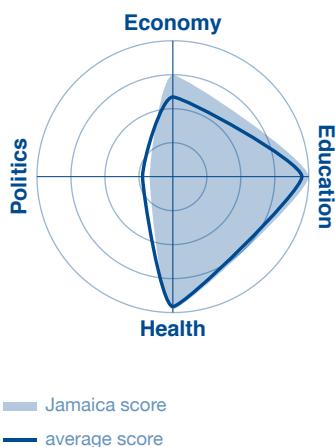
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Jamaica

rank
out of 149 countries **44**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.724**



SCORE AT GLANCE

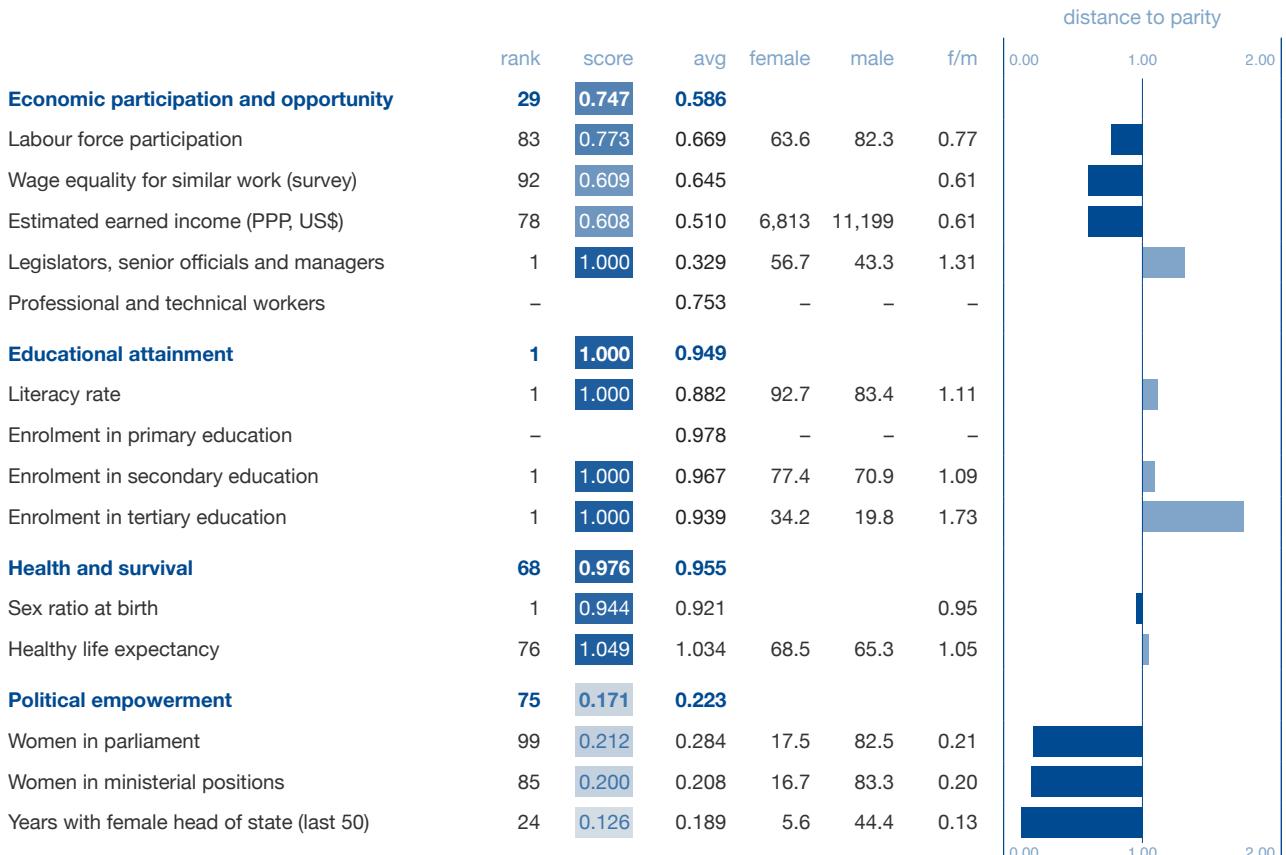


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	14.77
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	8,194
Total population (1,000s)	2,881.36
Population growth rate (%)	0.30
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	58.39

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	25	0.701	44	0.724
Economic participation and opportunity	7	0.738	29	0.747
Educational attainment	1	1.000	1	1.000
Health and survival	82	0.970	68	0.976
Political empowerment	65	0.098	75	0.171
rank out of	115		149	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



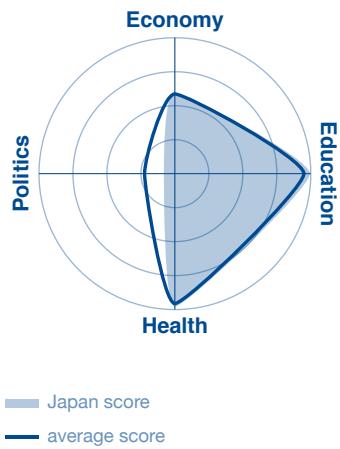
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	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			
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
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	92.3	92.3	1.00
				Primary education attainment, 65+	61.1	55.7	1.10
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth	25.0	30.6	0.82
Law mandates equal pay			no	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.68	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	58.9	53.3	1.10
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	20.2	18.9	1.07
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.62	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			0.32	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	13.5	8.1	1.67
Employers	2.3	0.6	3.58	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	5.1	5.1	1.00
R&D personnel	-	-	-	PhD graduates	-	-	-
				Individuals using the internet	44.1	36.6	1.20
Access to Assets	female	male	value				
Hold an account at a financial institution	77.5	79.2	0.98	Graduates by Degree Type			
Women's access to financial services			yes	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Education	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
				Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Year women received right to vote			1944	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			73	Services	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			-				
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Health			
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Mortality, children under age 5	0.3	0.4	¹ 0.74
Seats held in upper house	39.1	60.9	0.64	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	7.4	7.6	¹ 0.96
				Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.4	0.7	¹ 0.57
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.2	0.5	¹ 0.43
Average length of single life	33.2	34.6	0.96	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.8	¹ 0.29
Proportion married by age 25	-	-	-	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 89
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Average number of children per woman			2.01	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			35.0
Women's unmet demand for family planning			11.00	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Potential support ratio			7	Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.10
Total dependency ratio			48	Antenatal care, at least four visits			85.60
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)



SCORE AT GLANCE

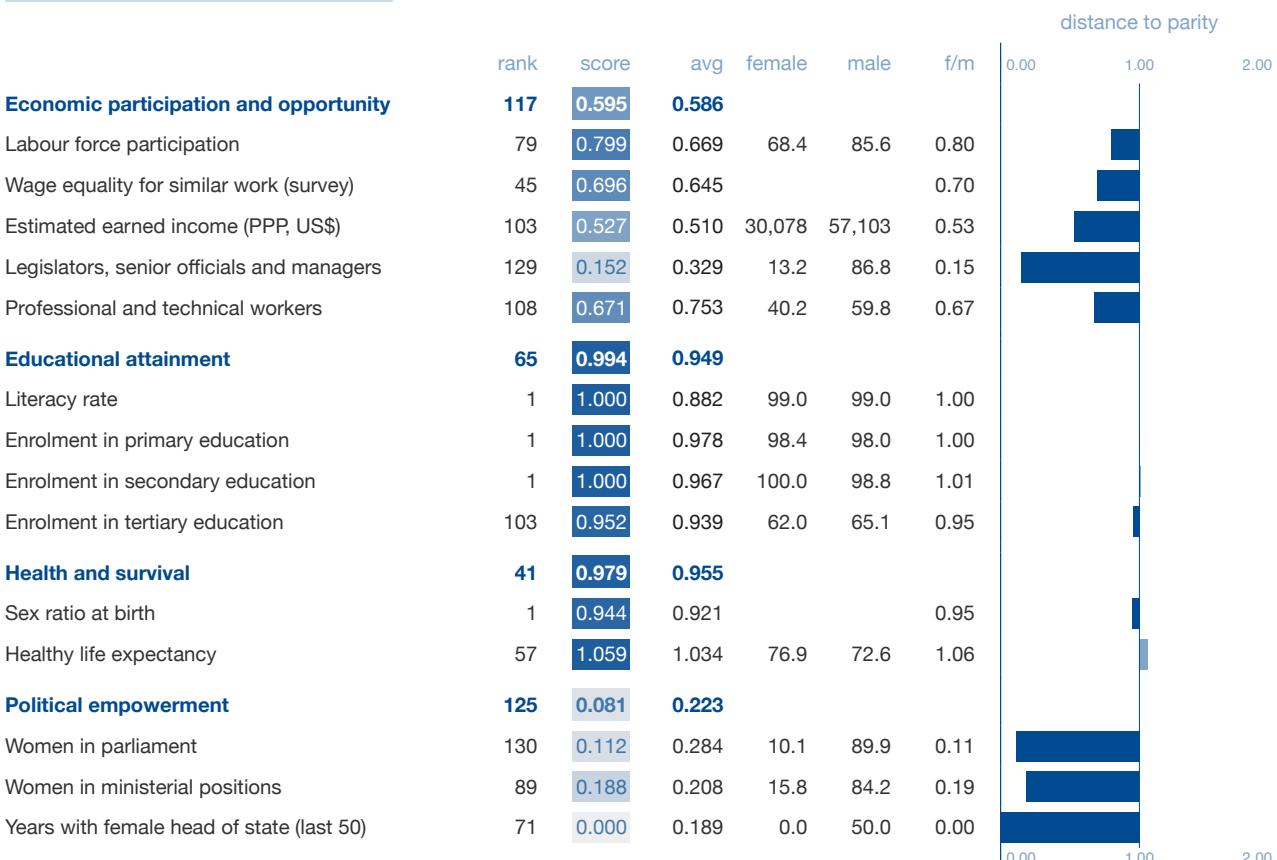


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	4,872.14
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	39,002
Total population (1,000s)	127,748.51
Population growth rate (%)	-0.22
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.05
Human Capital Index score	72.05

	rank	2006	2018	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	80	0.645	110	0.662
Economic participation and opportunity	83	0.545	117	0.595
Educational attainment	60	0.986	65	0.994
Health and survival	1	0.980	41	0.979
Political empowerment	83	0.067	125	0.081
rank out of	115		149	

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
				Secondary education attainment, 65+	99.8	99.9	1.00
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, adults	–	–	–
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
				Mortality, childbirth	–	–	¹ 5
				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			99.80
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			–

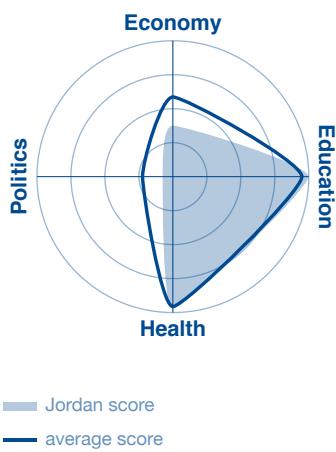
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Jordan

rank
out of 149 countries **138**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.605**



SCORE AT GLANCE

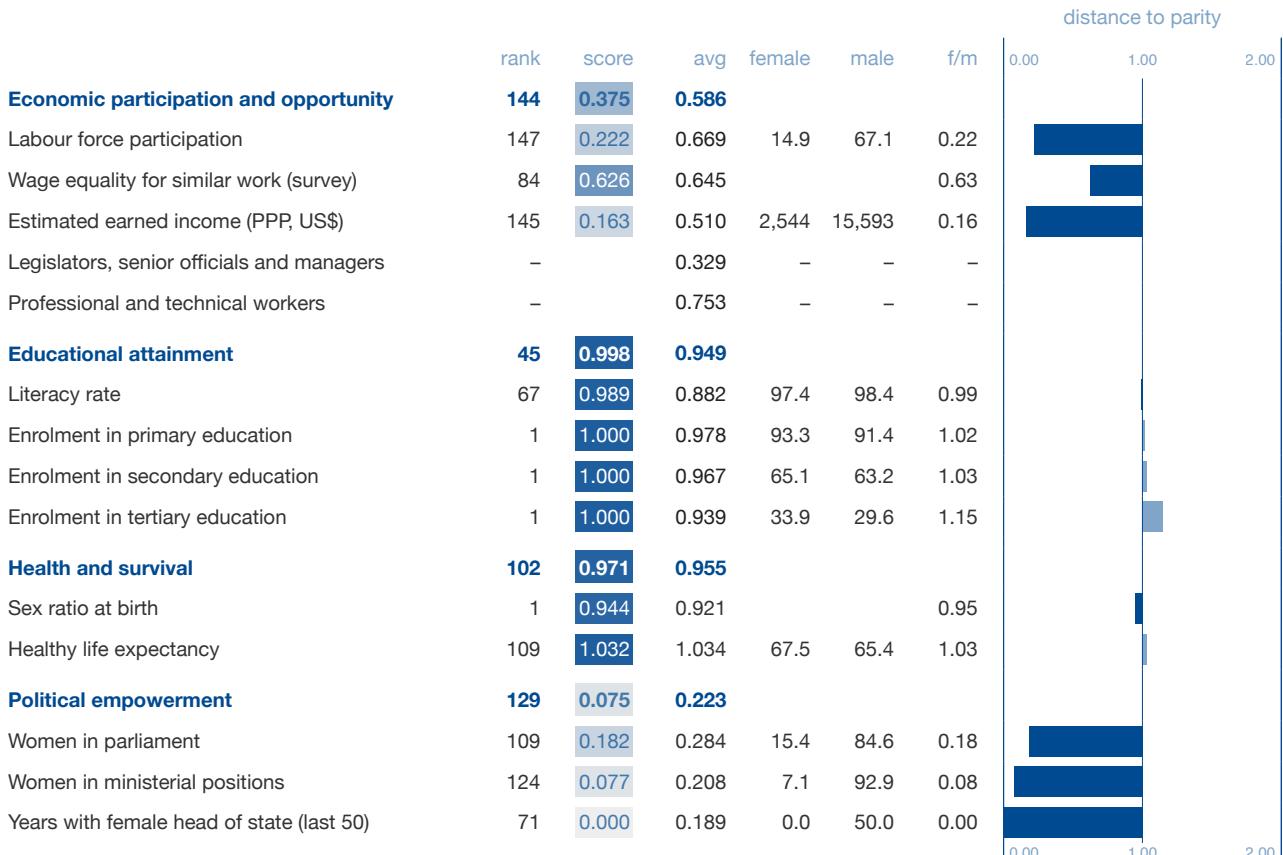


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	40.07
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	8,337
Total population (1,000s)	9,455.80
Population growth rate (%)	2.32
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.97
Human Capital Index score	58.15

	2006	2018	
	rank	score	rank
Global Gender Gap score	93	0.611	138
Economic participation and opportunity	105	0.442	144
Educational attainment	70	0.979	45
Health and survival	62	0.975	102
Political empowerment	100	0.048	129
rank out of	115		149

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				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	10.8	10.5	1.03
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, adults	79.7	90.3	0.88
Law mandates equal pay			no	Primary education attainment, 25-54	96.2	98.0	0.98
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.64	Primary education attainment, 65+	66.6	81.1	0.82
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Out-of-school youth	17.1	25.4	0.67
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.19	Secondary education attainment, adults	40.1	42.5	0.94
Firms with female top managers			0.02	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	72.5	75.0	0.97
Employers	1.5	0.7	2.20	Secondary education attainment, 65+	22.3	26.9	0.83
R&D personnel	18.7	81.3	0.23	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	2.5	2.6	0.94
Hold an account at a financial institution	15.5	33.3	0.47	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.2	0.2	0.83
Women's access to financial services			part	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	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				
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1974	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			43	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.4	1.5	0.96
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	18.8	11.2	1.68
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	16.0	30.0	0.53
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	26.9	6.1	4.41
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	4.9	17.9	0.27
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	12.3	13.9	0.89
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.0	0.0	0.27
Average length of single life	25.0	29.8	0.84	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	13.6	15.3	0.89
Proportion married by age 25	33.6	7.4	4.54	Services	0.2	0.2	0.97
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	3.3	2.4	1.37
Average number of children per woman			3.38	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			12.00	Mortality, children under age 5	1.7	2.0	
Potential support ratio			16	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	10.2	12.3	
Total dependency ratio			65	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.2	0.2	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.9	1.7	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.4	
				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			99.60
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			94.50

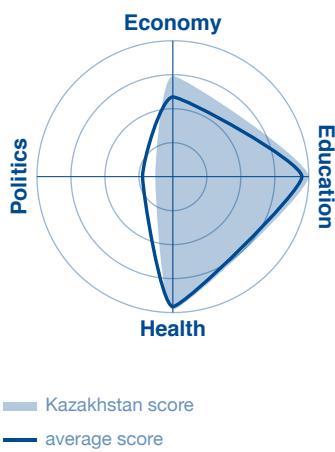
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Kazakhstan

rank
out of 149 countries **60**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.712**



SCORE AT GLANCE

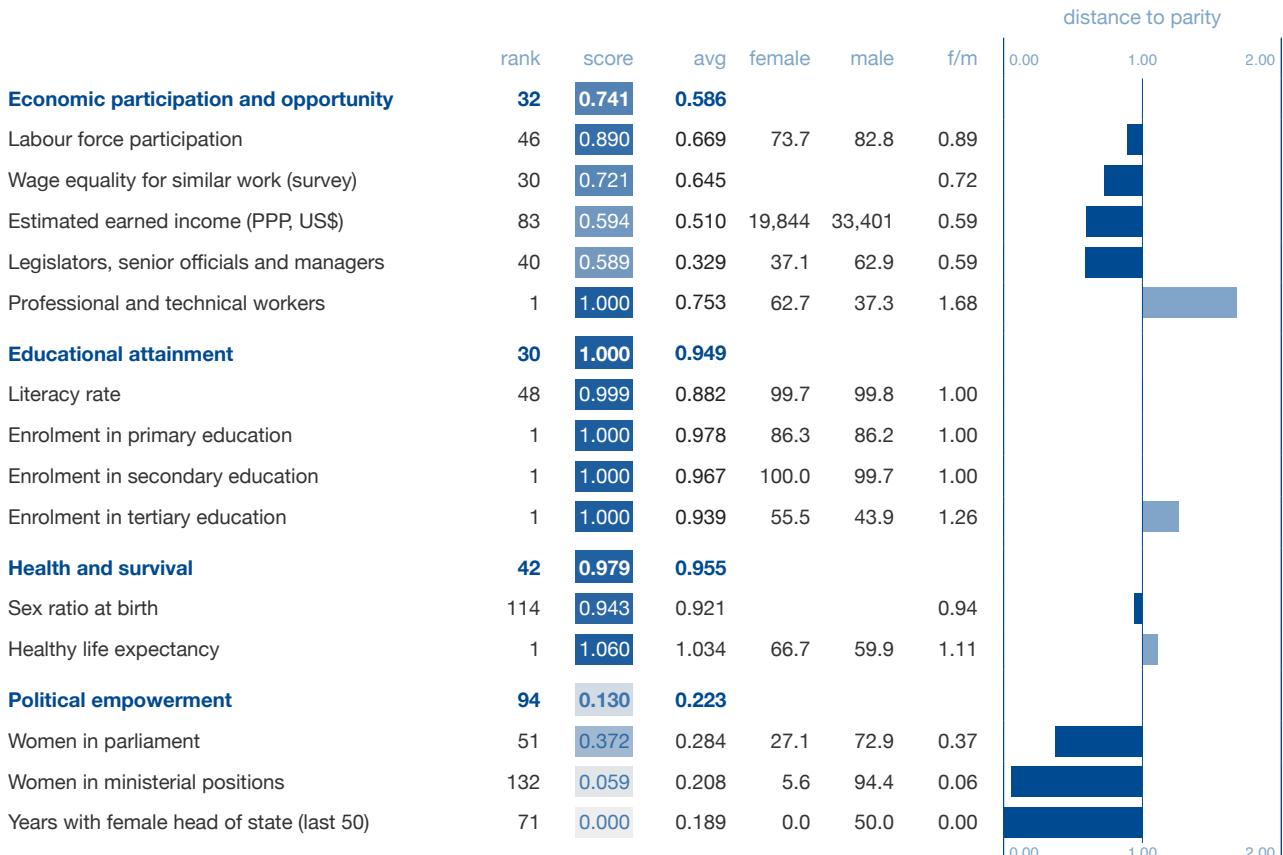


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	159.41
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	24,056
Total population (1,000s)	17,987.74
Population growth rate (%)	1.14
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.06
Human Capital Index score	69.78

	2006	2018	2006	2018
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	32	0.693	60	0.712
Economic participation and opportunity	16	0.713	32	0.741
Educational attainment	53	0.990	30	1.000
Health and survival	36	0.979	42	0.979
Political empowerment	69	0.089	94	0.130
rank out of	115		149	

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	-	-	-	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
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	82.9	91.2	0.91
Hold an account at a financial institution	55.6	52.0	1.07	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	27.3	17.9	1.53
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	14.1	19.4	0.73
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	72.7	73.0	1.00
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	99.9	151.7	0.66				
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	2.8	4.3	0.65
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	5.1	2.5	2.00
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	26.0	28.0	0.93
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	32.7	12.3	2.66
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	9.6	30.0	0.32
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	8.4	3.1	2.70
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	3.5	7.3	0.48
Average length of single life	23.1	26.3	0.88	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	3.4	1.9	1.85
Proportion married by age 25	50.9	26.2	1.94	Services	5.4	8.3	0.65
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	2.9	1.5	2.00
Average number of children per woman			2.63	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			12.00	Mortality, children under age 5	2.3	3.3	¹ 0.70
Potential support ratio			10	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	61.2	61.3	¹ 1.00
Total dependency ratio			52	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.2	2.7	¹ 0.45
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	2.3	7.6	¹ 0.30
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.2	5.2	¹ 0.24
				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

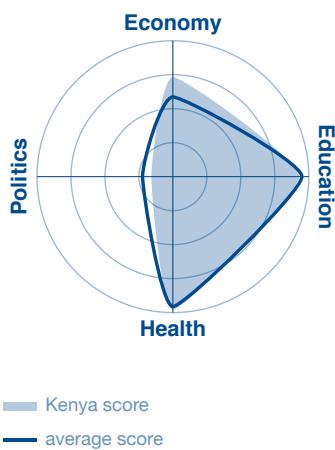
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Kenya

rank
out of 149 countries **76**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.700**



SCORE AT GLANCE

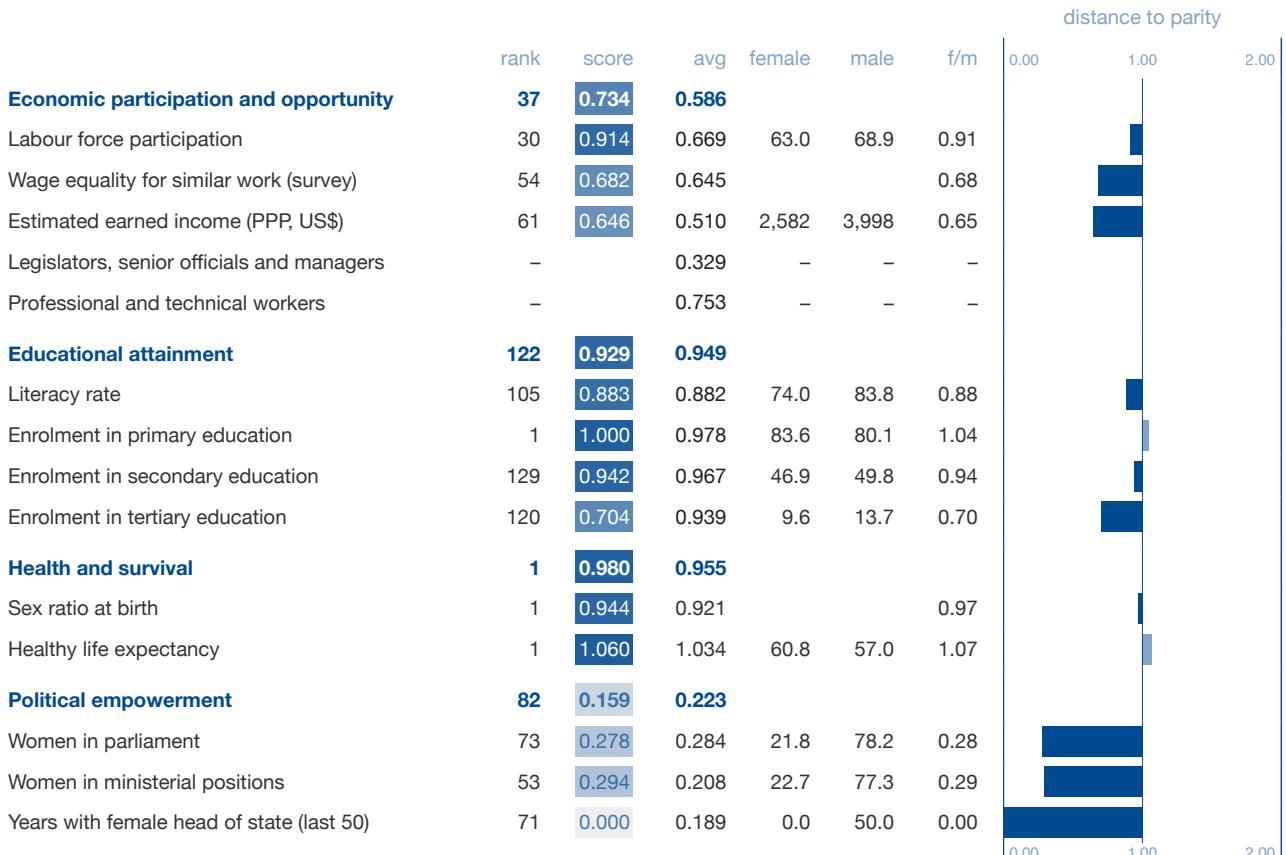


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	74.94
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	2,993
Total population (1,000s)	48,461.57
Population growth rate (%)	2.51
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	59.48

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	73	0.649	76	0.700
Economic participation and opportunity	40	0.657	37	0.734
Educational attainment	88	0.918	122	0.929
Health and survival	96	0.966	1	0.980
Political empowerment	93	0.053	82	0.159
rank out of	115		149	

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	
Women's unmet demand for family planning			26.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	51.0	54.5	
Potential support ratio			21	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	43.4	60.1	
Total dependency ratio			77	Mortality, accidental injuries	9.8	19.5	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.7	5.3	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, childbirth			
				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

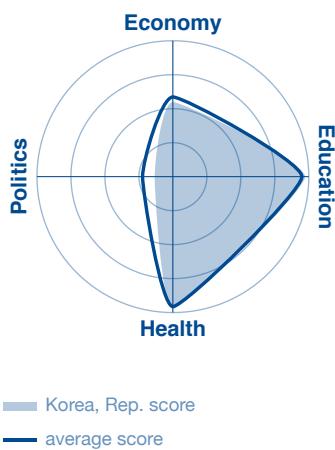
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Korea, Rep.

rank
out of 149 countries **115**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.657**



SCORE AT GLANCE

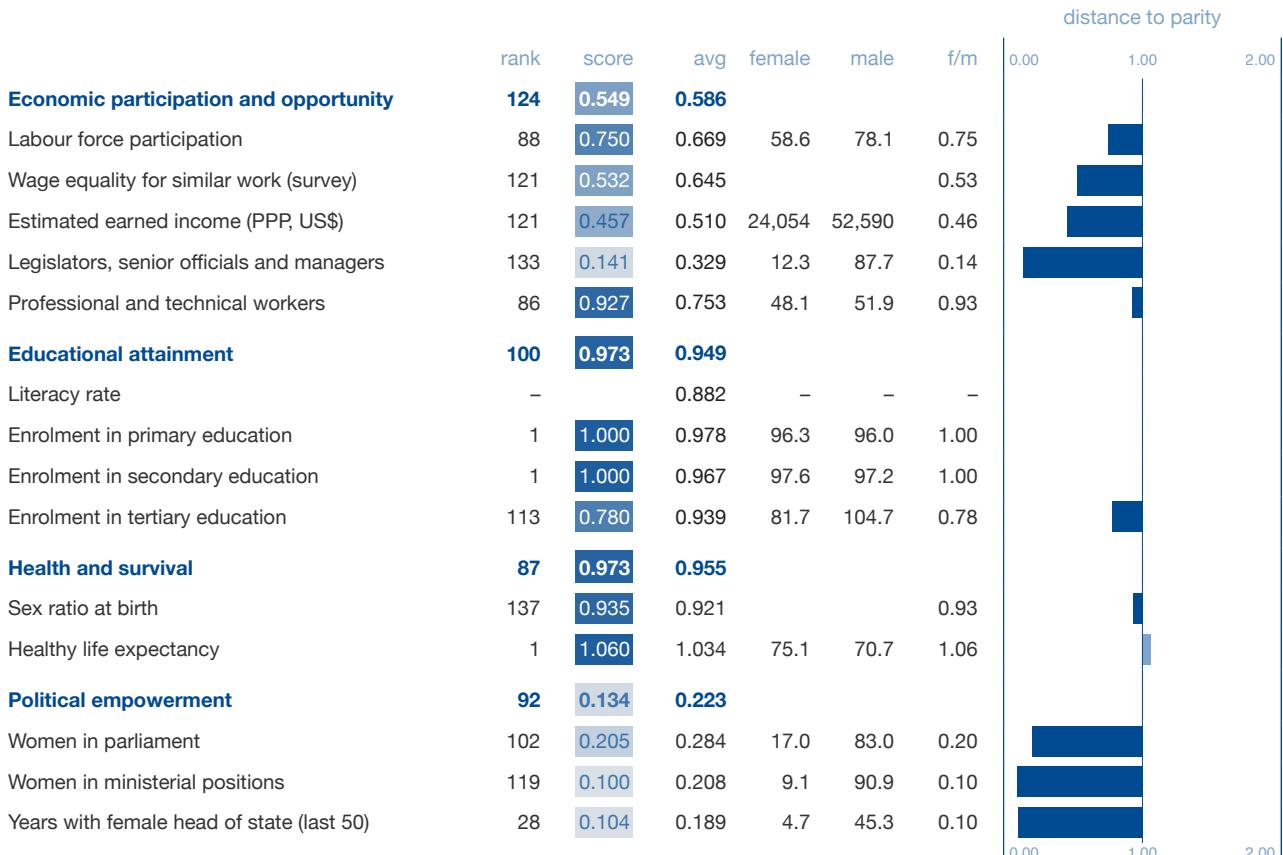


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	1,530.75
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	35,938
Total population (1,000s)	50,791.92
Population growth rate (%)	0.37
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	-

	2006	2018	2006	2018
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	92	0.616	115	0.657
Economic participation and opportunity	96	0.481	124	0.549
Educational attainment	82	0.948	100	0.973
Health and survival	94	0.967	87	0.973
Political empowerment	84	0.067	92	0.134
rank out of	115		149	

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	
				Mortality, childbirth			
				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			-

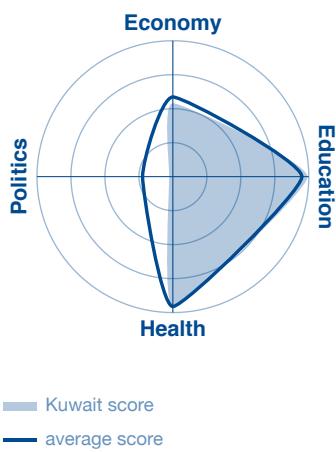
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Kuwait

rank
out of 149 countries
126
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity
0.630



SCORE AT GLANCE

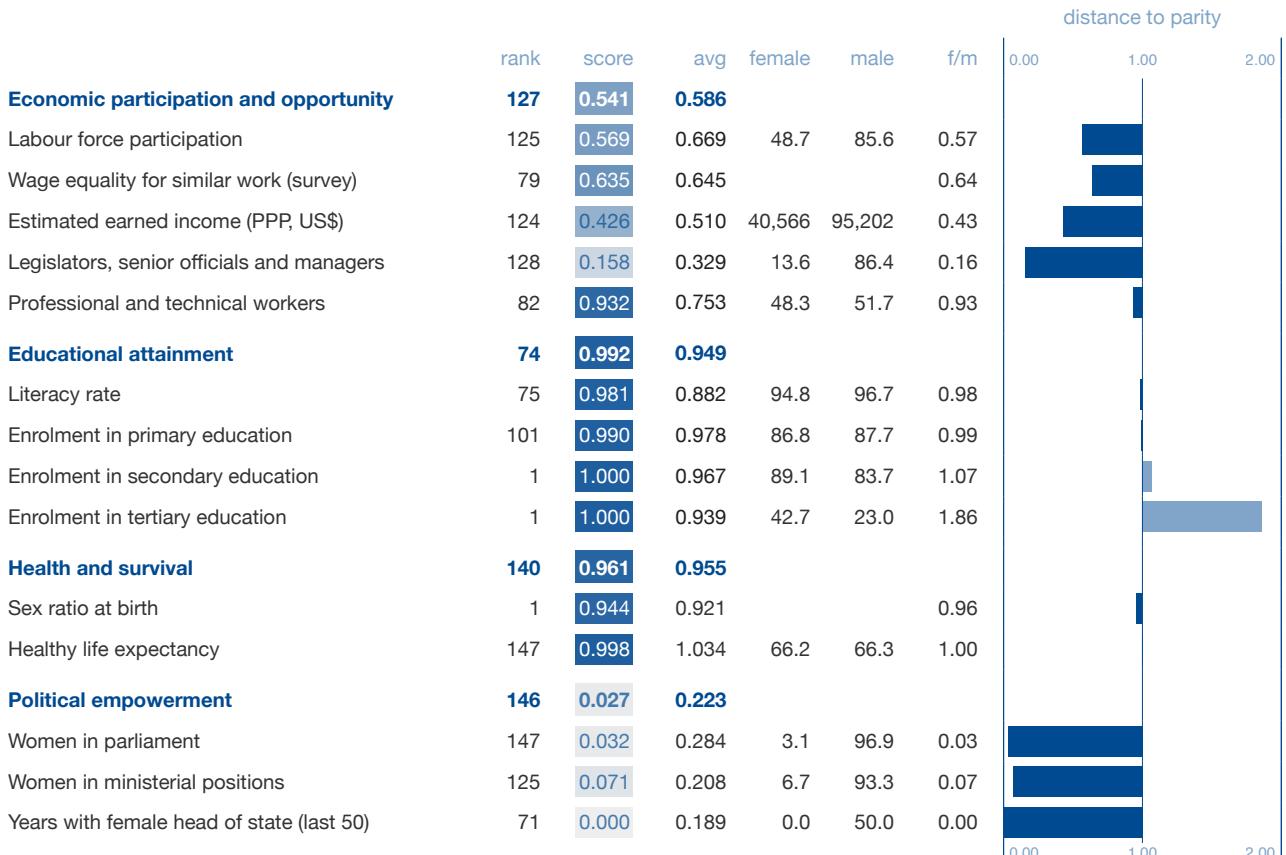


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	120.13
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	65,531
Total population (1,000s)	4,052.58
Population growth rate (%)	1.75
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.74
Human Capital Index score	56.08

	rank	score	2006	2018
			rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	86	0.634	126	0.630
Economic participation and opportunity	72	0.577	127	0.541
Educational attainment	41	0.993	74	0.992
Health and survival	105	0.961	140	0.961
Political empowerment	114	0.005	146	0.027
rank out of	115		149	

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				
Average number of children per woman			1.97	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, children under age 5	0.3	0.3	¹ 0.83
Potential support ratio			35	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	2.8	4.6	¹ 0.59
Total dependency ratio			30	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.0	0.0	¹ 0.66
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.2	0.8	¹ 0.25
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.24
				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			-

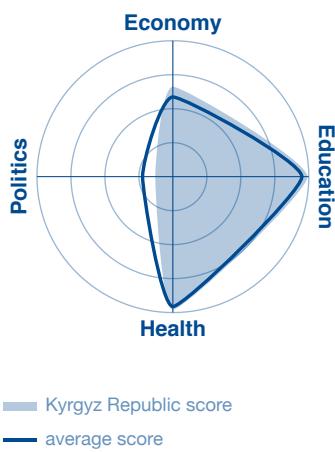
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Kyrgyz Republic

rank
out of 149 countries **86**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.691**



SCORE AT GLANCE

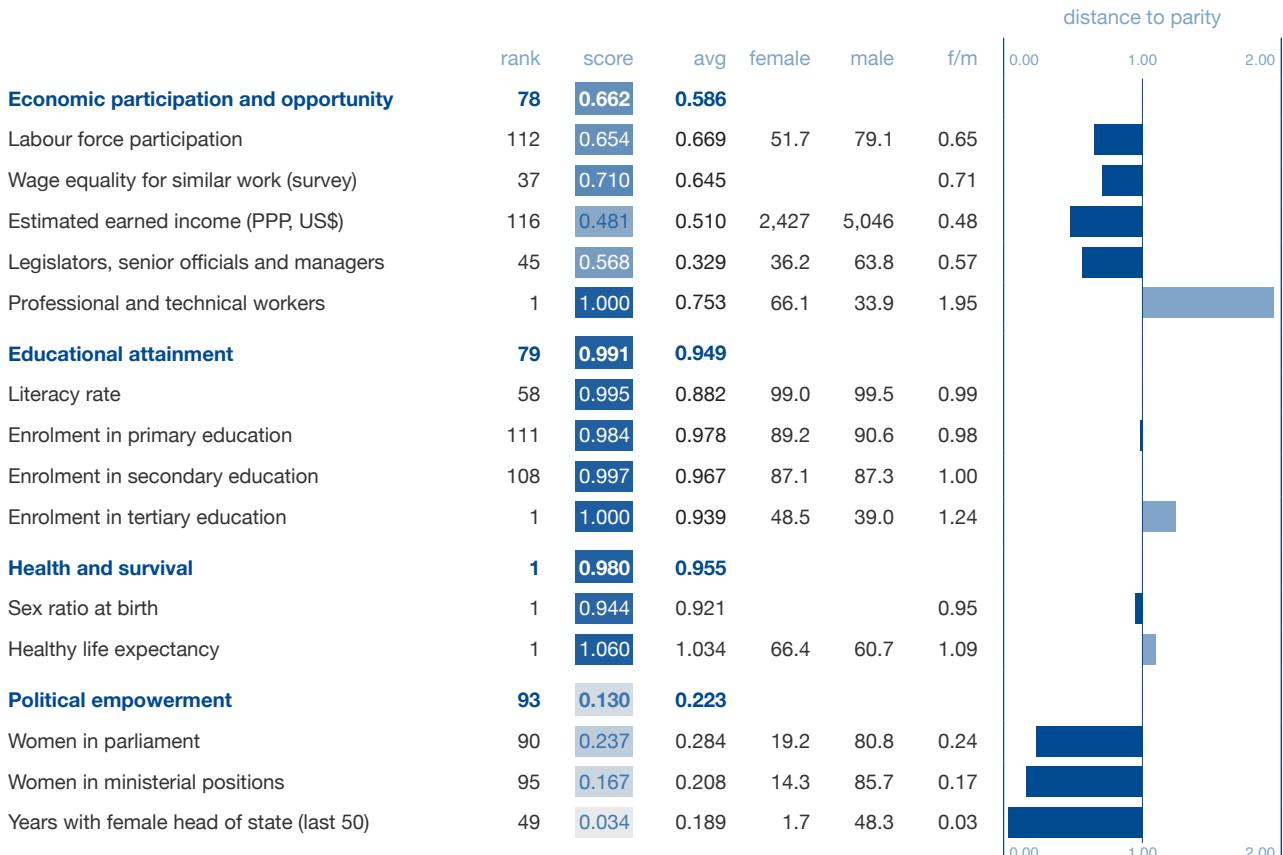


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	7.56
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	3,393
Total population (1,000s)	5,955.73
Population growth rate (%)	1.47
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human Capital Index score	65.14

	rank	2006	2018	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	52	0.674	86	0.691
Economic participation and opportunity	26	0.687	78	0.662
Educational attainment	33	0.995	79	0.991
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	107	0.035	93	0.130
rank out of	115		149	

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	
Potential support ratio			15	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	13.6	16.5	
Total dependency ratio			56	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.5	0.9	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.5	1.6	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.7	
				Mortality, childbirth			
				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			–

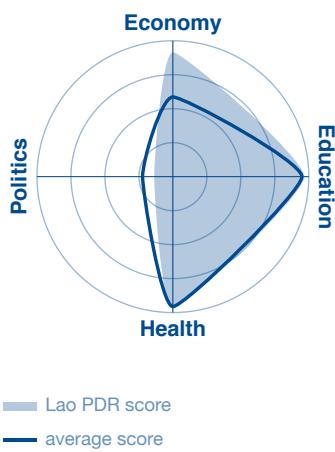
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Lao PDR

rank
out of 149 countries **26**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.748**



SCORE AT GLANCE

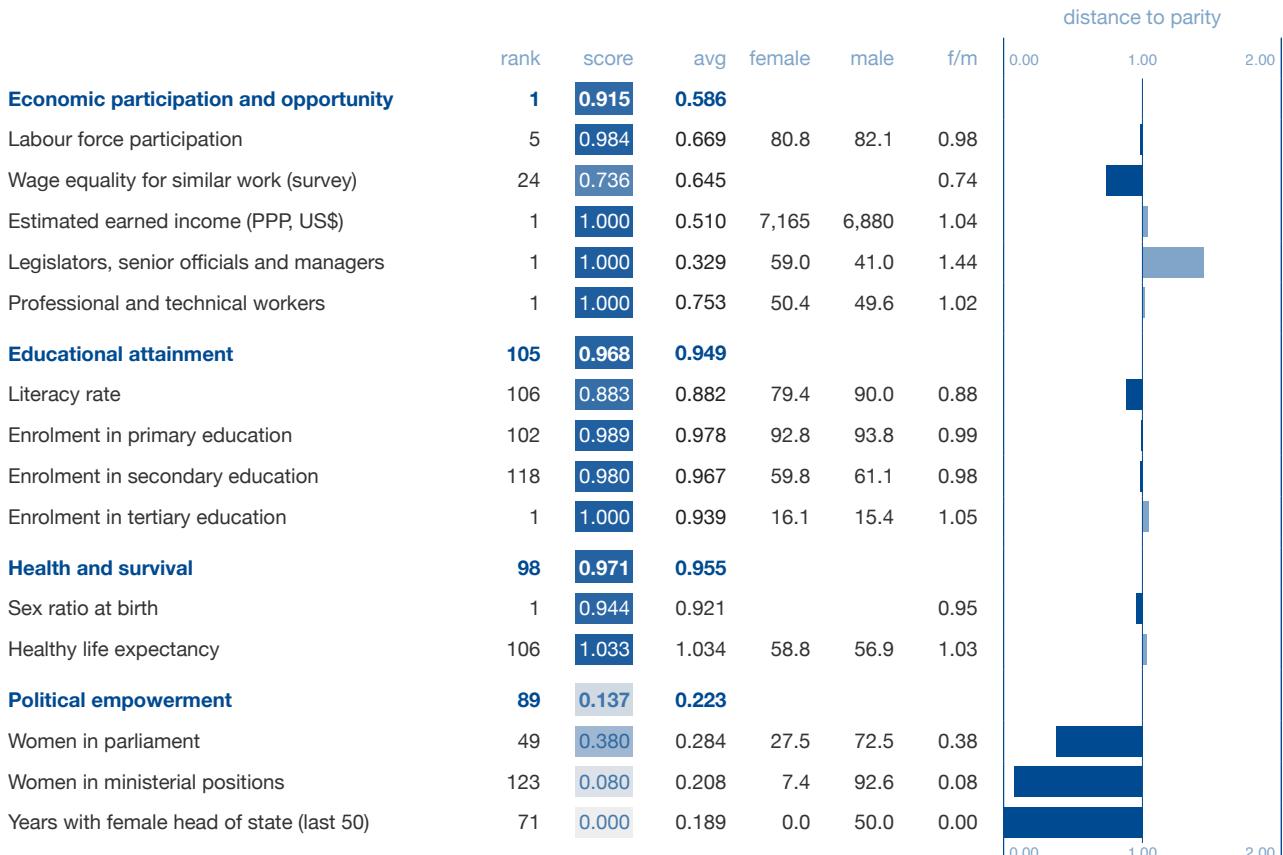


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	16.85
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	6,397
Total population (1,000s)	6,758.35
Population growth rate (%)	1.48
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	58.36

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	—	—	26	0.748
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	1	0.915
Educational attainment	—	—	105	0.968
Health and survival	—	—	98	0.971
Political empowerment	—	—	89	0.137
rank out of	115		149	

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	-	-	-				
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	7.9	6.7	1.16
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.70	Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.76	Primary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			0.83	Out-of-school youth	49.8	43.2	1.15
Employers	0.2	24.5	0.01	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
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	-	-	-
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.)	784.1	958.5	0.82				
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	3.4	5.2	0.66
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	7.8	7.9	0.99
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	48.9	48.1	1.02
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	25.9	15.3	1.70
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	2.3	10.8	0.21
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	5.0	2.9	1.72
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.7	6.1	0.45
Average length of single life	20.5	23.3	0.88	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	0.6	0.8	0.73
Proportion married by age 25	72.0	48.5	1.48	Services	3.3	1.6	2.07
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	1.1	1.4	0.76
Average number of children per woman			2.70	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			27.00	Mortality, children under age 5	5.1	6.5	¹ 0.78
Potential support ratio			16	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	13.7	12.1	¹ 1.13
Total dependency ratio			59	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	2.9	4.4	¹ 0.66
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.2	2.3	¹ 0.52
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.4	0.9	¹ 0.44
				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			-

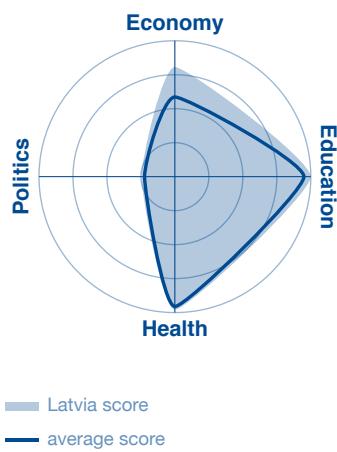
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Latvia

rank 17
out of 149 countries
score 0.758
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity



SCORE AT GLANCE

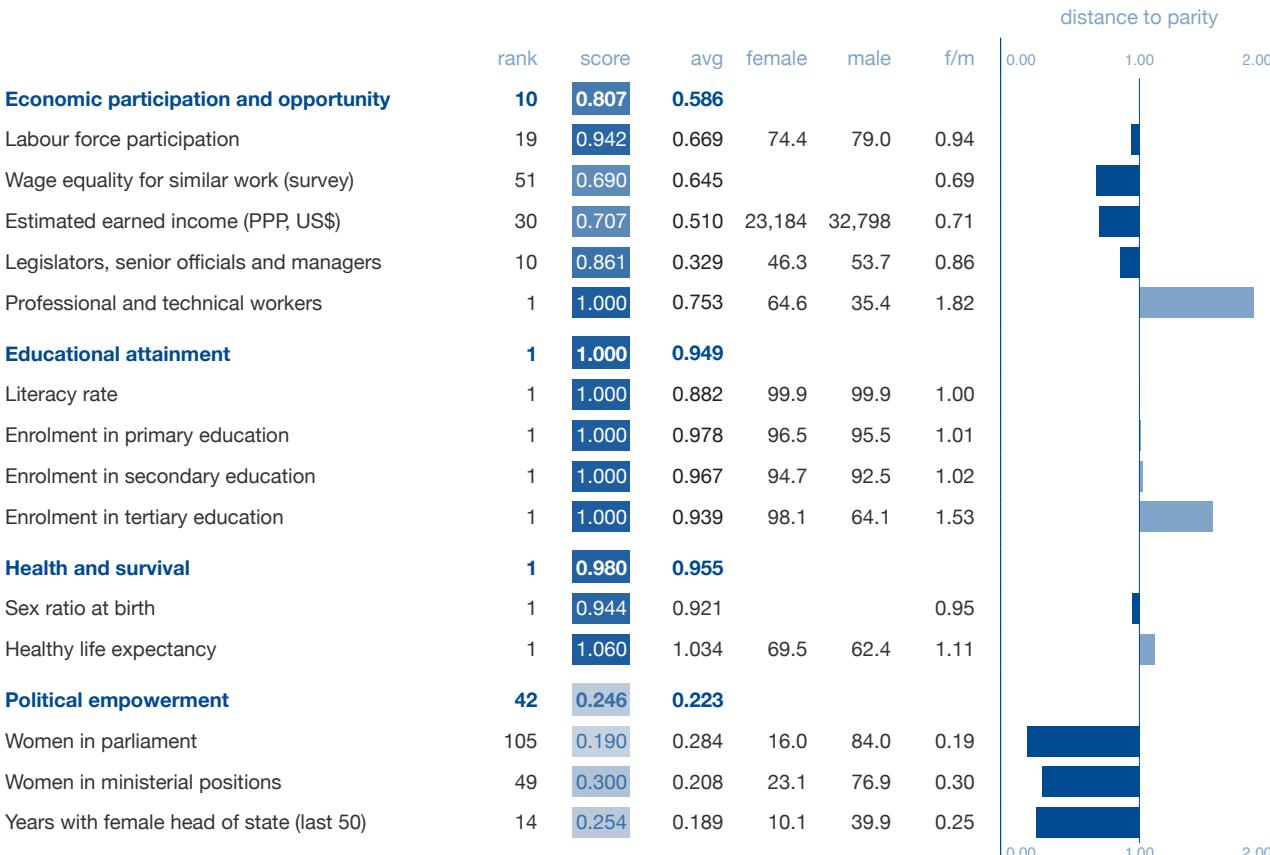


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	30.26
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	25,064
Total population (1,000s)	1,970.53
Population growth rate (%)	-1.04
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.18
Human Capital Index score	69.85

Global Gender Gap score				
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	19	0.709	17	0.758
Educational attainment	20	0.705	10	0.807
Health and survival	85	0.931	1	1.000
Political empowerment	1	0.980	1	0.980
rank out of	115		149	

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				
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	1.2	2.5	0.50
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Arts and Humanities	9.2	5.5	1.67
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	34.1	28.0	1.22
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	9.6	1.4	6.69
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.2	26.3	0.20
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	18.6	5.3	3.52
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.4	10.1	0.14
Average length of single life	30.3	33.0	0.92	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	3.2	4.1	0.78
Proportion married by age 25	11.1	4.2	2.64	Services	6.7	10.9	0.61
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	11.1	5.8	1.92
Average number of children per woman			1.54				
Women's unmet demand for family planning			17.00	Health	female	male	value
Potential support ratio			3	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.1	1 0.79
Total dependency ratio			53	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	14.6	11.7	1 1.24
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.2	1 0.59
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.3	0.7	1 0.42
				Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.4	1 0.25
				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			-

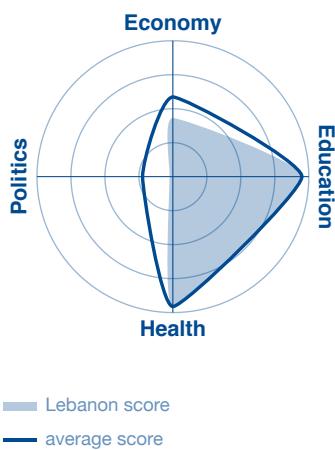
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Lebanon

rank
out of 149 countries **140**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.595**



SCORE AT GLANCE

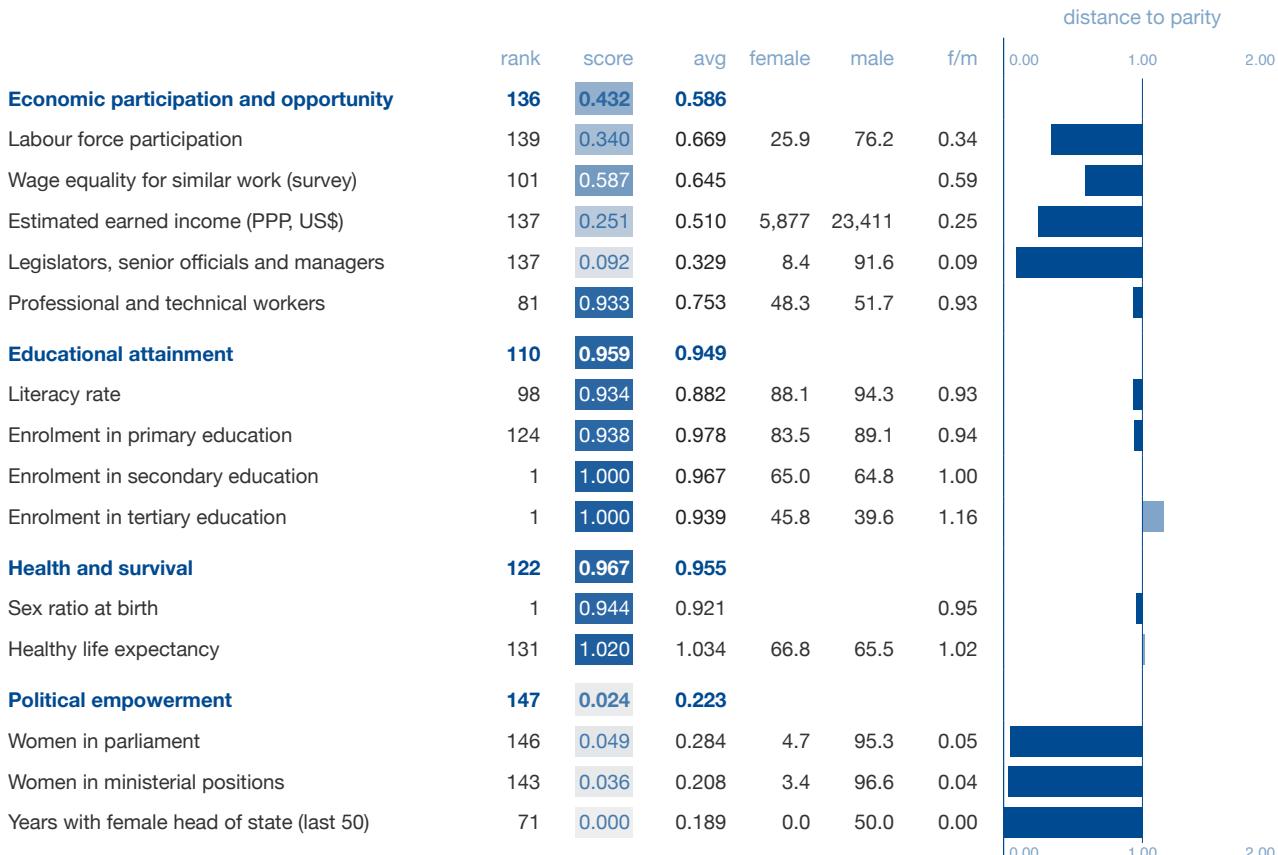


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	51.84
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	13,368
Total population (1,000s)	6,006.67
Population growth rate (%)	0.72
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	-

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	-	-	140	0.595
Economic participation and opportunity	-	-	136	0.432
Educational attainment	-	-	110	0.959
Health and survival	-	-	122	0.967
Political empowerment	-	-	147	0.024
rank out of	115		149	

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	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	32.9	62.4	0.53	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.)	-	-	-				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1952	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			65	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.5	0.5	1.12
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	16.1	8.2	1.97
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	30.8	44.8	0.69
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	7.6	1.7	4.45
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	6.0	20.7	0.29
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	14.3	7.2	1.99
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.1	3.2	0.34
Average length of single life	28.3	32.3	0.88	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	10.9	6.4	1.70
Proportion married by age 25	19.3	2.9	6.64	Services	0.5	0.6	0.86
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	11.8	6.7	1.76
Average number of children per woman			1.72	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			12.00	Mortality, children under age 5	0.4	0.4	¹ 0.87
Potential support ratio			8	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	15.0	17.3	¹ 0.87
Total dependency ratio			47	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.57
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.7	1.4	¹ 0.52
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.5	¹ 0.31
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 15
				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			-

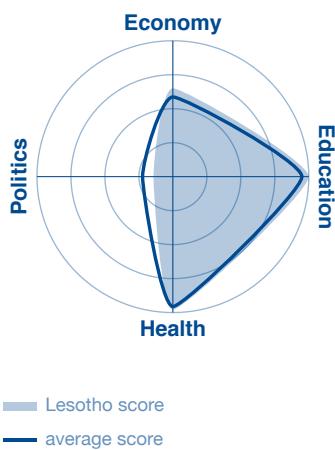
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Lesotho

rank
out of 149 countries **81**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.693**



SCORE AT GLANCE

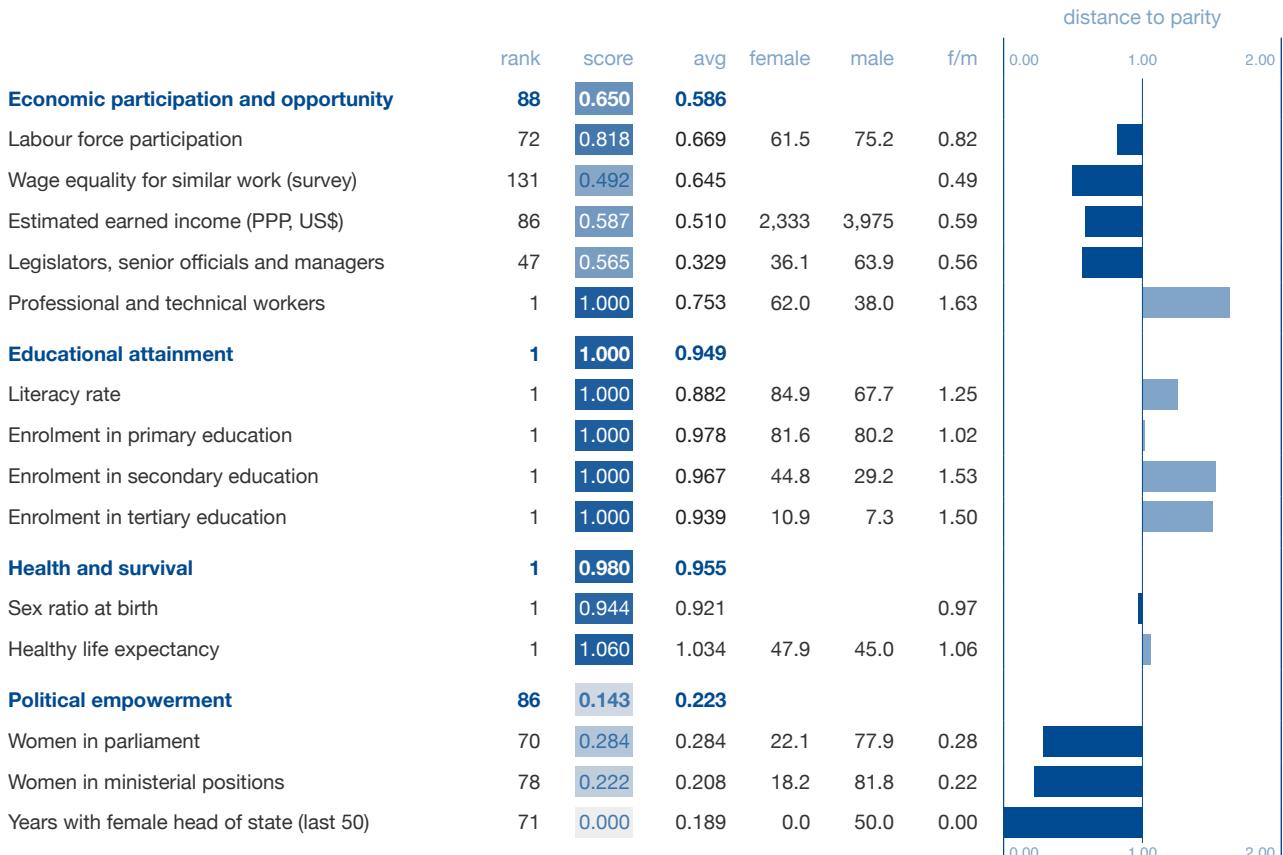


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	2.64
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	2,851
Total population (1,000s)	2,203.82
Population growth rate (%)	1.33
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.06
Human Capital Index score	46.88

	rank	2006	2018	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	43	0.681	81	0.693
Economic participation and opportunity	61	0.607	88	0.650
Educational attainment	1	1.000	1	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	41	0.136	86	0.143
rank out of	115		149	

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				
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	4.8	5.5	0.87
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	8.1	9.1	0.89
Election list quotas for women, national			50	Business, Admin. and Law	35.7	35.0	1.02
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	27.6	16.8	1.65
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.9	21.3	0.28
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	13.0	6.9	1.88
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.3	1.4	0.22
Average length of single life	24.4	28.5	0.86	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	21.8	23.8	0.92
Proportion married by age 25	51.2	18.5	2.77	Services	4.2	3.2	1.32
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	0.4	0.9	0.43
Average number of children per woman			3.09	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			23.00	Mortality, children under age 5	2.5	3.0	
Potential support ratio			13	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	4.5	3.3	
Total dependency ratio			67	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	6.3	6.8	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.4	0.8	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.6	
				Mortality, childbirth			
				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			77.90
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			74.40

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

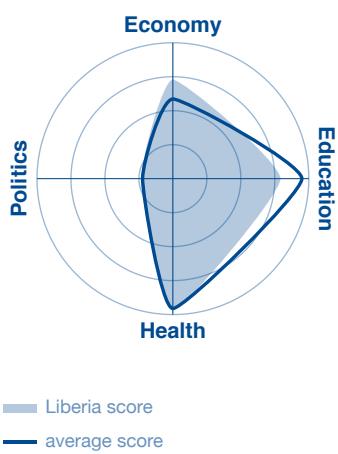
Liberia

rank
out of 149 countries **96**

score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity



SCORE AT GLANCE

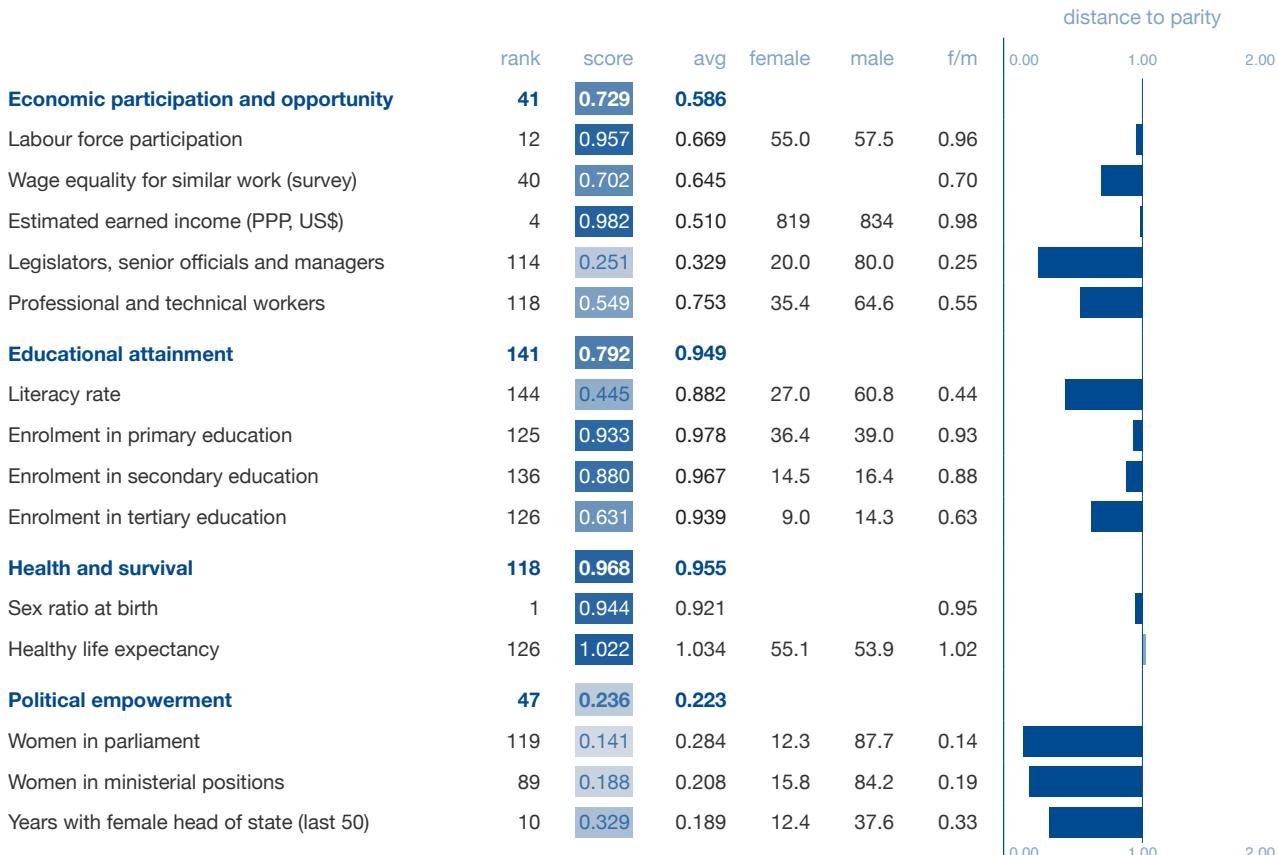


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	2.16
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	753
Total population (1,000s)	4,613.82
Population growth rate (%)	2.53
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human Capital Index score	48.86

	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	—	—	96	0.681
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	41	0.729
Educational attainment	—	—	141	0.792
Health and survival	—	—	118	0.968
Political empowerment	—	—	47	0.236
rank out of		115		149

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	-	-	-				
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	63.7	61.1	1.04
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.56	Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	28.4	28.4	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			1.13	Primary education attainment, 65+	5.2	26.0	0.20
Firms with female top managers			0.43	Out-of-school youth	-	-	-
Employers	1.8	12.5	0.14	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	13.2	32.6	0.41
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	2.5	14.6	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	2.2	3.7	0.60
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.5	3.1	0.18
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	1.06				
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	0.9	2.7	0.33
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Arts and Humanities	7.0	5.3	1.32
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	12.9	12.6	1.02
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	4.2	6.2	0.68
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	8.3	18.9	0.44
Seats held in upper house	3.6	96.4	0.04	Health and Welfare	22.5	30.4	0.74
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	30.3	4.0	7.59
Average length of single life	23.2	26.4	0.88	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.6	2.6	0.60
Proportion married by age 25	58.8	23.9	2.46	Services	0.9	4.9	0.19
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	10.6	12.3	0.86
Average number of children per woman			4.58	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			36.00	Mortality, children under age 5	5.3	6.4	¹ 0.82
Potential support ratio			18	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	6.0	5.6	¹ 1.08
Total dependency ratio			82	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	5.7	7.8	¹ 0.73
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.1	2.0	¹ 0.56
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.6	¹ 0.27
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 725
				Legislation on domestic violence			no
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			39.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			61.10
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			78.10

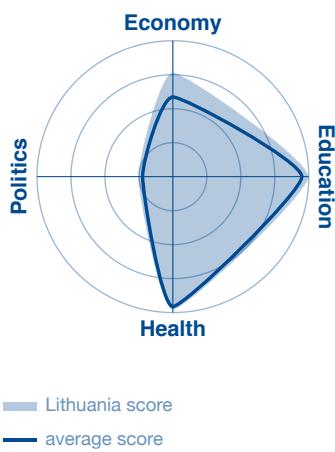
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Lithuania

rank
out of 149 countries **24**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.749**



SCORE AT GLANCE

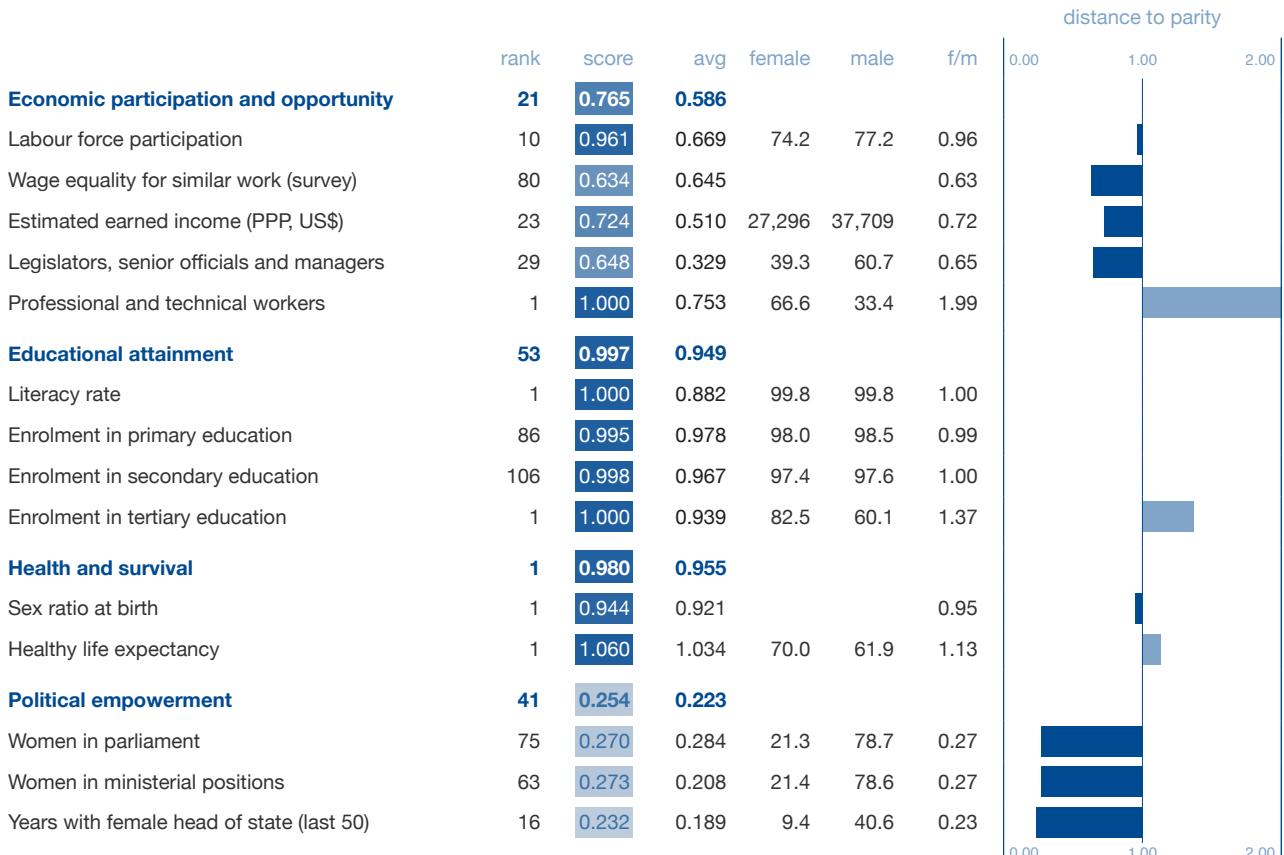


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	47.17
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	29,524
Total population (1,000s)	2,908.25
Population growth rate (%)	-0.55
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.17
Human Capital Index score	70.81

	rank	2006	2018	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	21	0.708	24	0.749
Economic participation and opportunity	15	0.713	21	0.765
Educational attainment	24	0.998	53	0.997
Health and survival	36	0.979	1	0.980
Political empowerment	39	0.140	41	0.254
rank out of	115		149	

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				
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	1.5	3.0	0.51
Number of female heads of state to date			3	Arts and Humanities	9.5	5.5	1.71
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Business, Admin. and Law	34.9	26.3	1.33
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	9.1	3.5	2.59
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	7.2	34.7	0.21
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Health and Welfare	18.1	6.3	2.86
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.4	4.3	0.09
Average length of single life	30.0	32.7	0.92	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	3.6	4.6	0.79
Proportion married by age 25	3.9	0.9	4.45	Services	1.6	3.0	0.54
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	14.2	8.6	1.64
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)

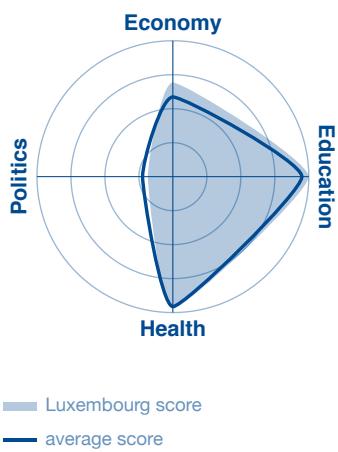
Luxembourg

rank
out of 149 countries **61**

score
= impartiality
0 = parity **0.712**



SCORE AT GLANCE

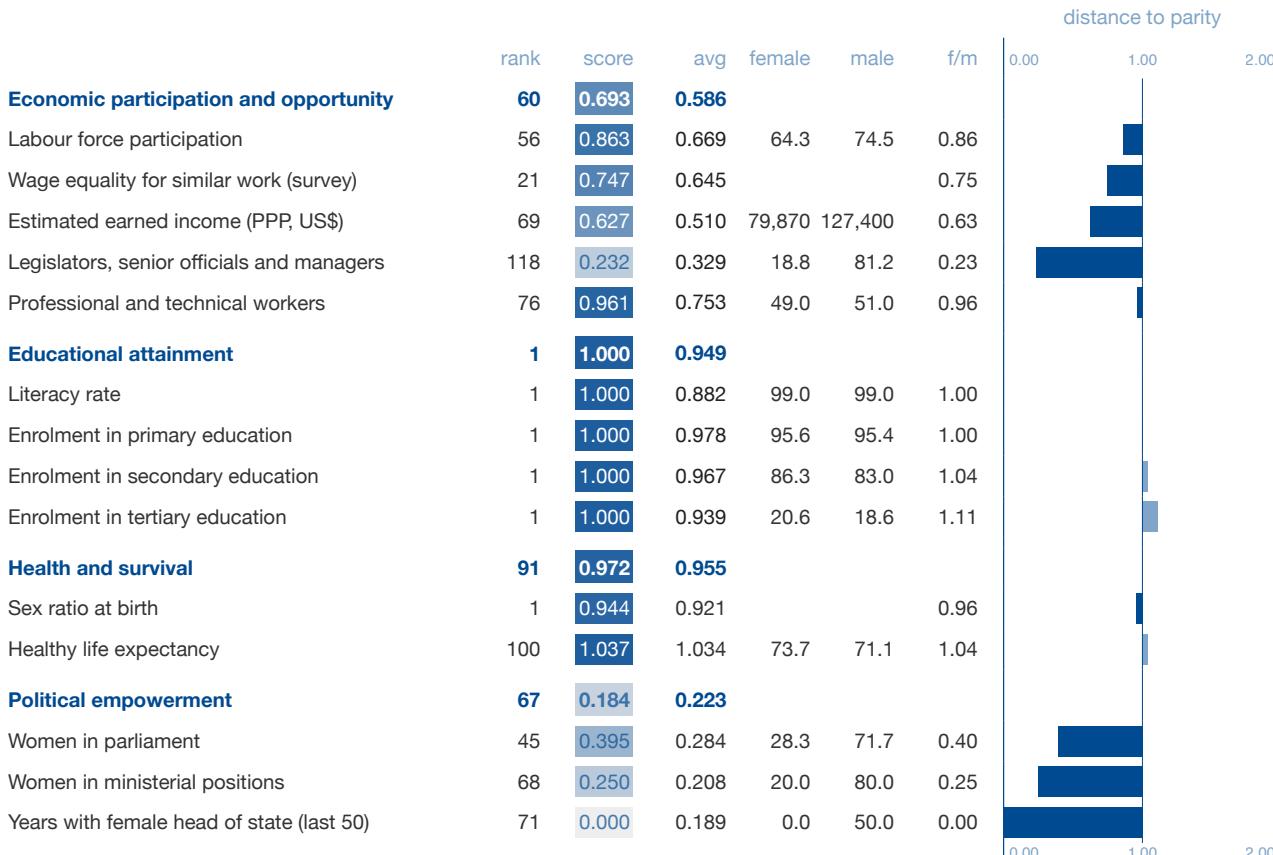


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	62.40
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	94,278
Total population (1,000s)	575.75
Population growth rate (%)	1.25
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	69.61

		2006	2018
	rank	score	rank
Global Gender Gap score	56	0.667	61
Economic participation and opportunity	76	0.560	60
Educational attainment	1	1.000	1
Health and survival	71	0.973	91
Political empowerment	44	0.135	67
rank out of	115		149

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)			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				
Year women received right to vote			1919	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			98	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.4	0.4	0.85
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	9.5	5.8	1.64
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Business, Admin. and Law	37.1	41.4	0.90
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	29.3	21.8	1.34
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	2.6	9.2	0.28
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Health and Welfare	8.8	2.9	3.05
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.7	7.2	0.10
Average length of single life	27.9	30.4	0.92	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	3.7	5.9	0.64
Proportion married by age 25	17.4	8.0	2.19	Services	3.9	0.6	6.73
Mean age of women at birth of first child			32	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	8.4	5.6	1.49
Average number of children per woman			1.57	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			5	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	1.6	1.6	¹ 1.03
Total dependency ratio			44	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.0	0.0	¹ 1.10
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.85
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.0	¹ 0.49
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 10
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				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			99.90
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			97.30

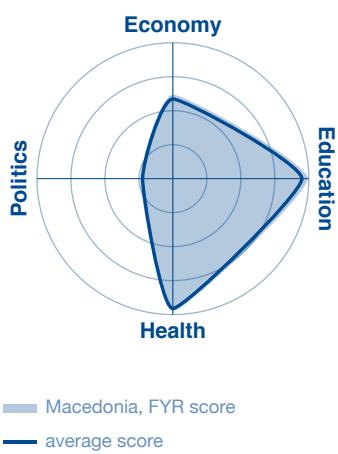
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Macedonia, FYR

rank 66
out of 149 countries



SCORE AT GLANCE

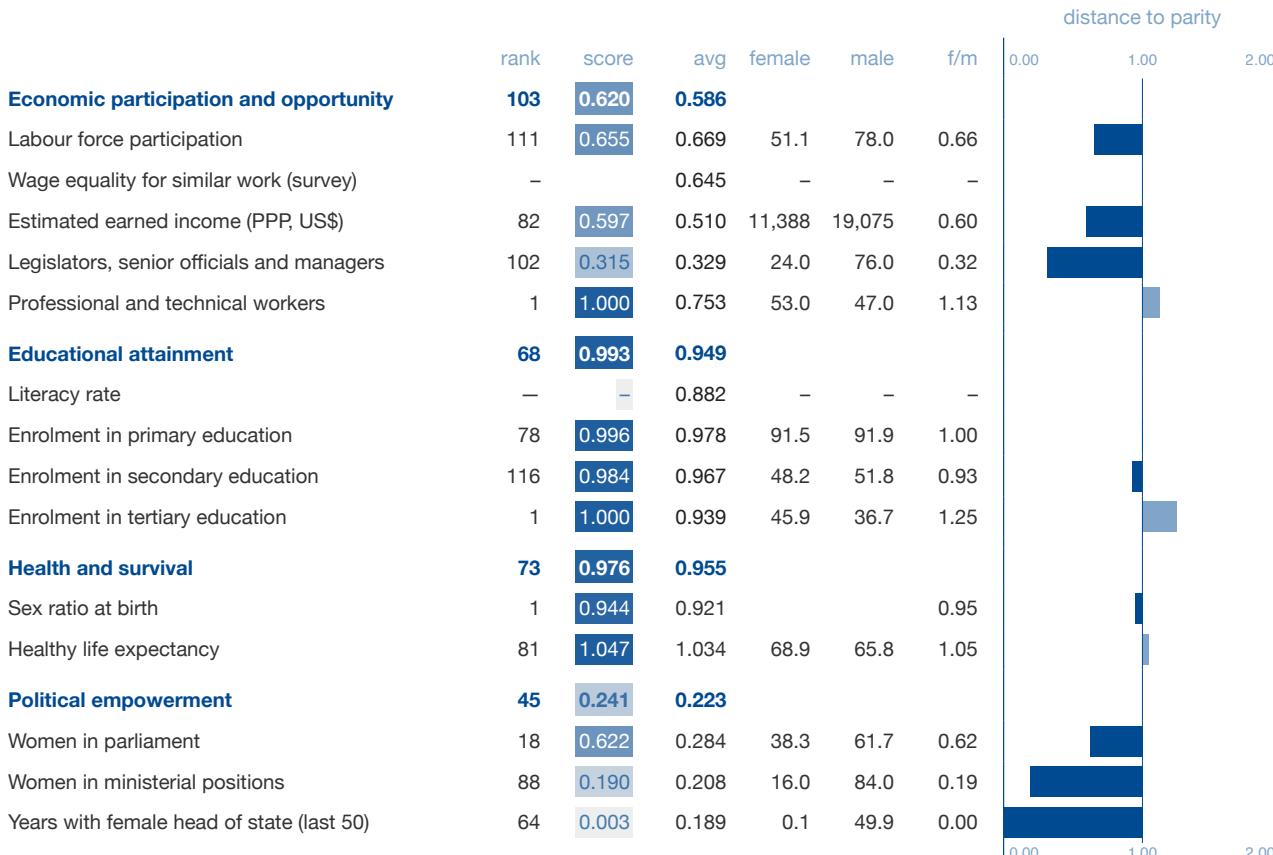


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	11.34
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	13,111
Total population (1,000s)	2,081.21
Population growth rate (%)	0.09
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	-

		2006	2018
	rank	score	rank
Global Gender Gap score	28	0.698	66
Economic participation and opportunity	31	0.671	103
Educational attainment	64	0.985	68
Health and survival	101	0.964	73
Political empowerment	28	0.173	45
rank out of	115		149

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	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	–	–	–
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	–	–	–
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	30.0	32.9	0.91	PhD graduates	–	–	–
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Individuals using the internet	–	–	–
Year women received right to vote			1946				
Years since any women received voting rights			71	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.4	3.0	0.47
Election list quotas for women, national			33	Arts and Humanities	13.1	8.1	1.62
Election list quotas for women, local			33	Business, Admin. and Law	37.0	36.8	1.00
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Education	8.2	3.5	2.30
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	9.8	17.2	0.57
Family	female	male	value	Health and Welfare	11.6	4.9	2.38
Average length of single life	22.9	26.7	0.86	Information and Comm. Technologies	3.0	9.9	0.30
Proportion married by age 25	–	–	–	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	3.1	2.2	1.44
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Services	4.8	9.9	0.48
Average number of children per woman			1.53	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	7.6	4.5	1.70
Women's unmet demand for family planning			34.00	Health	female	male	value
Potential support ratio			5	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.1	1 0.83
Total dependency ratio			42	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	9.3	9.8	1 0.95
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.0	0.0	1 0.49
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.1	0.3	1 0.37
				Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.2	1 0.34
				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			–

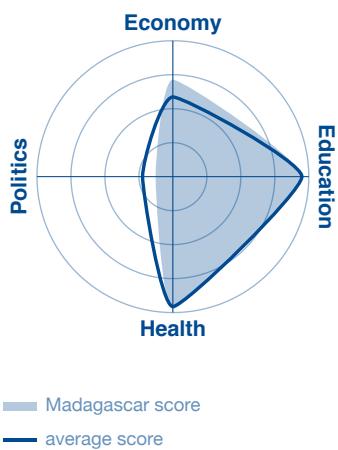
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Madagascar

rank
out of 149 countries **84**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.691**



SCORE AT GLANCE

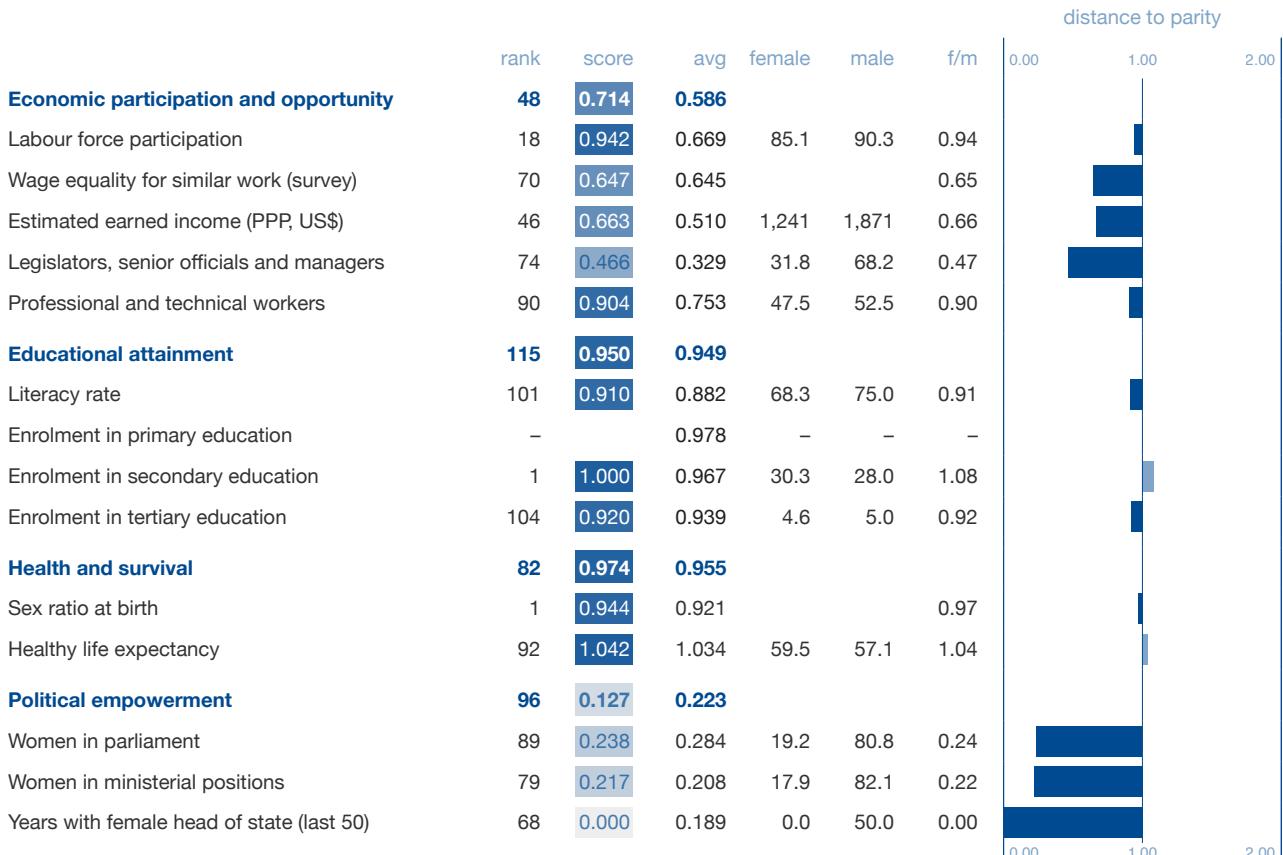


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	11.50
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	1,416
Total population (1,000s)	24,894.55
Population growth rate (%)	2.68
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	51.96

	rank	2006	2018	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	84	0.639	84	0.691
Economic participation and opportunity	71	0.578	48	0.714
Educational attainment	76	0.960	115	0.950
Health and survival	49	0.978	82	0.974
Political empowerment	104	0.038	96	0.127
rank out of	115		149	

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	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	-	-	-				
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	22.4	22.7	0.99
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.58	Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	80.2	82.5	0.97
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.71	Primary education attainment, 65+	58.5	73.5	0.80
Firms with female top managers			0.39	Out-of-school youth	78.0	73.2	1.07
Employers	2.0	23.5	0.08	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	35.8	64.2	0.56	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	36.0	36.0	1.00
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	16.5	27.0	0.61
Hold an account at a financial institution	5.5	6.0	0.92	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	3.6	4.7	0.76
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	2.1	4.1	0.51
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.)	116.3	167.6	0.69				
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	1.0	1.3	0.82
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Arts and Humanities	9.1	6.0	1.51
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	48.3	42.6	1.13
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	1.0	1.3	0.76
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	2.2	7.3	0.31
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	9.9	5.6	1.76
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	4.9	9.8	0.50
Average length of single life	20.0	22.4	0.89	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	8.4	11.3	0.74
Proportion married by age 25	76.1	45.0	1.69	Services	1.5	0.7	2.10
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	13.6	14.1	0.96
Average number of children per woman			4.18	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			19.00	Mortality, children under age 5	18.1	22.2	
Potential support ratio			19	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	32.6	35.4	
Total dependency ratio			79	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	17.3	21.3	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	4.6	9.2	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.6	2.3	
				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			44.30
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			51.10

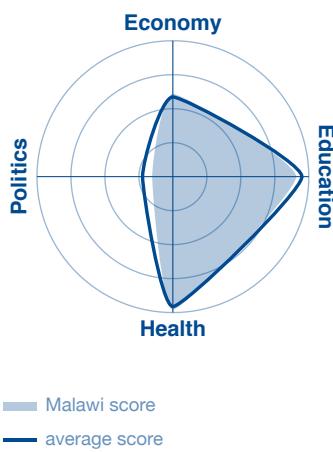
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Malawi

rank
out of 149 countries **112**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.662**



SCORE AT GLANCE

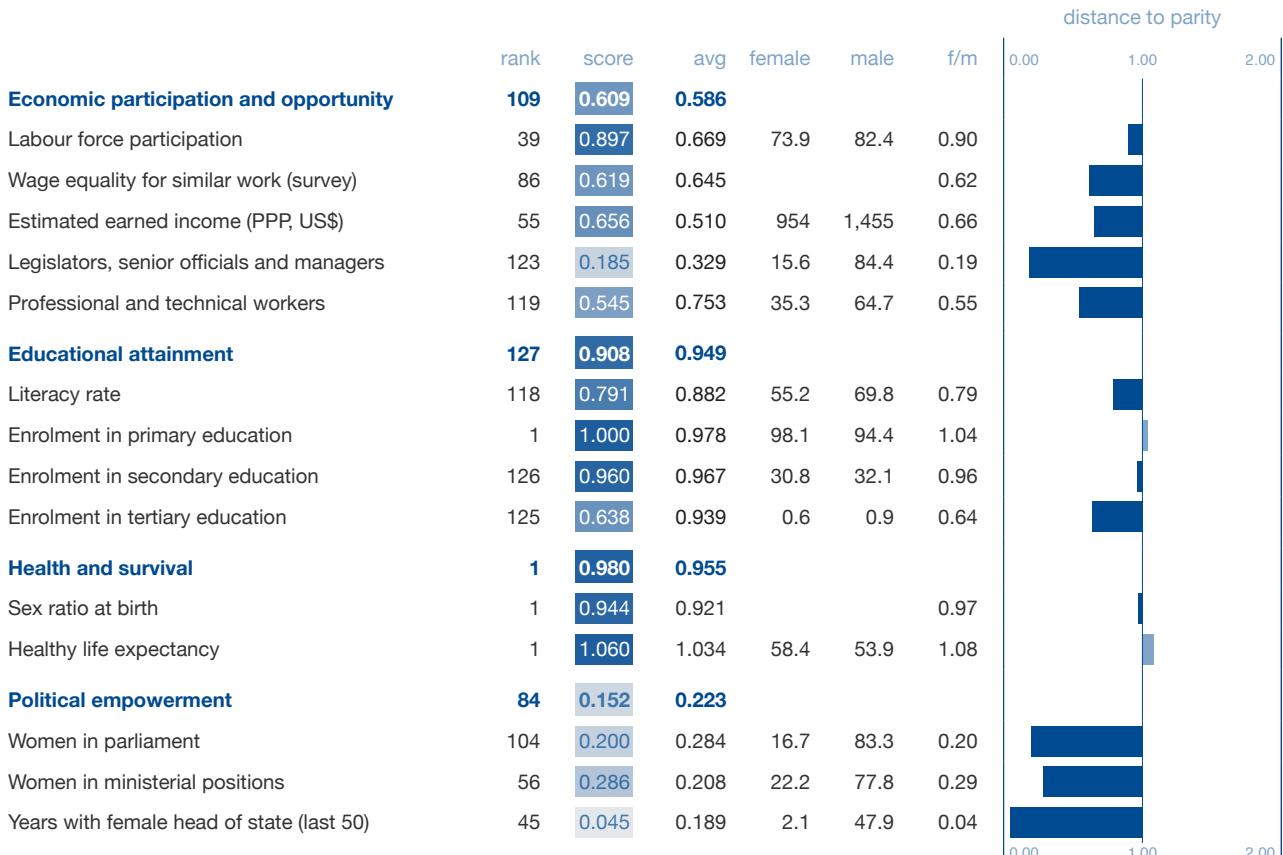


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	6.30
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	1,095
Total population (1,000s)	18,091.58
Population growth rate (%)	2.88
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human Capital Index score	52.32

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	81	0.644	112	0.662
Economic participation and opportunity	36	0.665	109	0.609
Educational attainment	96	0.860	127	0.908
Health and survival	106	0.960	1	0.980
Political empowerment	68	0.090	84	0.152
rank out of	115		149	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



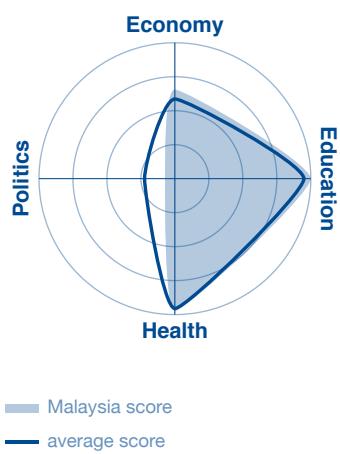
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	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			
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	4.1	9.5	0.43
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Primary education attainment, 25-54	72.2	84.4	0.86
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.56	Primary education attainment, 65+	32.9	64.7	0.51
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Out-of-school youth	60.3	52.6	1.15
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.39	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			0.17	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	14.5	28.5	0.51
Employers	0.7	5.5	0.13	Secondary education attainment, 65+	2.0	9.9	0.20
R&D personnel	17.7	82.3	0.22	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	1.0	1.7	0.57
Hold an account at a financial institution	13.0	19.5	0.67	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.2	1.0	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.)	-	-	-	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	13.7	16.1	0.85
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Year women received right to vote			1961	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			56	Education	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	19.9	37.6	0.53
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Health and Welfare	25.2	5.9	4.30
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Seats held in upper house	11.1	88.9	0.12	Services	-	-	-
Family	female	male	value	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	41.2	40.4	1.02
Average length of single life	19.8	24.6	0.80				
Proportion married by age 25	81.4	40.4	2.01	Health	female	male	value
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Mortality, children under age 5	18.3	21.6	¹ 0.85
Average number of children per woman			4.57	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	24.0	23.9	¹ 1.00
Women's unmet demand for family planning			26.00	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	29.4	31.5	¹ 0.94
Potential support ratio			18	Mortality, accidental injuries	4.1	7.4	¹ 0.55
Total dependency ratio			90	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.3	0.9	¹ 0.33
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 634
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			31.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
				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)



SCORE AT GLANCE

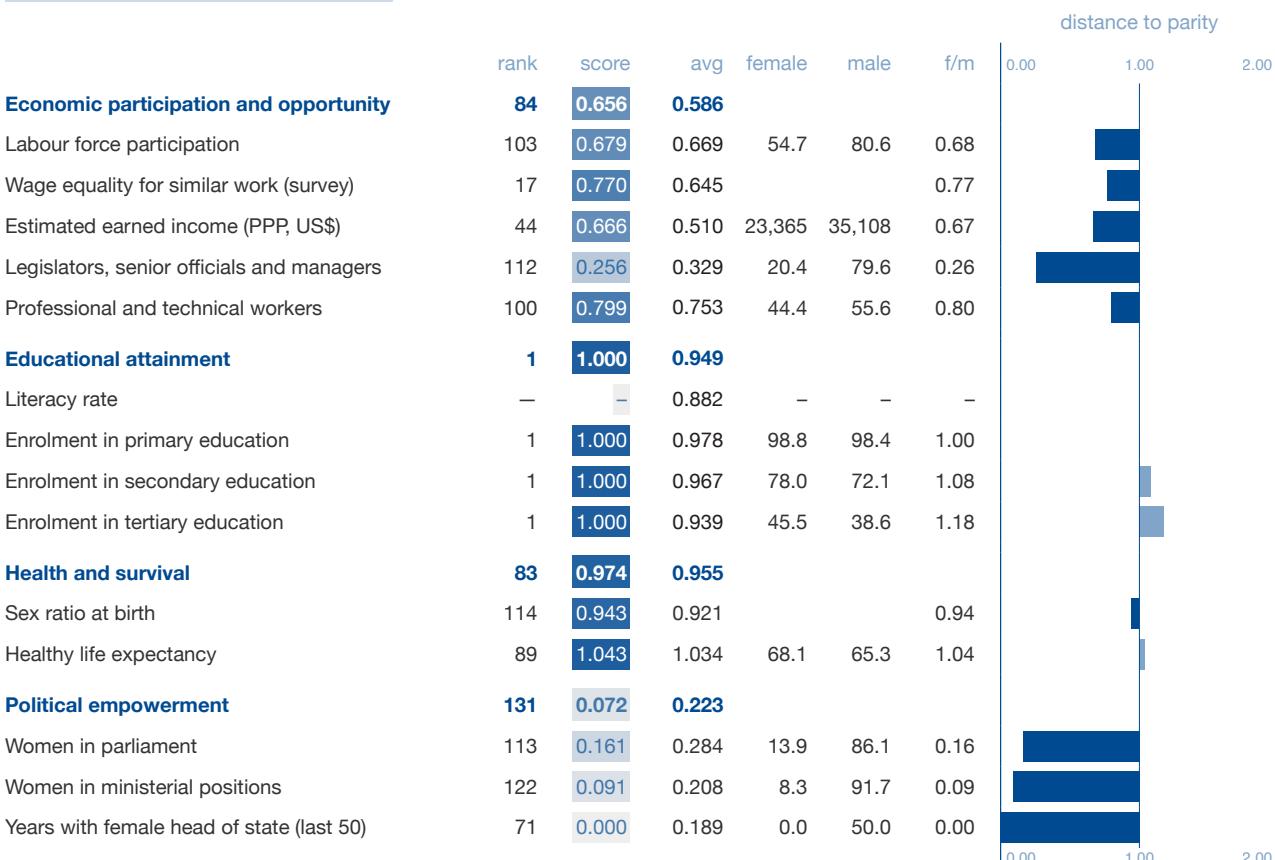


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	314.50
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	26,808
Total population (1,000s)	31,187.27
Population growth rate (%)	1.35
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.94
Human Capital Index score	68.29

	2006	2018	
	rank	score	rank
Global Gender Gap score	72	0.651	101
Economic participation and opportunity	68	0.592	84
Educational attainment	63	0.985	1
Health and survival	80	0.970	83
Political empowerment	90	0.056	131
rank out of	115		149

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	0.9	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
				Mortality, childbirth			1 40
				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			-

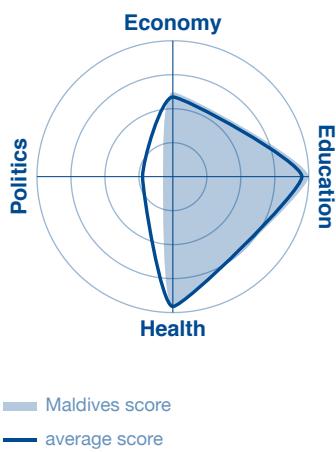
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Maldives

rank
out of 149 countries **113**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.662**



SCORE AT GLANCE

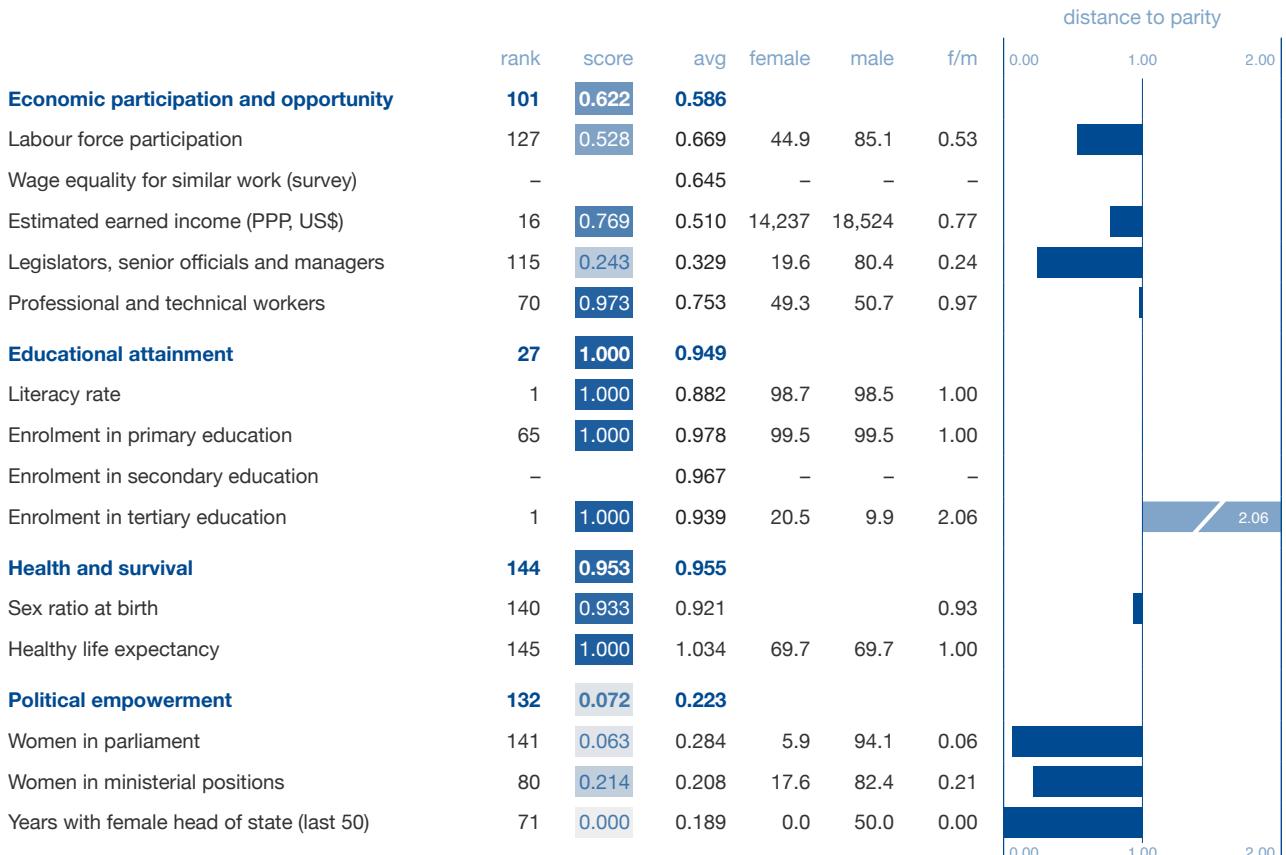


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	4.60
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	15,184
Total population (1,000s)	427.76
Population growth rate (%)	1.89
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.76
Human Capital Index score	—

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2018
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	101	0.622
Educational attainment	—	—	27	1.000
Health and survival	—	—	144	0.953
Political empowerment	—	—	132	0.072
rank out of	115		149	

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	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	Education and Skills			
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	4.0	6.3	0.64
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, adults	35.0	42.9	0.82
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	87.1	88.8	0.98
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 65+	26.6	5.4	4.95
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school youth	31.1	34.0	0.92
Advancement of women to leadership roles		2	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	4.1	6.4	0.63
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	72.0	76.4	0.94
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	21.4	0.9	22.51
Firms with female top managers			-	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Employers	1.3	2.9	0.44	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	2.4	3.6	0.66
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.1	0.2	0.65
				PhD graduates	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-				
Women's access to financial services			-	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Inheritance rights for daughters			-	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			-	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			-	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	6.5	9.2	0.71	Education	-	-	-
				Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Year women received right to vote			1932	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			85	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Services	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, local			-				
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Health	female	male	value
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Mortality, children under age 5	0.0	0.0	1 0.73
				Mortality, non-communicable diseases	0.4	0.5	1 0.70
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.0	0.0	1 0.51
Average length of single life	21.8	25.7	0.85	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.0	0.1	1 0.53
Proportion married by age 25	-	-	-	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.0	1 0.51
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Mortality, childbirth			1 68
Average number of children per woman			2.09	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
Potential support ratio			18	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Total dependency ratio			38	Births attended by skilled health personnel			95.50
Parity of parental rights in marriage			-	Antenatal care, at least four visits			85.10
Parity of parental rights after divorce			-				

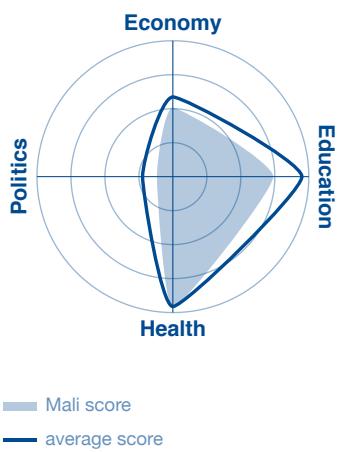
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Mali

rank
out of 149 countries **143**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.582**



SCORE AT GLANCE

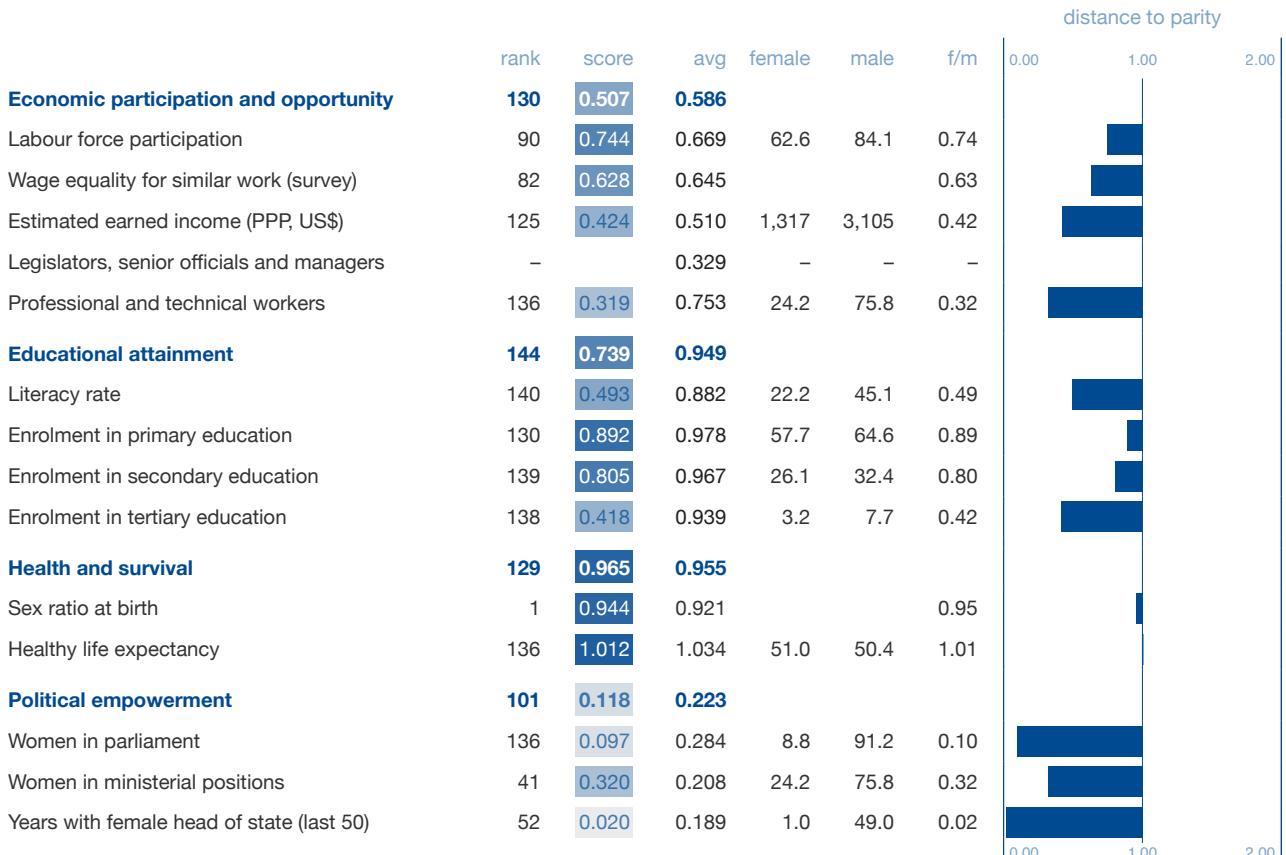


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	15.29
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	2,014
Total population (1,000s)	17,994.84
Population growth rate (%)	3.00
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	46.02

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2018
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	35	0.665	130	0.507
Educational attainment	111	0.674	144	0.739
Health and survival	91	0.968	129	0.965
Political empowerment	67	0.091	101	0.118
rank out of	115		149	

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	33.8	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				
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	1.5	1.2	1.24
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Arts and Humanities	9.3	10.9	0.85
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Business, Admin. and Law	60.6	51.0	1.19
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	8.2	5.6	1.47
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	1.1	3.6	0.32
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Health and Welfare	8.0	8.5	0.93
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.4	1.1	0.34
Average length of single life	19.0	25.9	0.73	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	3.7	9.5	0.39
Proportion married by age 25	86.2	20.3	4.25	Services	–	–	–
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	5.1	5.5	0.92
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	
Potential support ratio			20	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	30.4	23.8	
Total dependency ratio			101	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	27.6	28.3	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, accidental injuries	5.3	8.6	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.9	2.3	
				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

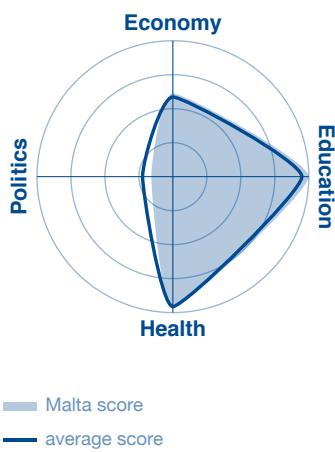
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Malta

rank
out of 149 countries **91**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.686**



SCORE AT GLANCE

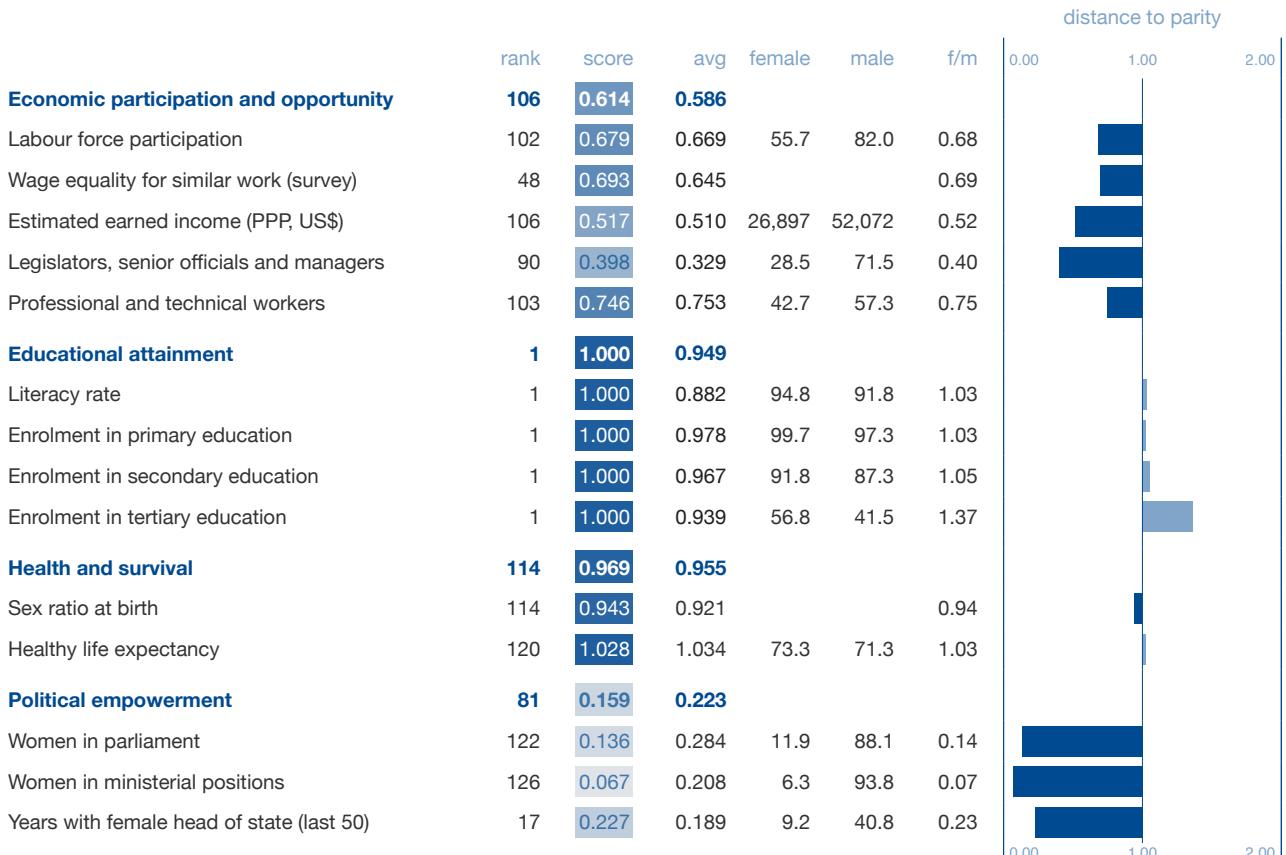


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	12.54
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	36,513
Total population (1,000s)	429.36
Population growth rate (%)	0.32
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	66.13

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	71	0.652	91	0.686
Economic participation and opportunity	91	0.510	106	0.614
Educational attainment	26	0.998	1	1.000
Health and survival	65	0.974	114	0.969
Political empowerment	48	0.126	81	0.159
rank out of	115		149	

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
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	0.2	0.2	1.02
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Arts and Humanities	14.0	11.7	1.20
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Business, Admin. and Law	27.8	25.2	1.10
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	14.5	6.6	2.20
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.2	13.4	0.24
Seats held in upper house	30.0	70.0	0.43	Health and Welfare	17.0	8.1	2.09
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.8	15.4	0.18
Average length of single life	28.0	30.3	0.92	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	7.4	9.8	0.76
Proportion married by age 25	10.3	3.7	2.82	Services	2.1	0.8	2.52
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	9.4	7.0	1.35
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
			–	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 9
			–	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			99.90
			–	Antenatal care, at least four visits			–

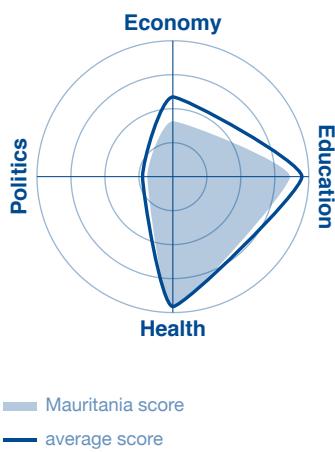
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Mauritania

rank
out of 149 countries **136**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.607**



SCORE AT GLANCE

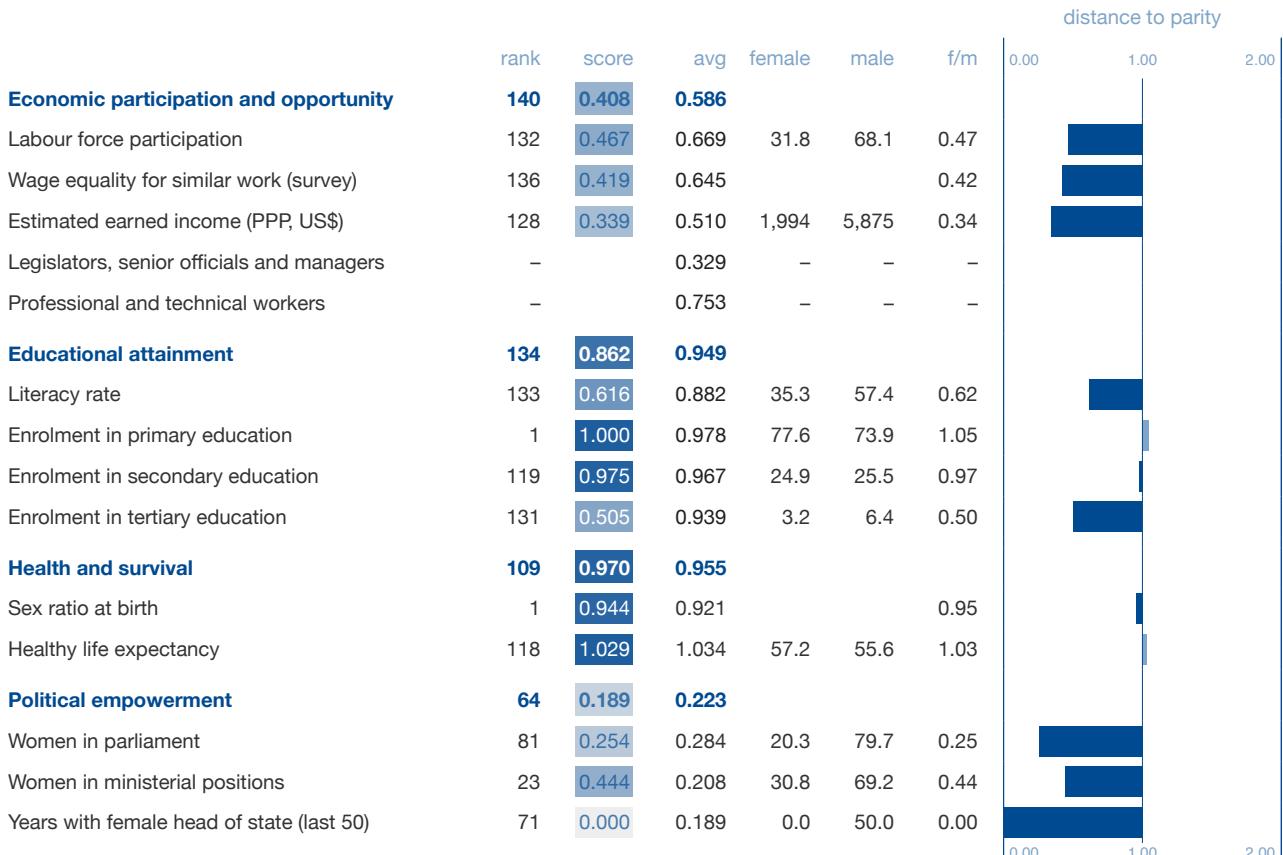


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	5.02
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	3,598
Total population (1,000s)	4,301.02
Population growth rate (%)	2.71
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human Capital Index score	41.19

Global Gender Gap score			rank out of	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	106	0.583	136	0.607
Economic participation and opportunity	93	0.499	140	0.408
Educational attainment	103	0.818	134	0.862
Health and survival	1	0.980	109	0.970
Political empowerment	106	0.037	64	0.189
rank out of	115		149	

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	-	-	-	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

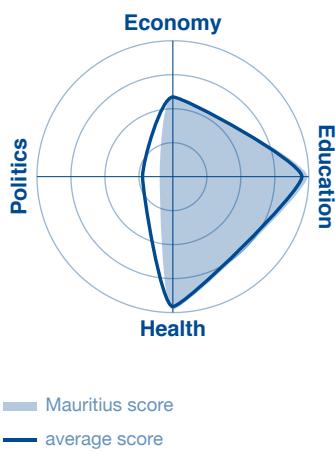
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Mauritius

rank
out of 149 countries **109**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.663**



SCORE AT GLANCE

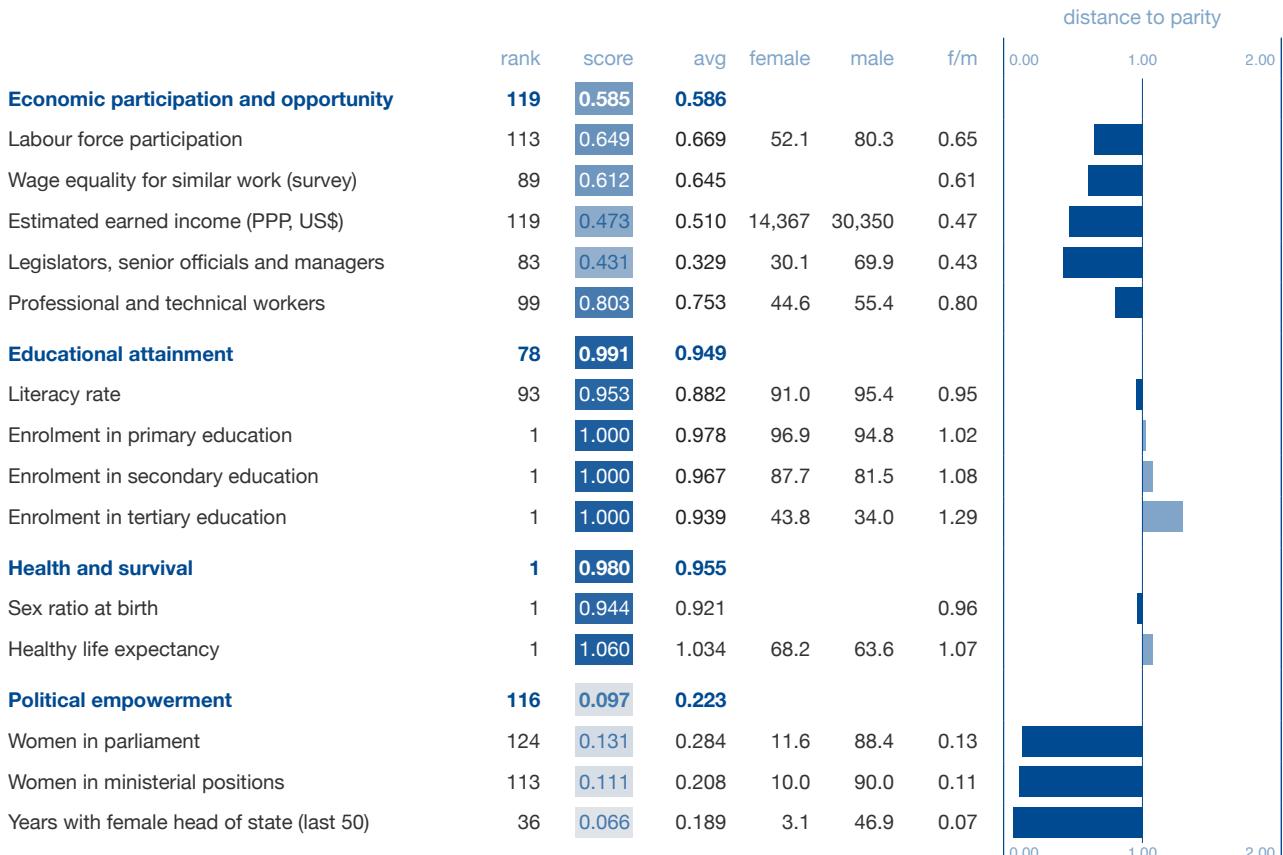


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	13.34
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	20,293
Total population (1,000s)	1,262.13
Population growth rate (%)	0.24
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human Capital Index score	60.34

	2006	2018	
	rank	score	rank
Global Gender Gap score	88	0.633	109
Economic participation and opportunity	95	0.483	119
Educational attainment	65	0.983	78
Health and survival	1	0.980	1
Political empowerment	73	0.085	116
rank out of	115		149

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value	
				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					
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-					
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-					
Economic Leadership	female	male	value		female	male	value	
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	2.7	4.7	0.57	
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.61	Primary education attainment, adults	63.3	70.8	0.89	
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	98.2	98.7	1.00	
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.20	Primary education attainment, 65+	64.3	87.5	0.73	
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	12.8	19.1	0.67	
Employers	1.6	0.9	1.84	Secondary education attainment, adults	39.8	47.6	0.84	
R&D personnel	29.5	70.5	0.42	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	60.1	60.0	1.00	
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	15.1	34.4	0.44	
Hold an account at a financial institution	80.0	84.6	0.95	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-	
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	3.6	4.6	0.79	
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.8	4.4	0.18	
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	45.7	54.7	0.84	
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	16.6	22.6	0.73					
Political Leadership	female	male	value		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	1.2	1.6	0.74	
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Arts and Humanities	6.3	2.0	3.19	
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	27.4	24.7	1.11	
Election list quotas for women, local			33	Education	37.6	22.3	1.69	
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.7	17.9	0.21	
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	3.9	4.7	0.82	
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	5.7	14.6	0.39	
Average length of single life	23.9	29.2	0.82	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	5.0	5.3	0.94	
Proportion married by age 25	38.3	11.5	3.33	Services	3.1	2.6	1.20	
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	6.7	4.3	1.54	
Average number of children per woman			1.43		Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			24.00	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.1	¹ 0.77	
Potential support ratio			7	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	3.9	4.5	¹ 0.87	
Total dependency ratio			42	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.49	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.1	0.3	¹ 0.30	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.1	¹ 0.25	
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 53	
				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			99.80	
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			-	

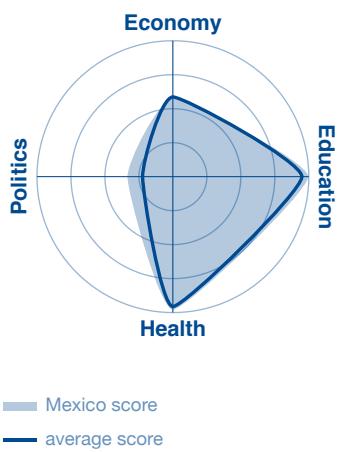
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Mexico

rank
out of 149 countries **50**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.721**



SCORE AT GLANCE

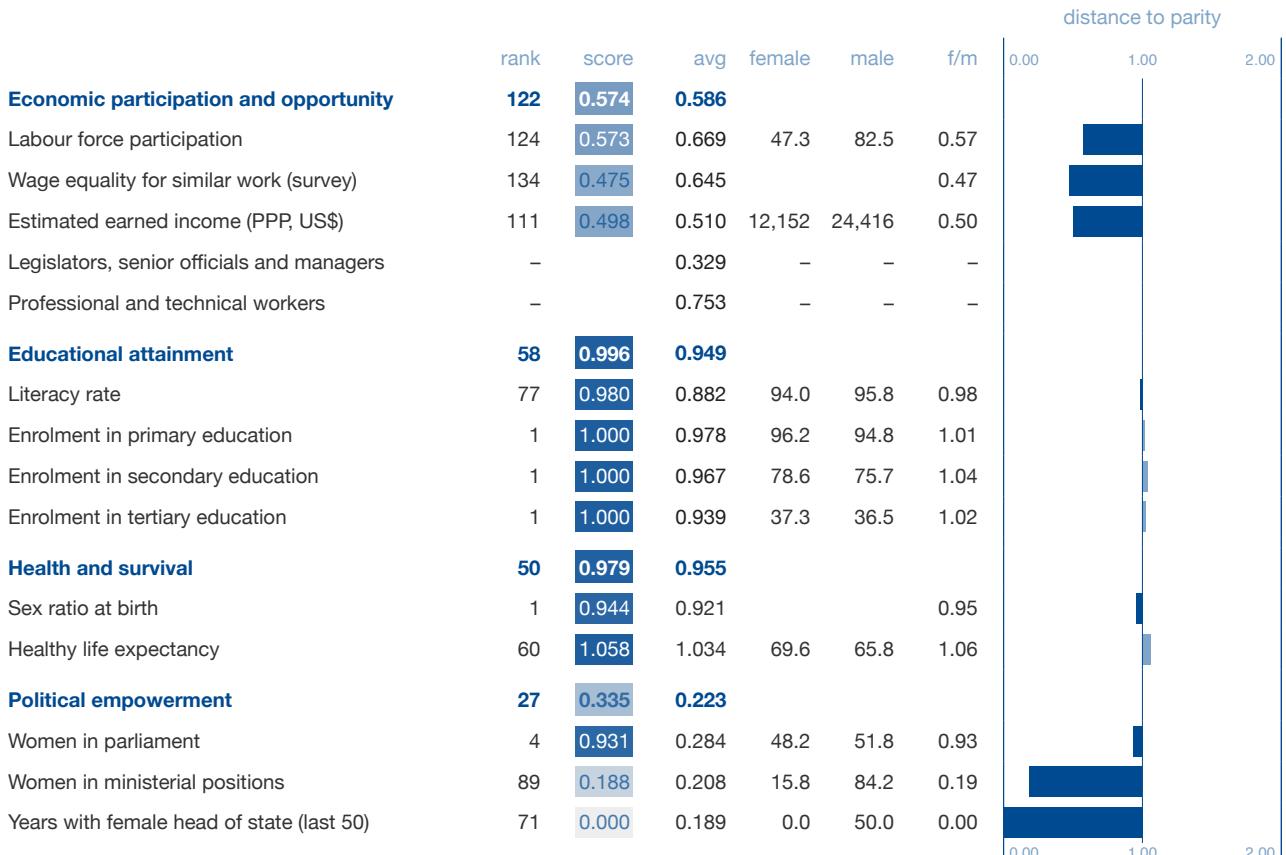


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	1,149.92
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	17,336
Total population (1,000s)	127,540.42
Population growth rate (%)	1.25
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	61.25

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	75	0.646	50	0.721
Economic participation and opportunity	98	0.480	122	0.574
Educational attainment	45	0.992	58	0.996
Health and survival	1	0.980	50	0.979
Political empowerment	45	0.133	27	0.335
rank out of	115		149	

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				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	61.5	19.4	3.17				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	1.8	2.9	0.63
Advancement of women to leadership roles			2 0.48	Primary education attainment, adults	78.1	80.5	0.97
Boards of publicly traded companies	5.2	94.8	0.05	Primary education attainment, 25-54	95.8	96.6	0.99
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.35	Primary education attainment, 65+	71.8	79.8	0.90
Firms with female top managers			0.17	Out-of-school youth	41.3	43.3	0.95
Employers	2.3	3.5	0.66	Secondary education attainment, adults	32.2	34.7	0.93
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	61.4	63.6	0.97
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	16.2	23.6	0.68
Hold an account at a financial institution	38.8	38.5	1.01	Tertiary education attainment, adults	13.6	16.1	0.85
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	16.9	18.7	0.90
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	4.3	10.7	0.40
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	0.2	0.3	0.58
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	54.6	60.5	0.90
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	5.2	6.1	0.85				
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	1.3	2.6	0.51
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	4.6	3.6	1.26
Election list quotas for women, national			50	Business, Admin. and Law	36.5	31.7	1.15
Election list quotas for women, local			50	Education	17.1	7.4	2.31
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	12.2	35.0	0.35
Seats held in upper house	28.4	71.6	0.40	Health and Welfare	11.2	6.3	1.77
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.5	2.9	0.54
Average length of single life	23.0	25.5	0.90	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	3.0	3.0	1.00
Proportion married by age 25	49.6	35.6	1.39	Services	0.7	1.5	0.47
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	12.1	6.0	2.00
Average number of children per woman			2.18				
Women's unmet demand for family planning			12.00	Health	female	male	value
Potential support ratio			10	Mortality, children under age 5	13.8	17.5	1 0.79
Total dependency ratio			51	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	234.9	253.5	1 0.93
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	6.7	10.9	1 0.62
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	8.9	26.8	1 0.33
				Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	3.9	27.3	1 0.14
				Mortality, childbirth			1 38
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			47.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			95.60
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

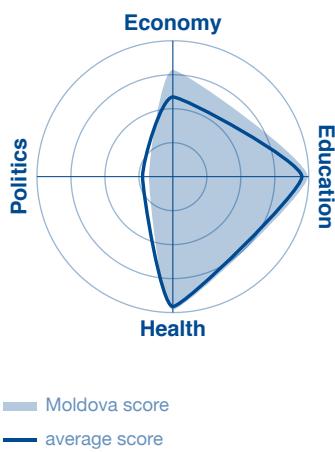
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Moldova

rank
out of 149 countries **35**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.733**



SCORE AT GLANCE

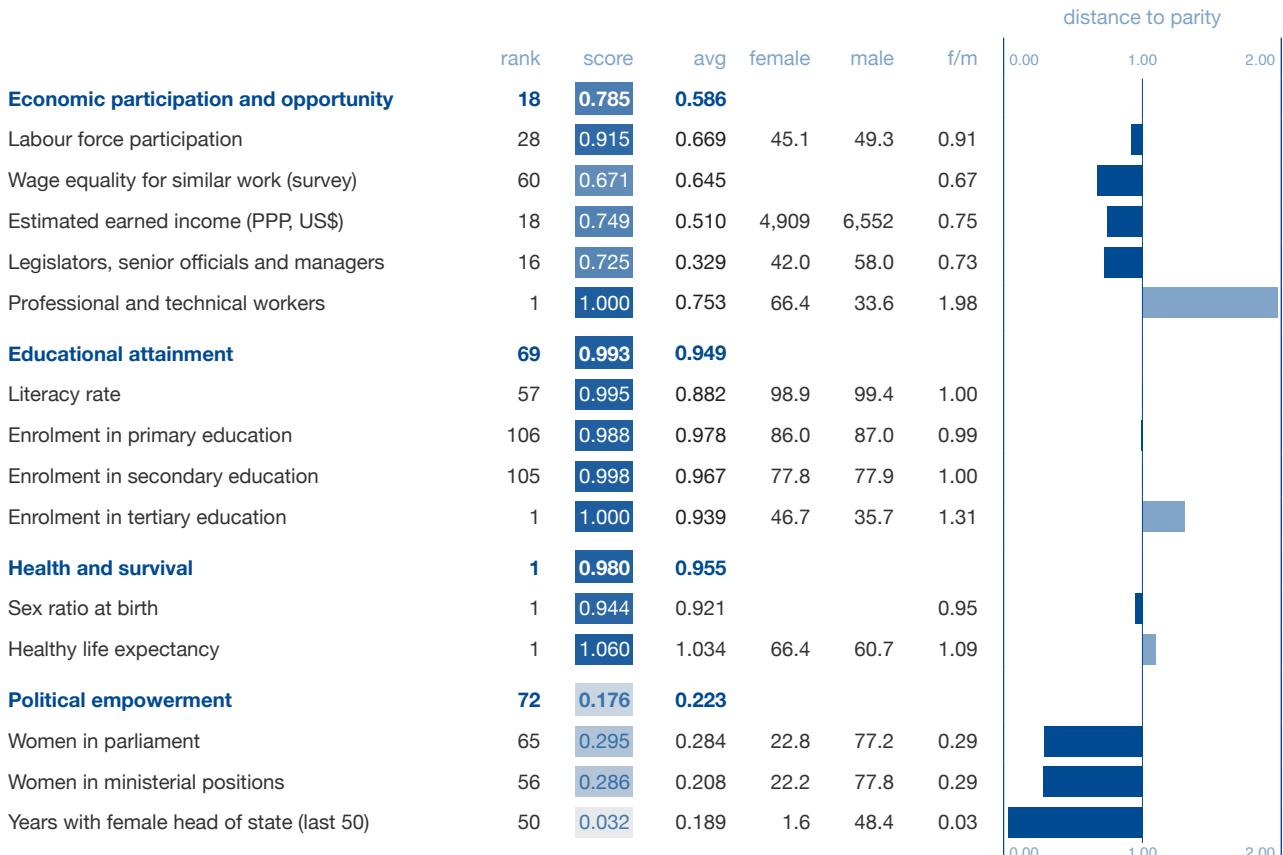


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	8.13
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	5,190
Total population (1,000s)	4,059.61
Population growth rate (%)	-0.23
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.08
Human Capital Index score	62.29

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	17	0.713	35	0.733
Economic participation and opportunity	2	0.760	18	0.785
Educational attainment	37	0.994	69	0.993
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	50	0.117	72	0.176
rank out of	115		149	

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)			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	
Potential support ratio			7	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	19.2	20.2	
Total dependency ratio			35	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.4	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.3	1.2	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.7	
				Mortality, childbirth	–	–	–
				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			–
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			–

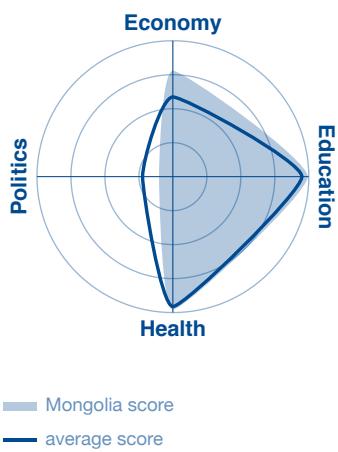
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Mongolia

rank
out of 149 countries **58**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.714**



SCORE AT GLANCE

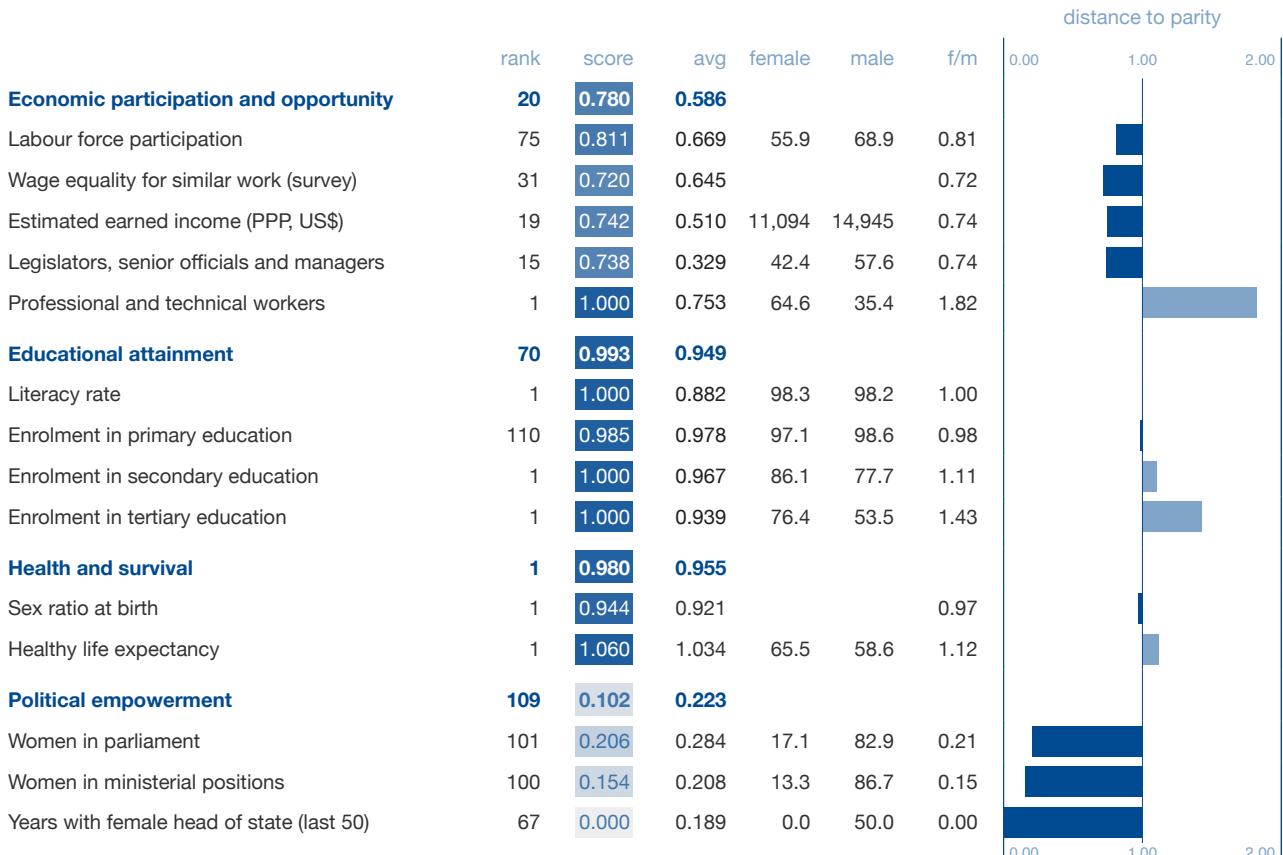


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	11.49
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	11,841
Total population (1,000s)	3,027.40
Population growth rate (%)	1.54
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human Capital Index score	64.35

	rank	score	2006	2018
			rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	42	0.682	58	0.714
Economic participation and opportunity	21	0.704	20	0.780
Educational attainment	20	0.999	70	0.993
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	101	0.046	109	0.102
rank out of	115		149	

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
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	46.3	68.7	0.67
Hold an account at a financial institution	93.2	90.3	1.03	Tertiary education attainment, adults	26.8	20.5	1.31
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	34.4	20.3	1.70
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	20.7	34.0	0.61
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	0.2	0.3	0.66
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
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			-	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

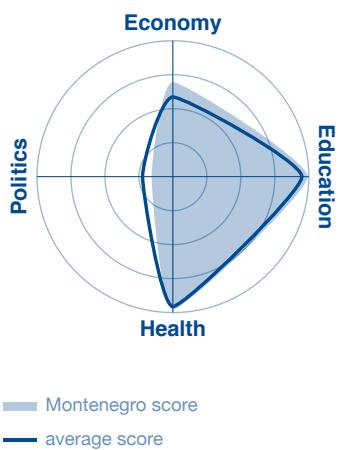
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Montenegro

rank
out of 149 countries **69**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.706**



SCORE AT GLANCE

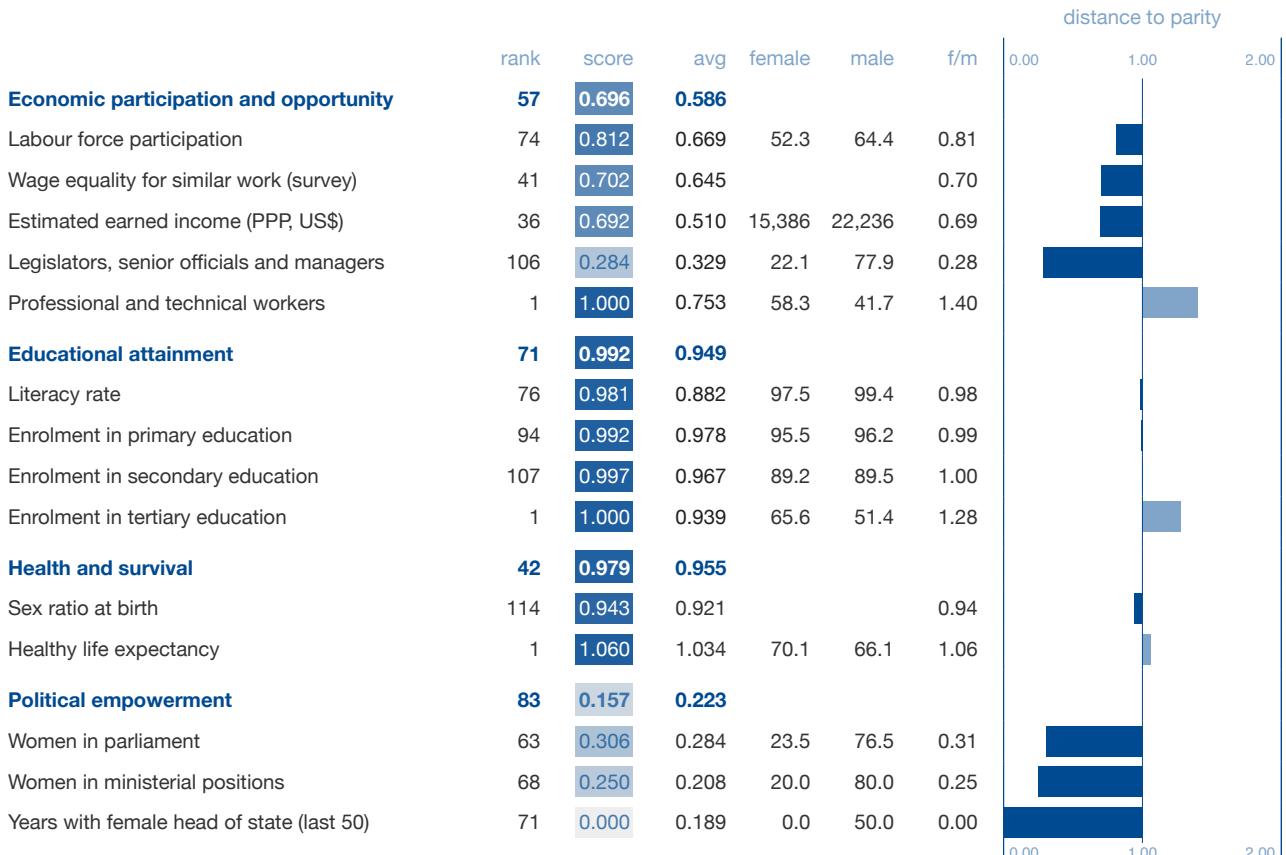


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	4.77
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	16,409
Total population (1,000s)	628.62
Population growth rate (%)	0.05
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human Capital Index score	—

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2018
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	69	0.706
Educational attainment	—	—	57	0.696
Health and survival	—	—	71	0.992
Political empowerment	—	—	42	0.979
rank out of	115		83	0.157
			149	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



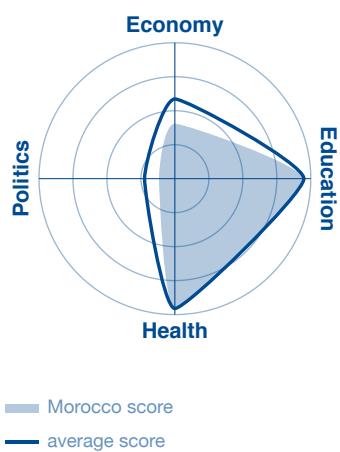
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce Participation	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Non-discrimination laws, hiring women			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			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	Out-of-school youth	—	—	—
Employers	6.0	1.8	3.32	Secondary education attainment, adults	65.2	80.4	0.81
R&D personnel	48.3	51.7	0.94	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	—	—	—
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	—	—	—
Hold an account at a financial institution	57.9	61.9	0.94	Tertiary education attainment, adults	—	—	—
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				
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	—	—	—
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	—	—	—
Election list quotas for women, national			30	Business, Admin. and Law	—	—	—
Election list quotas for women, local			30	Education	—	—	—
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	—	—	—
Seats held in upper house	15.4	84.6	0.18	Health and Welfare	—	—	—
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	—	—	—
Average length of single life	26.3	29.7	0.89	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	—	—	—
Proportion married by age 25	22.6	5.5	4.11	Services	—	—	—
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	—	—	—
Average number of children per woman			1.67	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			—	Mortality, children under age 5	0.0	0.0	1 0.84
Potential support ratio			5	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	3.0	3.0	1 1.02
Total dependency ratio			48	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.0	0.0	1 0.46
Parity of parental rights in marriage			—	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.0	0.1	1 0.42
Parity of parental rights after divorce			—	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.1	1 0.44
			—	Mortality, childbirth	—	7	
			—	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)



SCORE AT GLANCE

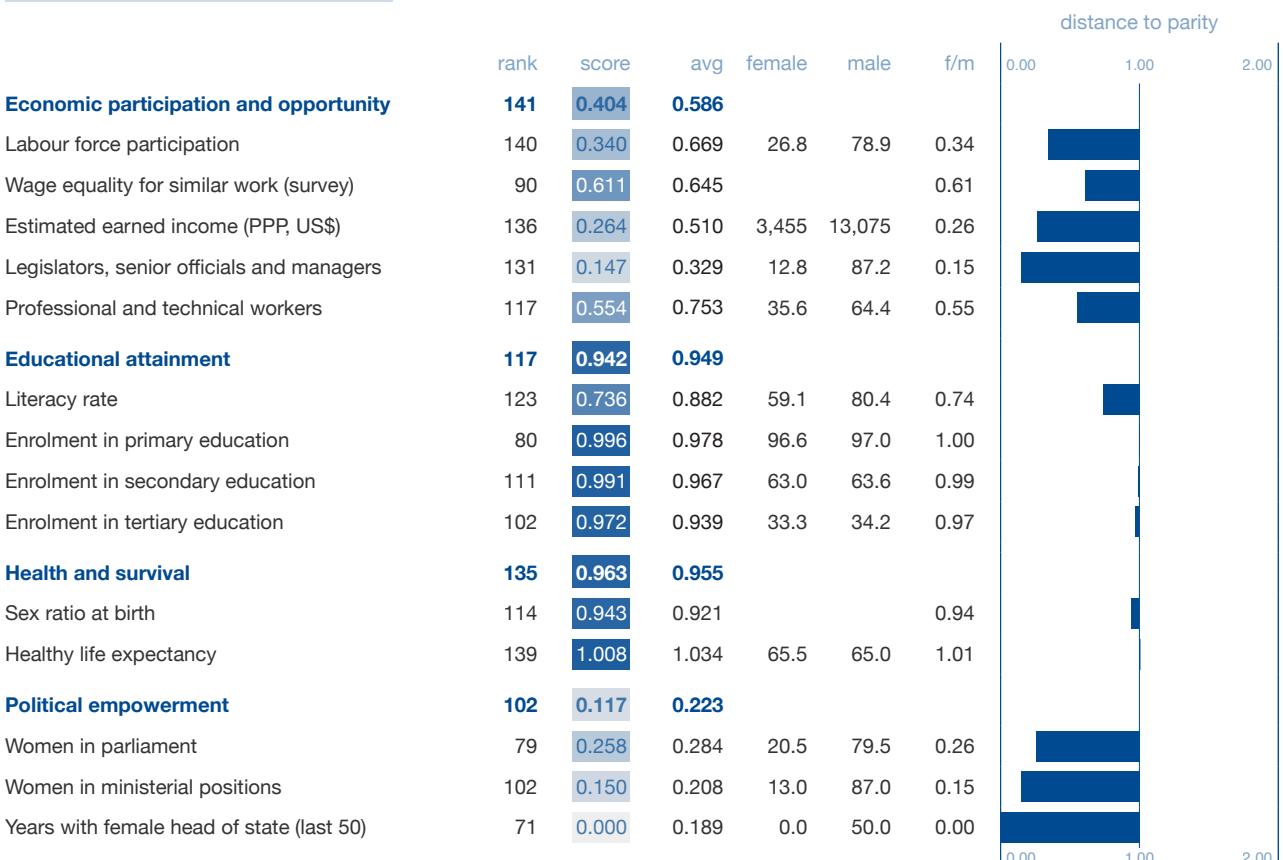


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	109.14
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	7,485
Total population (1,000s)	35,276.79
Population growth rate (%)	1.28
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human Capital Index score	49.47

	rank	2006	2018	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	107	0.583	137	0.607
Economic participation and opportunity	102	0.461	141	0.404
Educational attainment	99	0.848	117	0.942
Health and survival	90	0.968	135	0.963
Political empowerment	92	0.053	102	0.117
rank out of	115		149	

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	-	-	-	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				
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	1.0	1.8	0.58
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	14.5	11.9	1.22
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	31.8	20.2	1.57
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	2.8	9.8	0.28
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	7.2	17.8	0.40
Seats held in upper house	10.6	89.4	0.12	Health and Welfare	8.3	3.3	2.53
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	14.9	16.6	0.90
Average length of single life	26.3	31.2	0.84	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	6.7	6.7	1.00
Proportion married by age 25	41.0	6.5	6.31	Services	0.3	3.9	0.07
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	7.8	7.2	1.08
Average number of children per woman			2.49	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			12.00	Mortality, children under age 5	8.6	11.2	
Potential support ratio			10	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	79.0	71.0	
Total dependency ratio			52	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	3.4	4.9	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Mortality, accidental injuries	3.9	7.2	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.7	1.5	
				Mortality, childbirth			
				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			73.60
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			55.30

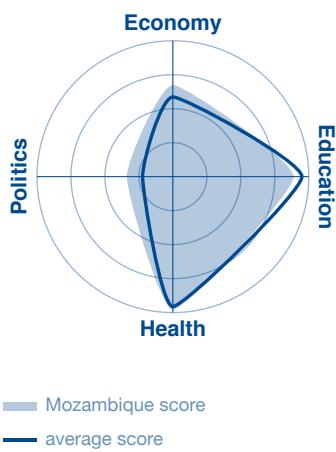
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Mozambique

rank
out of 149 countries **49**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.721**



SCORE AT GLANCE

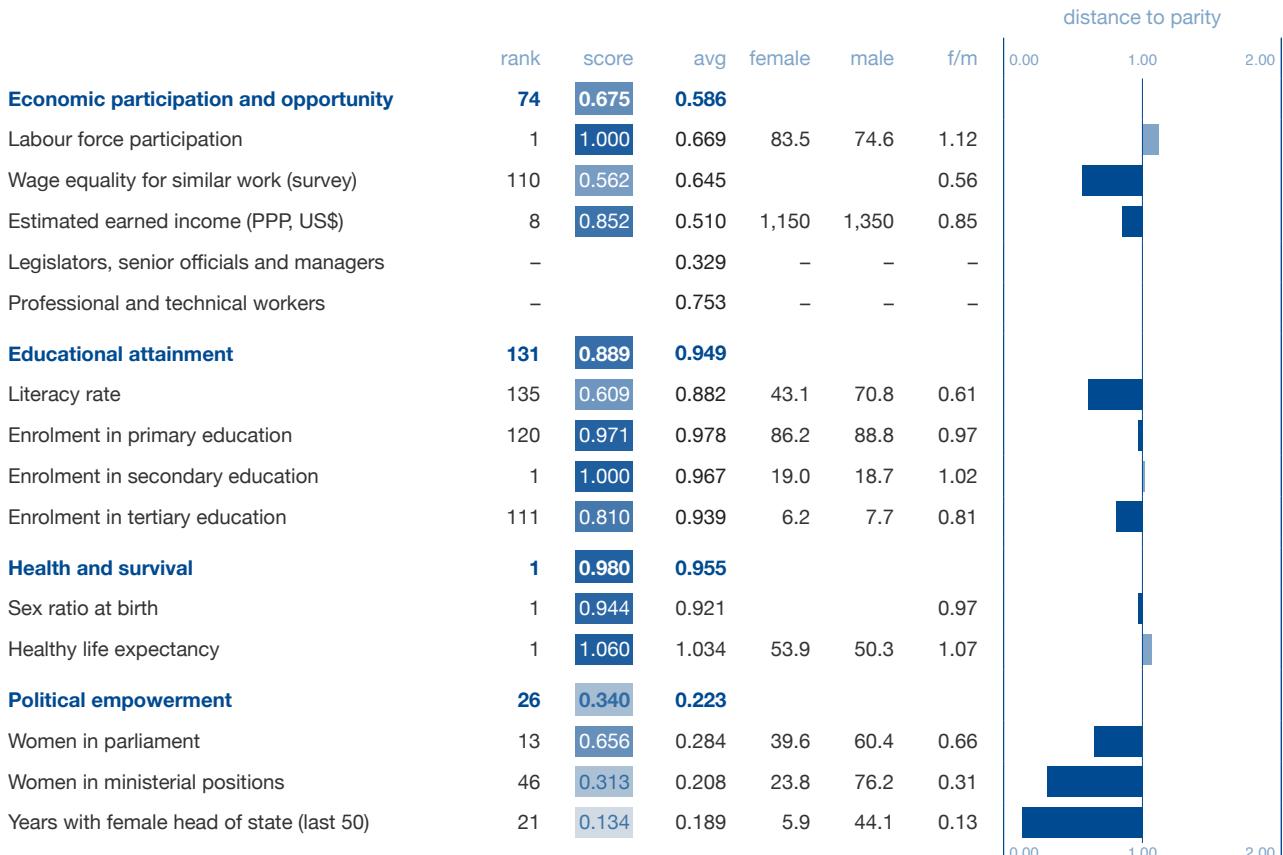


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	12.33
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	1,136
Total population (1,000s)	28,829.48
Population growth rate (%)	2.86
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.05
Human Capital Index score	50.18

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	—	—	49	0.721
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	74	0.675
Educational attainment	—	—	131	0.889
Health and survival	—	—	1	0.980
Political empowerment	—	—	26	0.340
rank out of	115		149	

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				
Year women received right to vote			1975	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			42	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.2	2.3	0.94
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Arts and Humanities	2.8	2.8	0.98
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	38.7	27.8	1.39
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	26.3	33.3	0.79
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.1	9.7	0.32
Seats held in upper house	26.5	73.5	0.36	Health and Welfare	7.6	5.2	1.46
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.7	1.8	0.39
Average length of single life	18.9	23.5	0.80	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.1	2.6	0.40
Proportion married by age 25	84.7	55.3	1.53	Services	1.6	4.3	0.37
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	14.5	10.2	1.42
Average number of children per woman			5.24	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			29.00	Mortality, children under age 5	38.4	44.1	1 0.87
Potential support ratio			16	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	49.1	41.4	1 1.19
Total dependency ratio			93	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	50.0	61.0	1 0.82
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	8.9	14.1	1 0.63
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.9	2.3	1 0.37
				Mortality, childbirth			1 489
				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			54.30
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			50.60

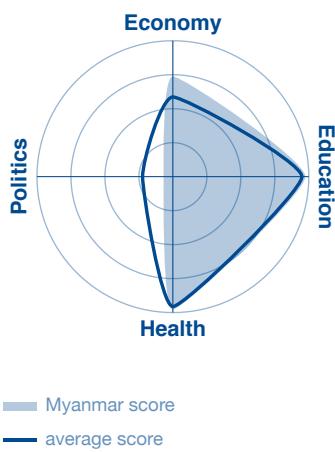
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Myanmar

rank
out of 149 countries **88**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.690**



SCORE AT GLANCE

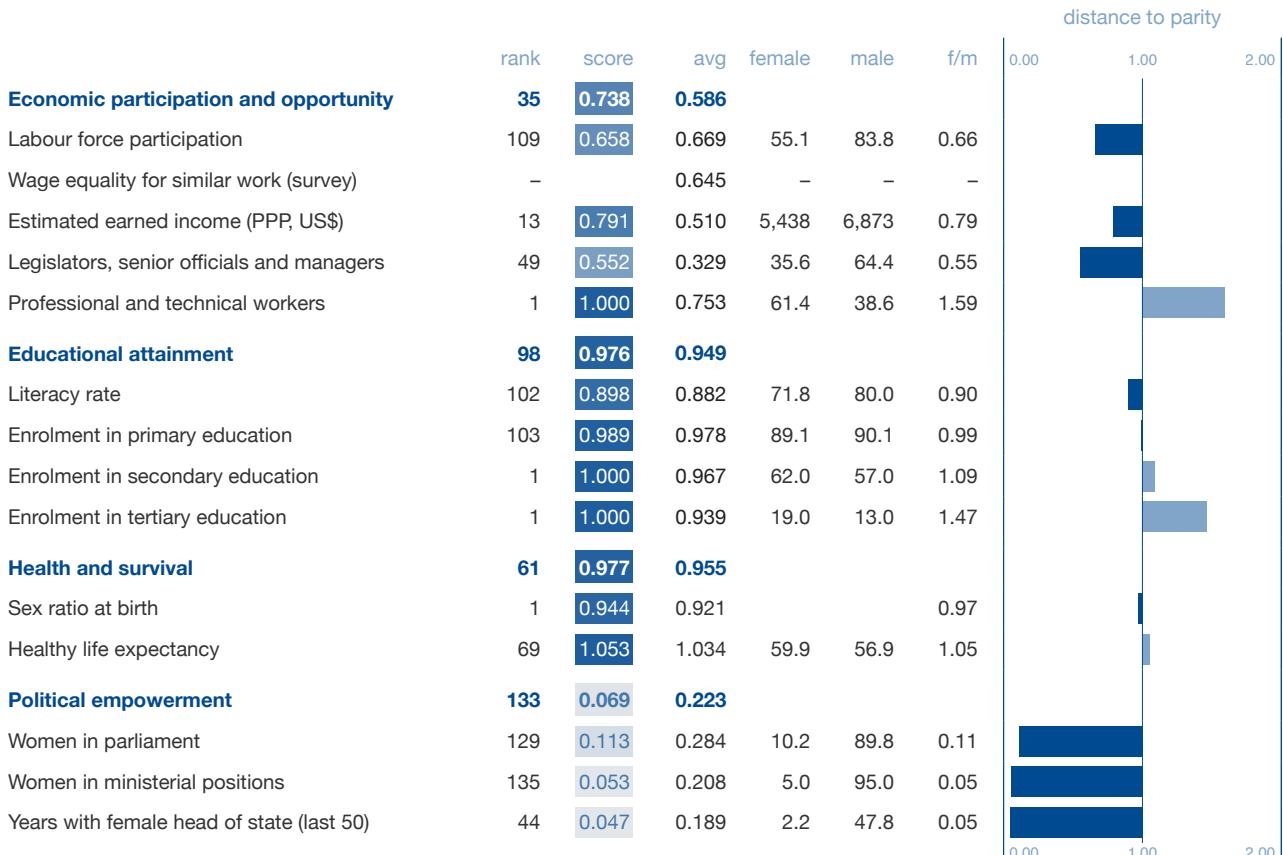


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	69.32
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	5,592
Total population (1,000s)	52,885.22
Population growth rate (%)	0.91
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.05
Human Capital Index score	57.67

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2018
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	35	0.738
Educational attainment	—	—	98	0.976
Health and survival	—	—	61	0.955
Political empowerment	—	—	133	0.069
rank out of		115		149

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	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				
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	12.7	11.8	1.08
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² -	Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	85.2	90.2	0.94
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.54	Primary education attainment, 65+	61.0	81.0	0.75
Firms with female top managers			0.70	Out-of-school youth	59.7	62.8	0.95
Employers	1.8	14.2	0.13	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	44.6	49.1	0.91
				Secondary education attainment, 65+	12.7	26.2	0.48
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	17.1	28.6	0.60	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	11.3	7.8	1.45
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	1.6	3.5	0.46
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	0.73				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1935	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			82	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.4	0.7	0.58
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Arts and Humanities	33.3	36.4	0.92
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	5.5	6.5	0.83
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	2.8	1.3	2.24
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.9	3.9	1.00
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	1.6	0.7	2.29
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	14.9	17.1	0.87
Average length of single life	23.6	26.1	0.90	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	28.6	25.8	1.11
Proportion married by age 25	45.4	31.8	1.43	Services	0.4	0.5	0.77
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	8.8	7.1	1.24
Average number of children per woman			2.21	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			25.00	Mortality, children under age 5	20.0	25.7	
Potential support ratio			12	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	153.2	141.7	
Total dependency ratio			49	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	23.4	35.6	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, accidental injuries	11.1	19.8	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.4	3.4	
				Mortality, childbirth			
				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			73.40

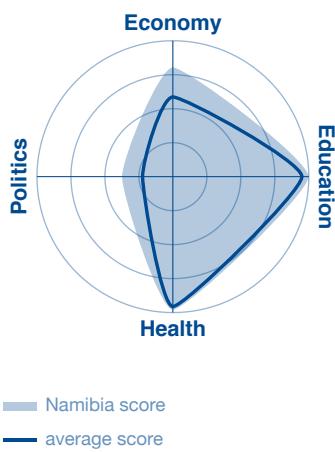
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Namibia

rank
out of 149 countries **10**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.789**



SCORE AT GLANCE

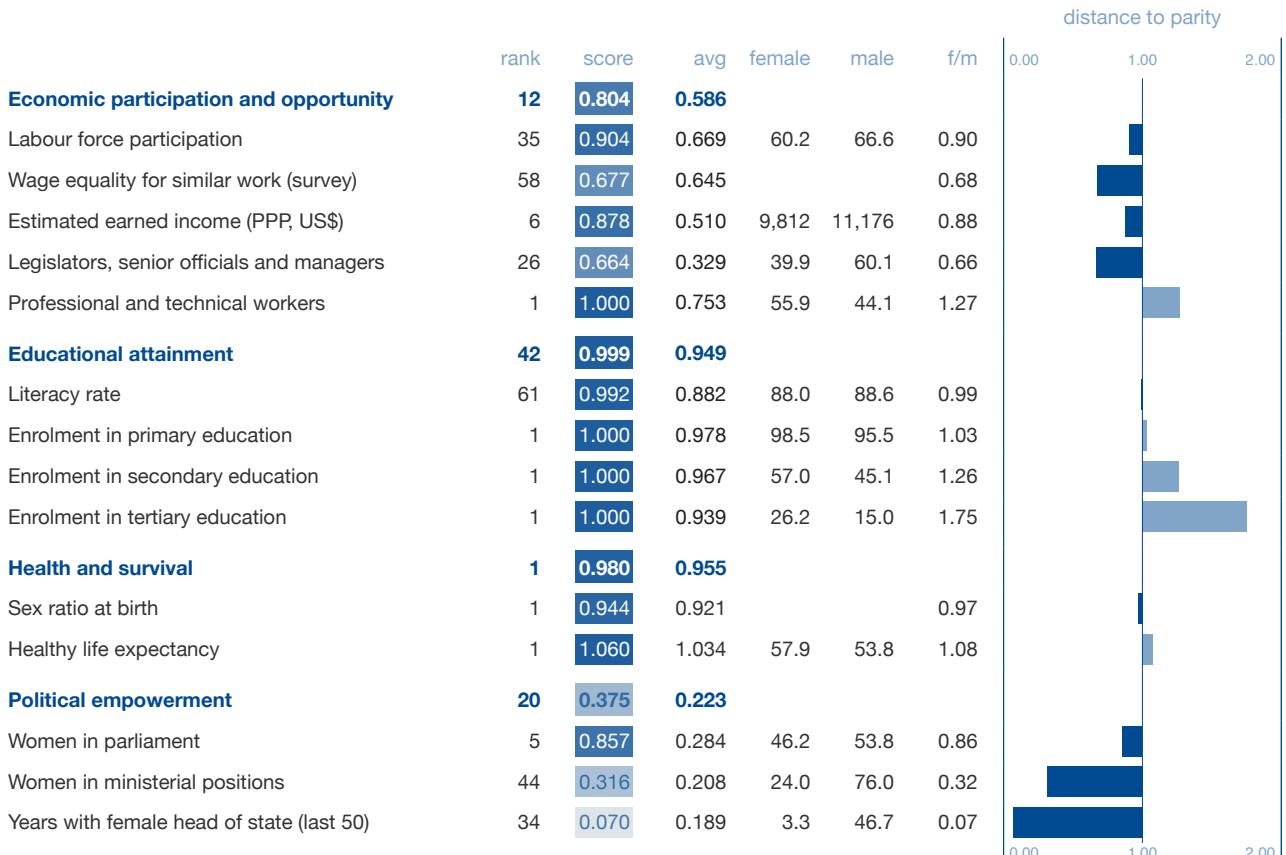


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	13.24
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	9,542
Total population (1,000s)	2,479.71
Population growth rate (%)	2.13
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.06
Human Capital Index score	55.86

	rank	2006	2018	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	38	0.686	10	0.789
Economic participation and opportunity	57	0.614	12	0.804
Educational attainment	43	0.993	42	0.999
Health and survival	93	0.967	1	0.980
Political empowerment	29	0.172	20	0.375
rank out of	115		149	

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	-	-	-				
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	7.8	10.8	0.72
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.63	Primary education attainment, adults	49.5	50.7	0.98
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.69	Primary education attainment, 65+	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female top managers			0.38	Out-of-school youth	41.0	36.7	1.12
Employers	3.1	2.7	1.13	Secondary education attainment, adults	16.3	19.0	0.86
R&D personnel	39.9	60.1	0.67	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	30.5	28.8	1.06
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	13.1	18.6	0.70
Hold an account at a financial institution	56.0	60.3	0.93	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	6.1	5.0	1.20
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	3.8	5.8	0.65
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.)	6.8	7.0	0.97				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1989	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			28	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	5.9	9.9	0.59
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Arts and Humanities	3.1	4.6	0.68
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	29.7	32.5	0.91
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	50.4	39.9	1.26
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	0.5	5.1	0.11
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	4.1	4.1	0.99
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.3	1.1	0.26
Average length of single life	27.9	33.3	0.84	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	2.5	3.9	0.63
Proportion married by age 25	22.1	10.0	2.21	Services	3.4	1.2	2.94
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	2.9	2.5	1.17
Average number of children per woman			3.42	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			21.00	Mortality, children under age 5	1.5	1.8	¹ 0.81
Potential support ratio			17	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	3.5	3.1	¹ 1.12
Total dependency ratio			68	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	2.3	2.9	¹ 0.81
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.3	0.8	¹ 0.43
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.4	¹ 0.29
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 265
				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			88.20
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			62.50

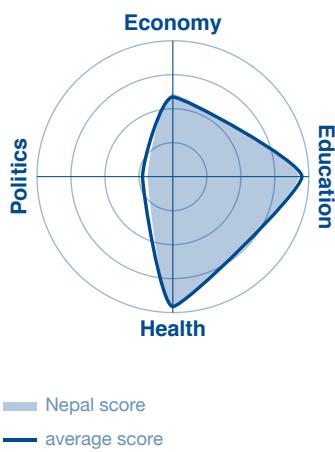
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Nepal

rank
out of 149 countries **105**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.671**



SCORE AT GLANCE

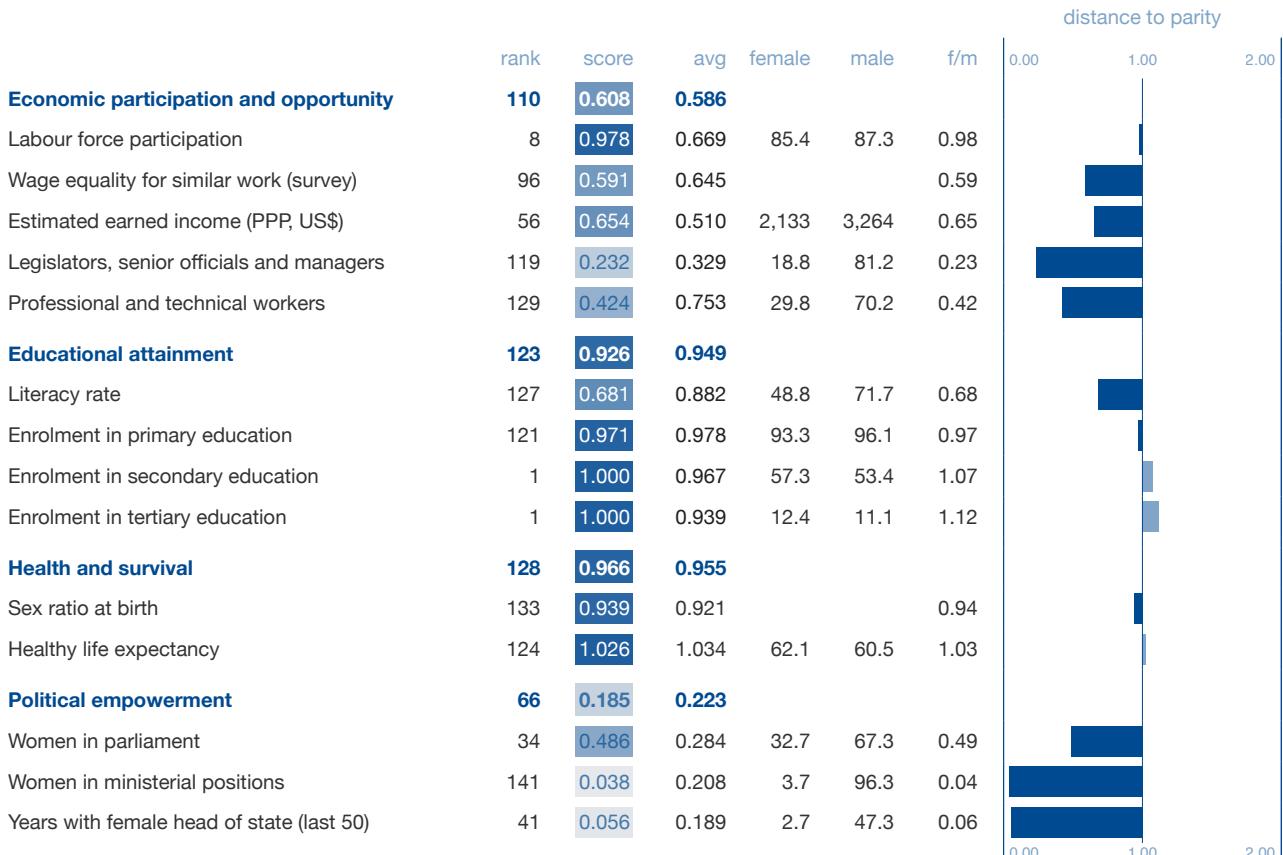


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	24.47
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	2,443
Total population (1,000s)	28,982.77
Population growth rate (%)	1.09
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.06
Human Capital Index score	55.92

	rank	2006	2018	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	111	0.548	105	0.671
Economic participation and opportunity	100	0.465	110	0.608
Educational attainment	109	0.734	123	0.926
Health and survival	111	0.953	128	0.966
Political empowerment	102	0.039	66	0.185
rank out of	115		149	

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	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				
Women's unmet demand for family planning			28.00	Health	female	male	value
Potential support ratio			11	Mortality, children under age 5	9.4	11.2	¹ 0.84
Total dependency ratio			60	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	59.1	62.3	¹ 0.95
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	9.9	12.5	¹ 0.79
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	7.4	12.0	¹ 0.61
				Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.0	1.6	¹ 0.64
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 258
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				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			55.60
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			59.50

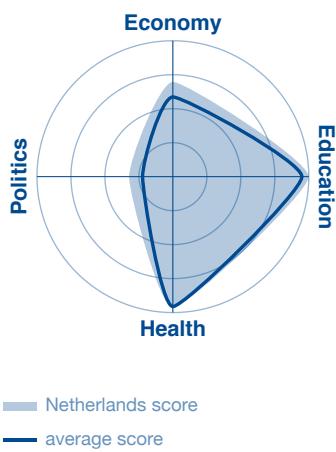
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Netherlands

rank
out of 149 countries **27**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.747**



SCORE AT GLANCE

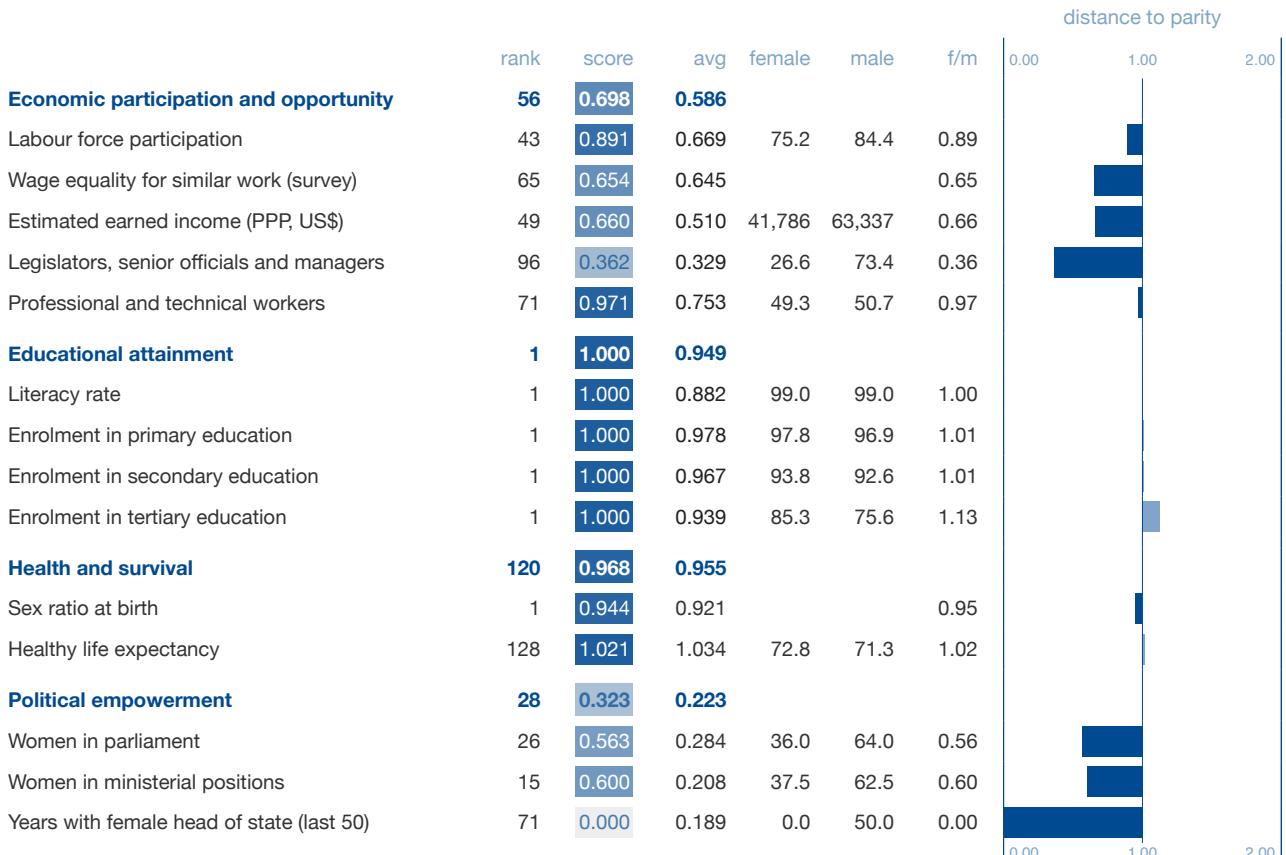


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	826.20
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	48,473
Total population (1,000s)	16,987.33
Population growth rate (%)	0.29
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	73.07

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	12	0.725	27	0.747
Economic participation and opportunity	51	0.635	56	0.698
Educational attainment	73	0.972	1	1.000
Health and survival	67	0.974	120	0.968
Political empowerment	10	0.319	28	0.323
rank out of	115		149	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



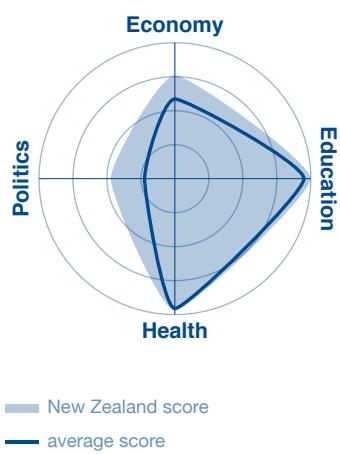
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	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				
Year women received right to vote			1919	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			98	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.4	1.5	0.92
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	8.8	8.4	1.04
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	21.6	32.2	0.67
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	15.7	5.5	2.85
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.5	14.2	0.24
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	24.4	11.0	2.21
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.0	6.7	0.15
Average length of single life	26.2	28.7	0.91	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.8	3.5	0.53
Proportion married by age 25	27.2	12.8	2.13	Services	4.7	4.7	1.01
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	15.4	9.2	1.67
Average number of children per woman			1.74	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, children under age 5	0.3	0.4	1 0.77
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	67.5	62.8	1 1.07
Total dependency ratio			54	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.3	1.2	1 1.12
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	2.8	2.3	1 1.18
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.7	1.4	1 0.51
				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)



SCORE AT GLANCE

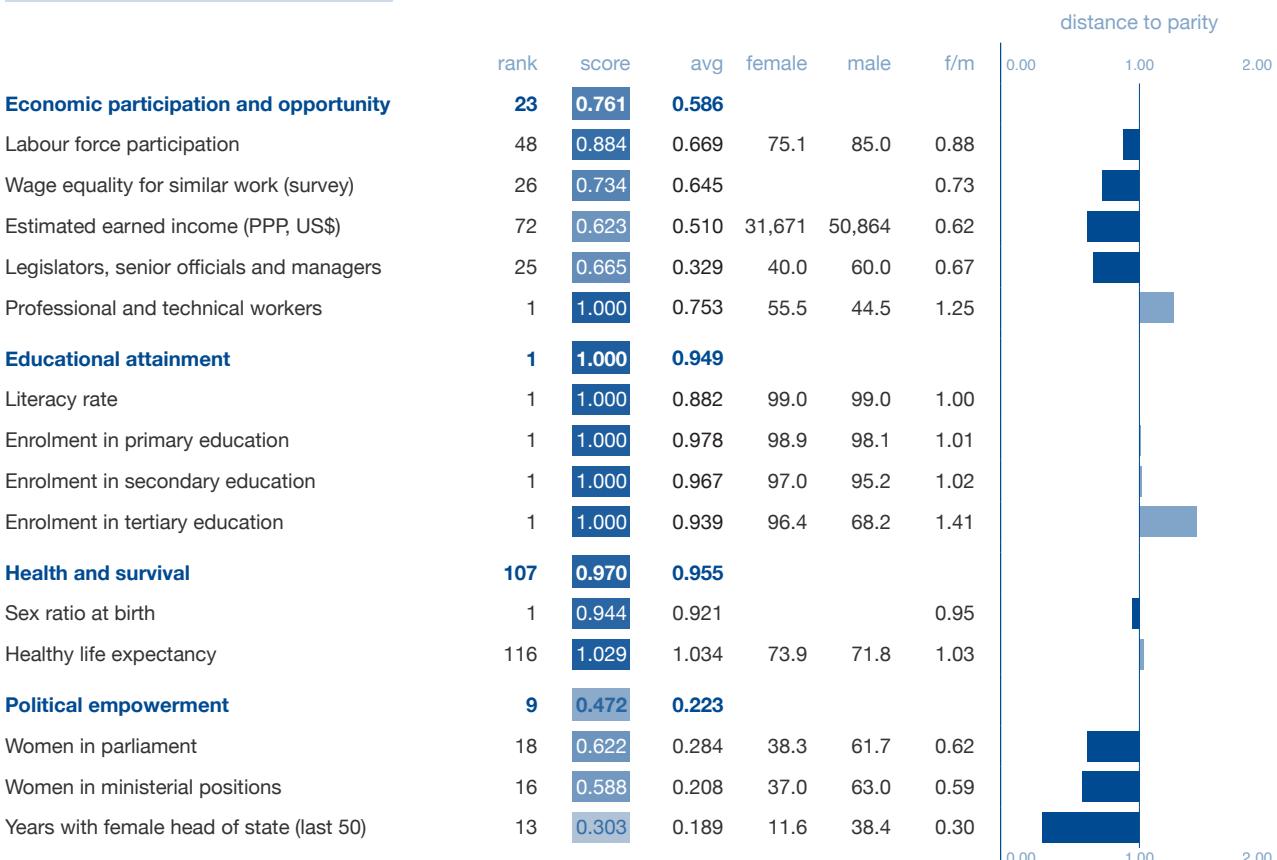


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	205.85
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	36,086
Total population (1,000s)	4,660.83
Population growth rate (%)	0.94
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human Capital Index score	74.14

Global Gender Gap score			rank out of	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	7	0.751	7	0.801
Economic participation and opportunity	14	0.714	23	0.761
Educational attainment	17	0.999	1	1.000
Health and survival	69	0.973	107	0.970
Political empowerment	11	0.317	9	0.472
rank out of	115		149	

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	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	
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	14.0	13.3	
Total dependency ratio			53	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.2	0.1	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.5	0.7	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.5	
				Mortality, childbirth			
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			33.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			96.60
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			–

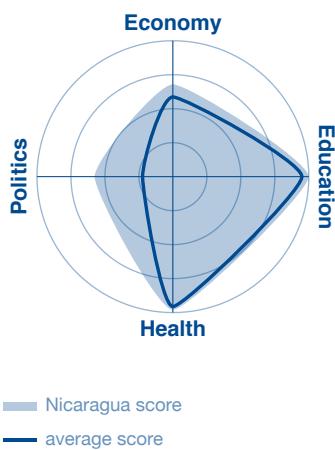
^¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ^² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Nicaragua

rank
out of 149 countries **5**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.809**



SCORE AT GLANCE

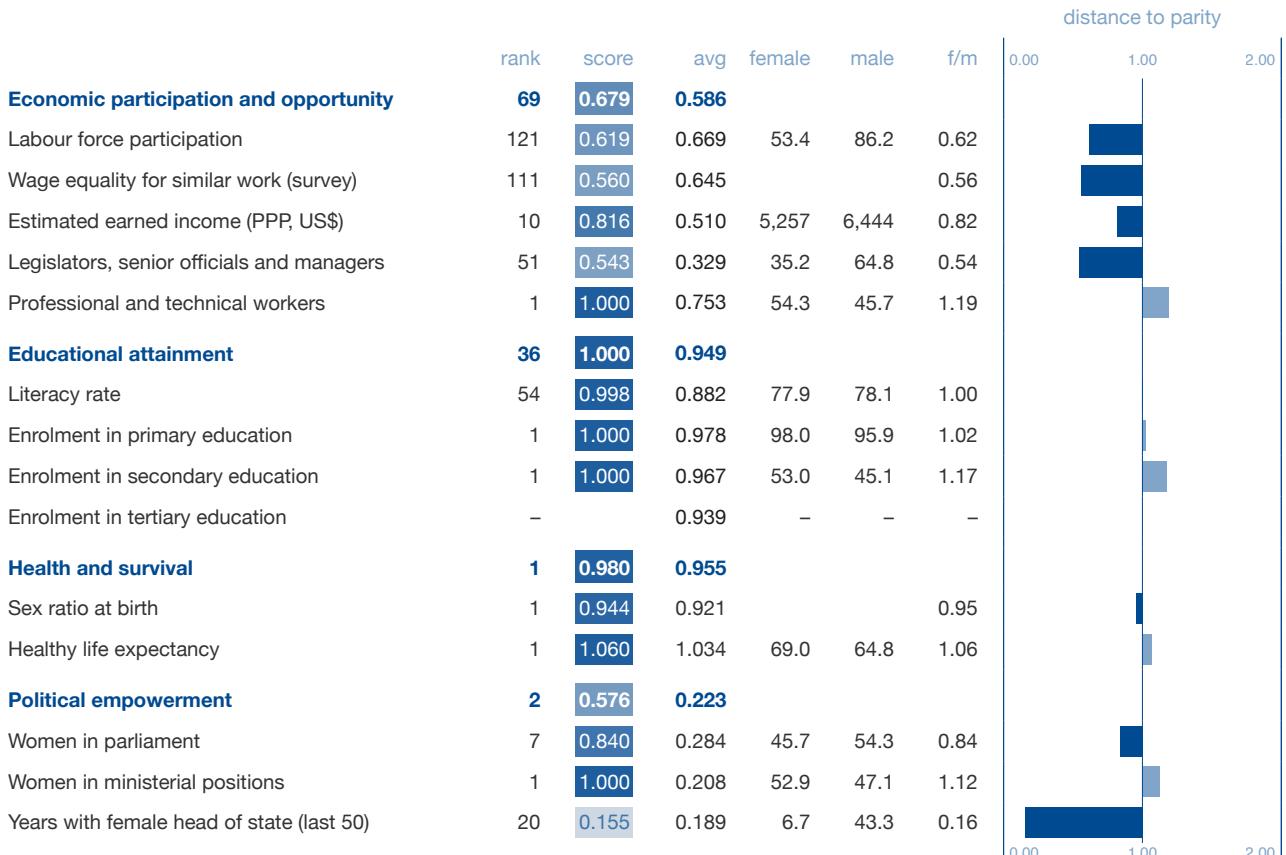


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	13.81
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	5,321
Total population (1,000s)	6,149.93
Population growth rate (%)	1.08
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human Capital Index score	53.11

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	62	0.657	5	0.809
Economic participation and opportunity	101	0.463	69	0.679
Educational attainment	40	0.994	36	1.000
Health and survival	50	0.978	1	0.980
Political empowerment	25	0.192	2	0.576
rank out of	115		149	

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

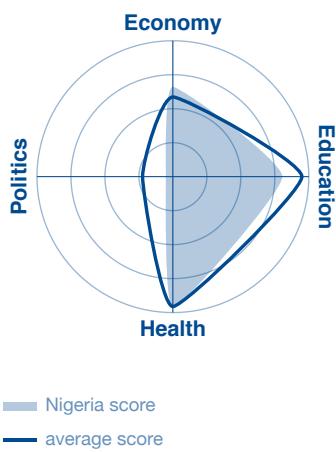
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Nigeria

rank
out of 149 countries **133**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.621**



SCORE AT GLANCE

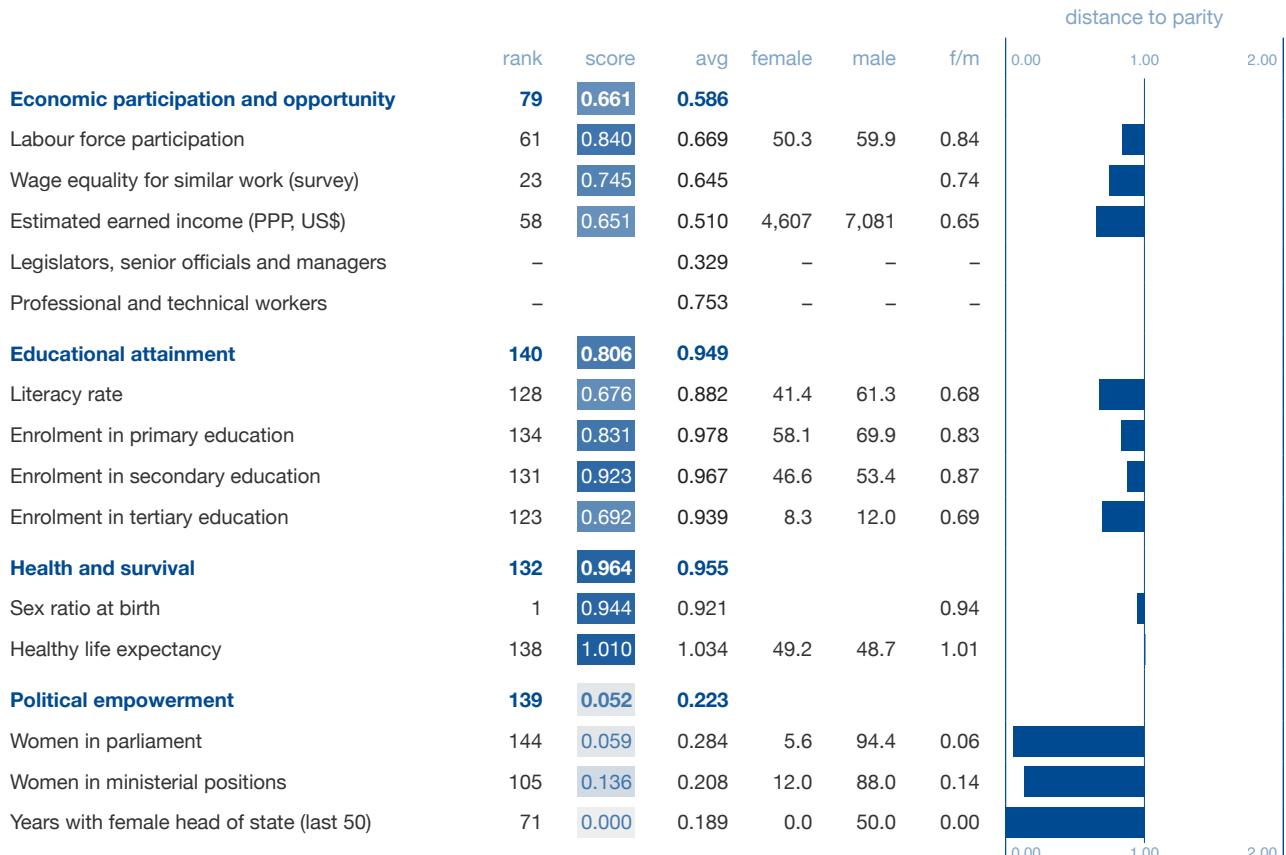


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	375.77
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	5,338
Total population (1,000s)	185,989.64
Population growth rate (%)	2.59
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.97
Human Capital Index score	51.06

	rank	2006	2018	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	94	0.610	133	0.621
Economic participation and opportunity	59	0.612	79	0.661
Educational attainment	104	0.816	140	0.806
Health and survival	99	0.966	132	0.964
Political empowerment	99	0.049	139	0.052
rank out of	115		149	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



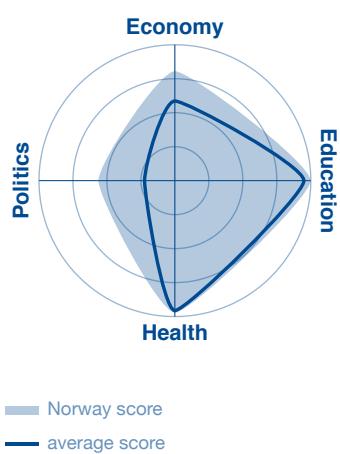
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	6.6	19.1	0.35
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				
Women's unmet demand for family planning			19.00	Health	female	male	value
Potential support ratio			19	Mortality, children under age 5	345.4	413.9	¹ 0.83
Total dependency ratio			88	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	296.4	262.8	¹ 1.13
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	353.8	457.8	¹ 0.77
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, accidental injuries	55.6	90.1	¹ 0.62
				Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	12.6	32.2	¹ 0.39
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 814
				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			35.20
				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)



SCORE AT GLANCE

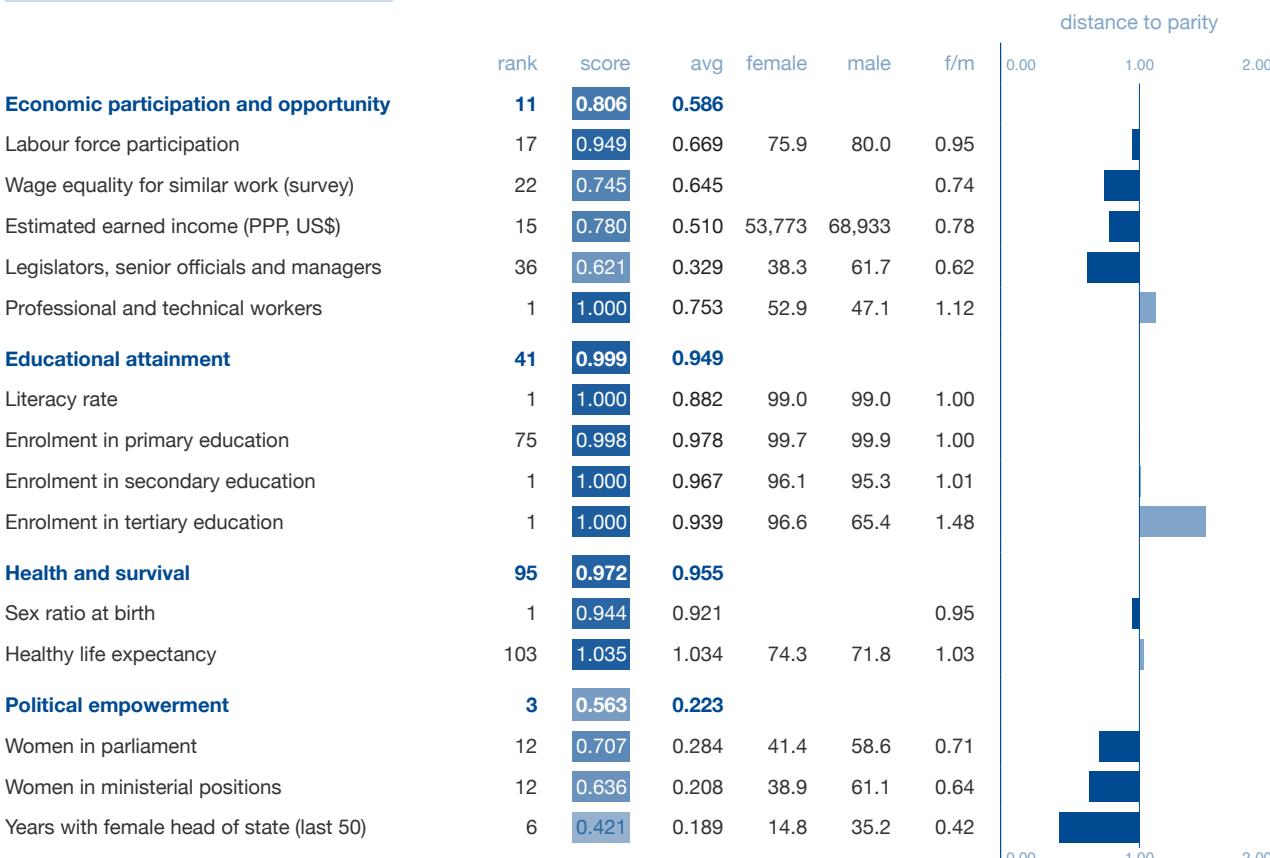


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	398.83
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	64,800
Total population (1,000s)	5,254.69
Population growth rate (%)	0.93
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human Capital Index score	77.12

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	2	0.799	2	0.835
Economic participation and opportunity	11	0.729	11	0.806
Educational attainment	15	1.000	41	0.999
Health and survival	61	0.975	95	0.972
Political empowerment	2	0.494	3	0.563
rank out of	115		149	

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				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	48.1	35.8	1.34				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	0.3	0.1	3.61
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.85	Primary education attainment, adults	99.6	99.7	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	41.0	59.0	0.69	Primary education attainment, 25-54	99.9	100.0	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			–	Primary education attainment, 65+	99.6	99.6	1.00
Firms with female top managers			–	Out-of-school youth	8.1	9.2	0.89
Employers	0.9	0.2	5.40	Secondary education attainment, adults	76.9	78.1	0.98
R&D personnel	–	–	–	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	99.8	99.9	1.00
				Secondary education attainment, 65+	99.4	99.5	1.00
				Tertiary education attainment, adults	30.8	22.4	1.38
				Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	40.9	31.1	1.32
				Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	17.5	24.1	0.73
				PhD graduates	0.7	1.2	0.64
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Individuals using the internet	96.7	96.9	1.00
Hold an account at a financial institution	100.0	100.0	1.00				
Women's access to financial services			yes				
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes				
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes				
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes				
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	41.4	47.2	0.88				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1913				
Years since any women received voting rights			104				
Number of female heads of state to date			3				
Election list quotas for women, national			–				
Election list quotas for women, local			40				
Voluntary political party quotas			yes				
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–				
Family	female	male	value				
Average length of single life	31.8	33.8	0.94				
Proportion married by age 25	5.6	1.9	2.93				
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31				
Average number of children per woman			1.82				
Women's unmet demand for family planning			–				
Potential support ratio			4				
Total dependency ratio			52				
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes				
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes				

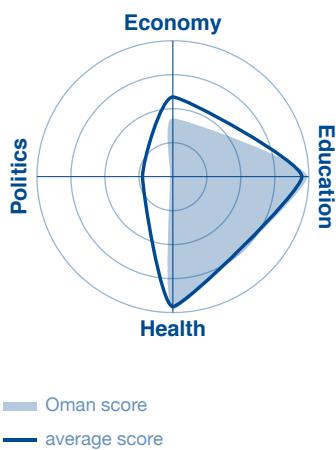
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Oman

rank
out of 149 countries **139**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.605**



SCORE AT GLANCE

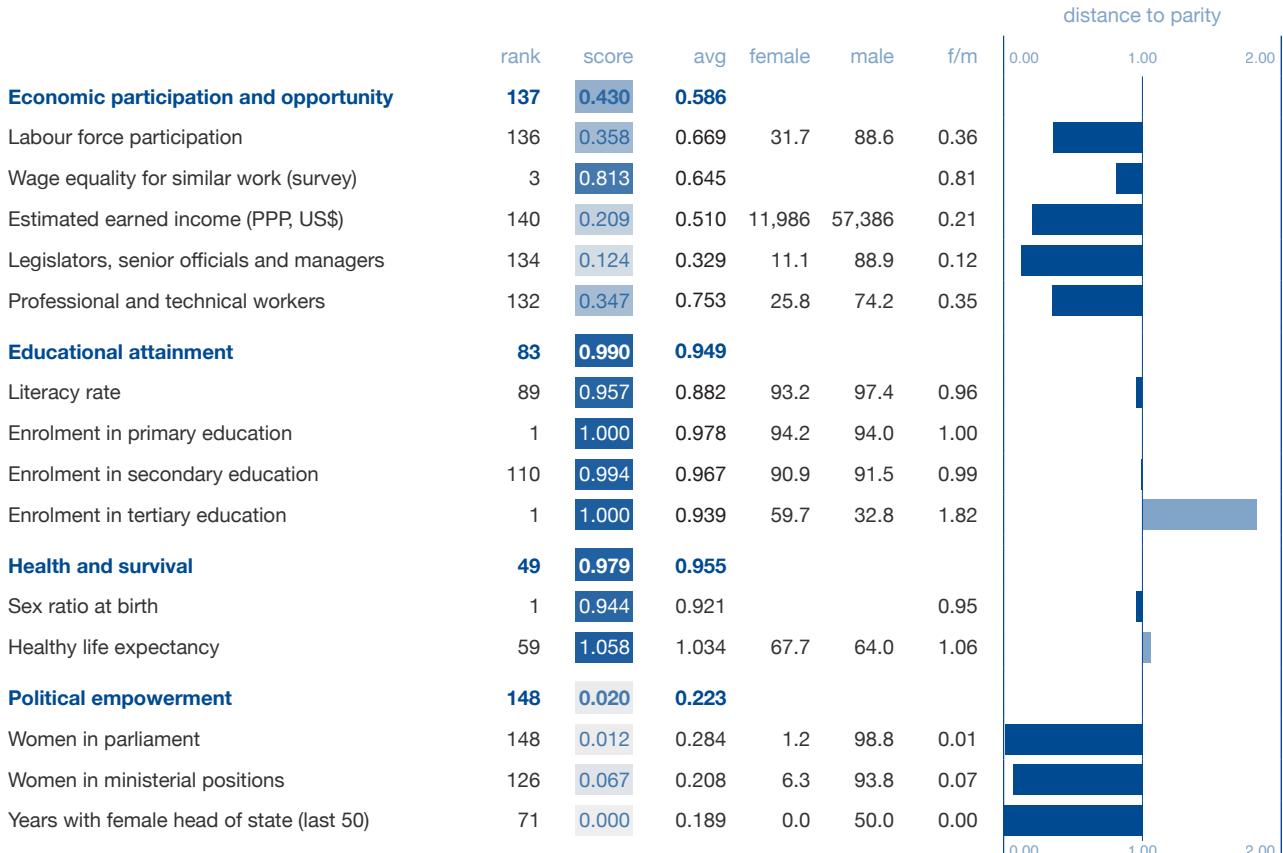


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	72.64
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	37,961
Total population (1,000s)	4,424.76
Population growth rate (%)	4.38
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.53
Human Capital Index score	—

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	—	—	139	0.605
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	137	0.430
Educational attainment	—	—	83	0.990
Health and survival	—	—	49	0.979
Political empowerment	—	—	148	0.020
rank out of	115		149	

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	-	-	-	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	-	-	-	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	2.0	1.9	1.04
Advancement of women to leadership roles			2 0.71	Primary education attainment, adults	85.3	83.3	1.02
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	3.4	16.9	0.20
Employers	0.8	-	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	63.2	45.3	1.39
R&D personnel	27.0	73.0	0.37	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	18.2	10.2	1.78
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	0.4	0.3	1.39
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	59.8	71.2	0.84
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			1994	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.3	0.2	1.64
Years since any women received voting rights			23	Arts and Humanities	14.0	3.8	3.65
Number of female heads of state to date	0.0	-	-	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	25.8	74.2	0.35	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Average length of single life	25.6	27.7	0.92	Services	-	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	34.3	16.3	2.10	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child	31.1	-	-				
Average number of children per woman			2.67	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, children under age 5	0.4	0.5	1 0.78
Potential support ratio			33	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	2.9	5.4	1 0.53
Total dependency ratio			32	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.2	1 0.41
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.2	1.4	1 0.15
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.4	1 0.14
				Mortality, childbirth			1 17
				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			99.10
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			93.80

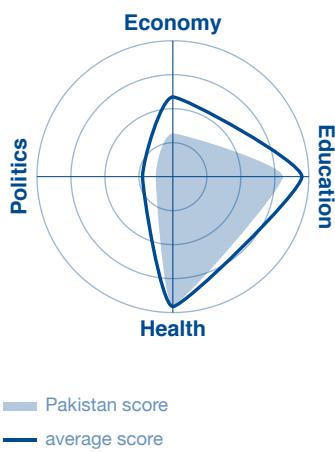
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Pakistan

rank
out of 149 countries **148**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.550**



SCORE AT GLANCE

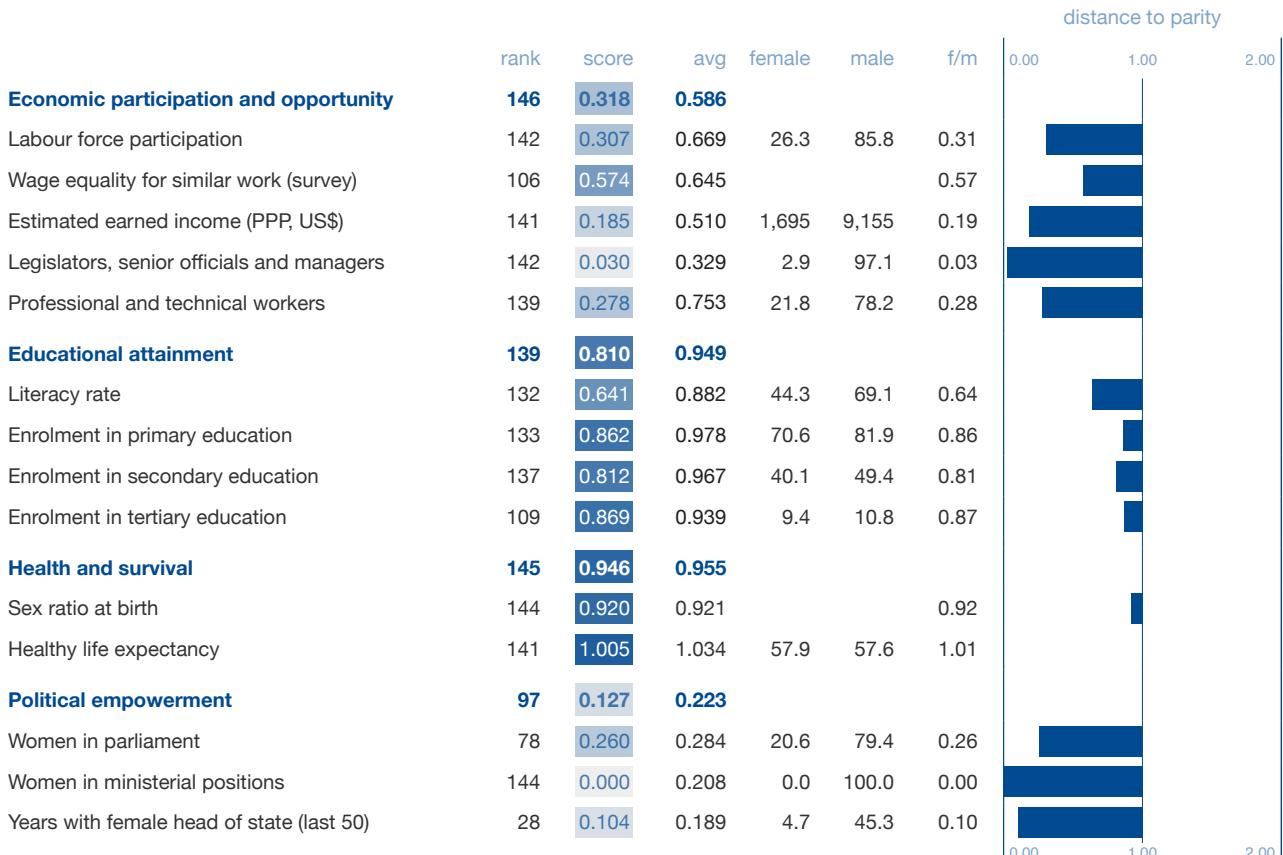


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	304.95
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	5,035
Total population (1,000s)	193,203.48
Population growth rate (%)	1.93
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.95
Human Capital Index score	46.34

	2006		2018	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	112	0.543	148	0.550
Economic participation and opportunity	112	0.369	146	0.318
Educational attainment	110	0.706	139	0.810
Health and survival	112	0.951	145	0.946
Political empowerment	37	0.148	97	0.127
rank out of	115		149	

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	-	-	-				
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	20.6	1.56
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.53	Primary education attainment, adults	36.5	62.5	0.58
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	49.1	71.7	0.68
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.13	Primary education attainment, 65+	13.3	45.6	0.29
Firms with female top managers			0.06	Out-of-school youth	68.1	58.1	1.17
Employers	0.1	15.0	0.01	Secondary education attainment, adults	21.0	34.2	0.61
R&D personnel	22.5	77.5	0.29	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	34.7	54.3	0.64
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	8.1	28.8	0.28
Hold an account at a financial institution	3.0	14.2	0.21	Tertiary education attainment, adults	6.1	11.3	0.54
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	7.4	12.6	0.59
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	1.4	6.9	0.20
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	0.1	1.0	0.06
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	9.7	15.8	0.61				
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	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			1	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	10.0	90.0	0.11	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Average length of single life	23.2	26.9	0.86	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	48.0	21.0	2.29	Services	-	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Average number of children per woman			3.48				
Women's unmet demand for family planning			20.00	Health	female	male	value
Potential support ratio			13	Mortality, children under age 5	195.7	233.2	¹ 0.84
Total dependency ratio			65	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	378.5	394.7	¹ 0.96
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	70.5	90.6	¹ 0.78
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no	Mortality, accidental injuries	26.5	64.0	¹ 0.41
				Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	7.5	20.5	¹ 0.37
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 178
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			39.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			52.10
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			36.60

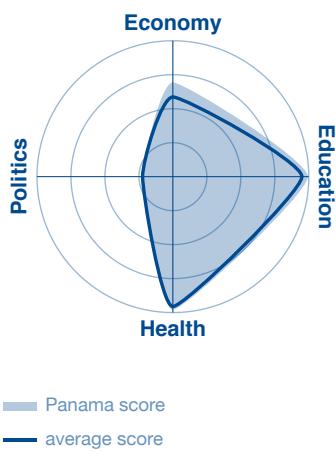
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Panama

rank
out of 149 countries **45**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.722**



SCORE AT GLANCE

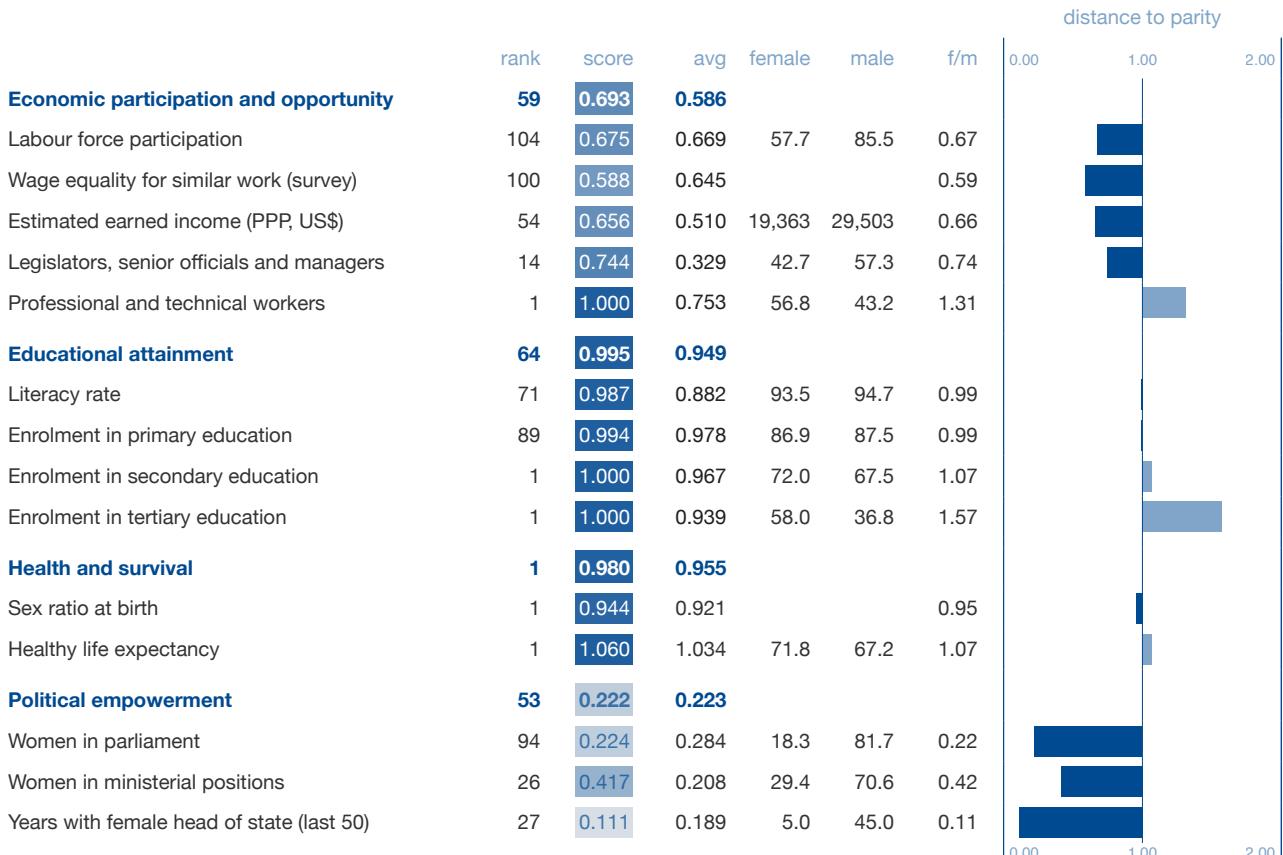


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	61.84
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	22,267
Total population (1,000s)	4,034.12
Population growth rate (%)	1.57
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	63.85

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	31	0.693	45	0.722
Economic participation and opportunity	44	0.647	59	0.693
Educational attainment	35	0.995	64	0.995
Health and survival	47	0.979	1	0.980
Political empowerment	35	0.153	53	0.222
rank out of	115		149	

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	-	-	-				
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	6.8	6.4	1.07
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.65	Primary education attainment, adults	82.5	82.8	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	96.0	96.8	0.99
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.33	Primary education attainment, 65+	84.3	85.6	0.99
Firms with female top managers			0.31	Out-of-school youth	11.7	17.1	0.68
Employers	2.2	3.3	0.67	Secondary education attainment, adults	45.8	40.1	1.14
R&D personnel	45.7	54.3	0.84	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	73.1	68.5	1.07
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	38.9	37.7	1.03
Hold an account at a financial institution	40.3	46.6	0.86	Tertiary education attainment, adults	18.7	13.4	1.39
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	29.8	20.2	1.48
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	11.0	12.0	0.92
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.2	0.3	0.63
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	52.5	49.9	1.05
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	0.6	0.7	0.98				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1941	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			76	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.7	1.1	0.65
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Arts and Humanities	6.6	6.1	1.08
Election list quotas for women, national			50	Business, Admin. and Law	27.3	30.1	0.91
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	28.2	18.4	1.53
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	8.4	14.9	0.56
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	8.6	6.2	1.39
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	4.1	7.3	0.57
Average length of single life	21.6	25.3	0.85	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	7.2	4.7	1.54
Proportion married by age 25	58.7	33.9	1.73	Services	2.8	5.2	0.54
Mean age of women at birth of first child			27	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	7.3	6.1	1.21
Average number of children per woman			2.51	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			6.00	Mortality, children under age 5	0.6	0.7	
Potential support ratio			8	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	6.6	8.0	
Total dependency ratio			55	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.5	1.0	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.2	0.8	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.8	
				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			87.90

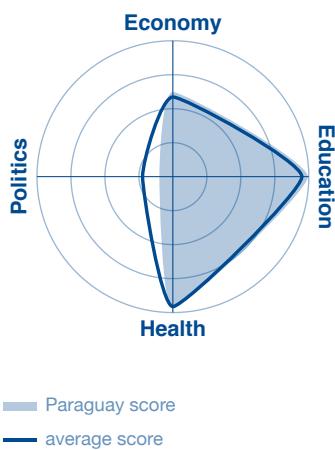
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Paraguay

rank
out of 149 countries **104**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.672**



SCORE AT GLANCE

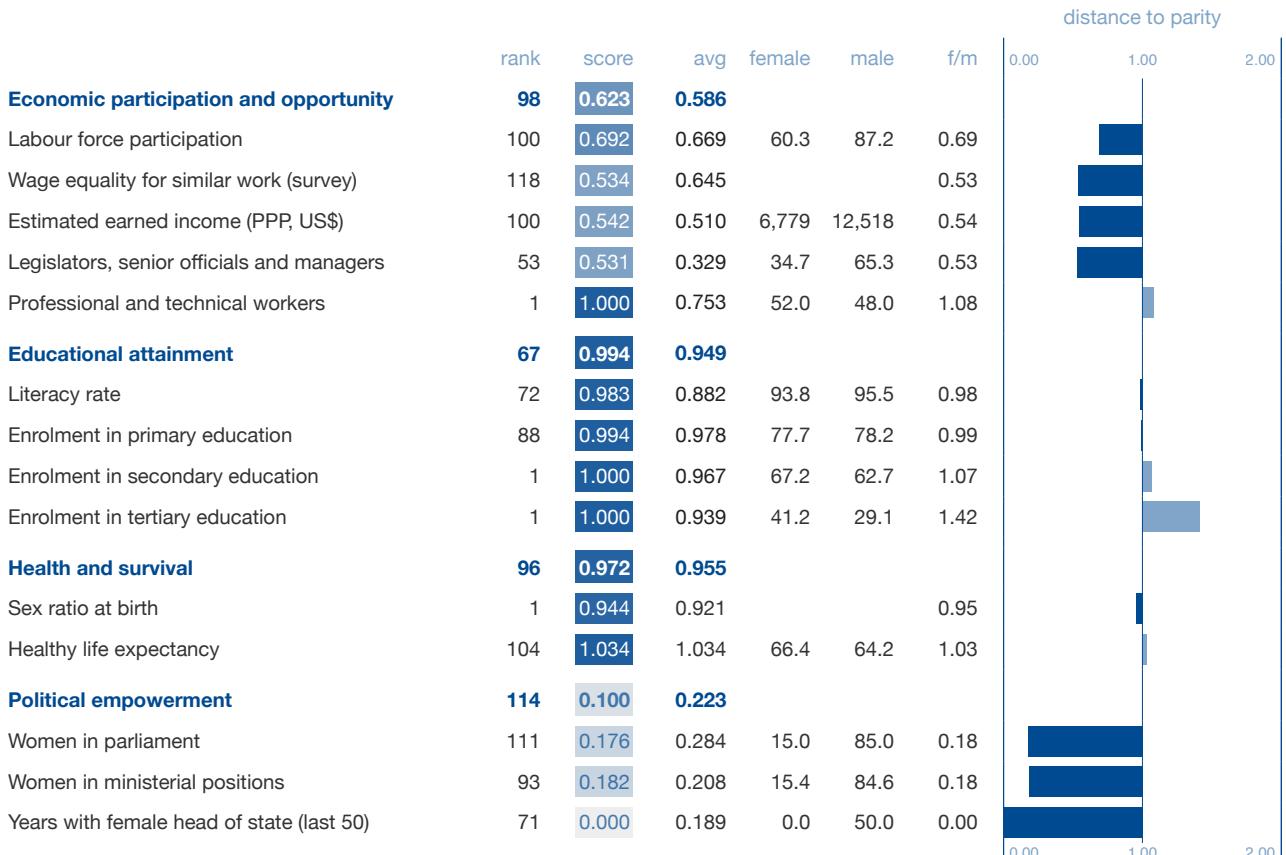


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	29.73
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	8,827
Total population (1,000s)	6,725.31
Population growth rate (%)	1.26
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.97
Human Capital Index score	57.65

	rank	2006	2018	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	64	0.656	104	0.672
Economic participation and opportunity	80	0.554	98	0.623
Educational attainment	83	0.944	67	0.994
Health and survival	1	0.980	96	0.972
Political empowerment	38	0.144	114	0.100
rank out of	115		149	

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	-	-	-				
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	11.0	10.7	1.03
Advancement of women to leadership roles			2 0.52	Primary education attainment, adults	73.6	76.3	0.96
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	97.2	97.7	0.99
Firms with female (co-)owners			1.07	Primary education attainment, 65+	86.7	92.1	0.94
Firms with female top managers			0.30	Out-of-school youth	29.1	31.9	0.91
Employers	3.0	6.0	0.49	Secondary education attainment, adults	37.9	38.3	0.99
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	58.8	58.6	1.00
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	20.8	29.7	0.70
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, adults	14.9	10.0	1.49
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	21.5	16.3	1.32
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	6.1	8.0	0.76
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part	PhD graduates	0.1	0.1	1.35
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Individuals using the internet	42.9	43.1	1.00
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	1,847.3	2,272.2	0.81				
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	-	-	-
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	22.7	26.8	0.85	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	44.8	22.3	2.01	Services	-	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Average number of children per woman			2.48				
Women's unmet demand for family planning			5.00	Health	female	male	value
Potential support ratio			10	Mortality, children under age 5	1.2	1.6	1 0.79
Total dependency ratio			56	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	12.6	13.3	1 0.95
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.7	1.2	1 0.58
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.7	2.3	1 0.33
				Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.3	0.9	1 0.30
				Mortality, childbirth			1 132
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			18.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			76.70

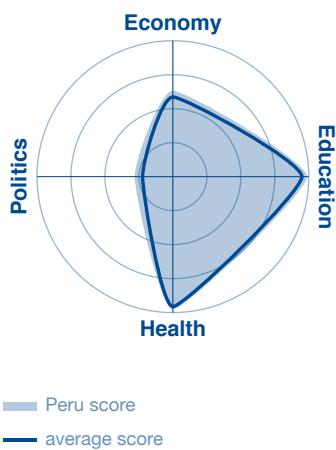
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Peru

rank
out of 149 countries **52**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.720**



SCORE AT GLANCE

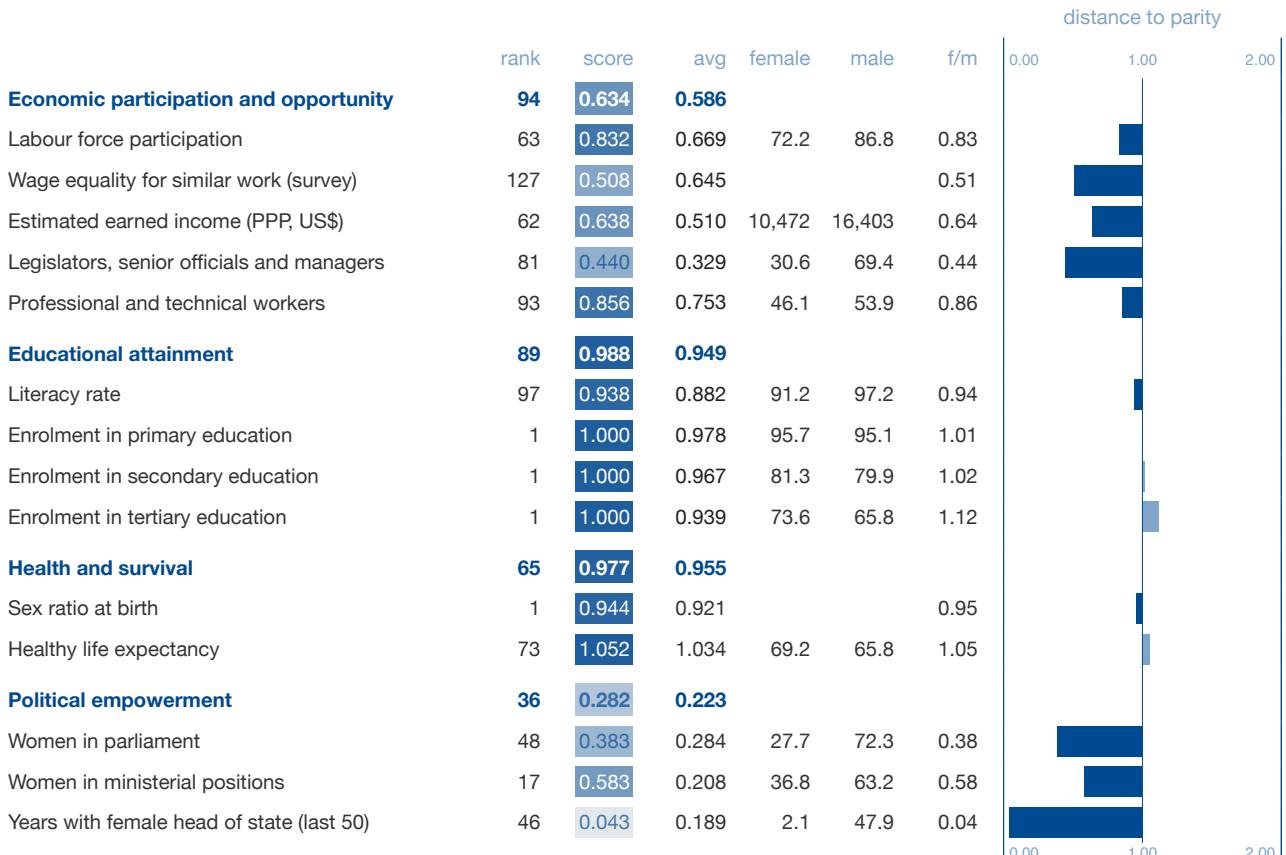


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	211.39
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	12,237
Total population (1,000s)	31,773.84
Population growth rate (%)	1.21
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	62.17

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	60	0.662	52	0.720
Economic participation and opportunity	86	0.531	94	0.634
Educational attainment	71	0.976	89	0.988
Health and survival	58	0.976	65	0.977
Political empowerment	31	0.165	36	0.282
rank out of	115		149	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



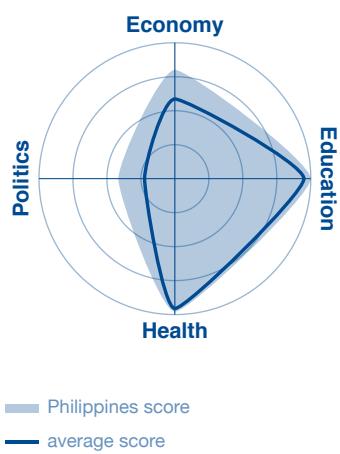
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	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	-	-	-				
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	1.7	2.5	0.69
Advancement of women to leadership roles			2 0.50	Primary education attainment, adults	75.3	85.9	0.88
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	97.3	99.2	0.98
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.40	Primary education attainment, 65+	72.5	92.2	0.79
Firms with female top managers			0.16	Out-of-school youth	20.9	21.5	0.97
Employers	3.3	3.5	0.94	Secondary education attainment, adults	51.5	60.6	0.85
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	73.2	81.4	0.90
				Secondary education attainment, 65+	31.0	47.3	0.65
				Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	17.5	16.2	1.08
Hold an account at a financial institution	22.5	35.7	0.63	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	7.4	14.5	0.51
Women's access to financial services			yes	PhD graduates	-	-	-
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Individuals using the internet	38.5	43.2	0.89
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			part				
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part				
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	1.2	1.5	0.81				
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	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			4	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			30	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, local			30	Education	-	-	-
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
				Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Average length of single life	23.8	27.5	0.87	Services	-	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	49.9	23.7	2.11	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29				
Average number of children per woman			2.40	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			9.00	Mortality, children under age 5	4.6	5.9	1 0.79
Potential support ratio			9	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	54.7	57.9	1 0.94
Total dependency ratio			53	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	2.3	4.2	1 0.56
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	3.6	8.8	1 0.41
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.3	5.1	1 0.25
				Mortality, childbirth			1 68
				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			90.00
				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)



SCORE AT GLANCE

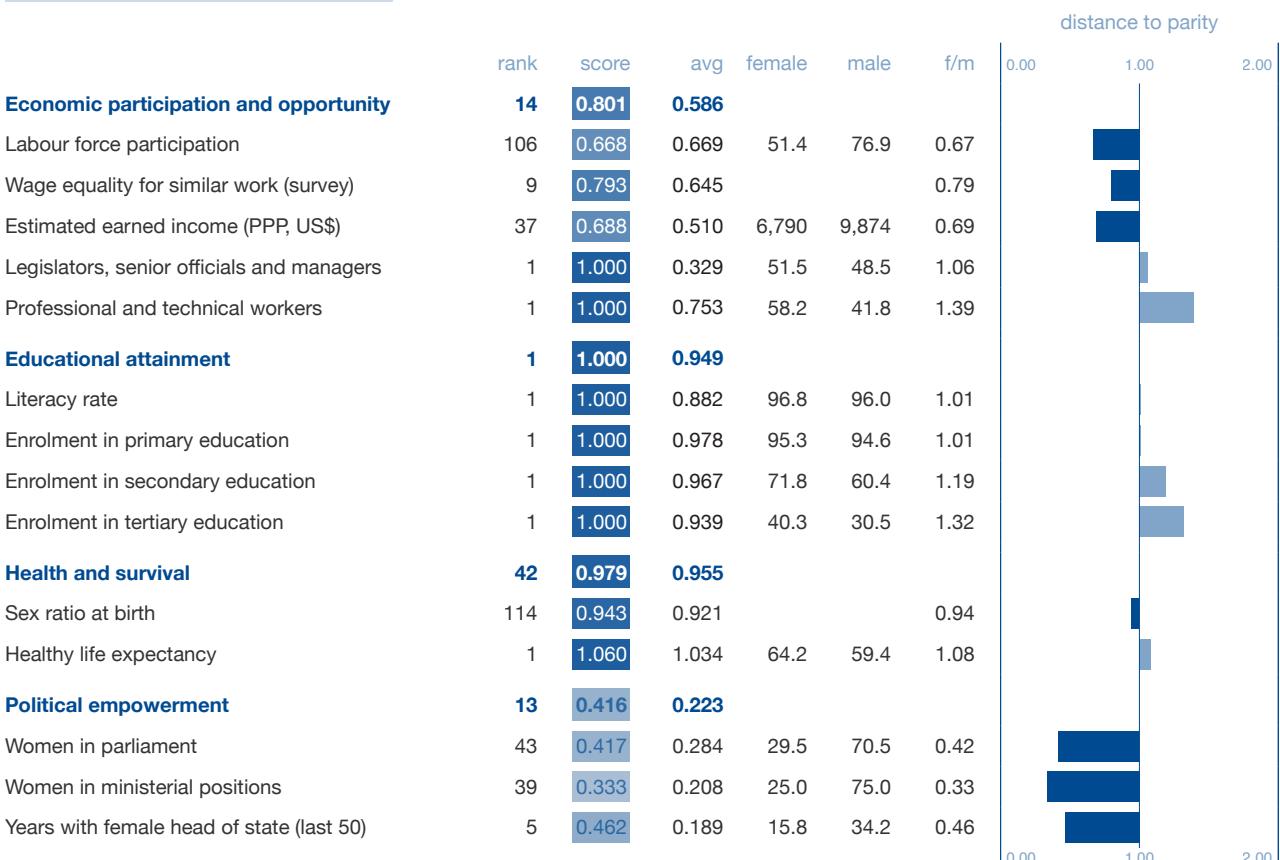


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	313.60
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	7,599
Total population (1,000s)	103,320.22
Population growth rate (%)	1.52
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	64.36

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	6	0.752	8	0.799
Economic participation and opportunity	4	0.757	14	0.801
Educational attainment	1	1.000	1	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	42	0.979
Political empowerment	16	0.269	13	0.416
rank out of	115		149	

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	28.6	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				
Year women received right to vote			1937	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			80	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			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	24.2	26.9	0.90	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	42.2	24.7	1.71	Services	-	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Average number of children per woman			2.93				
Women's unmet demand for family planning			22.00	Health	female	male	value
Potential support ratio			14	Mortality, children under age 5	28.0	37.8	¹ 0.74
Total dependency ratio			58	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	200.5	254.8	¹ 0.79
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	22.2	36.5	¹ 0.61
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, accidental injuries	7.4	20.0	¹ 0.37
				Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	2.3	13.8	¹ 0.17
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 114
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			18.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			72.80
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			84.30

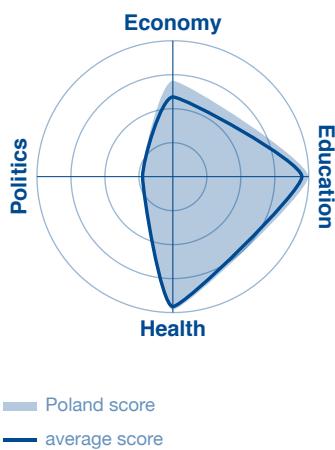
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Poland

rank
out of 149 countries **42**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.728**



SCORE AT GLANCE

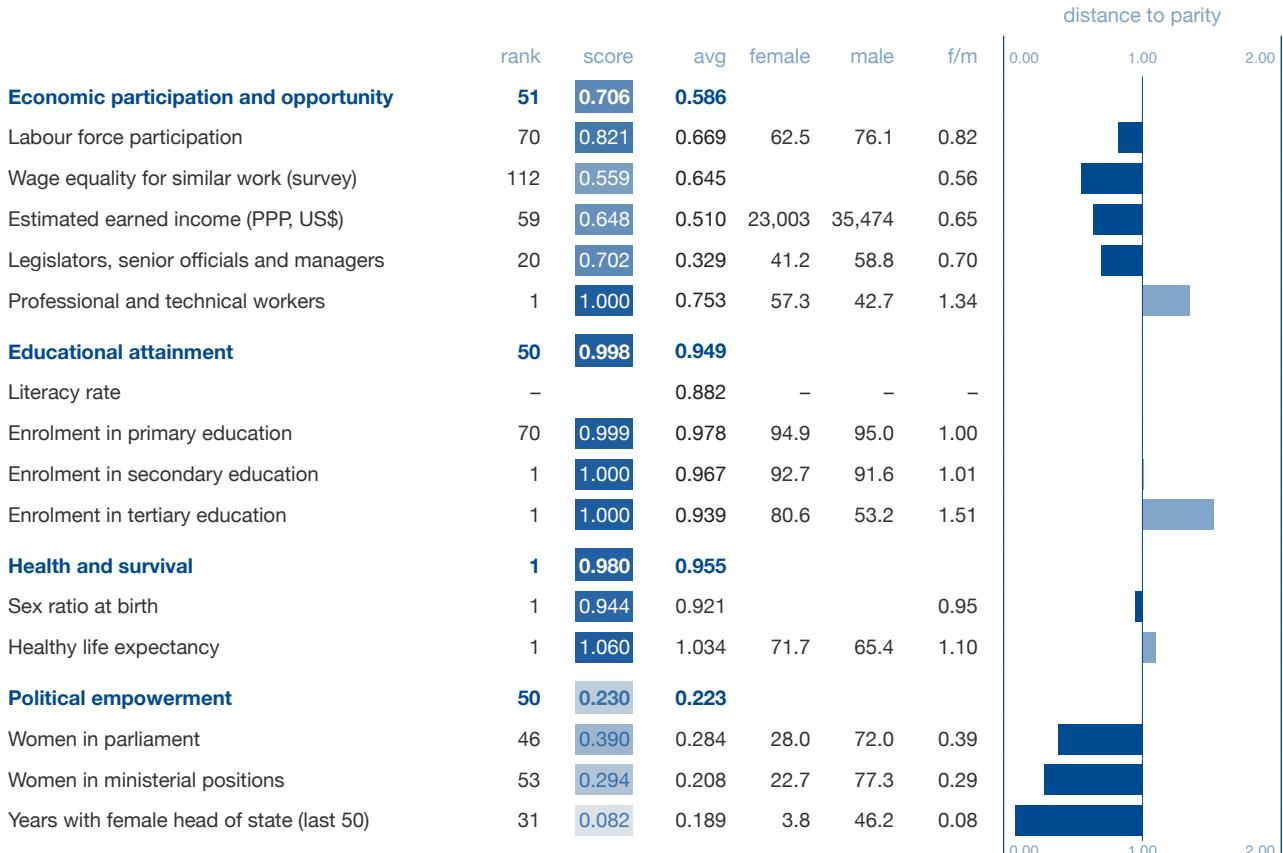


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	524.51
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	27,216
Total population (1,000s)	38,224.41
Population growth rate (%)	-0.16
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.07
Human Capital Index score	69.61

	2006	2018	
	rank	score	rank
Global Gender Gap score	44	0.680	42
Economic participation and opportunity	50	0.635	51
Educational attainment	13	1.000	50
Health and survival	36	0.979	1
Political empowerment	58	0.107	50
rank out of	115		149

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)			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				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	60.0	34.1	1.76				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	3.5	3.5	0.99
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.59	Primary education attainment, adults	98.4	99.4	0.99
Boards of publicly traded companies	20.0	80.0	0.25	Primary education attainment, 25-54	98.7	98.3	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.68	Primary education attainment, 65+	96.1	98.1	0.98
Firms with female top managers			0.26	Out-of-school youth	8.0	8.7	0.92
Employers	2.6	1.7	1.53	Secondary education attainment, adults	80.8	86.4	0.94
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	92.7	88.9	1.04
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	56.6	69.0	0.82
Hold an account at a financial institution	73.0	83.3	0.88	Tertiary education attainment, adults	26.0	21.2	1.22
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	26.7	17.4	1.54
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	9.7	12.9	0.75
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.5	0.7	0.69
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	66.9	69.2	0.97
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	3.7	4.5	0.83				
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	1.2	2.1	0.57
Number of female heads of state to date			3	Arts and Humanities	8.5	5.3	1.62
Election list quotas for women, national			35	Business, Admin. and Law	24.6	21.8	1.13
Election list quotas for women, local			35	Education	17.6	5.6	3.12
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	9.4	26.1	0.36
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	15.1	9.5	1.59
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.9	7.2	0.13
Average length of single life	26.6	28.7	0.93	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.5	3.4	1.32
Proportion married by age 25	21.8	8.2	2.64	Services	6.8	10.2	0.67
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	11.6	8.8	1.32
Average number of children per woman			1.30	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, children under age 5	0.8	1.1	¹ 0.80
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	174.1	172.6	¹ 1.01
Total dependency ratio			45	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.7	1.5	¹ 0.49
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	4.4	9.3	¹ 0.47
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.4	7.6	¹ 0.18
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 3
				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			99.80
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

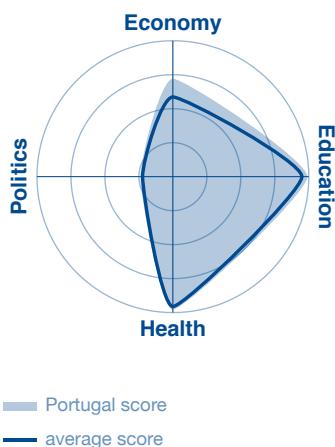
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Portugal

rank
out of 149 countries **37**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.732**



SCORE AT GLANCE

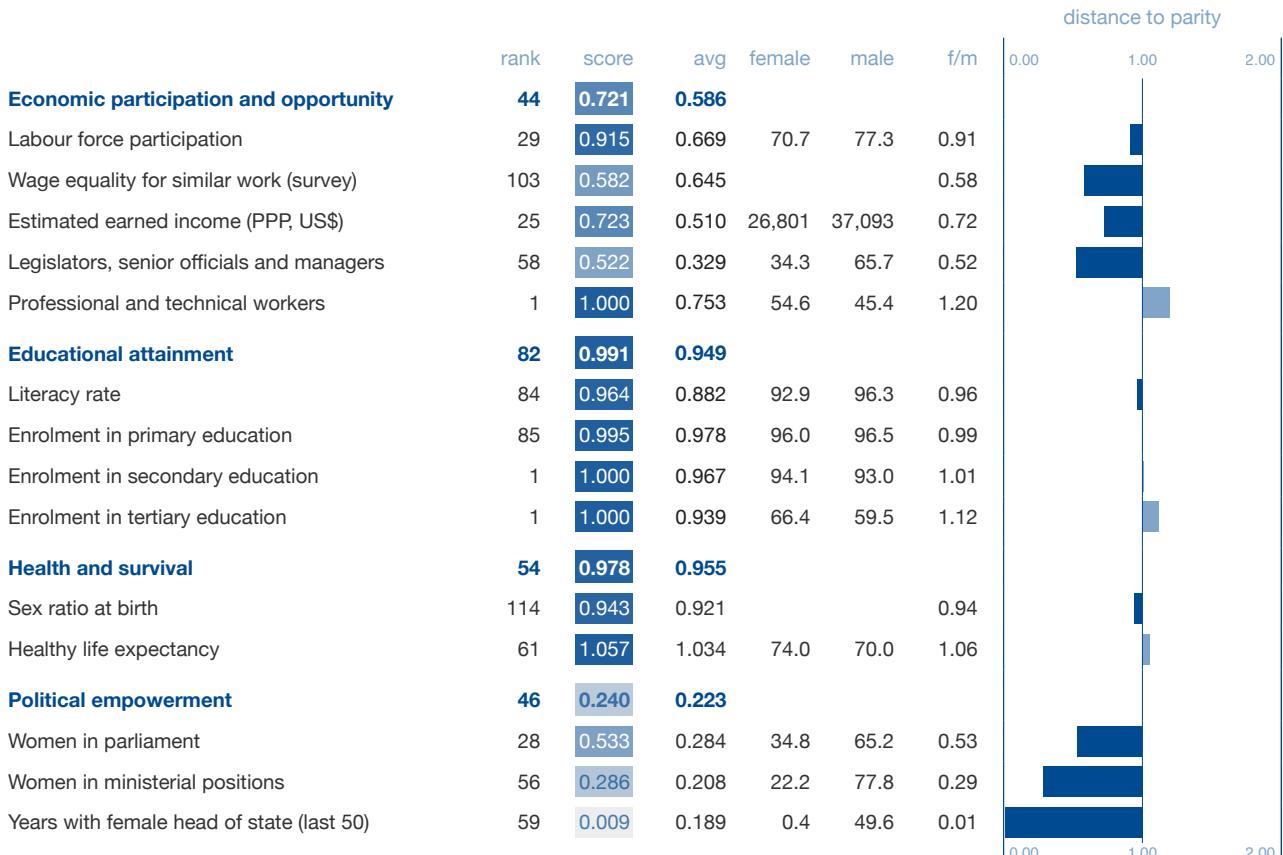


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	217.57
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	27,937
Total population (1,000s)	10,371.63
Population growth rate (%)	-0.39
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.11
Human Capital Index score	65.70

	2006	2018	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	33	37	0.692	0.732		
Economic participation and opportunity	33	44	0.669	0.721		
Educational attainment	57	82	0.989	0.991		
Health and survival	71	54	0.973	0.978		
Political empowerment	40	46	0.138	0.240		
rank out of	115	149				

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	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.4	2.2	0.18
Average length of single life	30.1	32.2	0.93	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	6.5	5.9	1.11
Proportion married by age 25	9.5	3.9	2.44	Services	4.5	7.9	0.57
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	13.1	8.8	1.50
Average number of children per woman			1.25				
Women's unmet demand for family planning			–	Health	female	male	value
Potential support ratio			3	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.2	¹ 0.80
Total dependency ratio			54	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	44.9	45.0	¹ 1.00
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.8	1.1	¹ 0.74
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.1	1.7	¹ 0.62
				Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.4	1.2	¹ 0.32
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 10
				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			–
				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)

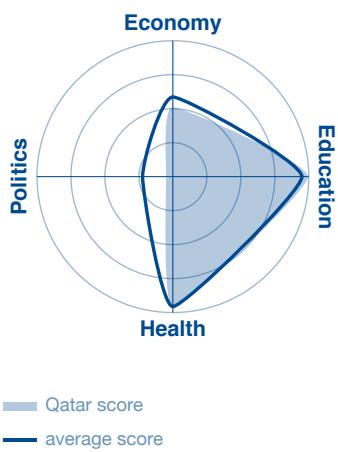
Qatar

rank
out of 149 countries **127**

score
0.00 = impartiality
1.00 = parity **0.629**



SCORE AT GLANCE

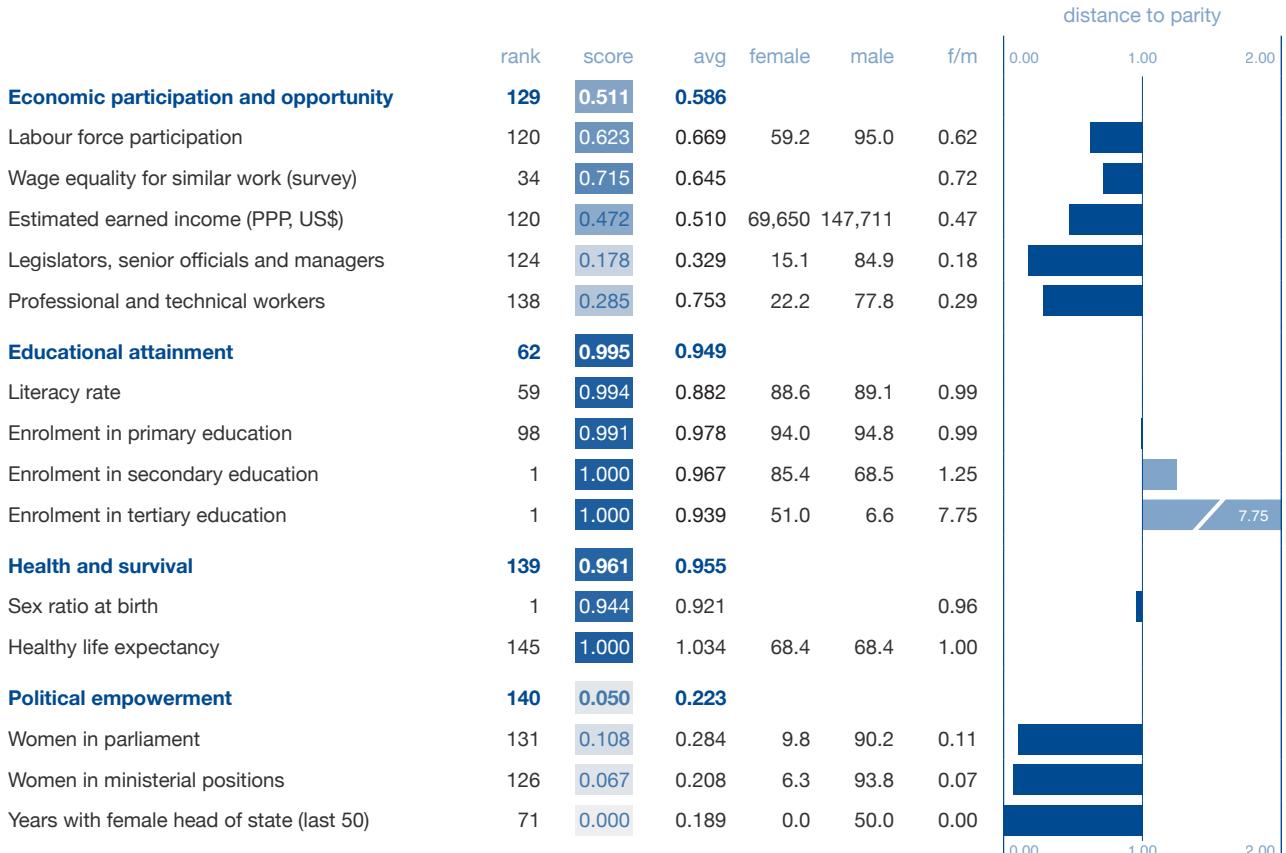


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	167.61
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	116,936
Total population (1,000s)	2,569.80
Population growth rate (%)	2.38
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.33
Human Capital Index score	63.97

	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	—	—	127	0.629
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	129	0.511
Educational attainment	—	—	62	0.995
Health and survival	—	—	139	0.961
Political empowerment	—	—	140	0.050
rank out of	115		149	

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				
Year women received right to vote			2003	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			14	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	0.8	-
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	27.6	5.1	5.40
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	27.2	23.1	1.18
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	7.8	1.4	5.52
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	12.3	49.8	0.25
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	7.9	1.8	4.43
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.6	6.3	0.42
Average length of single life	25.8	27.6	0.93	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	2.4	2.2	1.09
Proportion married by age 25	37.6	25.2	1.49	Services	0.4	4.6	0.08
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	11.1	5.7	1.94
Average number of children per woman			1.91	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			71	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	0.6	1.6	¹ 0.39
Total dependency ratio			18	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.0	0.0	¹ 0.31
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.0	0.5	¹ 0.07
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.3	¹ 0.09
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 13
				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			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)

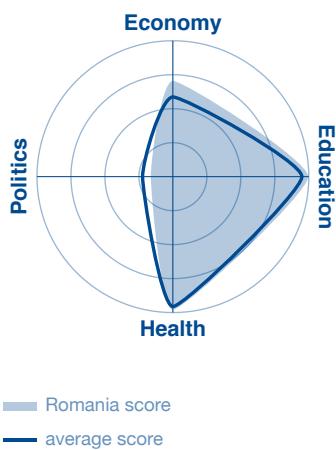
Romania

rank
out of 149 countries **63**

score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity



SCORE AT GLANCE

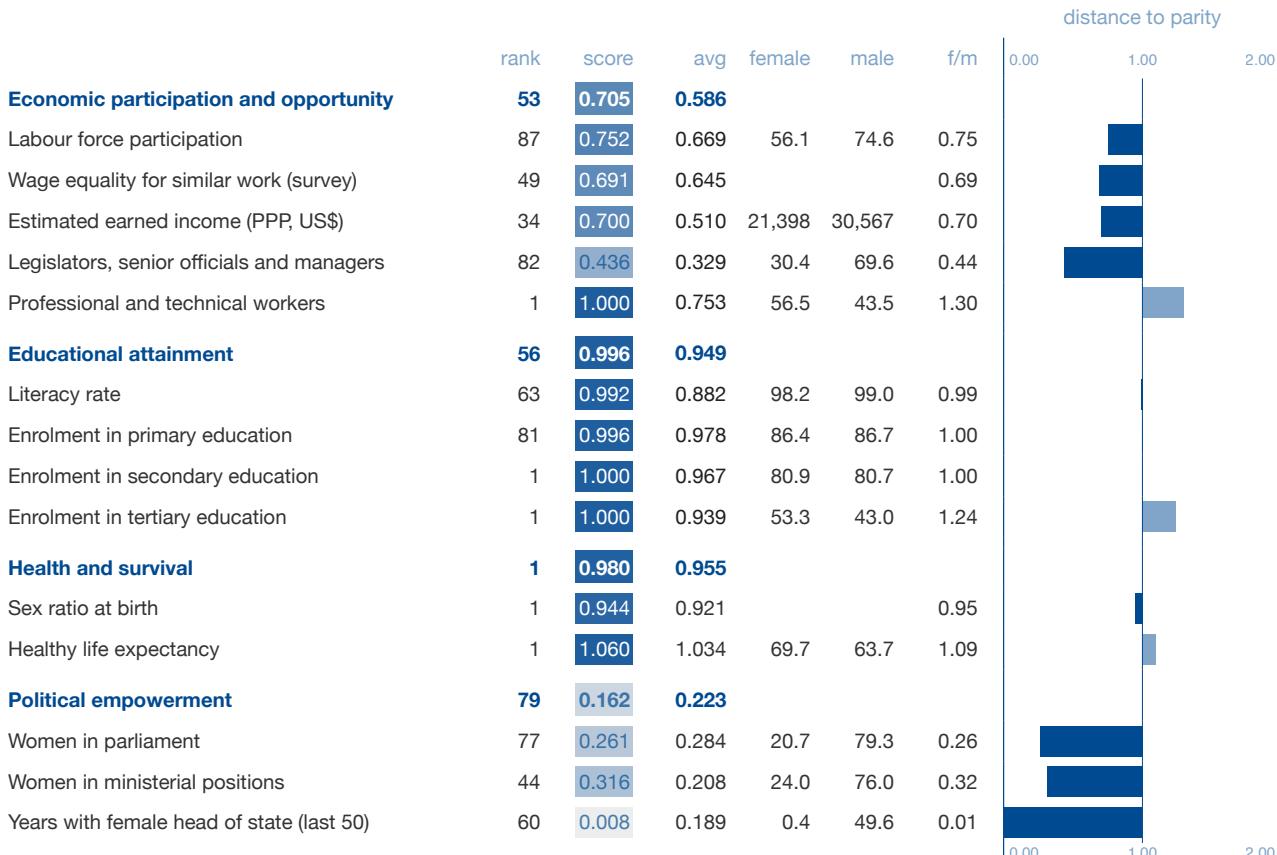


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	211.80
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	23,313
Total population (1,000s)	19,778.08
Population growth rate (%)	-0.50
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.06
Human Capital Index score	66.12

		2006	2018
	rank	score	rank
Global Gender Gap score	46	0.680	63
Economic participation and opportunity	30	0.673	53
Educational attainment	44	0.993	56
Health and survival	36	0.979	1
Political empowerment	79	0.074	79
rank out of	115		149

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
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	2.1	2.2	0.92				
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	Information and Comm. Technologies	3.0	8.6	0.35
Average length of single life	25.9	29.4	0.88	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	6.5	4.9	1.34
Proportion married by age 25	32.2	11.9	2.71	Services	2.2	8.2	0.27
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	11.7	5.5	2.14
Average number of children per woman			1.52	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			12.00	Mortality, children under age 5	0.8	1.1	¹ 0.77
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	118.6	121.2	¹ 0.98
Total dependency ratio			49	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.0	1.9	¹ 0.56
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.5	4.6	¹ 0.33
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.5	2.1	¹ 0.21
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 31
				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			–

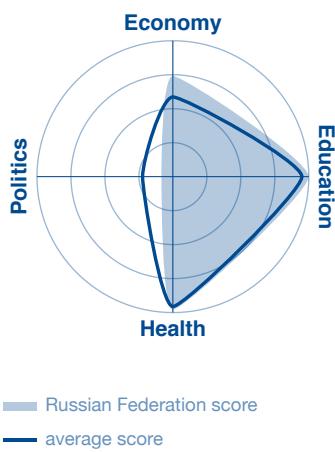
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Russian Federation

rank
out of 149 countries **75**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.701**



SCORE AT GLANCE

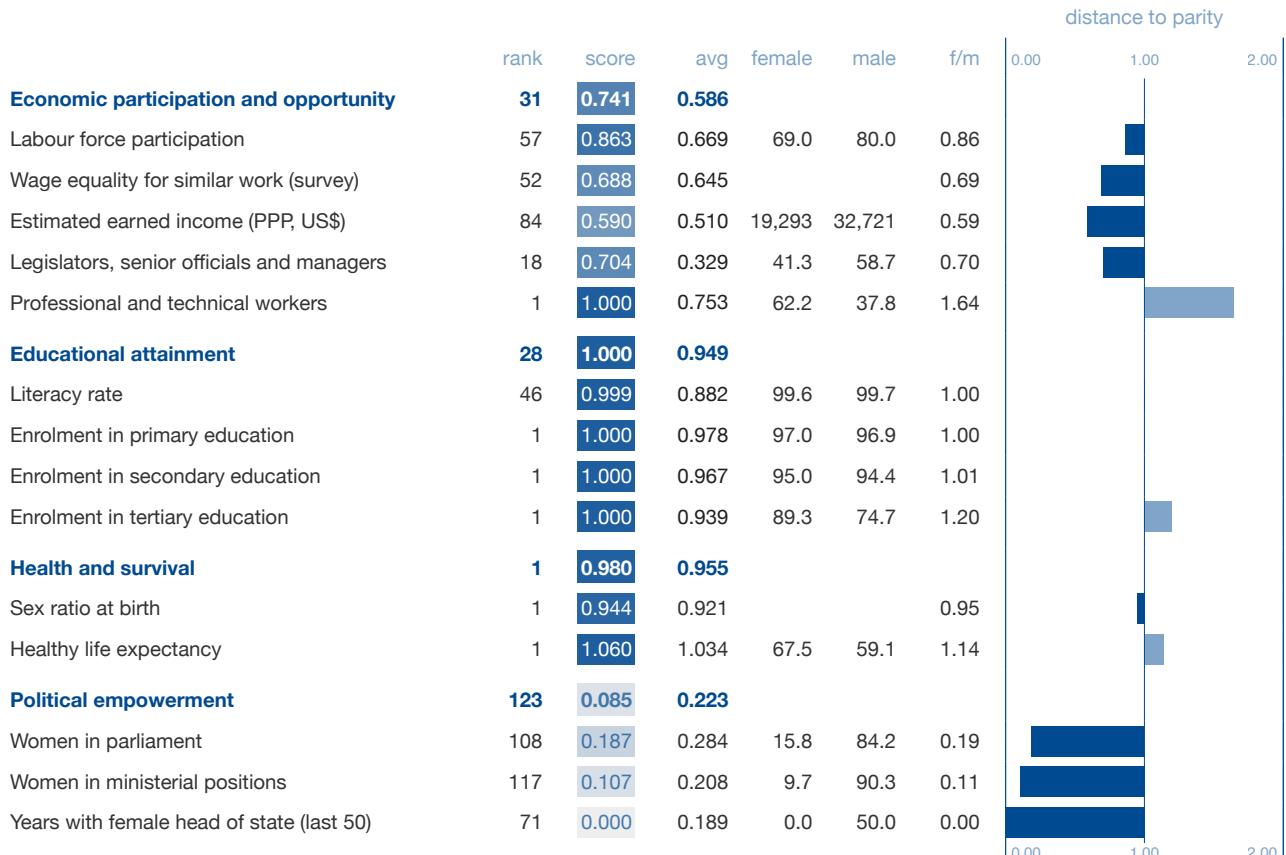


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	1,577.52
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	24,766
Total population (1,000s)	143,964.51
Population growth rate (%)	0.00
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.15
Human Capital Index score	72.16

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2018
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	22	0.696	31	0.741
Educational attainment	19	0.999	28	1.000
Health and survival	36	0.979	1	0.980
Political empowerment	108	0.034	123	0.085
rank out of	115		149	

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)			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
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	87.4	89.2	0.98
Hold an account at a financial institution	70.2	63.8	1.10	Tertiary education attainment, adults	2.1	2.0	1.02
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	33.3	26.0	1.28
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	20.4	25.9	0.79
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	73.0	74.7	0.98
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	–	–	–
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	24.4	27.0	0.90	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	–	–	–
Proportion married by age 25	42.8	22.5	1.90	Services	–	–	–
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	–	–	–
Average number of children per woman			1.75	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			15.00	Mortality, children under age 5	8.0	10.6	¹ 0.75
Potential support ratio			5	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	868.7	803.8	¹ 1.08
Total dependency ratio			45	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	14.2	46.7	¹ 0.30
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	27.2	88.1	¹ 0.31
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	8.9	35.0	¹ 0.26
				Mortality, childbirth	–	–	25
				Legislation on domestic violence			no
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			21.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			–
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			–

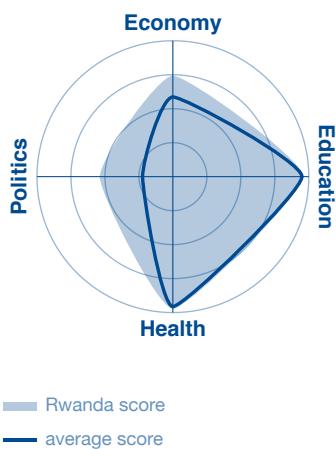
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Rwanda

rank
out of 149 countries **6**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.804**



SCORE AT GLANCE

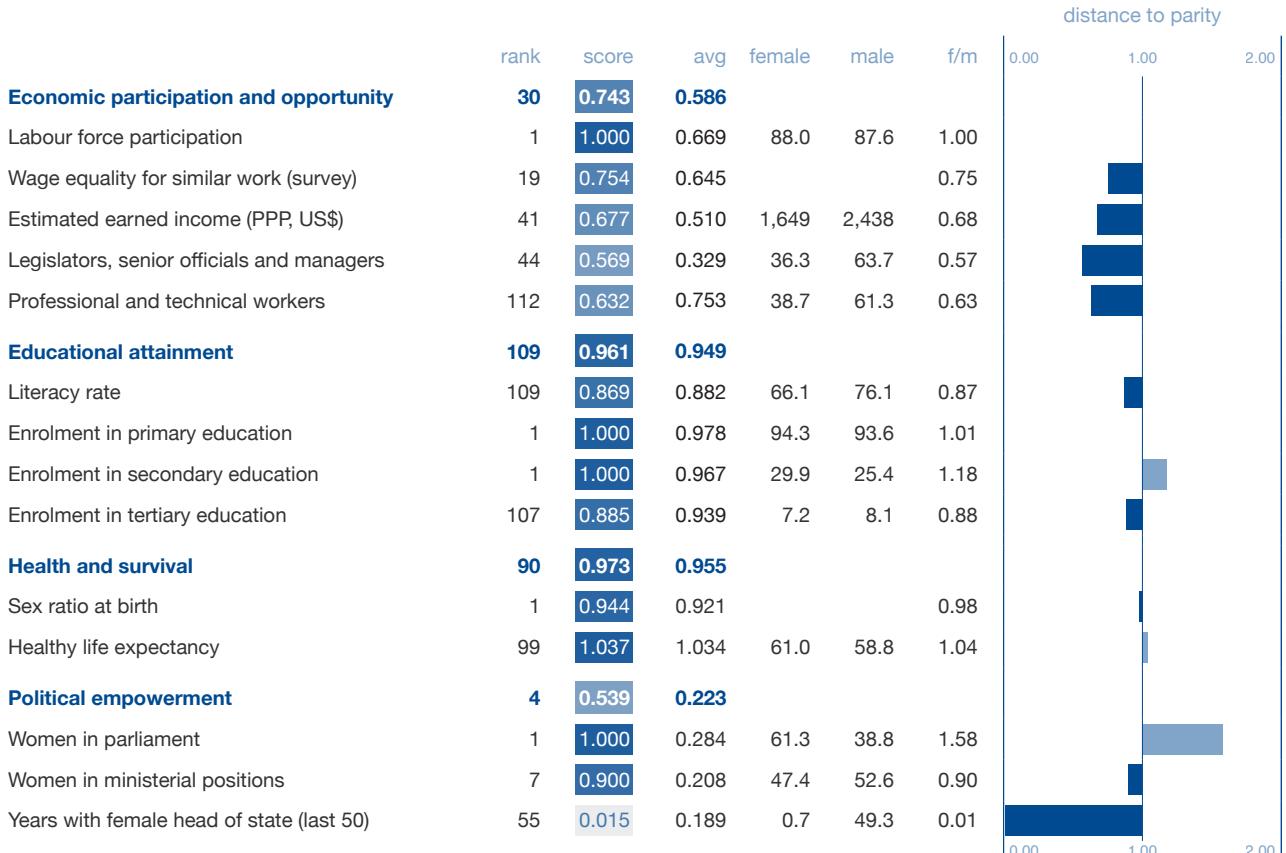


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	9.14
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	1,854
Total population (1,000s)	11,917.51
Population growth rate (%)	2.39
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.04
Human Capital Index score	61.06

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	-	-	6	0.804
Economic participation and opportunity	-	-	30	0.743
Educational attainment	-	-	109	0.961
Health and survival	-	-	90	0.973
Political empowerment	-	-	4	0.539
rank out of	115		149	

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				
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	3.9	5.9	0.66
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, adults	26.8	36.1	0.74
Law mandates equal pay			no	Primary education attainment, 25-54	80.5	82.5	0.98
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.84	Primary education attainment, 65+	23.3	55.9	0.42
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Out-of-school youth	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.75	Secondary education attainment, adults	6.4	10.7	0.60
Firms with female top managers			0.25	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	16.7	19.1	0.87
Employers	0.3	5.9	0.05	Secondary education attainment, 65+	2.1	7.5	0.29
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, adults	1.4	2.9	0.48
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	1.5	2.5	0.61
Hold an account at a financial institution	30.5	45.9	0.66	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.1	0.6	0.11
Women's access to financial services			part	PhD graduates	0.0	0.1	0.18
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.)	-	-	-	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	3.3	8.0	0.41
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Arts and Humanities	1.3	3.5	0.38
Year women received right to vote			1961	Business, Admin. and Law	3.7	5.5	0.66
Years since any women received voting rights			56	Education	11.9	19.0	0.62
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.7	7.3	0.51
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Health and Welfare	19.3	14.1	1.37
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Information and Comm. Technologies	4.5	6.2	0.72
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	2.0	3.0	0.67
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Services	4.7	2.3	2.06
Family	female	male	value	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	50.4	33.3	1.51
Average length of single life	24.6	26.6	0.92	Health	female	male	value
Proportion married by age 25	41.2	20.2	2.04	Mortality, children under age 5	6.4	7.8	¹ 0.82
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	13.5	18.1	¹ 0.75
Average number of children per woman			3.89	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	5.6	8.1	¹ 0.69
Women's unmet demand for family planning			21.00	Mortality, accidental injuries	2.3	6.8	¹ 0.33
Potential support ratio			20	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.3	1.3	¹ 0.19
Total dependency ratio			77	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 290
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			56.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			90.70
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			43.90

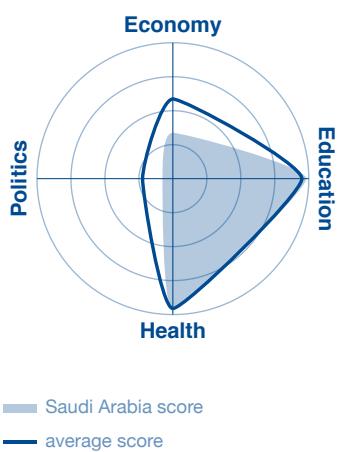
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Saudi Arabia

rank
out of 149 countries **141**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.590**



SCORE AT GLANCE

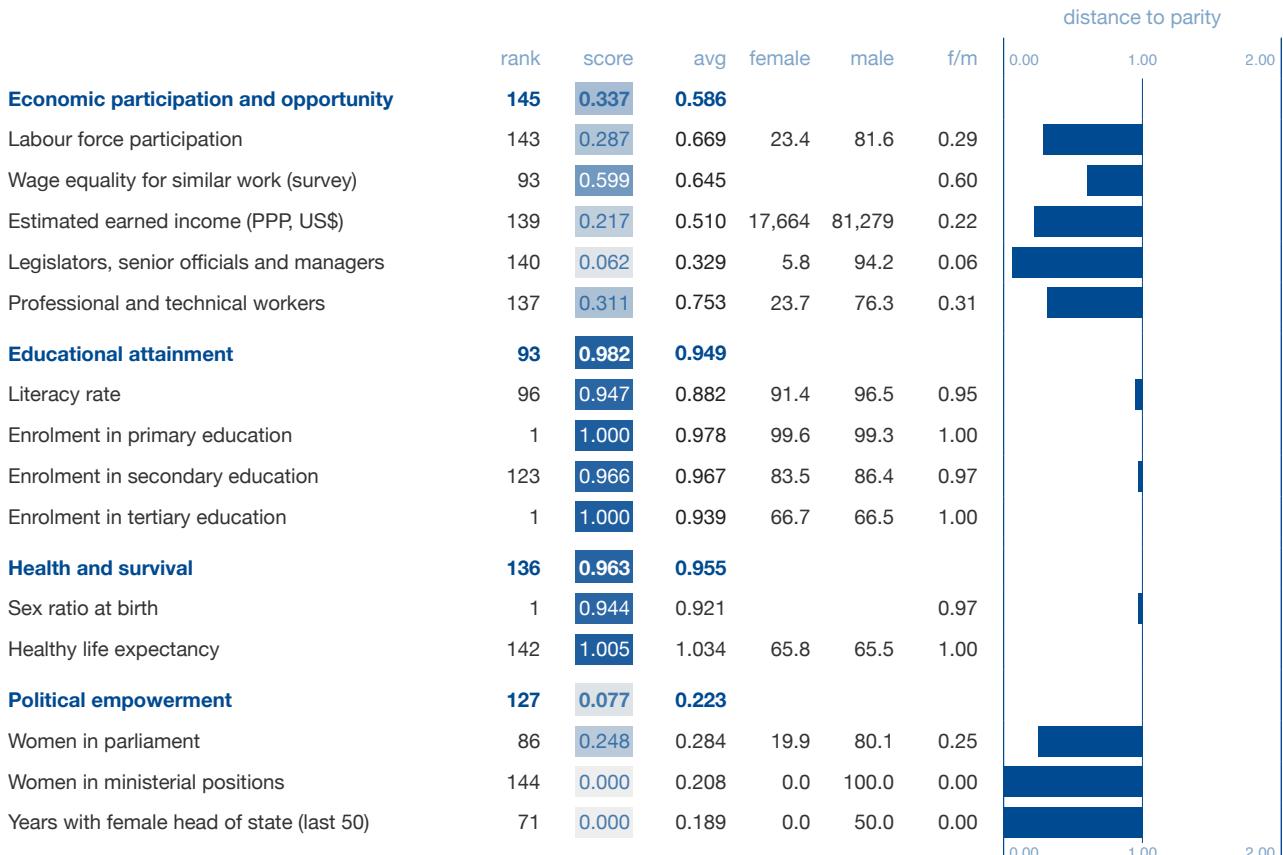


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	683.83
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	49,045
Total population (1,000s)	32,275.69
Population growth rate (%)	1.94
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.76
Human Capital Index score	58.52

	rank	score	2006	2018
			rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	114	0.524	141	0.590
Economic participation and opportunity	115	0.240	145	0.337
Educational attainment	93	0.880	93	0.982
Health and survival	54	0.977	136	0.963
Political empowerment	115	0.000	127	0.077
rank out of	115		149	

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	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				
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	1.5	3.0	0.51
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.54	Primary education attainment, adults	74.5	85.6	0.87
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	87.2	94.4	0.92
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Primary education attainment, 65+	18.1	66.4	0.27
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	10.7	10.0	1.06
Employers	0.2	0.0	8.01	Secondary education attainment, adults	45.7	50.9	0.90
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	64.8	69.7	0.93
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	5.6	31.5	0.18
Hold an account at a financial institution	61.1	75.3	0.81	Tertiary education attainment, adults	0.9	2.1	0.41
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	17.3	16.0	1.08
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	1.7	12.5	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	60.2	76.8	0.78
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	6.0	6.5	0.92				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			-	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.1	0.3	0.39
Years since any women received voting rights			-	Arts and Humanities	31.7	18.0	1.77
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	15.0	25.9	0.58
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Education	17.8	12.2	1.46
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	0.7	15.9	0.04
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Health and Welfare	6.1	5.2	1.16
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Information and Comm. Technologies	5.8	8.4	0.68
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	11.7	5.3	2.21
Average length of single life	24.9	28.0	0.89	Services	1.6	1.2	1.33
Proportion married by age 25	39.8	12.6	3.16	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	8.9	7.5	1.18
Mean age of women at birth of first child			32				
Average number of children per woman			2.53	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, children under age 5	4.1	4.9	¹ 0.85
Potential support ratio			23	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	35.1	41.0	¹ 0.86
Total dependency ratio			40	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.7	1.2	¹ 0.63
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, accidental injuries	3.0	11.1	¹ 0.27
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.6	2.5	¹ 0.23
				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			98.00
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

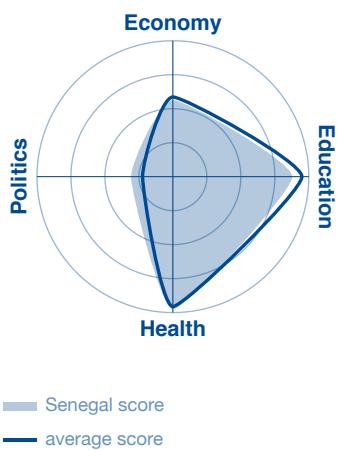
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Senegal

rank
out of 149 countries **94**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.682**



SCORE AT GLANCE

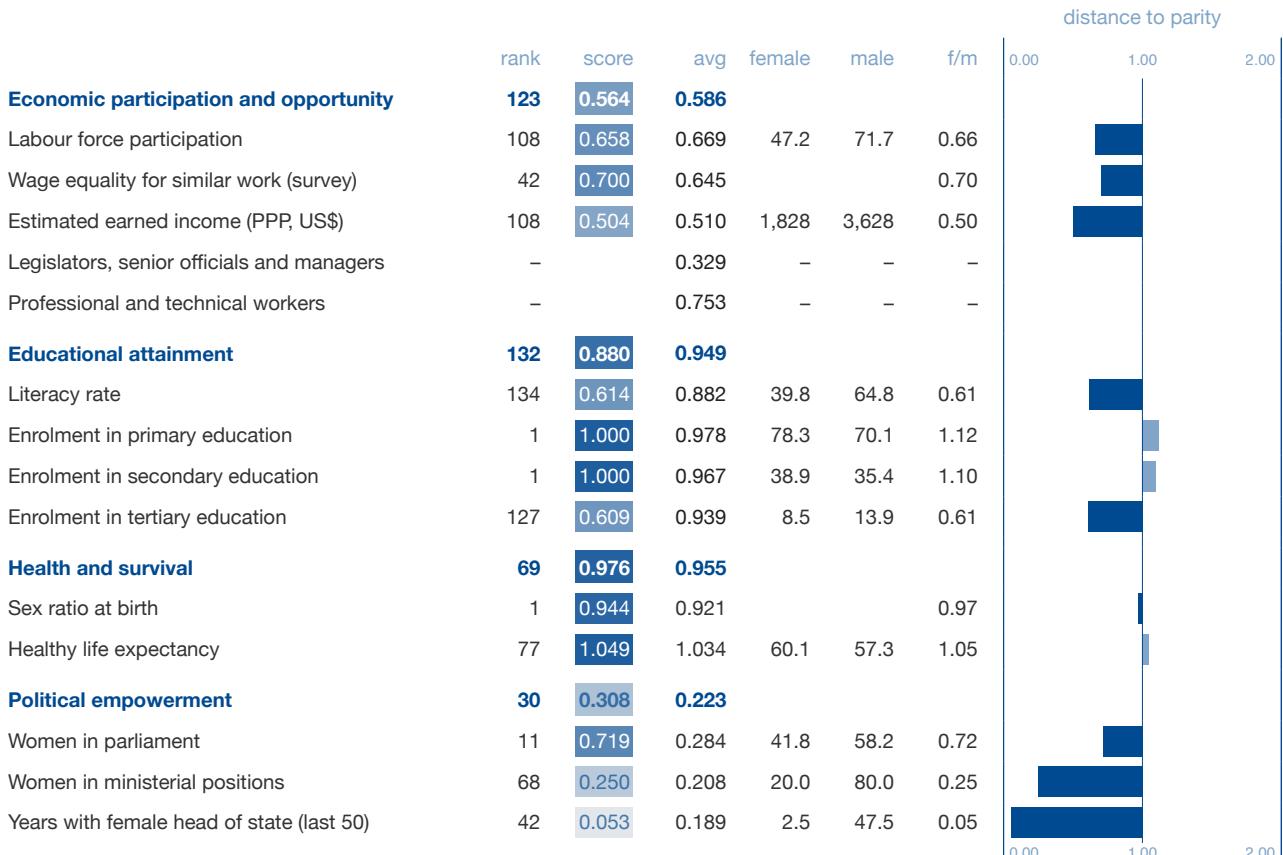


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	16.37
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	2,471
Total population (1,000s)	15,411.61
Population growth rate (%)	2.79
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.04
Human Capital Index score	43.33

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2018
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	94	0.682
Educational attainment	—	—	123	0.564
Health and survival	—	—	132	0.880
Political empowerment	—	—	69	0.976
rank out of	115		149	

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				
Average number of children per woman			4.77	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			30.00	Mortality, children under age 5	11.9	15.1	¹ 0.79
Potential support ratio			18	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	19.5	17.7	¹ 1.10
Total dependency ratio			85	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	9.2	11.4	¹ 0.80
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, accidental injuries	3.1	5.8	¹ 0.53
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.5	1.6	¹ 0.29
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 315
				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			48.10

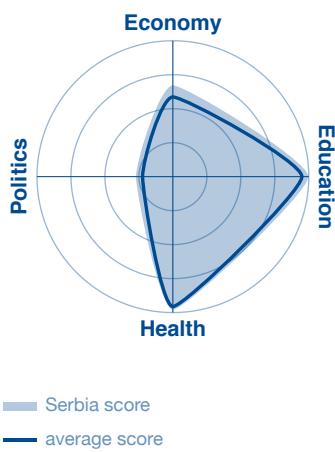
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Serbia

rank
out of 149 countries **38**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.730**



SCORE AT GLANCE

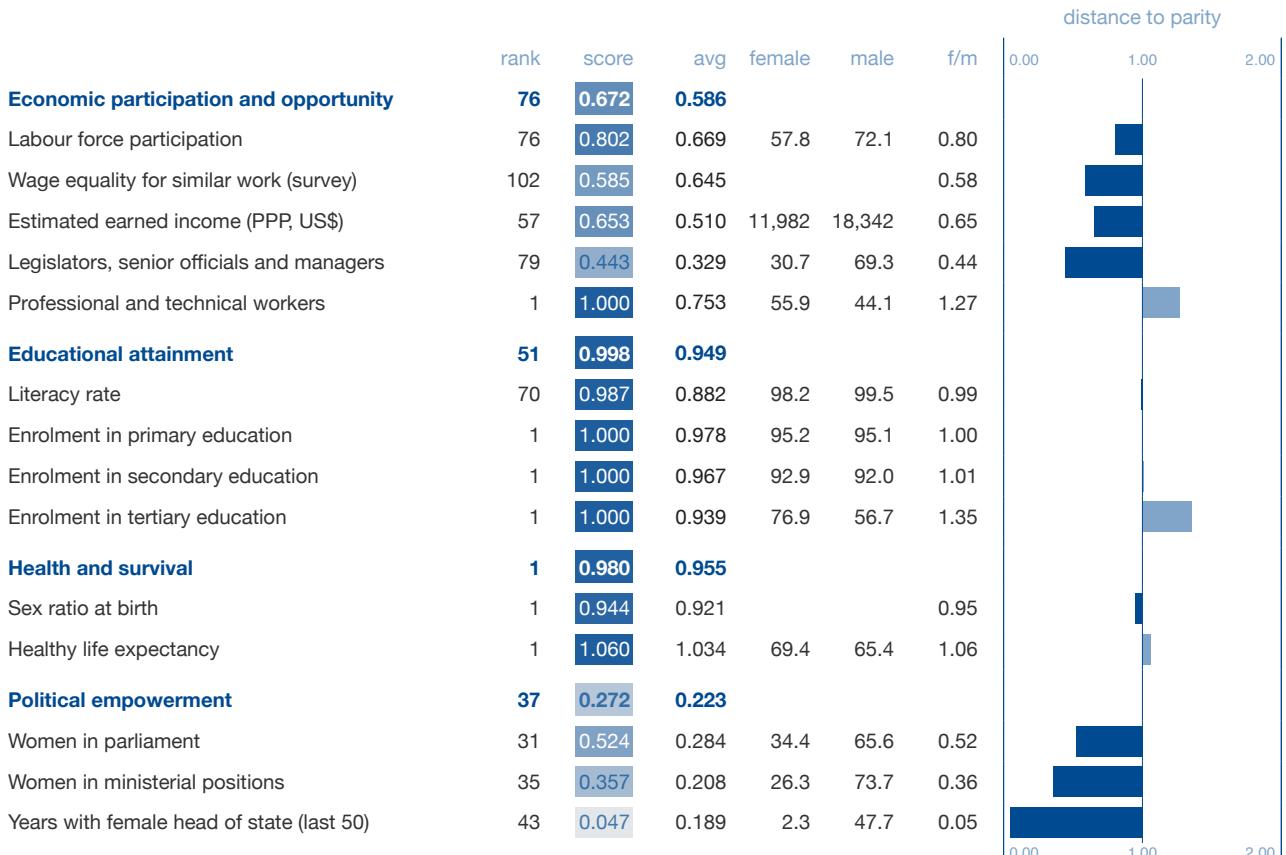


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	41.43
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	14,049
Total population (1,000s)	8,820.08
Population growth rate (%)	-0.33
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.05
Human Capital Index score	62.50

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2018
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	38	0.730
Educational attainment	—	—	76	0.672
Health and survival	—	—	51	0.998
Political empowerment	—	—	1	0.980
rank out of	115		149	

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
				Mortality, childbirth			1 17
				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			99.90
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			93.90

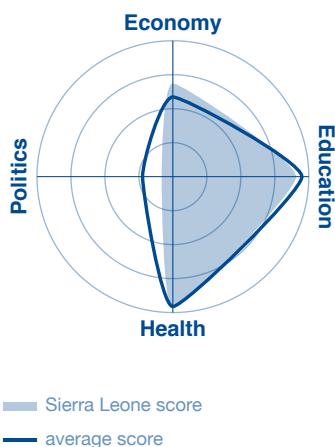
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Sierra Leone

rank
out of 149 countries **114**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.661**



SCORE AT GLANCE

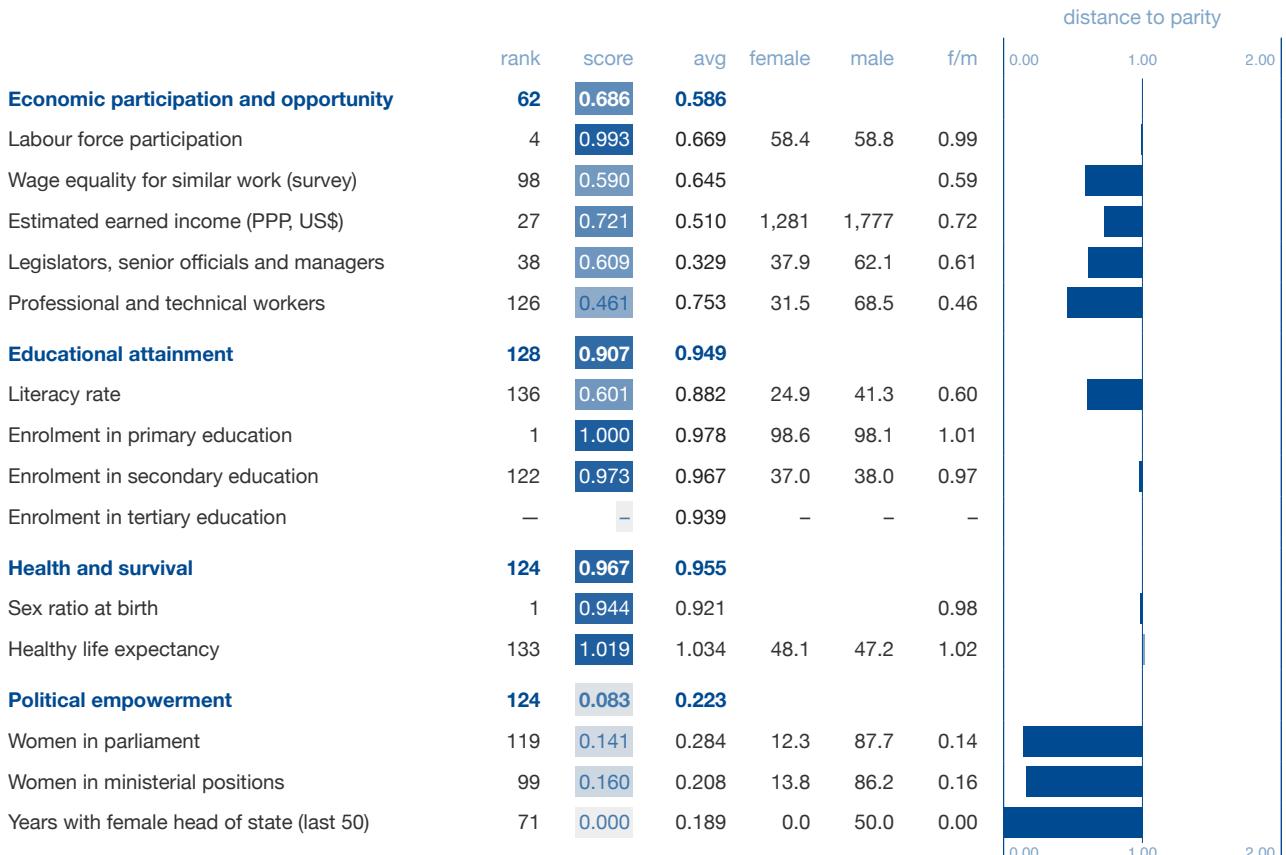


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	3.77
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	1,390
Total population (1,000s)	7,396.19
Population growth rate (%)	2.14
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human Capital Index score	-

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	-	-	114	0.661
Economic participation and opportunity	-	-	62	0.686
Educational attainment	-	-	128	0.907
Health and survival	-	-	124	0.967
Political empowerment	-	-	124	0.083
rank out of	115		149	

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	-	-	-	Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave	-	-	-
Discouraged job seekers	43.6	56.4	0.77	Provider of parental leave benefits			-
Workers in informal employment	-	-	-	Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits	-	-	-
High-skilled share of labour force	1.7	3.2	0.54	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Workers employed part-time	23.0	18.8	1.22	Government provides child allowance			no
Contributing family workers	6.4	6.6	0.97				
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	0.7	0.6	1.21
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.51	Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.09	Primary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			0.08	Out-of-school youth	-	-	-
Employers	2.9	6.6	0.43	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
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	11.1	17.5	0.63	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			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.)	-	-	-				
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	5.9	4.2	1.40
Number of female heads of state to date	0.0		-	Arts and Humanities	15.7	15.7	1.01
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	14.3	85.7	0.17	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Average length of single life	21.8	26.8	0.81	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	62.3	20.2	3.08	Services	-	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child	28.7		-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Average number of children per woman			4.46				
Women's unmet demand for family planning			27.00	Health	female	male	value
Potential support ratio			22	Mortality, children under age 5	14.5	16.3	¹ 0.89
Total dependency ratio			82	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	15.3	12.4	¹ 1.23
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	14.5	16.7	¹ 0.87
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	2.5	4.6	¹ 0.55
				Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.5	1.3	¹ 0.39
				Mortality, childbirth			-
				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			59.70
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			76.00

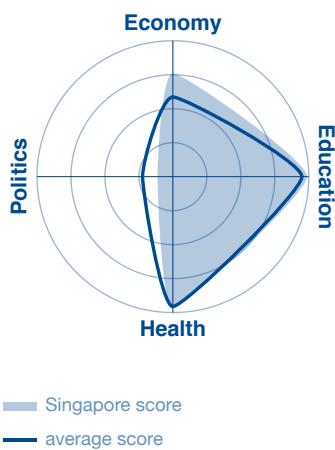
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Singapore

rank
out of 149 countries **67**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.707**



SCORE AT GLANCE

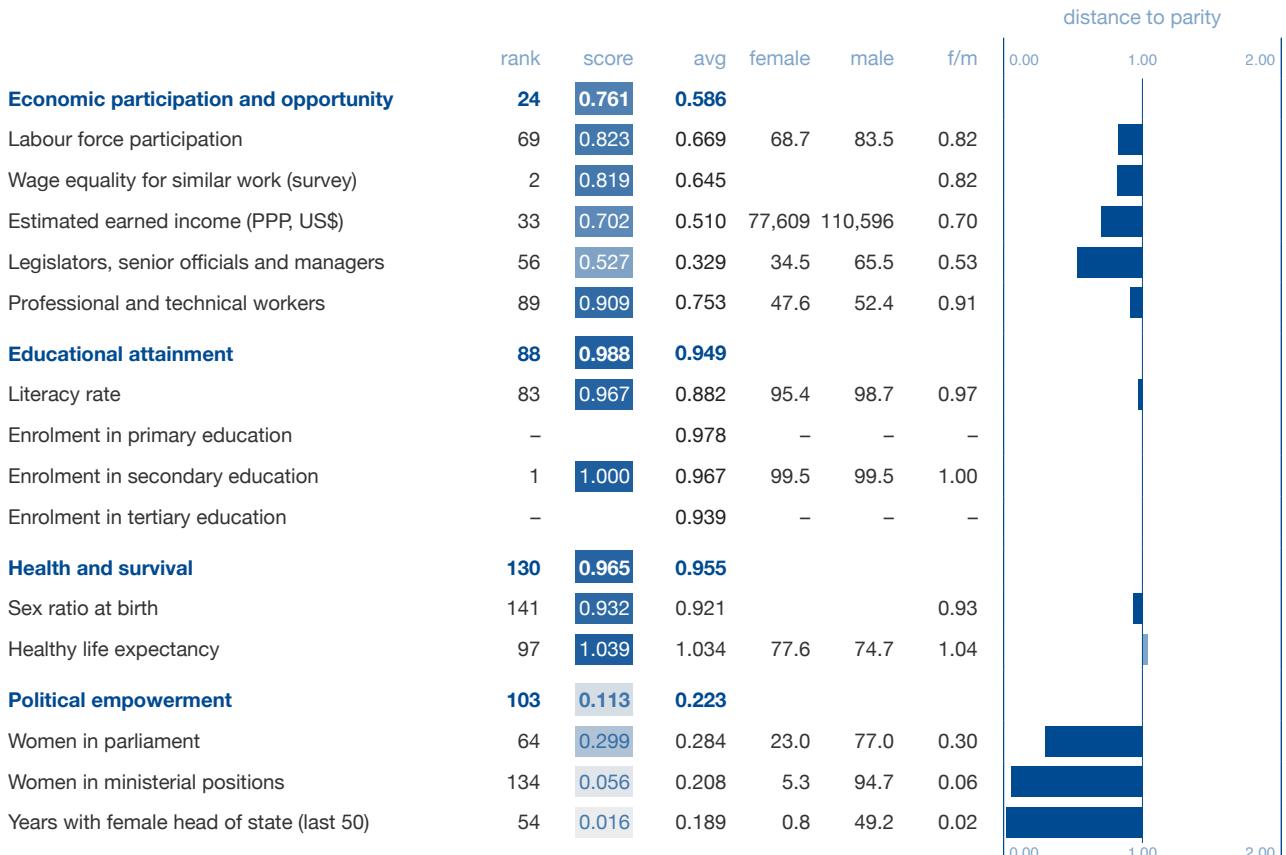


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	323.91
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	85,535
Total population (1,000s)	5,622.46
Population growth rate (%)	1.49
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human Capital Index score	73.28

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	65	0.655	67	0.707
Economic participation and opportunity	45	0.646	24	0.761
Educational attainment	86	0.931	88	0.988
Health and survival	107	0.960	130	0.965
Political empowerment	75	0.083	103	0.113
rank out of	115		149	

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				
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	0.1	0.0	4.11
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Arts and Humanities	12.3	6.5	1.89
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Business, Admin. and Law	37.5	29.9	1.25
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	3.7	1.3	2.99
Voluntary political party quotas			–	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	14.6	36.4	0.40
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Health and Welfare	9.7	3.7	2.61
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	6.1	11.0	0.55
Average length of single life	27.9	30.4	0.92	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	6.8	5.2	1.31
Proportion married by age 25	8.2	2.4	3.47	Services	1.5	–	–
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	7.7	4.2	1.82
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
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 10
				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			–

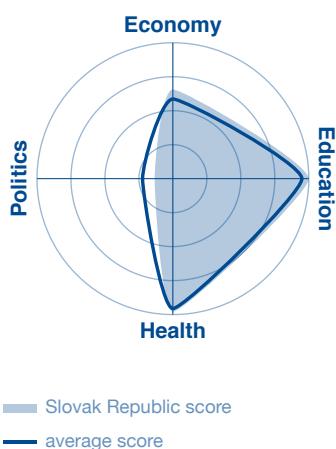
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Slovak Republic

rank
out of 149 countries **83**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.693**



SCORE AT GLANCE

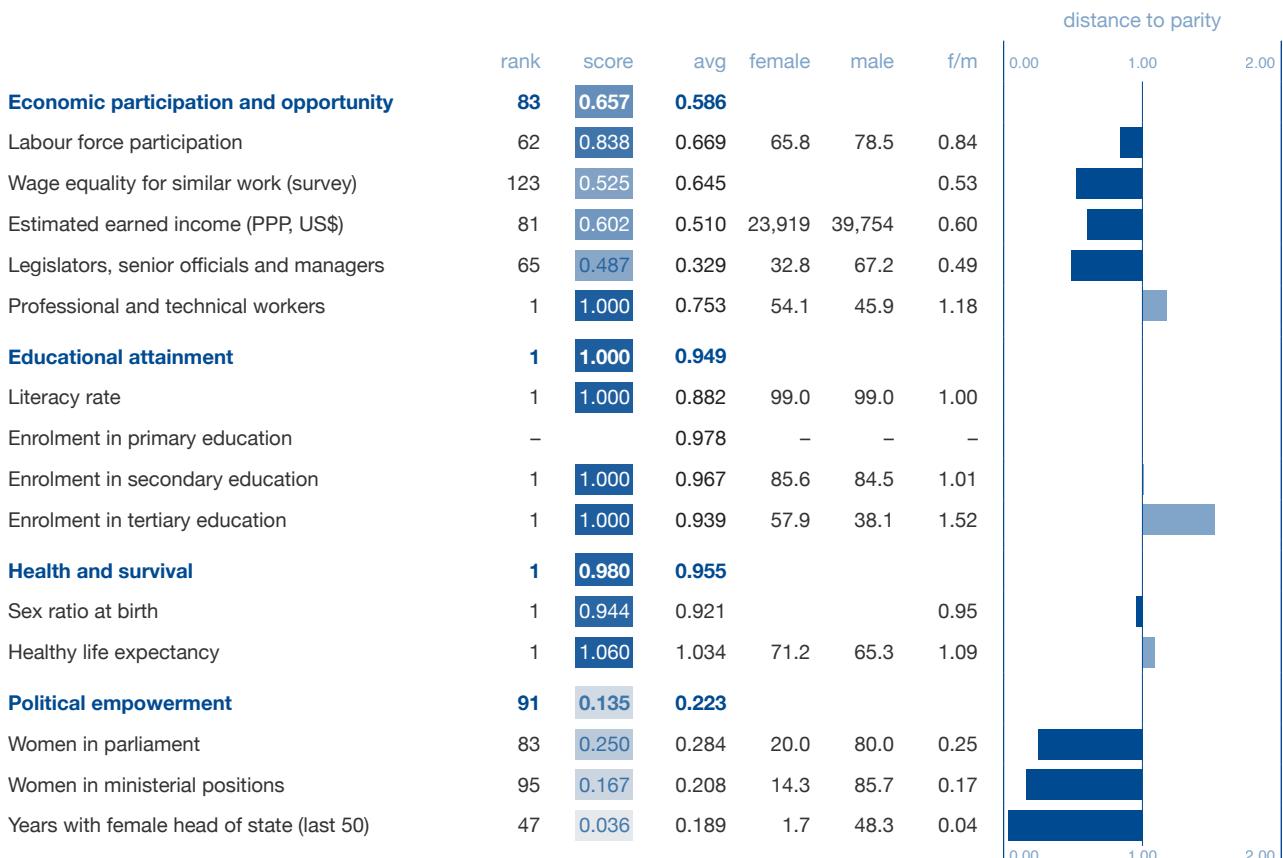


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	95.77
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	30,155
Total population (1,000s)	5,444.22
Population growth rate (%)	0.05
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.06
Human Capital Index score	67.14

	2006	2018	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	50	0.676	83	0.693		
Economic participation and opportunity	43	0.650	83	0.657		
Educational attainment	34	0.995	1	1.000		
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980		
Political empowerment	77	0.077	91	0.135		
rank out of	115		149			

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	Secondary education attainment, adults	82.6	91.1	0.91
Employers	1.9	0.1	37.89	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	–	–	–
R&D personnel	42.2	57.8	0.73	Secondary education attainment, 65+	–	–	–
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment, adults	19.8	18.0	1.10
Hold an account at a financial institution	80.0	74.3	1.08	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	0.6	0.7	0.96
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	76.9	78.4	0.98
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes				
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
				Mortality, childbirth			1 –
				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			–
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			–

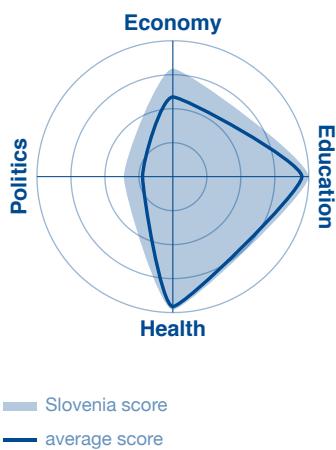
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Slovenia

rank 11
out of 149 countries
score 0.784
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity



SCORE AT GLANCE

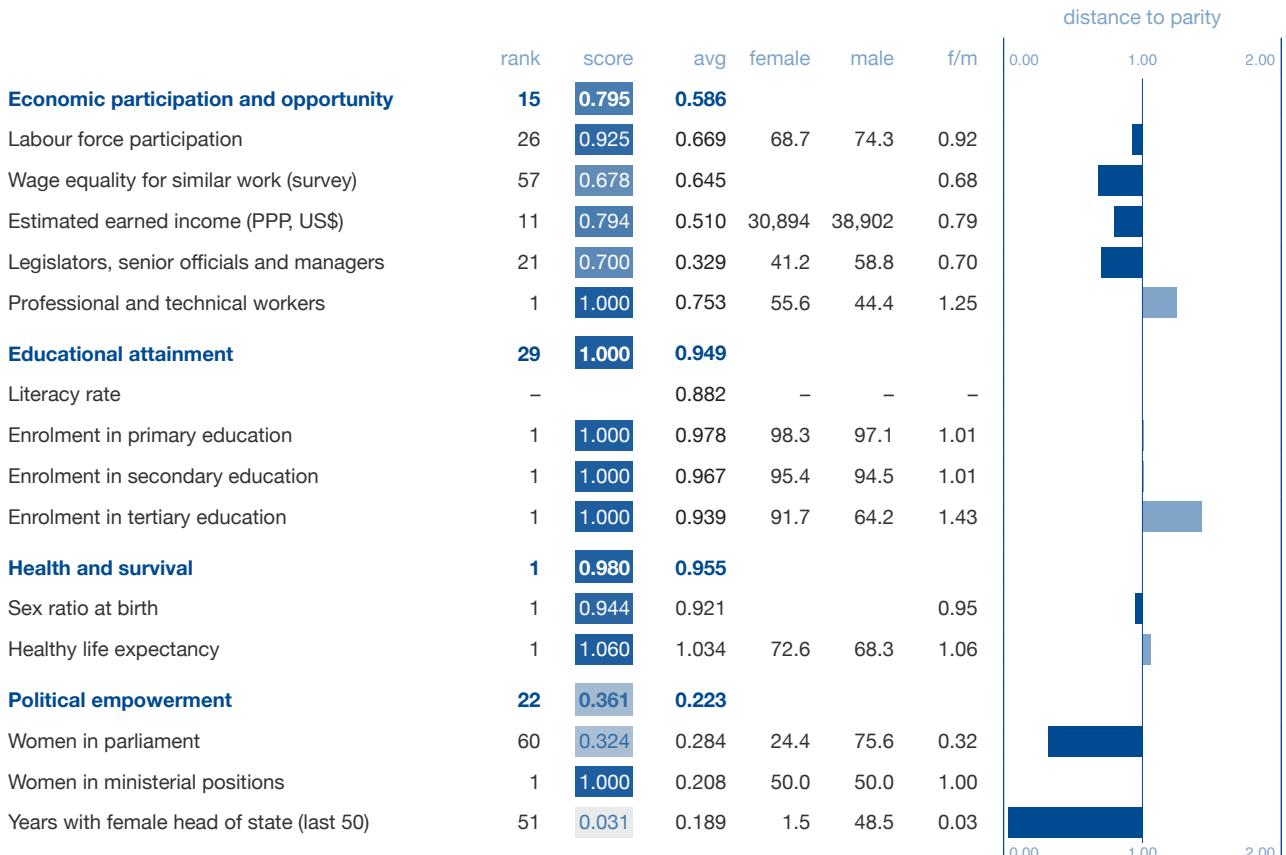


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	48.77
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	31,401
Total population (1,000s)	2,077.86
Population growth rate (%)	0.08
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	73.33

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	51	0.675	11	0.784
Economic participation and opportunity	34	0.667	15	0.795
Educational attainment	22	0.999	29	1.000
Health and survival	71	0.973	1	0.980
Political empowerment	88	0.060	22	0.361
rank out of	115		149	

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
				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			99.80
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

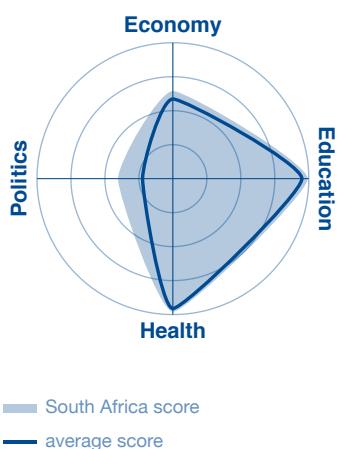
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

South Africa

rank
out of 149 countries **19**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.755**



SCORE AT GLANCE

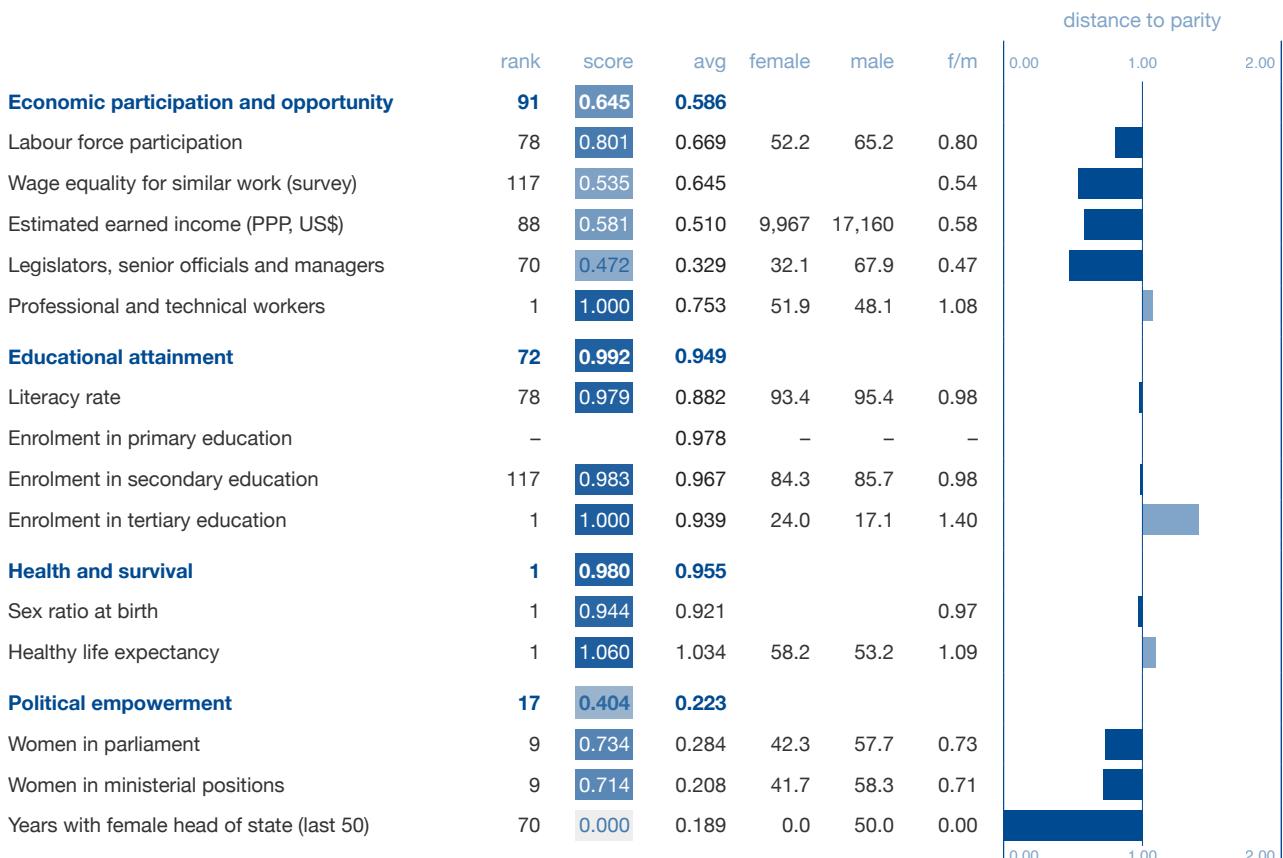


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	349.42
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	12,295
Total population (1,000s)	56,015.47
Population growth rate (%)	1.22
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.04
Human Capital Index score	58.09

	2006	2018	
	rank	score	rank
Global Gender Gap score	18	0.713	19
Economic participation and opportunity	79	0.556	91
Educational attainment	42	0.993	72
Health and survival	59	0.976	1
Political empowerment	8	0.326	17
rank out of	115		149

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	33.1	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				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	56.1	25.9	2.17				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Out-of-school children	6.0	16.8	0.36
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.58	Primary education attainment, adults	80.9	84.0	0.96
Boards of publicly traded companies	19.0	81.0	0.23	Primary education attainment, 25-54	93.2	94.2	0.99
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.29	Primary education attainment, 65+	66.6	73.2	0.91
Firms with female top managers			-	Out-of-school youth	23.3	26.4	0.88
Employers	2.6	0.3	8.71	Secondary education attainment, adults	62.8	66.6	0.94
R&D personnel	43.4	56.6	0.77	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	65.6	63.1	1.04
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	25.5	31.8	0.80
Hold an account at a financial institution	68.8	68.8	1.00	Tertiary education attainment, adults	5.7	6.5	0.89
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	14.9	12.6	1.18
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	6.1	9.0	0.67
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.)	2.7	3.5	0.77				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1930	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			87	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.7	2.4	0.69
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Arts and Humanities	5.3	4.7	1.13
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	30.3	34.7	0.87
Election list quotas for women, local			50	Education	23.3	11.8	1.98
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	4.4	15.2	0.29
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	8.1	4.1	1.96
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.2	5.2	0.43
Average length of single life	28.0	31.2	0.90	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	6.7	8.6	0.79
Proportion married by age 25	22.1	9.9	2.23	Services	0.6	0.2	2.78
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	17.4	12.9	1.35
Average number of children per woman			2.46	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			17.00	Mortality, children under age 5	18.3	23.4	¹ 0.78
Potential support ratio			13	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	133.0	126.0	¹ 1.06
Total dependency ratio			52	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	87.4	95.9	¹ 0.91
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	6.0	16.4	¹ 0.37
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	3.9	16.2	¹ 0.24
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 138
				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			94.30
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			87.10

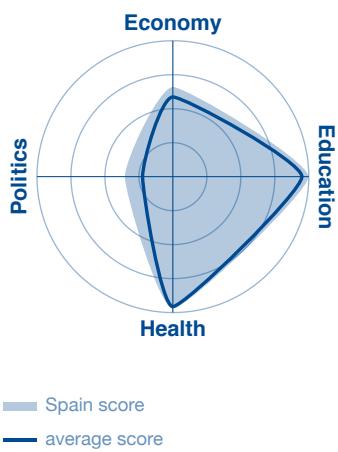
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Spain

rank
out of 149 countries **29**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.746**



SCORE AT GLANCE

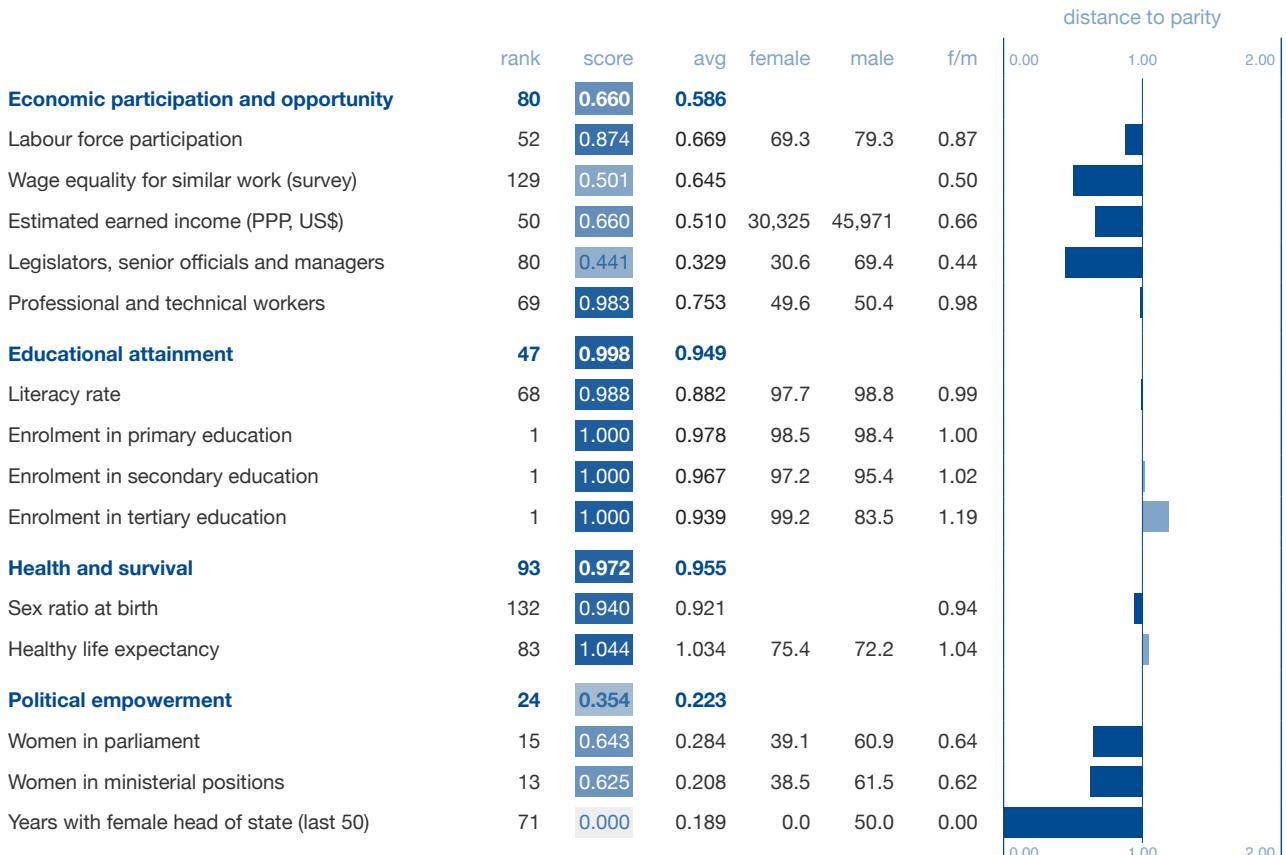


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	1,311.32
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	34,272
Total population (1,000s)	46,347.58
Population growth rate (%)	0.05
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.04
Human Capital Index score	65.60

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	11	0.732	29	0.746
Economic participation and opportunity	85	0.539	80	0.660
Educational attainment	38	0.994	47	0.998
Health and survival	71	0.973	93	0.972
Political empowerment	5	0.421	24	0.354
rank out of	115		149	

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	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				
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	0.8	1.5	0.53
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	9.4	8.1	1.17
Election list quotas for women, national			40	Business, Admin. and Law	20.0	18.3	1.09
Election list quotas for women, local			40	Education	22.9	8.0	2.87
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	7.5	27.4	0.27
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	19.2	8.8	2.19
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.0	7.6	0.14
Average length of single life	27.7	30.3	0.91	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.9	5.3	0.93
Proportion married by age 25	16.8	7.7	2.17	Services	5.1	8.6	0.60
Mean age of women at birth of first child			32	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	8.1	5.6	1.46
Average number of children per woman			1.36	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			12.00	Mortality, children under age 5	0.7	0.9	1 0.81
Potential support ratio			3	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	180.5	182.1	1 0.99
Total dependency ratio			51	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	2.6	2.7	1 0.96
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	4.5	5.3	1 0.84
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.1	3.2	1 0.34
				Mortality, childbirth	-	-	1 5
				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			-

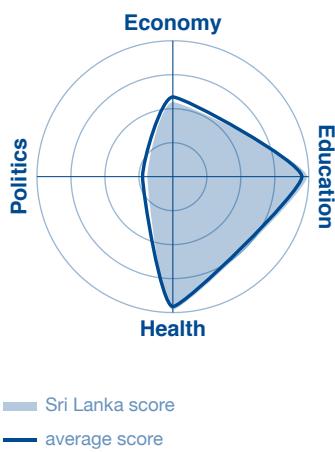
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Sri Lanka

rank
out of 149 countries **100**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.676**



SCORE AT GLANCE

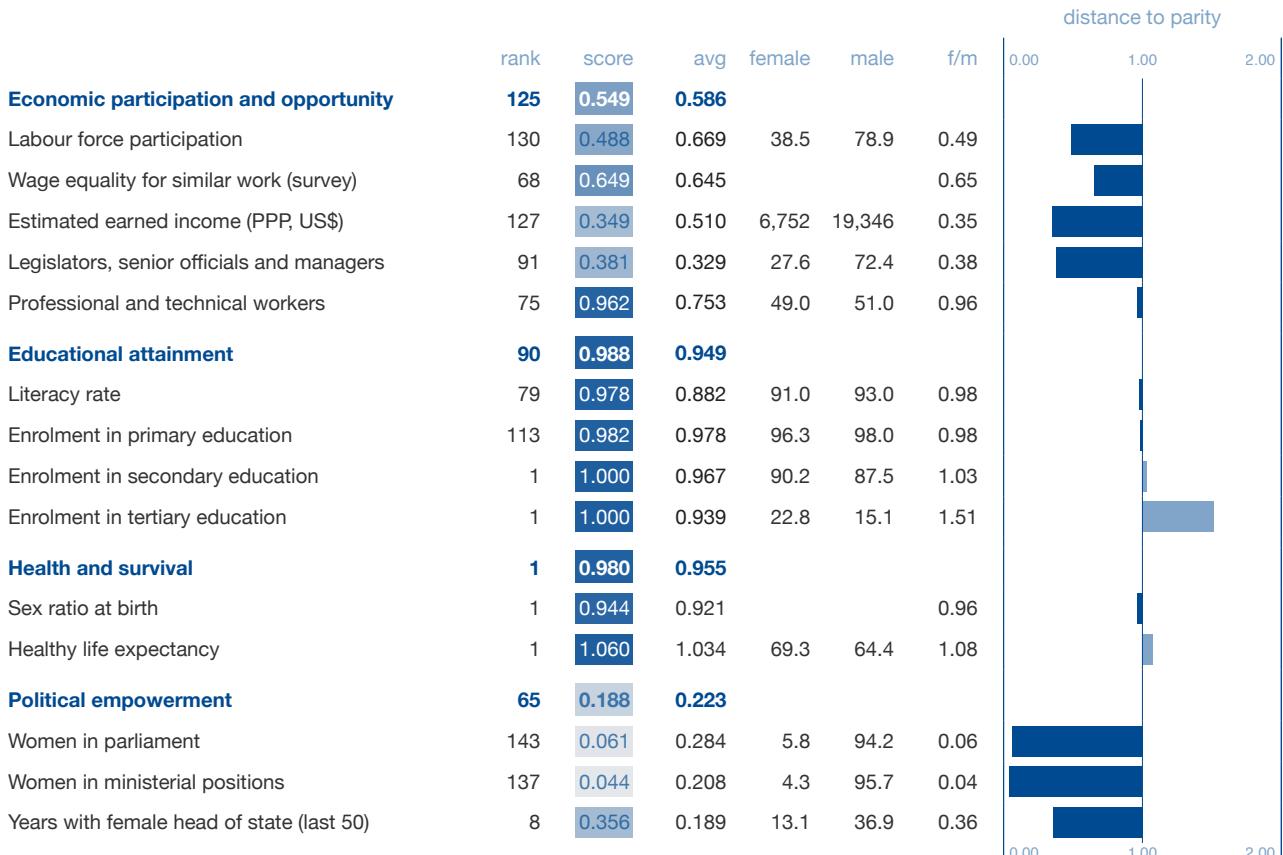


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	87.17
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	11,669
Total population (1,000s)	20,798.49
Population growth rate (%)	0.36
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.08
Human Capital Index score	61.19

	rank	2006	2018	
		score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	13	0.720	100	0.676
Economic participation and opportunity	84	0.545	125	0.549
Educational attainment	52	0.990	90	0.988
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	7	0.365	65	0.188
rank out of	115		149	

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	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	Education and Skills			
Work, minutes per day	-	-	-	Out-of-school children	3.6	1.8	1.98
Proportion of unpaid work per day	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, adults	83.4	88.4	0.94
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	96.6	97.4	0.99
				Primary education attainment, 65+	84.4	94.1	0.90
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth	17.9	23.0	0.78
Law mandates equal pay			no	Secondary education attainment, adults	55.6	56.6	0.98
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.61	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	79.5	75.4	1.05
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	41.0	47.8	0.86
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.35	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			0.10	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	25.8	19.4	1.33
Employers	1.0	2.9	0.35	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	6.9	10.2	0.68
R&D personnel	32.6	67.4	0.48	PhD graduates	-	-	-
				Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Hold an account at a financial institution	83.1	82.2	1.01	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			yes	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			no	Education	-	-	-
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			part	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	18.6	22.0	0.84	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
				Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Year women received right to vote			1931	Services	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			86	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			2				
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Health	female	male	value
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Mortality, children under age 5	1.4	1.7	¹ 0.79
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	53.6	59.5	¹ 0.90
Seats held in upper house	11.7	88.3	0.13	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.7	2.5	¹ 0.68
				Mortality, accidental injuries	3.0	7.0	¹ 0.43
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.5	6.4	¹ 0.24
Average length of single life	23.8	27.6	0.86	Mortality, childbirth			¹ 30
Proportion married by age 25	42.4	17.9	2.37	Legislation on domestic violence			yes
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			-
Average number of children per woman			2.05	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Women's unmet demand for family planning			7.00	Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.60
Potential support ratio			7	Antenatal care, at least four visits			92.50
Total dependency ratio			51				
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no				
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no				

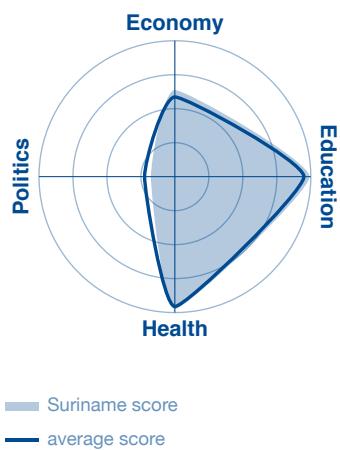
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Suriname

rank
out of 149 countries **79**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.695**



SCORE AT GLANCE

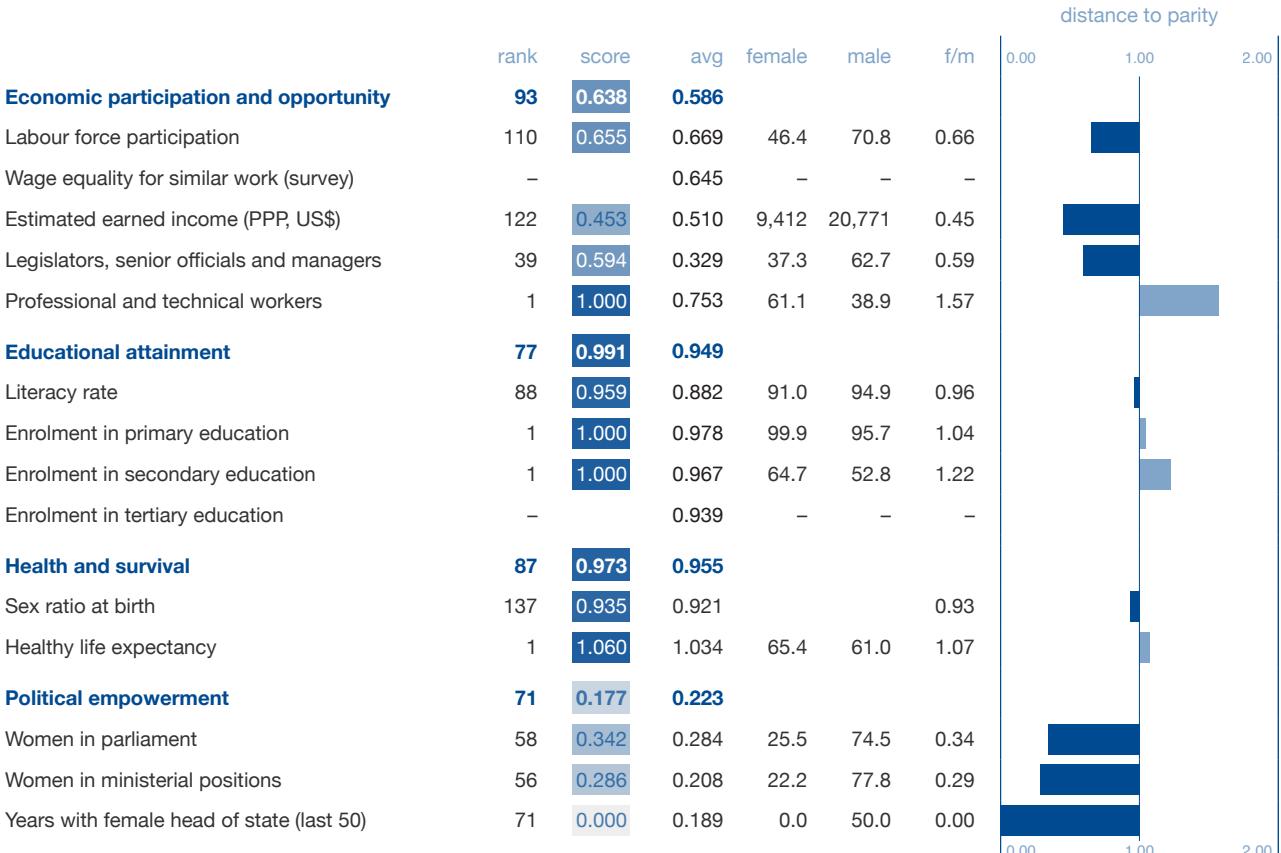


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	3.32
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	13,767
Total population (1,000s)	558.37
Population growth rate (%)	0.88
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	-

	rank	2006 score	rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	-	-	79	0.695
Economic participation and opportunity	-	-	93	0.638
Educational attainment	-	-	77	0.991
Health and survival	-	-	87	0.973
Political empowerment	-	-	71	0.177
rank out of	115		149	

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				
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	1.2	1.0	1.23
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	3.9	1.5	2.58
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	36.4	27.8	1.31
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	36.6	40.1	0.91
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	7.0	18.6	0.38
Seats held in upper house	10.4	89.6	0.12	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Average length of single life	29.3	32.8	0.89	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	9.0	7.3	1.23
Proportion married by age 25	14.7	5.1	2.90	Services	-	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	2.5	1.2	2.02
Average number of children per woman			2.37	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.1	1 0.73
Potential support ratio			10	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	1.4	1.5	1 0.91
Total dependency ratio			50	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	0.1	1 0.87
Parity of parental rights in marriage			-	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.1	0.2	1 0.40
Parity of parental rights after divorce			-	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.2	1 0.29
				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)

Sweden

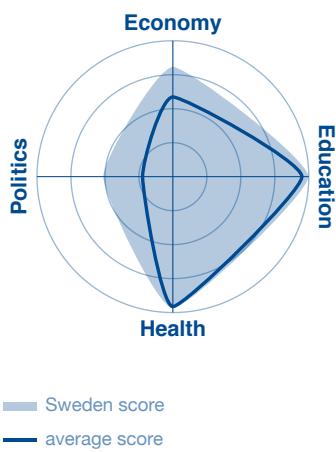
rank
out of 149 countries

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arity
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0.822



SCORE AT GLANCE

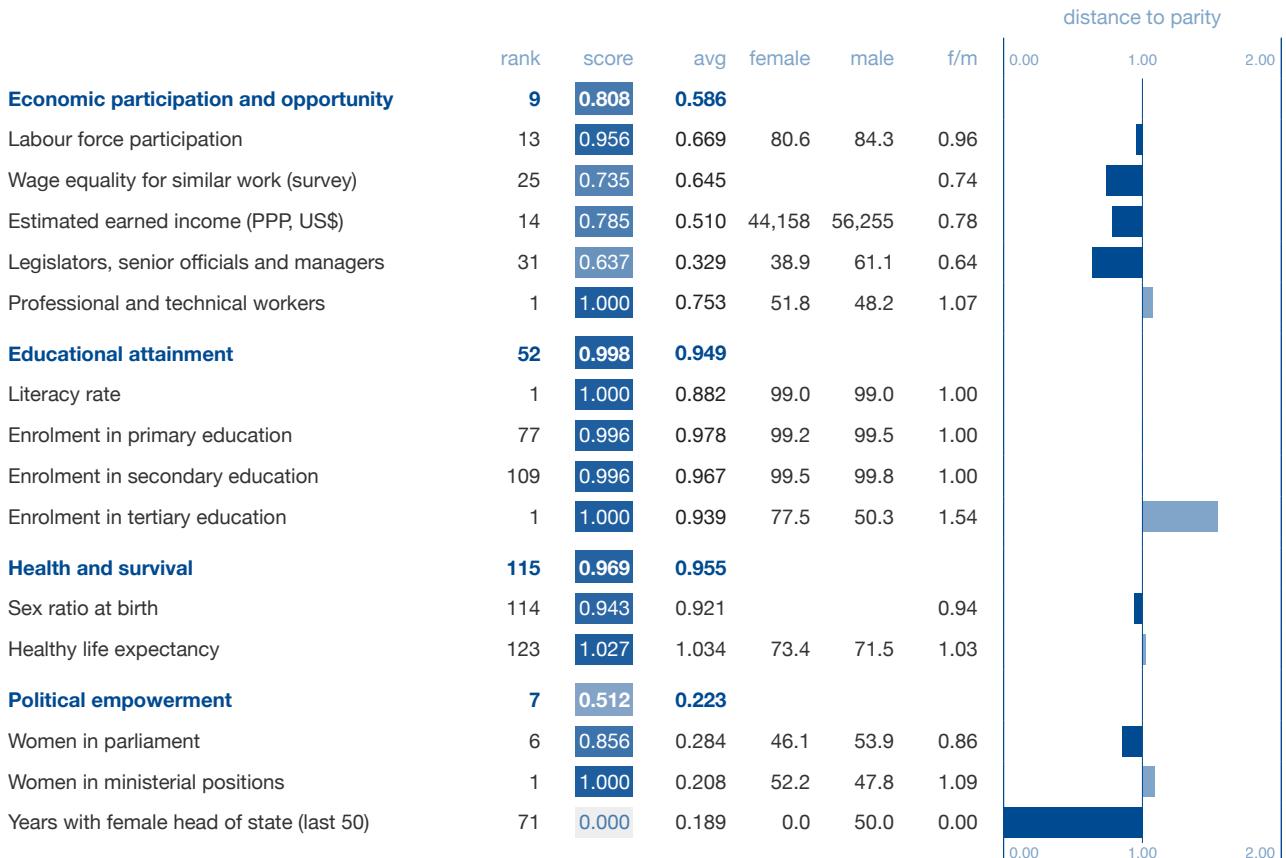


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	538.04
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	46,949
Total population (1,000s)	9,837.53
Population growth rate (%)	0.73
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human Capital Index score	73.95

		2006	2018
	rank	score	rank
Global Gender Gap score	1	0.813	3
Economic participation and opportunity	9	0.731	9
Educational attainment	23	0.999	52
Health and survival	70	0.973	115
Political empowerment	1	0.550	7
rank out of	115		149

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)			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				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	43.5	32.4	1.34				
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Education and Skills	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school children	0.3	0.4	0.82
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.82	Primary education attainment, adults	100.0	100.0	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	36.0	64.0	0.56	Primary education attainment, 25-54	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			1.11	Primary education attainment, 65+	100.0	100.0	1.00
Firms with female top managers			0.14	Out-of-school youth	2.9	1.4	2.01
Employers	1.7	0.2	7.04	Secondary education attainment, adults	74.3	75.8	0.98
R&D personnel	28.4	71.6	0.40	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	98.5	99.3	0.99
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	73.9	71.7	1.03
Hold an account at a financial institution	99.8	99.7	1.00	Tertiary education attainment, adults	26.3	19.6	1.34
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	32.6	23.3	1.40
Inheritance rights for daughters			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	22.5	19.6	1.15
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.9	1.5	0.60
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	91.1	90.1	1.01
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	29.2	33.6	0.87				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1919	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			98	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.0	0.9	1.08
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	5.9	6.3	0.92
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Business, Admin. and Law	16.2	16.4	0.99
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	17.5	6.2	2.82
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	8.7	33.4	0.26
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Health and Welfare	30.1	11.1	2.72
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.4	6.6	0.21
Average length of single life	31.0	33.1	0.94	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	3.4	5.6	0.61
Proportion married by age 25	6.4	2.2	2.93	Services	1.9	2.4	0.76
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	13.2	10.9	1.21
Average number of children per woman			1.91	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			3	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	41.8	38.4	¹ 1.09
Total dependency ratio			59	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.6	0.6	¹ 1.01
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.3	1.7	¹ 0.78
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.5	1.1	¹ 0.43
				Mortality, childbirth	–	–	¹ 4
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				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			–

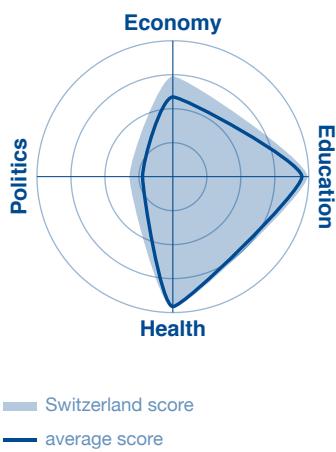
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Switzerland

rank
out of 149 countries **20**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.755**



SCORE AT GLANCE

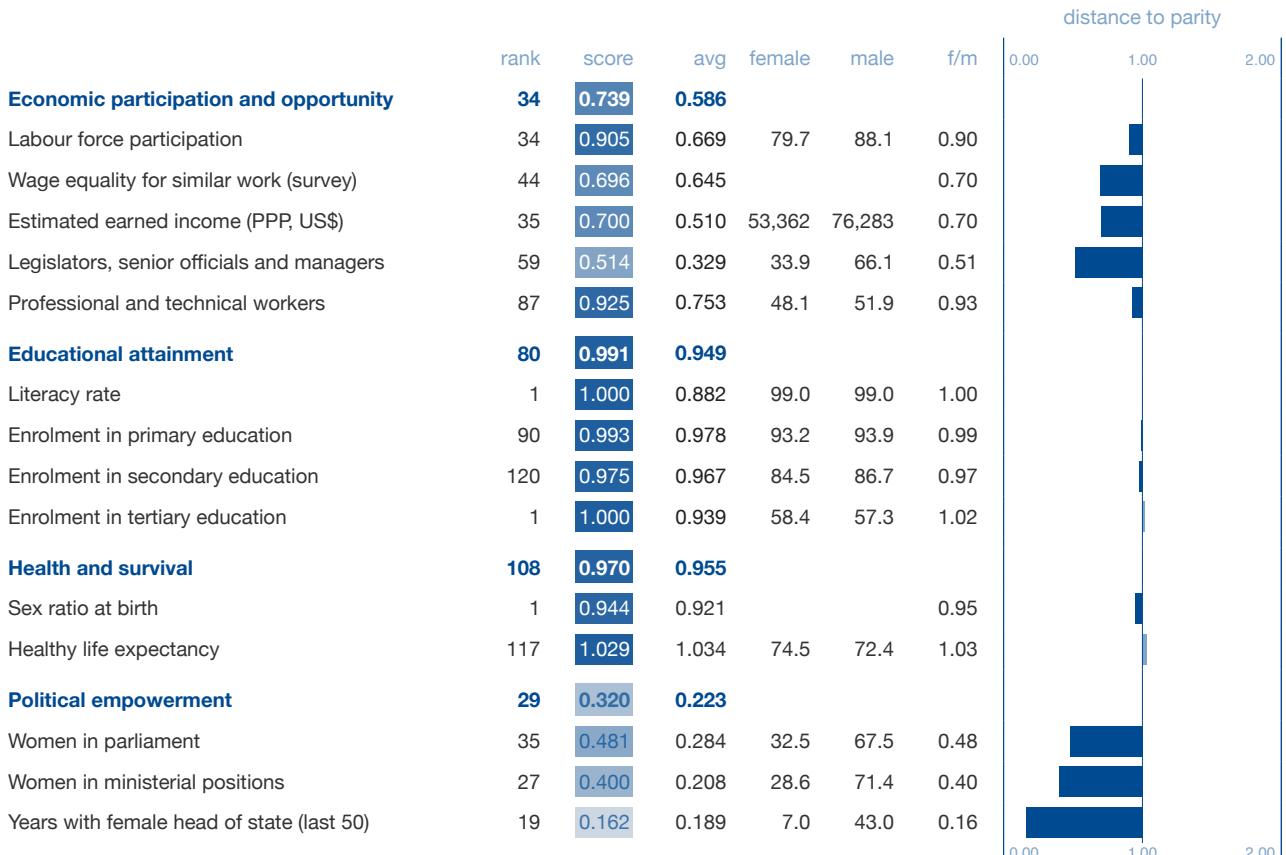


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	678.89
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	57,410
Total population (1,000s)	8,401.74
Population growth rate (%)	0.84
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human Capital Index score	76.48

	2006	2018	
	rank	score	rank
Global Gender Gap score	26	0.700	20
Economic participation and opportunity	18	0.709	34
Educational attainment	79	0.957	80
Health and survival	35	0.979	108
Political empowerment	34	0.154	29
rank out of	115		149

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			-	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	6.5	7.8	0.83				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1971	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			46	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.9	1.9	0.48
Number of female heads of state to date			5	Arts and Humanities	10.3	6.1	1.68
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	26.1	30.5	0.85
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	14.0	5.9	2.35
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	4.9	25.2	0.20
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	22.0	7.3	3.01
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.5	4.1	0.13
Average length of single life	30.4	32.8	0.93	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	6.0	7.3	0.82
Proportion married by age 25	9.6	3.5	2.78	Services	5.2	6.8	0.77
Mean age of women at birth of first child			32	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	9.9	4.3	2.28
Average number of children per woman			1.55	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			-	Mortality, children under age 5	0.1	0.2	
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	30.3	27.7	
Total dependency ratio			49	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.3	0.2	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.3	1.4	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.4	0.9	
				Mortality, childbirth			
				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			-

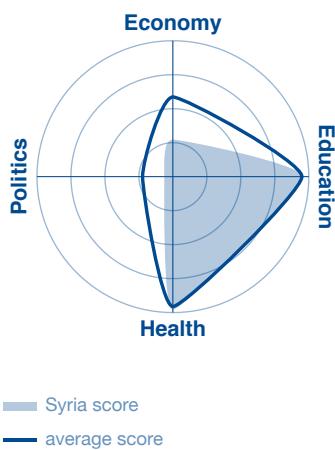
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Syria

rank
out of 149 countries **146**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.568**



SCORE AT GLANCE

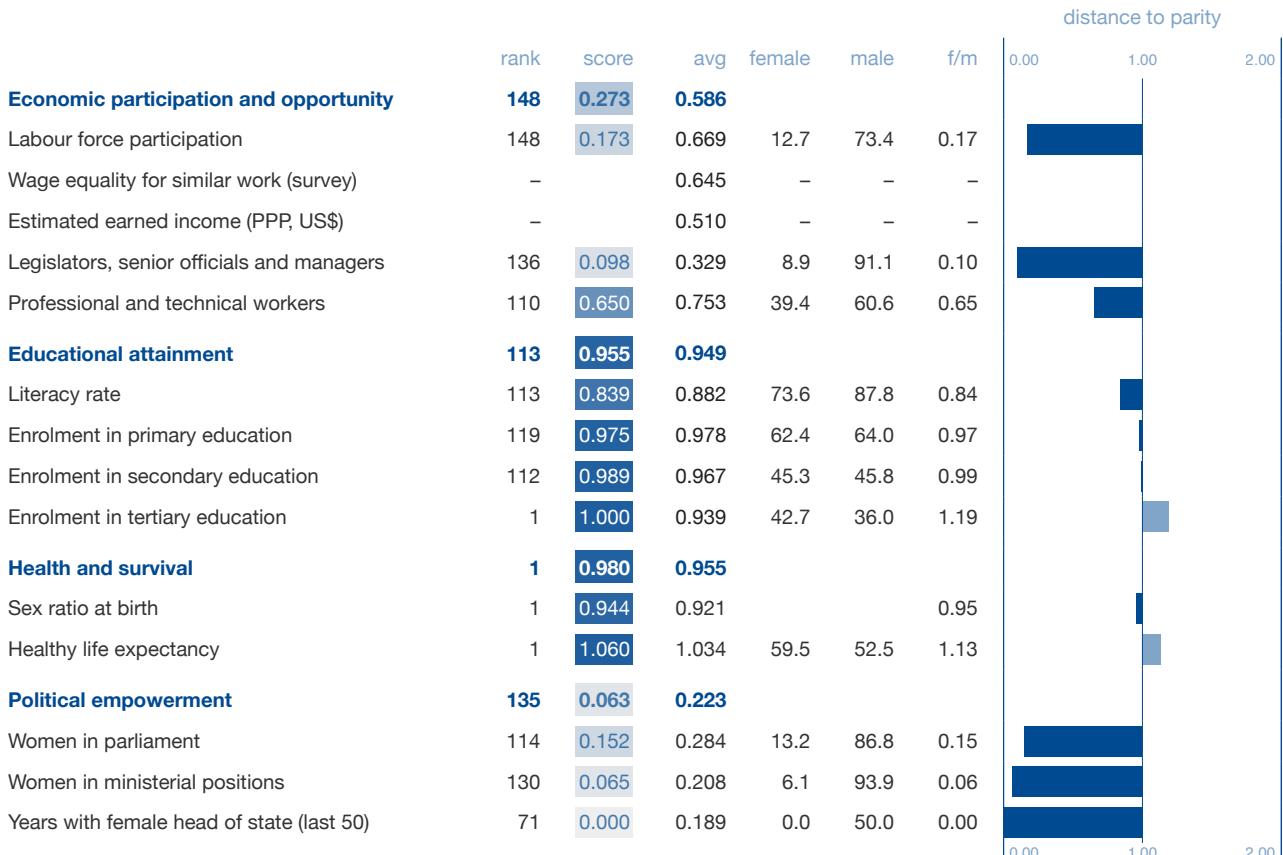


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	40.41
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	-
Total population (1,000s)	18,430.45
Population growth rate (%)	-0.40
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human Capital Index score	-

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	-	-	146	0.568
Economic participation and opportunity	-	-	148	0.273
Educational attainment	-	-	113	0.955
Health and survival	-	-	1	0.980
Political empowerment	-	-	135	0.063
rank out of	115		149	

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
				Primary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Economic Leadership	female	male	value	Primary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Law mandates equal pay			no	Out-of-school youth	66.7	67.2	0.99
Advancement of women to leadership roles			2	Secondary education attainment, adults	18.9	24.8	0.76
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Firms with female (co-)owners			-	Secondary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Firms with female top managers			-	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Employers	1.0	2.4	0.42	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	-	-	-
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	-	-	-
				PhD graduates	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-				
Women's access to financial services			part	Graduates by Degree Type			
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.)	12.0	11.2	1.07	Education	-	-	-
				Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Year women received right to vote			1949	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			68	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Services	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, local			-				
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Health			
Seats held in upper house	34.7	65.3	0.53	Mortality, children under age 5	2.7	3.3	1 0.82
				Mortality, non-communicable diseases	31.2	37.5	1 0.83
Family	female	male	value	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.1	1.2	1 0.87
Average length of single life	25.4	29.3	0.87	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.2	4.2	1 0.30
Proportion married by age 25	42.8	9.1	4.70	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	18.7	44.0	1 0.42
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Mortality, childbirth			1 -
Average number of children per woman			2.92	Legislation on domestic violence			no
Women's unmet demand for family planning			10.00	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			25.0
Potential support ratio			14	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Total dependency ratio			71	Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Antenatal care, at least four visits			-
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no				

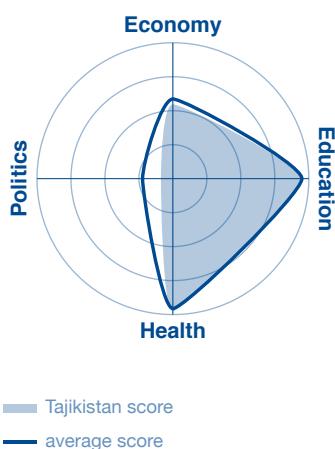
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Tajikistan

rank
out of 149 countries **123**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.638**



SCORE AT GLANCE

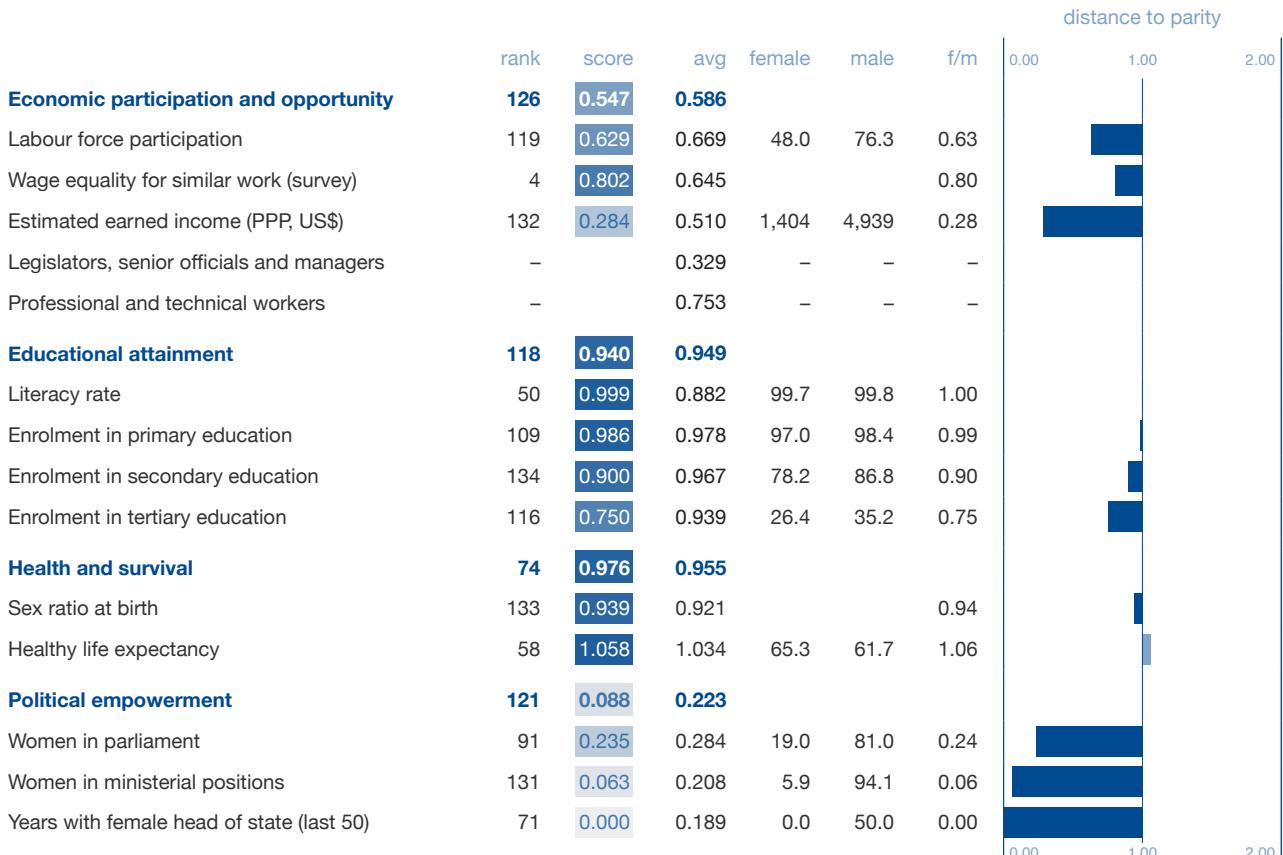


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	7.15
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	2,897
Total population (1,000s)	8,734.95
Population growth rate (%)	2.09
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human Capital Index score	63.79

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2018
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	123	0.638
Educational attainment	—	—	118	0.940
Health and survival	—	—	74	0.976
Political empowerment	—	—	121	0.088
rank out of		115		149

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				
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	0.4	3.9	0.10
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	11.8	10.0	1.19
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	4.1	8.8	0.47
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	31.9	12.9	2.47
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	3.6	17.5	0.20
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	29.7	10.6	2.80
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	2.4	2.8	0.87
Average length of single life	21.9	24.3	0.90	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	5.4	6.6	0.82
Proportion married by age 25	70.6	30.6	2.31	Services	0.7	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	10.0	19.0	0.53
Average number of children per woman			3.36	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			23.00	Mortality, children under age 5	5.1	6.7	¹ 0.75
Potential support ratio			18	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	12.1	17.6	¹ 0.69
Total dependency ratio			63	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	1.3	2.1	¹ 0.65
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.1	2.8	¹ 0.38
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.1	0.3	¹ 0.32
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 32
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			21.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			52.50

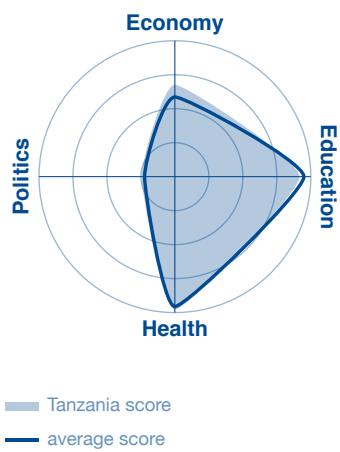
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Tanzania

rank 71
out of 149 countries
score 0.704
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity



SCORE AT GLANCE

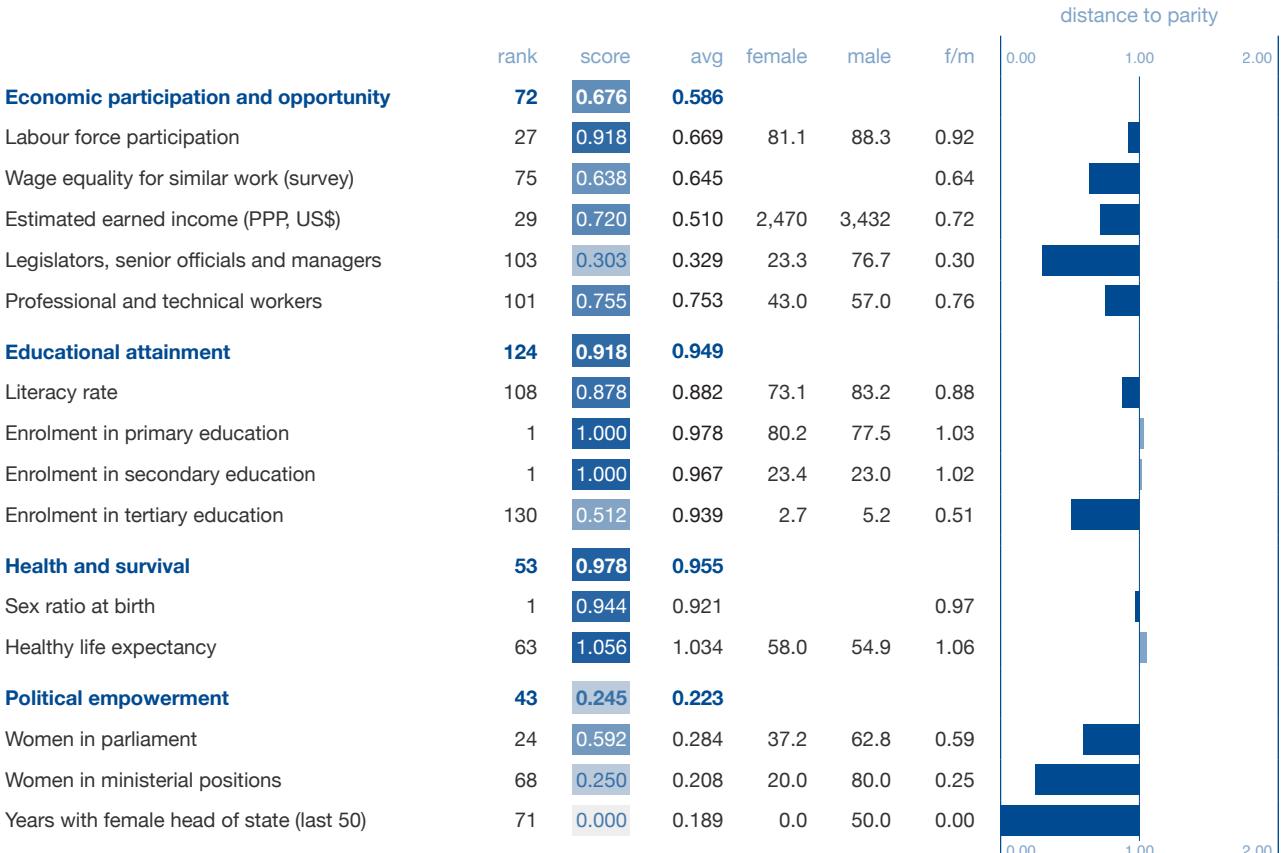


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	52.09
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	2,683
Total population (1,000s)	55,572.20
Population growth rate (%)	3.07
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human Capital Index score	53.58

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2018
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	24	0.704	71	0.704
Educational attainment	97	0.859	124	0.918
Health and survival	95	0.967	53	0.978
Political empowerment	26	0.180	43	0.245
rank out of		115		149

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
				Mortality, childbirth			-
				Legislation on domestic violence			no
				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			-
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			-

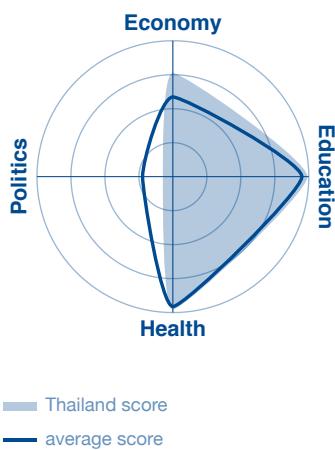
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Thailand

rank
out of 149 countries **73**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.702**



SCORE AT GLANCE

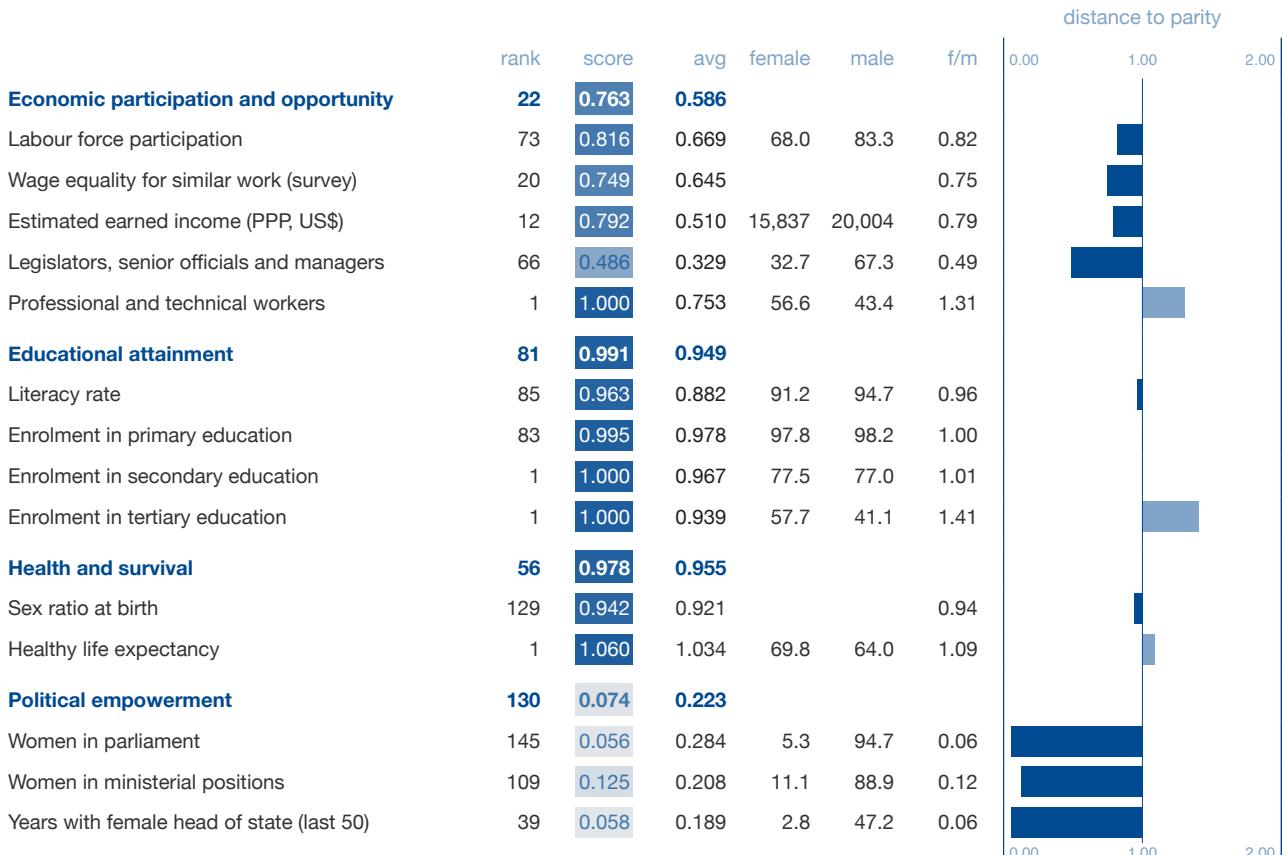


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	455.22
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	16,278
Total population (1,000s)	68,863.51
Population growth rate (%)	0.23
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.05
Human Capital Index score	66.15

	2006		2018	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	40	0.683	73	0.702
Economic participation and opportunity	13	0.722	22	0.763
Educational attainment	72	0.973	81	0.991
Health and survival	1	0.980	56	0.978
Political empowerment	89	0.058	130	0.074
rank out of	115		149	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



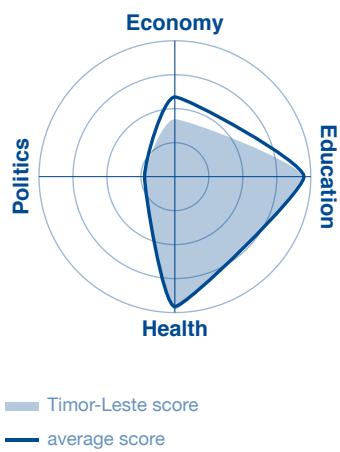
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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	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				
Average number of children per woman			1.48	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			3.00	Mortality, children under age 5	3.9	5.3	
Potential support ratio			7	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	175.7	214.7	
Total dependency ratio			40	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	13.0	23.5	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	13.4	30.4	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	3.8	9.9	
				Mortality, childbirth			
				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)



SCORE AT GLANCE

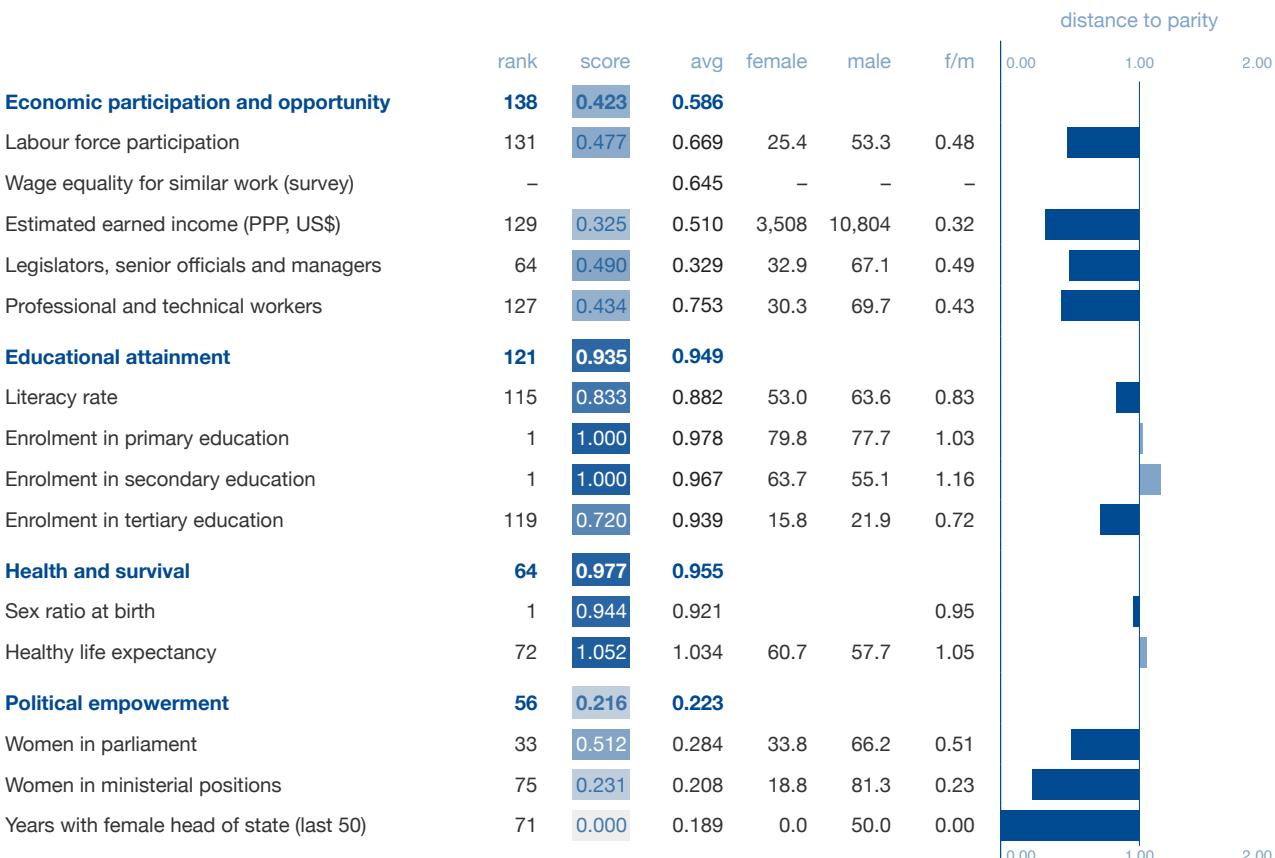


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	2.95
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	6,570
Total population (1,000s)	1,268.67
Population growth rate (%)	2.14
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.97
Human Capital Index score	-

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	-	-	124	0.638
Economic participation and opportunity	-	-	138	0.423
Educational attainment	-	-	121	0.935
Health and survival	-	-	64	0.977
Political empowerment	-	-	56	0.216
rank out of	115		149	

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				
Political Leadership	female	male	value	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			-	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	-	-	-
Years since any women received voting rights			-	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Business, Admin. and Law	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			33	Education	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	-	-	-
Voluntary political party quotas			no	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	23.1	27.2	0.85	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	49.0	20.0	2.45				
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Health	female	male	value
Average number of children per woman			5.50	Mortality, children under age 5	1.2	1.5	1 0.80
Women's unmet demand for family planning			32.00	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	2.0	1.9	1 1.03
Potential support ratio			15	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.6	1.1	1 0.58
Total dependency ratio			90	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.2	0.4	1 0.49
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.0	0.1	1 0.38
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, childbirth			1 215
				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			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)

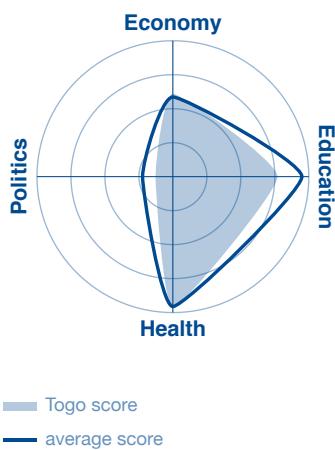
Togo

rank
out of 149 countries **134**

score
0.00 = impartiality
1.00 = parity **0.618**



SCORE AT GLANCE

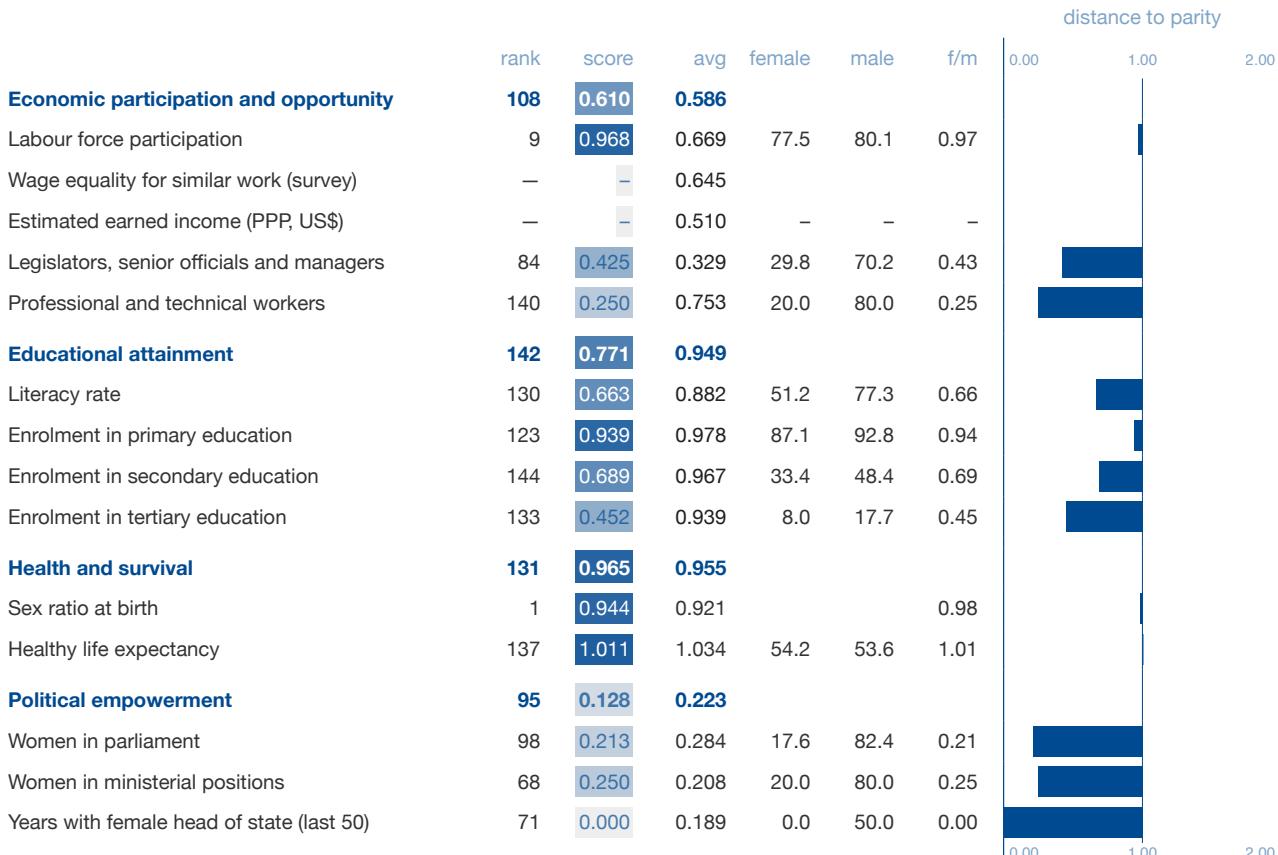


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	4.81
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	1,430
Total population (1,000s)	7,416.80
Population growth rate (%)	2.47
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	-

	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	—	—	134	0.618
Economic participation and opportunity	—	—	108	0.610
Educational attainment	—	—	142	0.771
Health and survival	—	—	131	0.965
Political empowerment	—	—	95	0.128
rank out of		115		149

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	15.7	7.2	2.16	Length of maternity/paternity leave (days)	-	-	
Unemployed adults	-	-	-	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	0.6	3.2	0.18	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			yes	Out-of-school children	10.2	3.8	2.72
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² -	Primary education attainment, adults	17.8	46.9	0.38
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	60.7	84.7	0.72
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.34	Primary education attainment, 65+	8.6	42.3	0.20
Firms with female top managers			0.13	Out-of-school youth	85.9	63.8	1.34
Employers	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, adults	3.0	17.4	0.17
R&D personnel	15.9	84.1	0.19	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	1.5	13.4	0.11
Hold an account at a financial institution	-	-	-	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	1.8	5.4	0.33
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.1	2.5	0.03
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.)	85.2	126.6	0.67				
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	0.0		-	Arts and Humanities	-	-	-
Election list quotas for women, national			50	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	-	-	-	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	-	-	-	Services	-	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child	28.9		-	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Average number of children per woman			4.45	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			37.00	Mortality, children under age 5	-	-	1 -
Potential support ratio			-	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	-	-	1 -
Total dependency ratio			-	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	-	-	1 -
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Mortality, accidental injuries	-	-	1 -
Parity of parental rights after divorce			part	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	-	-	1 -
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 368
				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			44.60
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			57.20

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

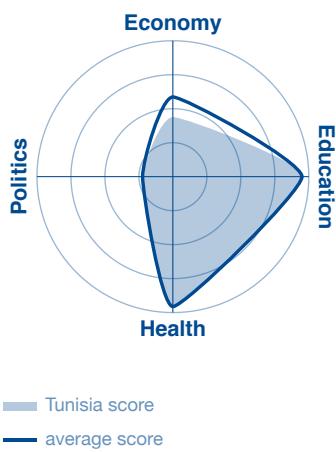
Tunisia

rank
out of 149 countries **119**

score
0.00 = impartiality
1.00 = parity **0.648**



SCORE AT GLANCE

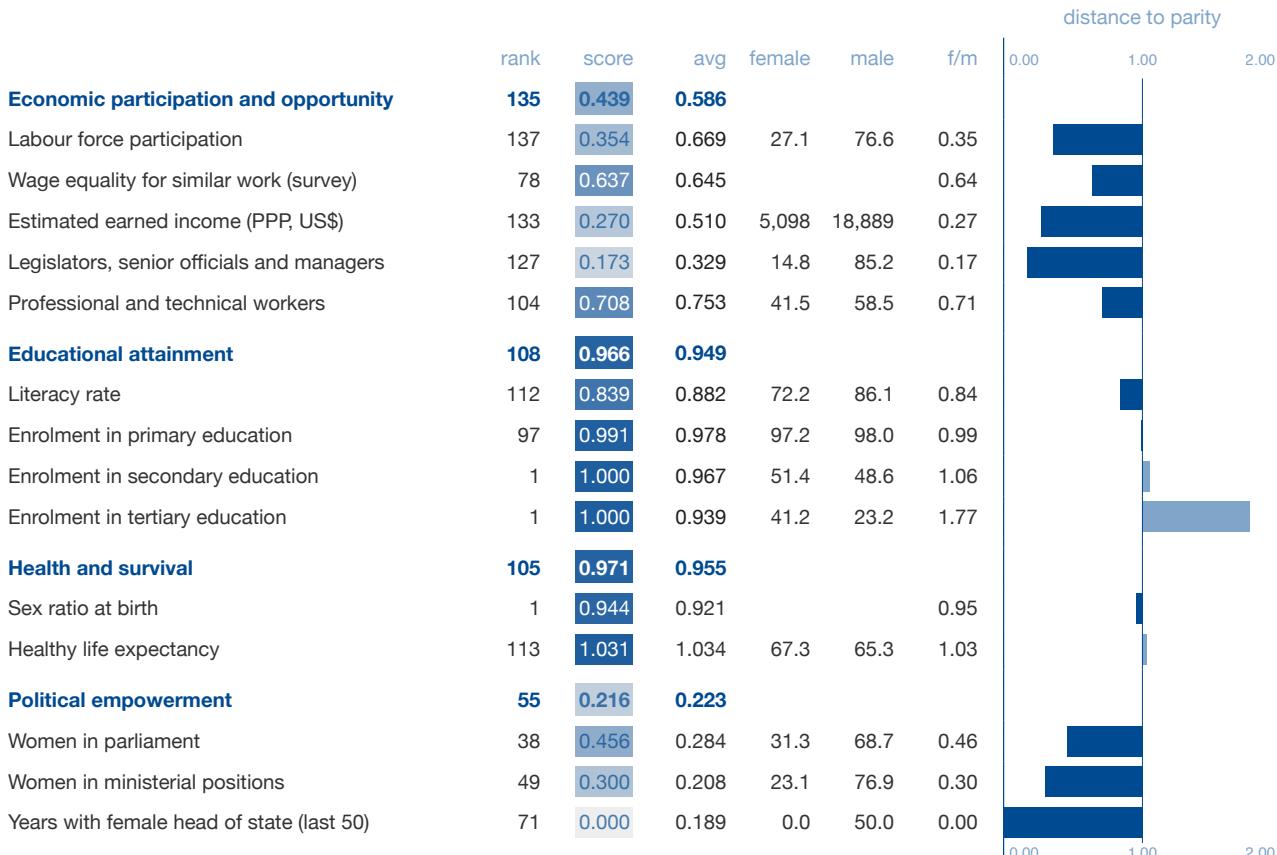


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	40.26
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	10,849
Total population (1,000s)	11,403.25
Population growth rate (%)	1.11
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human Capital Index score	50.76

		2006	2018	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	90	0.629	119	0.648
Economic participation and opportunity	97	0.480	135	0.439
Educational attainment	76	0.959	108	0.966
Health and survival	98	0.966	105	0.971
Political empowerment	53	0.110	55	0.216
rank out of	115		149	

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				
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	1.7	1.0	1.68
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.62	Primary education attainment, adults	64.7	85.2	0.76
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	64.4	64.4	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.98	Primary education attainment, 65+	5.8	23.2	0.25
Firms with female top managers			0.09	Out-of-school youth	-	-	-
Employers	2.6	3.3	0.79	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	58.3	41.7	1.40	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	28.0	31.9	0.88
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	1.5	7.3	0.21
Hold an account at a financial institution	20.5	34.1	0.60	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	9.0	11.0	0.82
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.3	2.0	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			part	Individuals using the internet	-	-	-
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-				
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	1.4	1.1	1.35
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	18.9	9.3	2.03
Election list quotas for women, national			50	Business, Admin. and Law	22.0	18.1	1.21
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	0.4	0.3	1.57
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	10.3	28.8	0.36
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	10.4	6.1	1.70
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	14.9	22.1	0.68
Average length of single life	28.7	32.6	0.88	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	12.0	6.0	2.00
Proportion married by age 25	16.4	2.3	7.13	Services	2.4	4.4	0.55
Mean age of women at birth of first child			31	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	6.5	3.9	1.65
Average number of children per woman			2.20	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			7.00	Mortality, children under age 5	1.3	1.6	¹ 0.79
Potential support ratio			9	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	28.3	33.2	¹ 0.85
Total dependency ratio			46	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.4	0.5	¹ 0.69
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Mortality, accidental injuries	1.4	2.9	¹ 0.47
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.3	0.6	¹ 0.51
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 62
				Legislation on domestic violence			no
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			20.0
				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			85.10

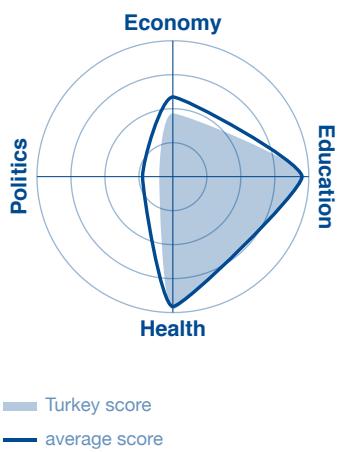
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Turkey

rank
out of 149 countries **130**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.628**



SCORE AT GLANCE

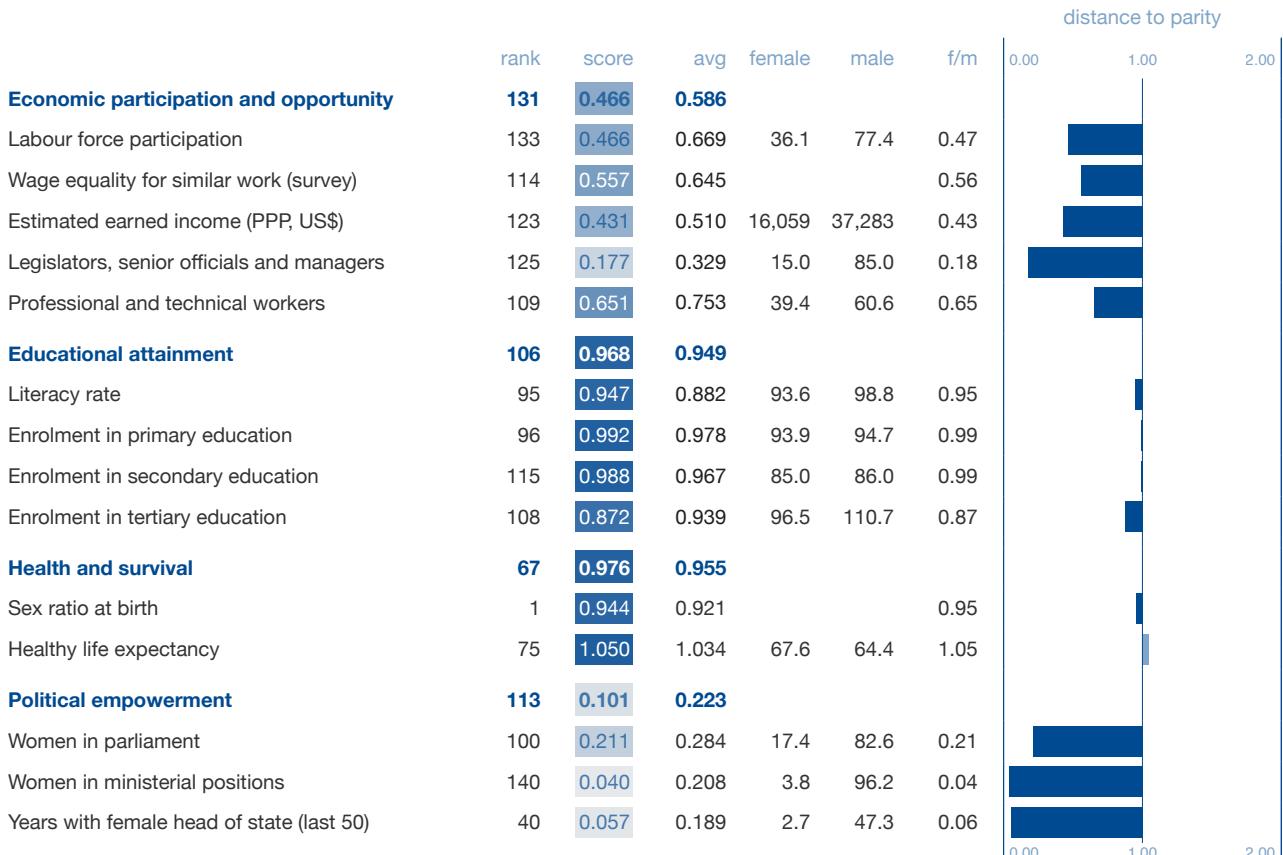


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	851.10
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	25,129
Total population (1,000s)	79,512.43
Population growth rate (%)	1.49
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human Capital Index score	60.33

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	105	0.585	130	0.628
Economic participation and opportunity	106	0.434	131	0.466
Educational attainment	92	0.885	106	0.968
Health and survival	85	0.969	67	0.976
Political empowerment	96	0.052	113	0.101
rank out of	115		149	

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	33.7	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				
Year women received right to vote			1930	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			87	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.3	2.9	0.80
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Arts and Humanities	13.8	8.1	1.71
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	36.6	40.0	0.91
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	13.5	7.4	1.83
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	7.4	19.4	0.38
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	8.9	4.2	2.09
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.6	2.9	0.54
Average length of single life	24.2	28.1	0.86	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	5.2	3.7	1.42
Proportion married by age 25	41.4	11.0	3.75	Services	2.6	4.7	0.56
Mean age of women at birth of first child			29	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	7.8	6.7	1.17
Average number of children per woman			2.05	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			6.00	Mortality, children under age 5	8.5	10.5	¹ 0.81
Potential support ratio			8	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	180.7	211.0	¹ 0.86
Total dependency ratio			50	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	2.1	2.7	¹ 0.77
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	5.6	15.2	¹ 0.37
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	2.2	6.7	¹ 0.32
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 16
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			42.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			97.40
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			88.90

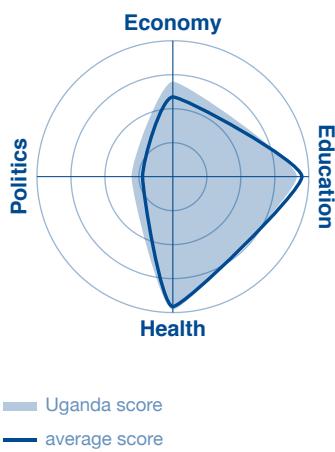
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Uganda

rank
out of 149 countries **43**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.724**



SCORE AT GLANCE

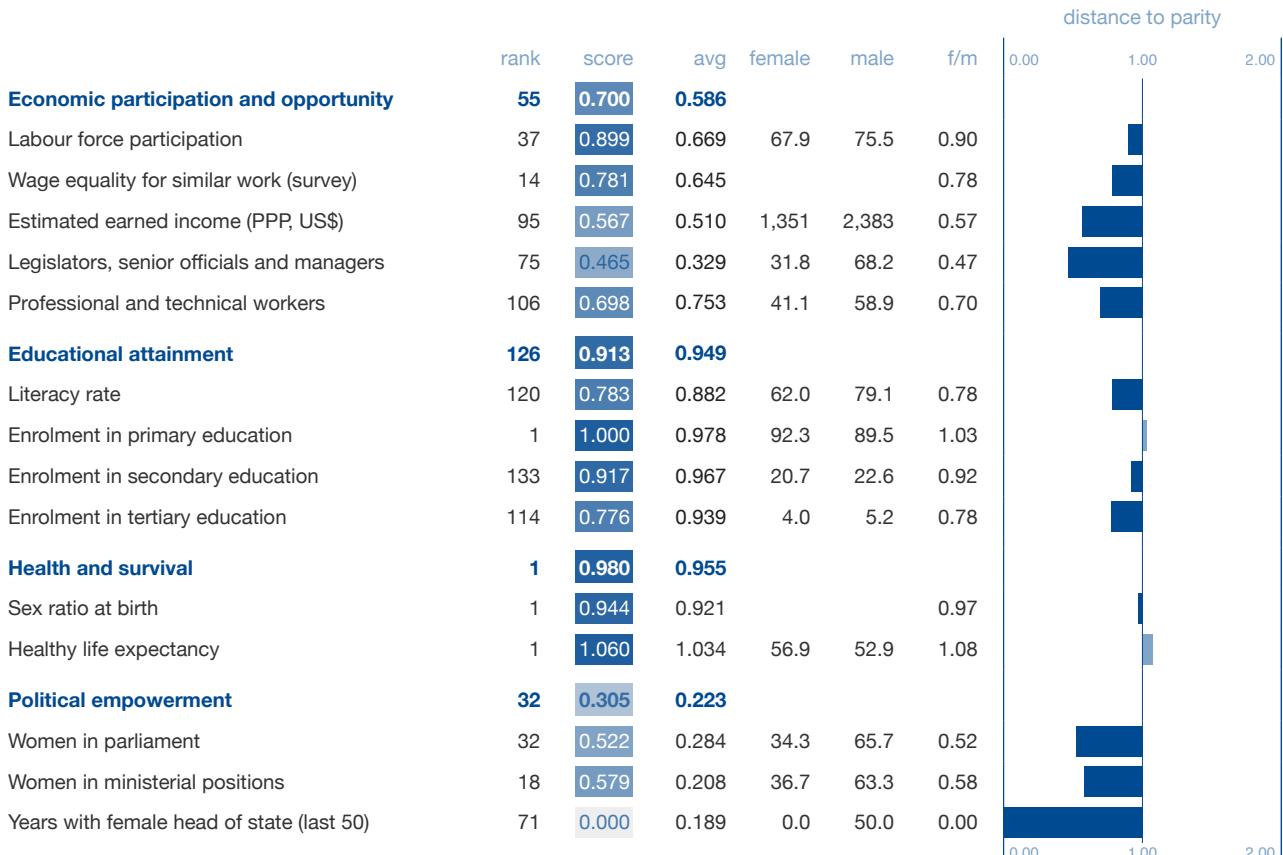


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	25.89
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	1,698
Total population (1,000s)	41,487.97
Population growth rate (%)	3.25
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	58.73

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	47	0.680	43	0.724
Economic participation and opportunity	28	0.677	55	0.700
Educational attainment	98	0.859	126	0.913
Health and survival	60	0.976	1	0.980
Political empowerment	22	0.207	32	0.305
rank out of	115		149	

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	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	-	-	-				
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	4.7	7.7	0.62
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.69	Primary education attainment, adults	24.0	42.3	0.57
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	85.1	94.4	0.90
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.36	Primary education attainment, 65+	31.9	76.7	0.42
Firms with female top managers			0.18	Out-of-school youth	78.4	71.8	1.09
Employers	0.8	22.8	0.04	Secondary education attainment, adults	6.3	13.9	0.46
R&D personnel	27.7	72.3	0.38	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	24.0	35.0	0.69
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	4.4	19.9	0.22
Hold an account at a financial institution	23.1	32.5	0.71	Tertiary education attainment, adults	1.1	2.3	0.49
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	6.8	11.2	0.61
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	1.3	6.5	0.19
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.)	151.2	238.8	0.63				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1962	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			55	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	1.1	3.6	0.30
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	5.6	5.4	1.05
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	26.9	25.8	1.04
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	33.6	35.6	0.94
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.3	9.6	0.55
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	4.4	4.1	1.07
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	0.8	1.1	0.71
Average length of single life	20.1	24.0	0.84	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.4	2.6	0.56
Proportion married by age 25	77.8	39.2	1.98	Services	3.5	0.8	4.15
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	13.8	9.8	1.41
Average number of children per woman			5.59	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			34.00	Mortality, children under age 5	38.1	47.3	¹ 0.81
Potential support ratio			23	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	48.5	51.9	¹ 0.93
Total dependency ratio			101	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	41.2	45.6	¹ 0.90
Parity of parental rights in marriage			part	Mortality, accidental injuries	9.1	17.9	¹ 0.51
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	2.0	7.1	¹ 0.28
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 343
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				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			57.40
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			47.60

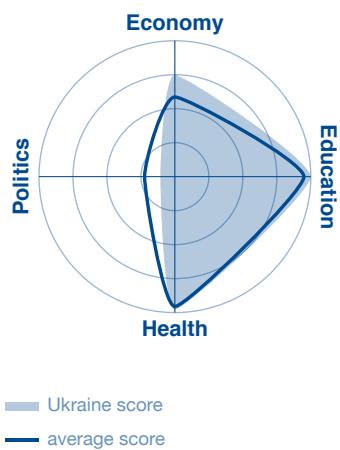
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Ukraine

rank
out of 149 countries **65**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.708**



SCORE AT GLANCE

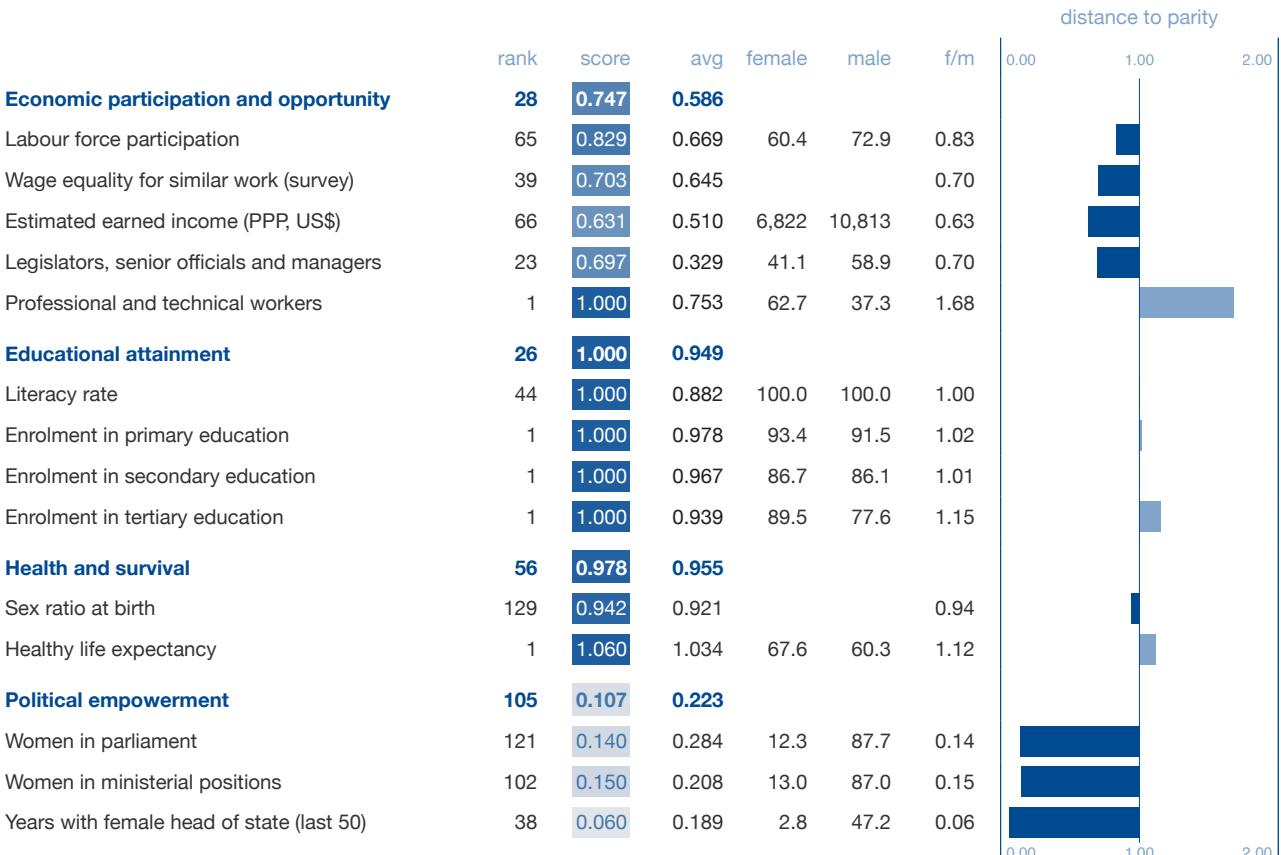


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	112.15
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	7,894
Total population (1,000s)	44,438.63
Population growth rate (%)	-0.49
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.16
Human Capital Index score	71.27

Global Gender Gap score			rank out of	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	48	0.680	65	0.708
Economic participation and opportunity	24	0.691	28	0.747
Educational attainment	25	0.998	26	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	56	0.978
Political empowerment	97	0.050	105	0.107
rank out of	115		149	

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)			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				
Year women received right to vote			1919	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			98	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.2	3.7	0.58
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Arts and Humanities	11.7	3.6	3.28
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Business, Admin. and Law	37.0	26.2	1.41
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	8.5	2.2	3.83
Voluntary political party quotas			–	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	10.5	34.4	0.31
Seats held in upper house	16.5	83.5	0.20	Health and Welfare	10.6	3.2	3.31
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.0	4.5	0.23
Average length of single life	23.0	26.4	0.87	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	3.2	1.8	1.77
Proportion married by age 25	53.4	22.7	2.35	Services	5.7	12.9	0.44
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	7.1	3.0	2.39
Average number of children per woman			1.54				
Women's unmet demand for family planning			10.00	Health	female	male	value
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, children under age 5	1.7	2.3	
Total dependency ratio			46	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	324.3	269.2	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	5.6	12.4	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	6.0	21.4	

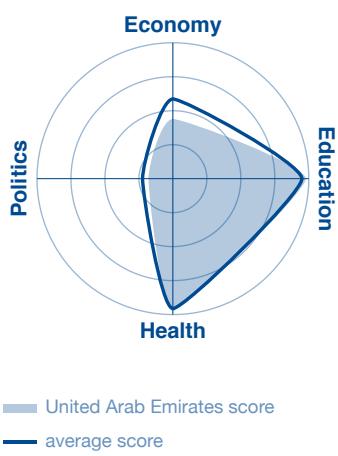
^¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ^² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

United Arab Emirates

rank
out of 149 countries **121**
score
0.00 = impartiality
1.00 = parity **0.642**



SCORE AT GLANCE

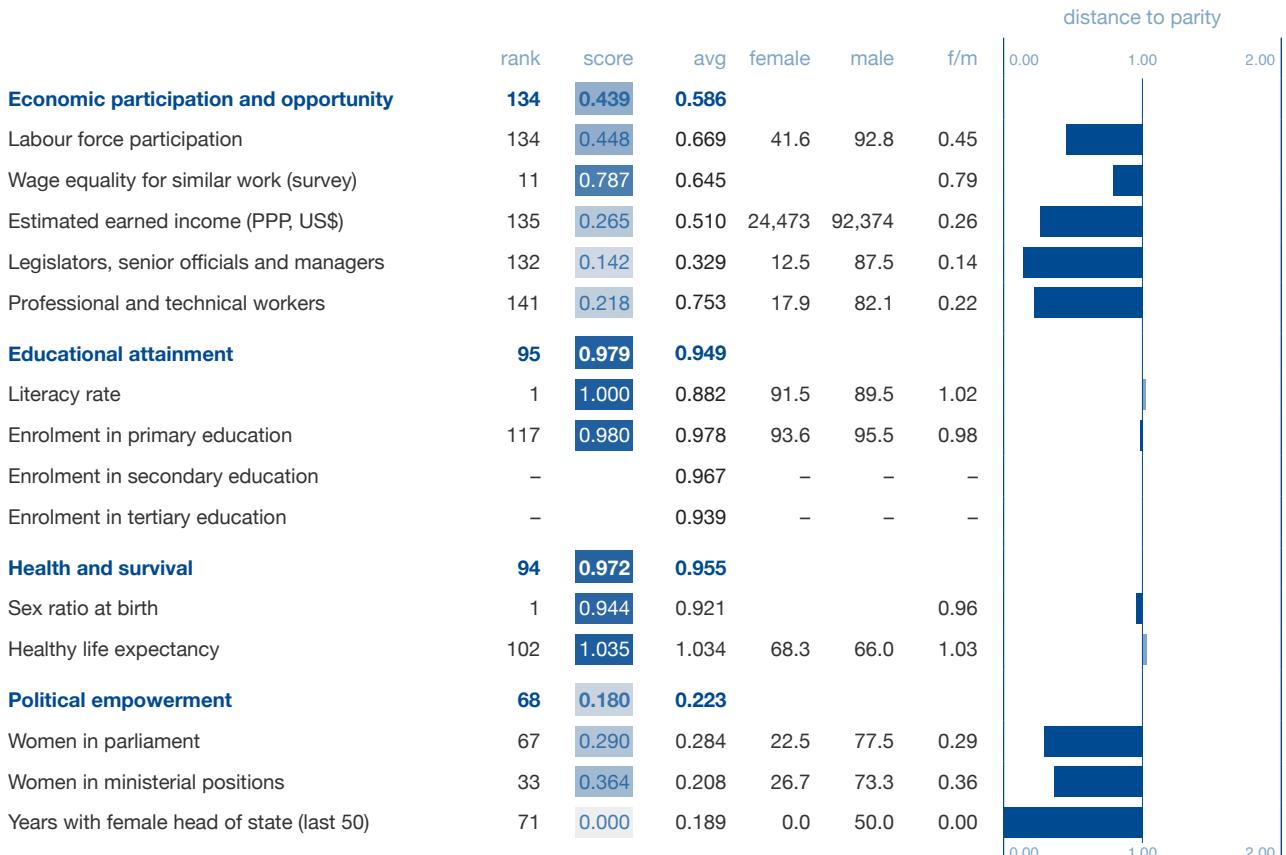


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	382.58
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	67,293
Total population (1,000s)	9,269.61
Population growth rate (%)	1.45
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.37
Human Capital Index score	65.48

		2006	2018
	rank	score	rank
Global Gender Gap score	101	0.592	121
Economic participation and opportunity	109	0.403	134
Educational attainment	61	0.986	95
Health and survival	100	0.964	94
Political empowerment	112	0.015	68
rank out of	115		149

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



0.642 / 121 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
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	17.3	39.2	0.44
Hold an account at a financial institution	66.3	89.8	0.74	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	15.8	8.9	1.78
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	4.3	16.5	0.26
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	83.2	85.6	0.97
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
Family	female	male	value	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	1.6	0.7	2.34
Average length of single life	25.3	26.8	0.94	Services	0.5	0.2	2.20
Proportion married by age 25	36.9	26.4	1.40	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	11.0	5.4	2.04
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			-

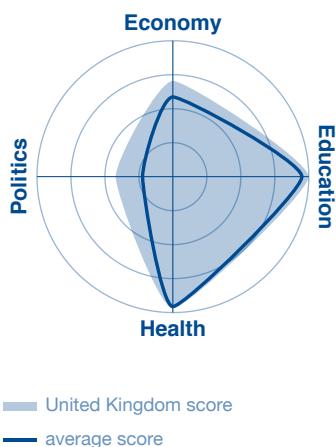
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

United Kingdom

rank
out of 149 countries **15**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.774**



SCORE AT GLANCE

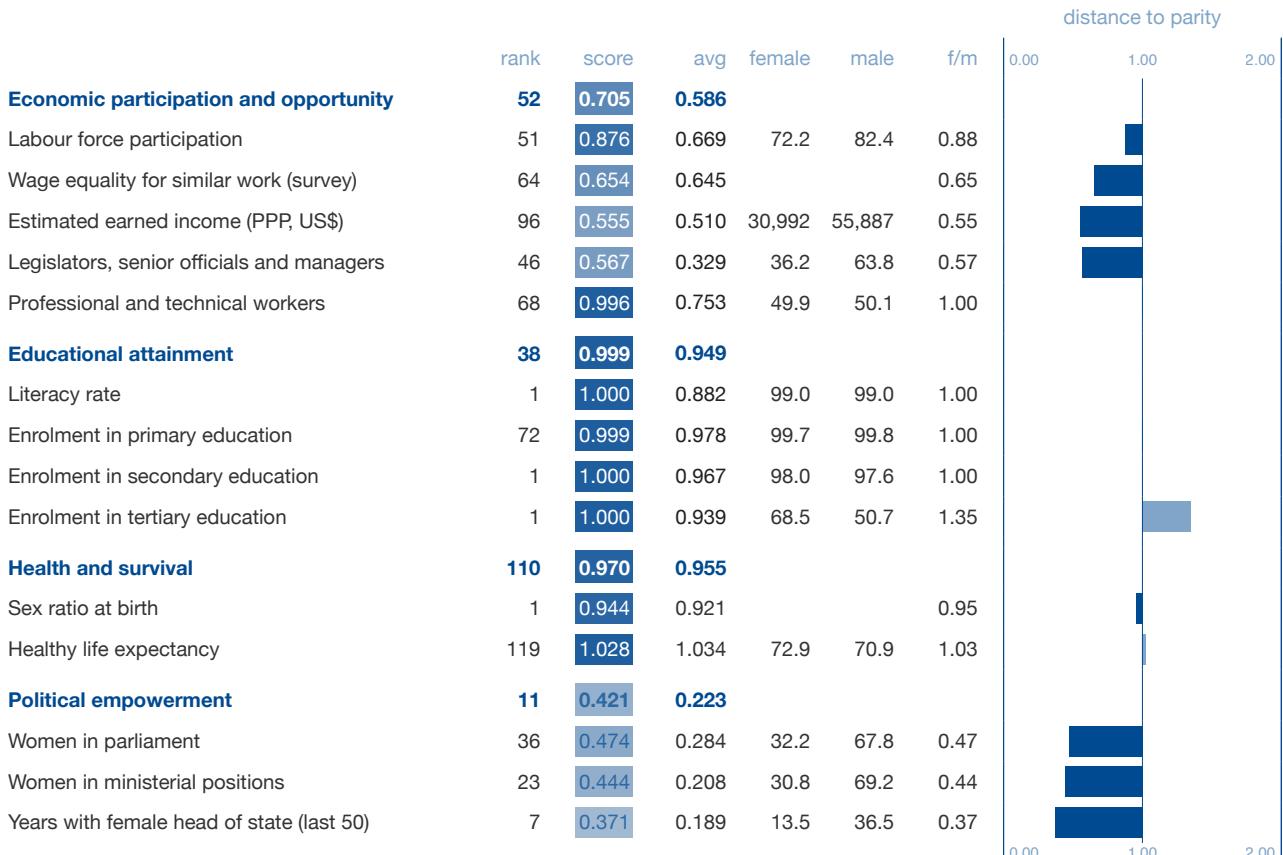


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	2,622.43
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	39,753
Total population (1,000s)	65,788.57
Population growth rate (%)	0.59
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human Capital Index score	71.31

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2018
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	9	0.736	15	0.774
Educational attainment	1	1.000	38	0.999
Health and survival	63	0.974	110	0.970
Political empowerment	12	0.307	11	0.421
rank out of		115		149

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)			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	Tertiary 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	
Potential support ratio			3	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	263.1	246.3	
Total dependency ratio			56	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	3.3	2.6	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	6.1	7.1	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.5	4.8	
				Mortality, childbirth			
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			29.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			–
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			–

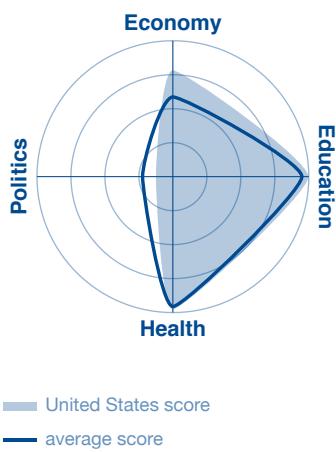
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

United States

rank
out of 149 countries **51**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.720**



SCORE AT GLANCE

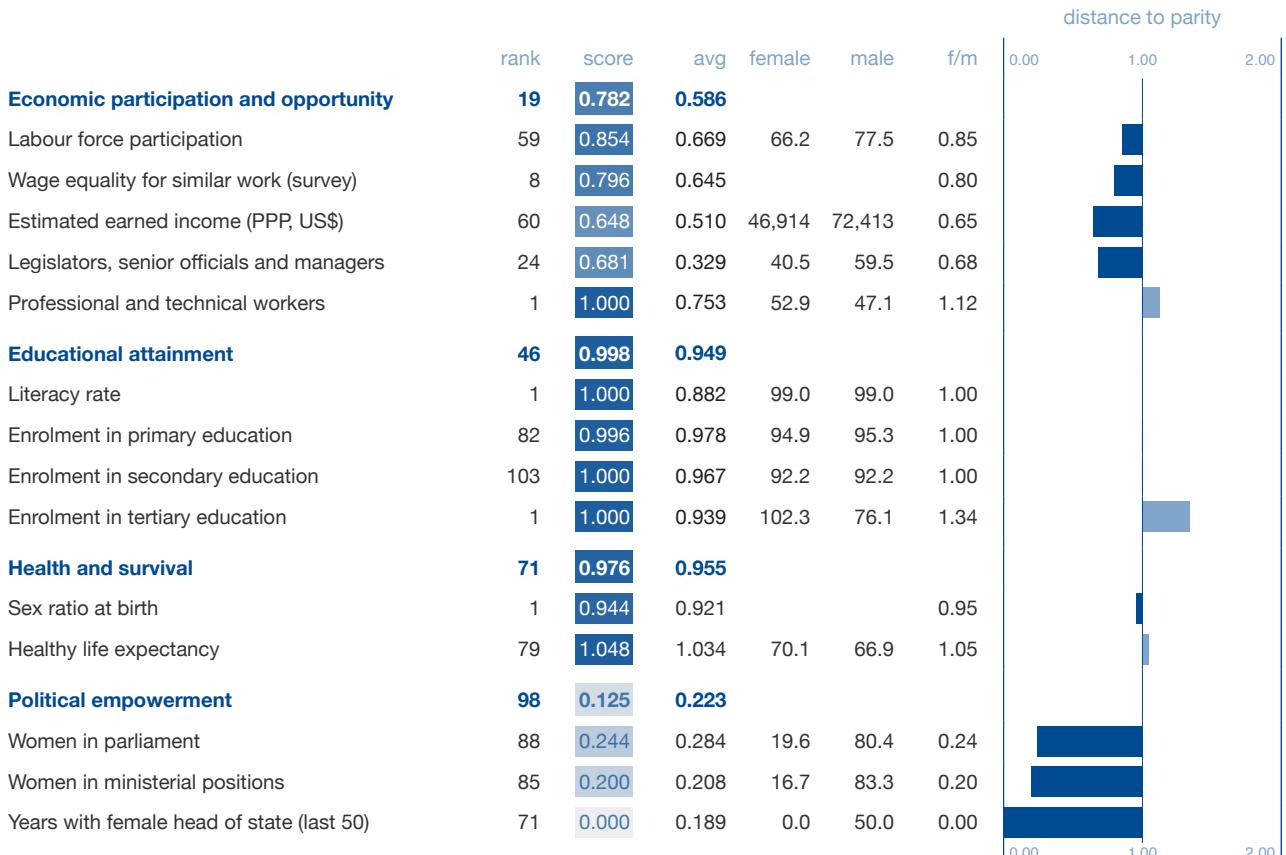


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	19,390.60
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	54,225
Total population (1,000s)	322,179.61
Population growth rate (%)	0.71
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human Capital Index score	74.84

	rank	2006	rank	2018
		score		score
Global Gender Gap score	23	0.704	51	0.720
Economic participation and opportunity	3	0.759	19	0.782
Educational attainment	66	0.982	46	0.998
Health and survival	1	0.980	71	0.976
Political empowerment	66	0.097	98	0.125
rank out of	115		149	

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	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	–	–	–
				Secondary education attainment, 65+	–	–	–
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary 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				
Year women received right to vote			1920	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			97	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	0.8	1.1	0.73
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	21.4	20.2	1.06
Election list quotas for women, national			–	Business, Admin. and Law	17.3	23.4	0.74
Election list quotas for women, local			–	Education	9.9	3.9	2.52
Voluntary political party quotas			–	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	2.6	13.3	0.19
Seats held in upper house	–	–	–	Health and Welfare	22.5	7.3	3.08
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.1	6.0	0.19
Average length of single life	23.7	24.0	0.99	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.9	6.6	0.74
Proportion married by age 25	42.2	30.0	1.41	Services	6.1	7.6	0.81
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	13.4	10.7	1.25
Average number of children per woman			1.87	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			8.00	Mortality, children under age 5	11.0	13.9	1 0.79
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	1,169.2	1,129.5	1 1.04
Total dependency ratio			52	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	21.5	21.8	1 0.99
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	40.7	61.2	1 0.66
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	14.2	48.8	1 0.29
				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			–

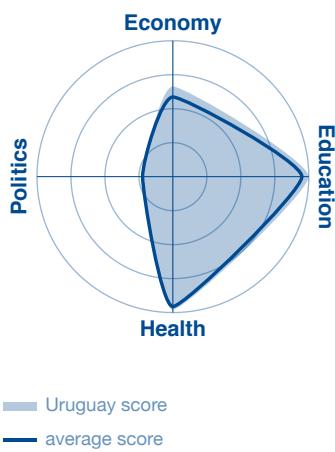
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Uruguay

rank
out of 149 countries **56**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.715**



SCORE AT GLANCE

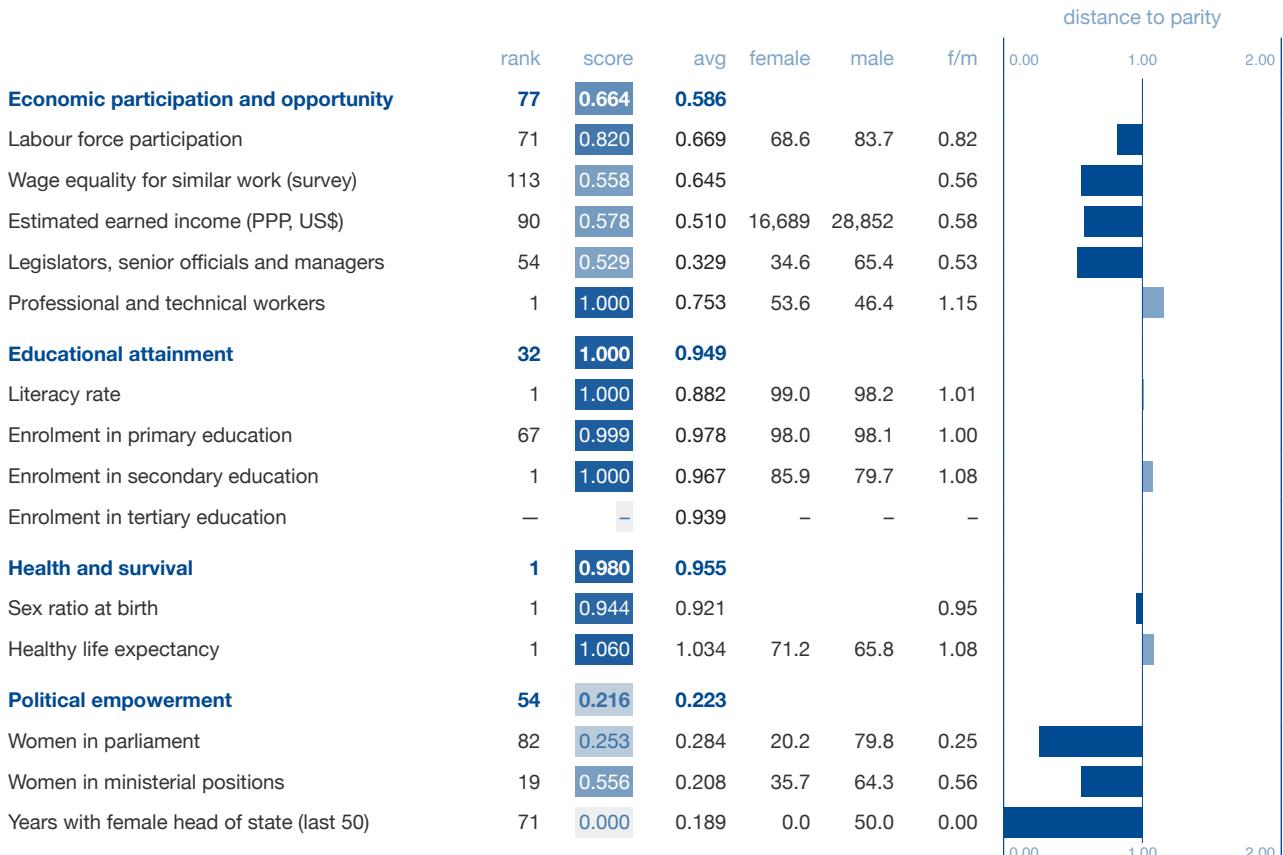


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	56.16
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	20,551
Total population (1,000s)	3,444.01
Population growth rate (%)	0.37
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.07
Human Capital Index score	62.26

Global Gender Gap score			rank	
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	66	0.655	56	0.715
Educational attainment	47	0.991	32	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	103	0.039	54	0.216
rank out of	115		149	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



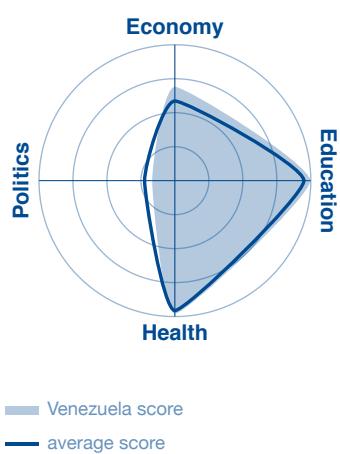
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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	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				
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	5.5	5.5	1.02
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.57	Primary education attainment, adults	89.5	89.2	1.00
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	99.8	99.6	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.30	Primary education attainment, 65+	98.7	99.3	0.99
Firms with female top managers			0.24	Out-of-school youth	13.8	21.0	0.66
Employers	2.6	0.4	6.04	Secondary education attainment, adults	32.1	24.9	1.29
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	73.2	63.3	1.16
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	40.1	38.9	1.03
Hold an account at a financial institution	41.3	50.1	0.82	Tertiary education attainment, adults	12.8	7.9	1.61
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	9.7	6.7	1.45
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	2.7	5.8	0.47
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			yes	PhD graduates	0.1	0.1	1.03
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			yes	Individuals using the internet	64.2	64.9	0.99
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	22.8	28.8	0.79				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1932	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			85	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	2.8	9.2	0.31
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	4.4	3.2	1.35
Election list quotas for women, national			33	Business, Admin. and Law	28.1	26.0	1.08
Election list quotas for women, local			33	Education	5.0	2.1	2.32
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	5.3	12.4	0.43
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	33.4	17.2	1.94
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.2	7.1	0.17
Average length of single life	24.0	26.5	0.91	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	4.3	4.8	0.91
Proportion married by age 25	43.6	27.6	1.58	Services	1.0	6.1	0.16
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	14.4	11.9	1.21
Average number of children per woman			2.00	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			6.00	Mortality, children under age 5	0.2	0.3	¹ 0.78
Potential support ratio			4	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	14.0	13.4	¹ 1.04
Total dependency ratio			56	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	0.3	0.4	¹ 0.87
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	0.6	1.1	¹ 0.56
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	0.2	0.7	¹ 0.28
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 15
				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			76.80

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

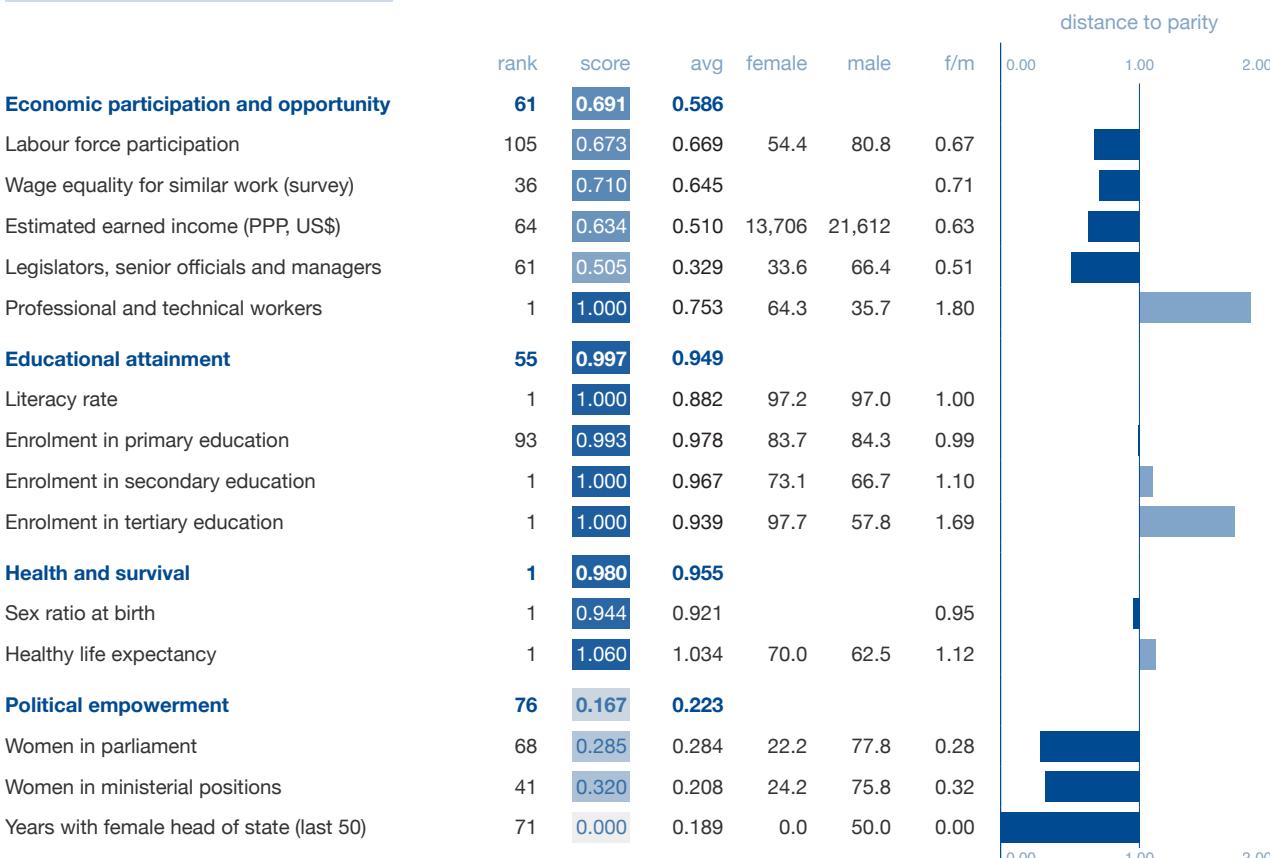


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	482.36
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	16,745
Total population (1,000s)	31,568.18
Population growth rate (%)	1.27
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	56.88

Global Gender Gap score		2006		2018
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	66	0.600	61	0.691
Educational attainment	62	0.986	55	0.997
Health and survival	71	0.973	1	0.980
Political empowerment	57	0.107	76	0.167
rank out of	115		149	

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	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				
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	1.6	3.1	0.51
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	1.1	1.6	0.70
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	26.6	24.7	1.08
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	35.9	16.0	2.24
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	9.9	28.6	0.35
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	11.6	6.1	1.90
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	4.8	10.2	0.47
Average length of single life	22.7	26.0	0.87	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	0.7	1.0	0.72
Proportion married by age 25	48.6	30.7	1.58	Services	1.8	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			26	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	3.5	3.1	1.11
Average number of children per woman			2.32	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			6.00	Mortality, children under age 5	3.9	5.1	
Potential support ratio			10	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	56.6	62.8	
Total dependency ratio			52	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	2.8	4.7	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	3.7	13.2	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.4	15.6	
				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			-

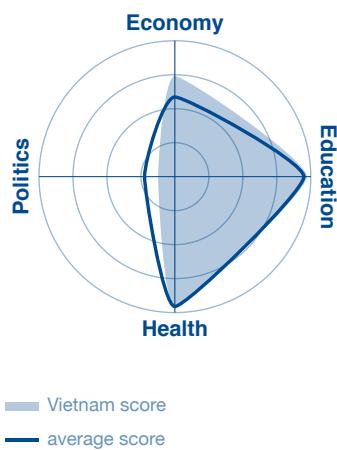
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Vietnam

rank 77
out of 149 countries
score 0.698
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity



SCORE AT GLANCE

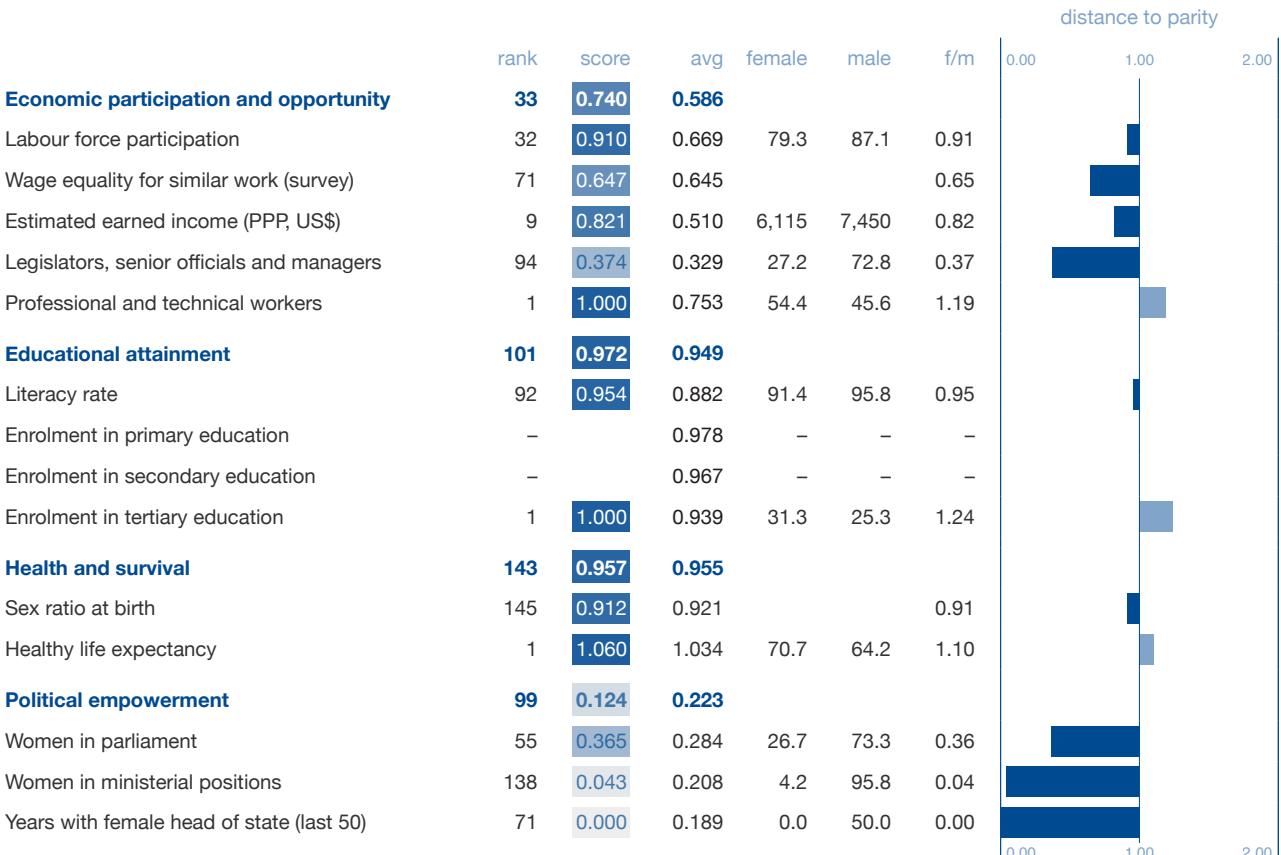


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	223.86
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	6,172
Total population (1,000s)	94,569.07
Population growth rate (%)	1.01
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human Capital Index score	62.19

	2006 rank	2006 score	2018 rank	2018 score
Global Gender Gap score	-	-	77	0.698
Economic participation and opportunity	-	-	33	0.740
Educational attainment	-	-	101	0.972
Health and survival	-	-	143	0.957
Political empowerment	-	-	99	0.124
rank out of	115		149	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



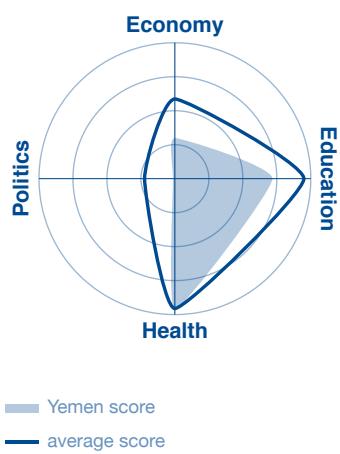
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	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	-	-	-
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	-	-	-
Hold an account at a financial institution	31.9	29.8	1.07	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.)	4,664.0	5,209.0	0.90				
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	5.8	6.5	0.90
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	4.5	3.3	1.37
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	31.5	23.8	1.32
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	27.9	18.2	1.53
Voluntary political party quotas			-	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	15.8	28.1	0.56
Seats held in upper house	25.0	75.0	0.33	Health and Welfare	6.3	4.9	1.28
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	1.2	1.5	0.77
Average length of single life	22.3	26.4	0.84	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	0.5	1.0	0.49
Proportion married by age 25	48.6	23.8	2.04	Services	1.6	5.1	0.32
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	3.8	3.5	1.07
Average number of children per woman			1.95	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			4.00	Mortality, children under age 5	13.7	20.3	
Potential support ratio			10	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	192.8	217.3	
Total dependency ratio			43	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	11.5	25.1	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			yes	Mortality, accidental injuries	14.9	34.8	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			yes	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	2.1	8.4	
				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

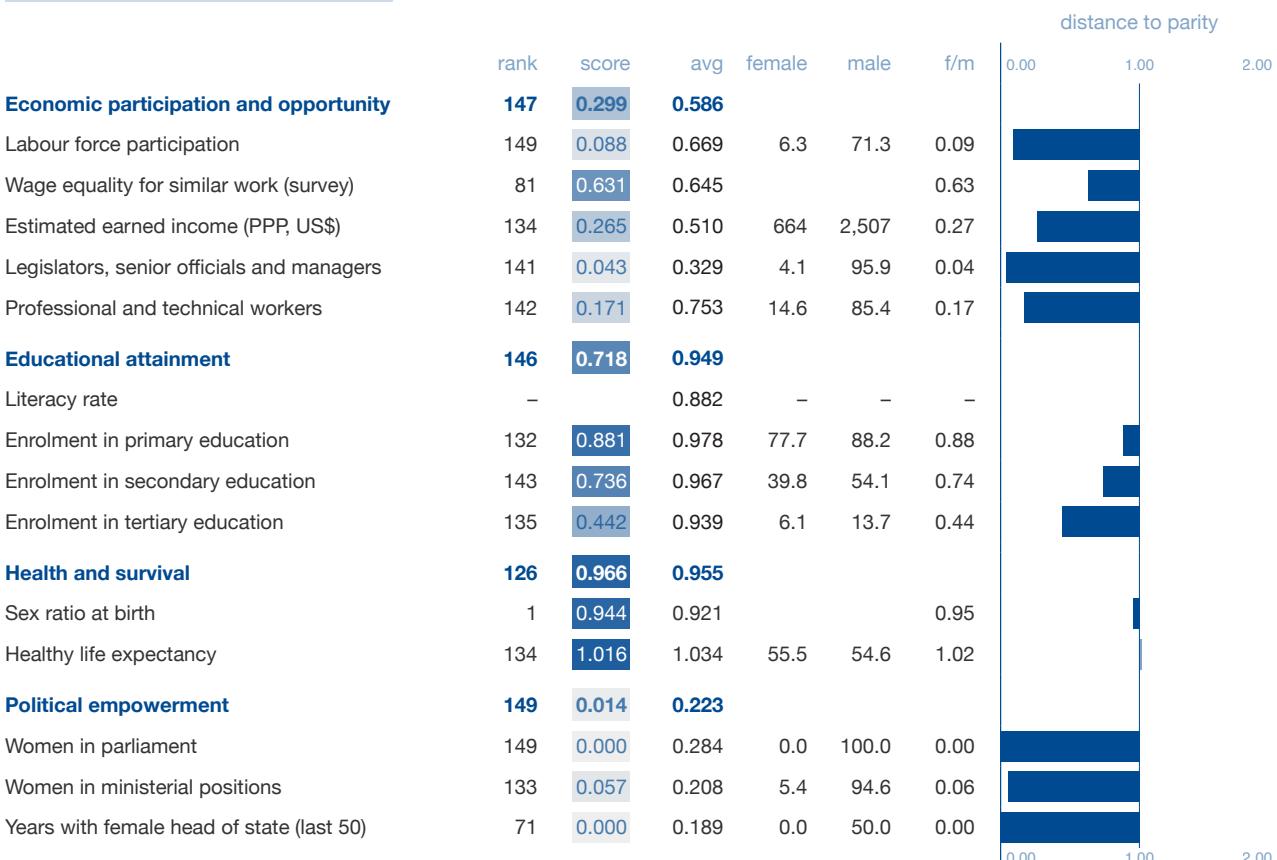


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	18.21
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	1,479
Total population (1,000s)	27,584.21
Population growth rate (%)	2.36
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human Capital Index score	35.48

	rank	score	2006	2018
			rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	115	0.459	149	0.499
Economic participation and opportunity	114	0.253	147	0.299
Educational attainment	114	0.598	146	0.718
Health and survival	48	0.979	126	0.966
Political empowerment	113	0.008	149	0.014
rank out of	115		149	

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	-	-	-				
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	21.8	7.9	2.76
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.45	Primary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	15.6	15.6	1.00
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.07	Primary education attainment, 65+	0.1	0.1	1.00
Firms with female top managers			0.02	Out-of-school youth	67.8	50.8	1.34
Employers	2.3	9.4	0.25	Secondary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
R&D personnel	-	-	-	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	7.3	14.6	0.50
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	0.1	0.1	1.00
Hold an account at a financial institution	1.7	11.4	0.15	Tertiary education attainment, adults	-	-	-
Women's access to financial services			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	1.7	2.3	0.74
Inheritance rights for daughters			no	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	0.0	0.0	0.86
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.)	49.8	67.6	0.74				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1967	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			50	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	14.0	86.0	0.16	Health and Welfare	-	-	-
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	-	-	-
Average length of single life	23.0	26.1	0.88	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	-	-	-
Proportion married by age 25	58.6	24.5	2.39	Services	-	-	-
Mean age of women at birth of first child			30	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	-	-	-
Average number of children per woman			4.00				
Women's unmet demand for family planning			40.00	Health	female	male	value
Potential support ratio			20	Mortality, children under age 5	15.2	19.0	
Total dependency ratio			76	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	47.8	49.5	
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	5.2	5.3	
Parity of parental rights after divorce			no	Mortality, accidental injuries	4.4	11.1	
				Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	2.0	5.7	
				Mortality, childbirth			
				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			44.70
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			25.10

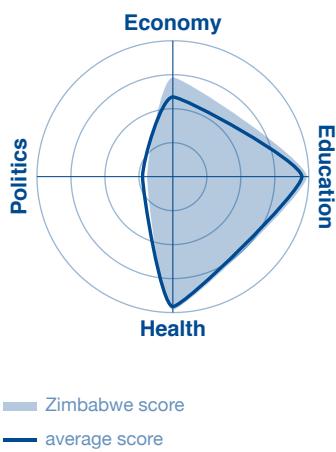
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Zimbabwe

rank
out of 149 countries **47**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.721**



SCORE AT GLANCE

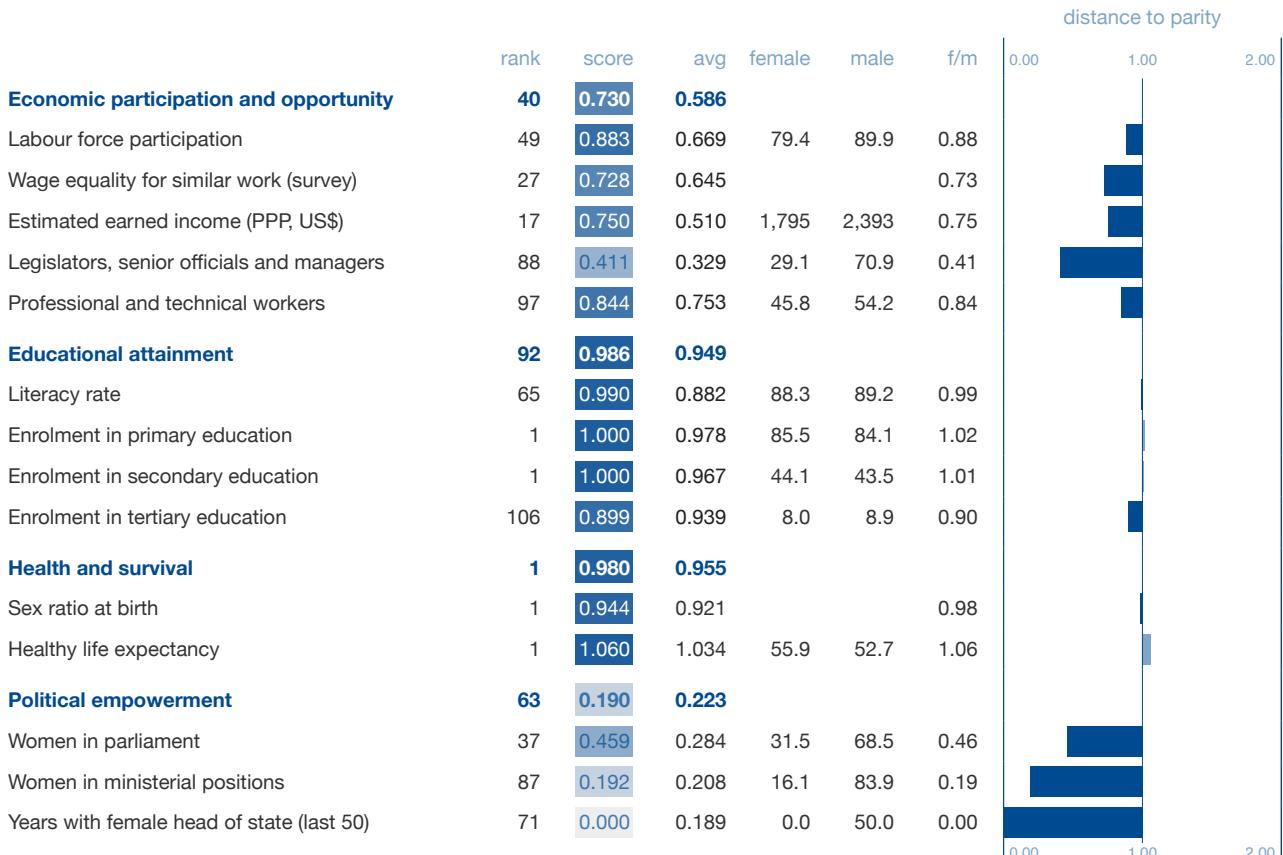


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	17.85
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	1,900
Total population (1,000s)	16,150.36
Population growth rate (%)	2.31
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.05
Human Capital Index score	-

Global Gender Gap score			distance to parity	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	76	0.646	47	0.721
Economic participation and opportunity	62	0.606	40	0.730
Educational attainment	87	0.920	92	0.986
Health and survival	108	0.957	1	0.980
Political empowerment	62	0.102	63	0.190
rank out of	115		149	

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	-	-	-	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				
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	13.0	14.4	0.90
Advancement of women to leadership roles			² 0.62	Primary education attainment, adults	70.5	82.2	0.86
Boards of publicly traded companies	-	-	-	Primary education attainment, 25-54	96.8	98.5	0.98
Firms with female (co-)owners			0.74	Primary education attainment, 65+	59.7	81.1	0.74
Firms with female top managers			0.19	Out-of-school youth	54.7	51.2	1.07
Employers	0.4	1.2	0.33	Secondary education attainment, adults	12.0	19.1	0.63
R&D personnel	27.2	72.8	0.37	Secondary education attainment, 25-54	67.6	75.1	0.90
Access to Assets	female	male	value	Secondary education attainment, 65+	10.3	21.5	0.48
Hold an account at a financial institution	15.3	19.1	0.80	Tertiary education attainment, adults	2.4	4.5	0.53
Women's access to financial services			yes	Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54	8.0	13.8	0.58
Inheritance rights for daughters			part	Tertiary education attainment, age 65+	2.7	4.7	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			part	Individuals using the internet	100.0	100.0	1.00
Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.)	-	-	-				
Political Leadership	female	male	value				
Year women received right to vote			1919	Graduates by Degree Type	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			98	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary	4.1	2.8	1.46
Number of female heads of state to date			0	Arts and Humanities	8.0	6.6	1.21
Election list quotas for women, national			-	Business, Admin. and Law	33.6	22.2	1.51
Election list quotas for women, local			-	Education	9.7	10.2	0.95
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Engineering, Manuf. and Construction	9.0	24.9	0.36
Seats held in upper house	-	-	-	Health and Welfare	2.1	3.4	0.63
Family	female	male	value	Information and Comm. Technologies	9.4	7.8	1.20
Average length of single life	20.3	25.2	0.81	Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics	2.6	4.1	0.62
Proportion married by age 25	74.5	31.5	2.37	Services	1.0	0.8	1.21
Mean age of women at birth of first child			28	Social Sci., Journalism and Information	16.2	13.7	1.18
Average number of children per woman			3.76	Health	female	male	value
Women's unmet demand for family planning			15.00	Mortality, children under age 5	17.2	21.0	¹ 0.82
Potential support ratio			20	Mortality, non-communicable diseases	20.3	19.6	¹ 1.03
Total dependency ratio			79	Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases	23.9	23.9	¹ 1.00
Parity of parental rights in marriage			no	Mortality, accidental injuries	4.1	7.5	¹ 0.55
Parity of parental rights after divorce			-	Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm	1.7	4.3	¹ 0.40
				Mortality, childbirth			¹ 443
				Legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			42.0
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			-
				Antenatal care, at least four visits			70.10

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

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