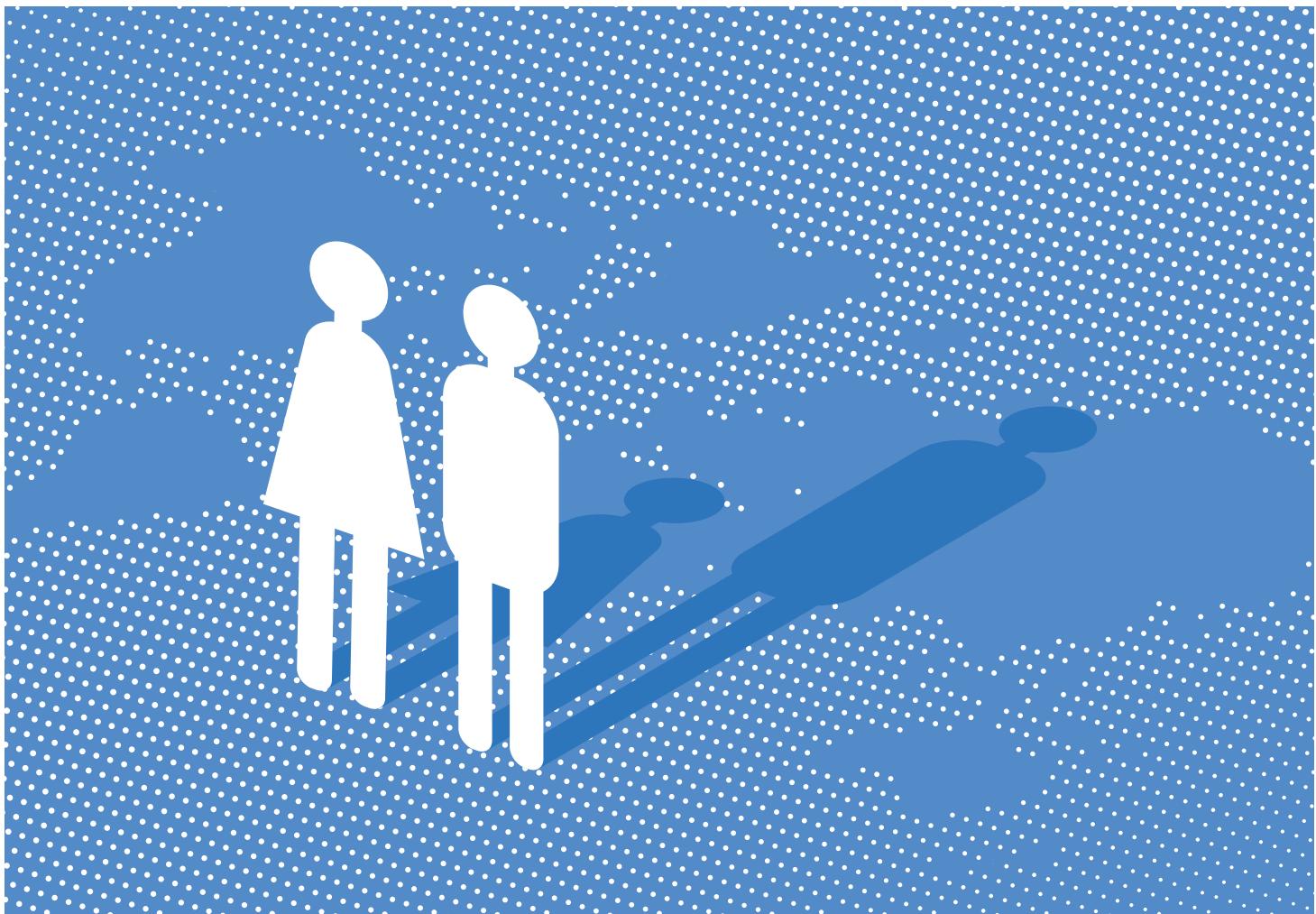


Insight Report

The Global Gender Gap Report 2016





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Insight Report

The Global Gender Gap Report 2016

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Preface

RICHARD SAMANS

Head of the Centre for the Global Agenda and Member of the Managing Board

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Head of Education, Gender and Work and Member of the Executive Committee

Talent and technology together will determine how the Fourth Industrial Revolution can be harnessed to deliver sustainable economic growth and innumerable benefits to society. Yet if half of the world's talent is not integrated—as both beneficiary and shaper—into the transformations underway, we will compromise innovation and risk a rise in inequality. This urgency is at the core of a fresh call to action to accelerate progress towards gender equality, adding to the well-established economic case for gender equality. Moreover, there is a fundamental moral case for empowering women: women represent one half of the global population and it is self-evident that they must have equal access to health, education, earning power and political representation.

Through the *Global Gender Gap Report*, the World Economic Forum quantifies the magnitude of gender-based disparities and tracks their progress over time. While no single measure can capture the complete situation, the Global Gender Gap Index presented in this *Report* seeks to measure one important aspect of gender equality—the relative gaps between women and men across four key areas: health, education, economy and politics. The Index was developed in part to address the need for a consistent and comprehensive measure for gender equality that can track a country's progress over time. More than a decade of data has revealed that progress is still too slow for realizing the full potential of one half of humanity within our lifetimes.

The Index does not seek to set priorities for countries but rather to provide a comprehensive set of data and a clear method for tracking gaps on critical indicators so that countries may set priorities within their own economic, political and cultural contexts. The Index also points to potential role models by revealing those countries that—within their region or income group—are leaders in

distributing resources more equitably between women and men, regardless of the overall level of available resources.

Through the System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Education, Gender and Work we bring together leaders from all stakeholder groups to devise solutions and share best practices to close gender gaps. In particular, because progress on education has not resulted in equivalent gains for women in earning opportunity, economic independence and leadership, we work with interested countries to set up public-private collaboration bodies to bring more women into the workforce.

We would like to express our appreciation to Till Alexander Leopold and Vesselina Ratcheva for their leadership of this project. We would also like to thank the whole team engaged in the System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Education, Gender and Work for its support in shaping this project. We are grateful for the ongoing support of Ricardo Hausmann and Laura D. Tyson. Finally, we are inspired by the leadership of the Stewards and Partners of the System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Education, Gender and Work.

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

Part 1

Measuring the Global Gender Gap

The Global Gender Gap Index 2016

The Global Gender Gap Index was first introduced by the World Economic Forum in 2006 as a framework for capturing the magnitude of gender-based disparities and tracking their progress over time. The Index benchmarks national gender gaps on economic, education, health and political criteria, and provides country rankings that allow for effective comparisons across regions and income groups. The rankings are designed to create global awareness of the challenges posed by gender gaps and the opportunities created by reducing them. The methodology and quantitative analysis behind the rankings are intended to serve as a basis for designing effective measures for reducing gender gaps.

Last year's edition marked the 10th anniversary of the Index and examined the changing patterns of gender-based inequities around the world over a full decade's worth of data. This year's 11th edition continues to build on the well-established strengths of the *Report* while adapting a number of elements—namely, the Index's threshold for calculating gender gaps in estimated earned income, the *Report*'s regional classification, and visualization of results—to evolve the Global Gender Gap Index for its second decade.

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 2016 rankings, overall trends, regional performance and notable country cases. It also provides information on progress over time and progress within income groups. Next, the *Report* lays out the economic case for gender parity, with a focus on the growing evidence of inter-linkages between gender gaps and the future economic prospects and resilience of industries and countries. The fourth part of this chapter

takes a deeper look at gender parity as a key element of human capital in countries all throughout the world, examining global patterns, contextual factors, rates of change and proposals to prepare for the future.

The Country Profiles contained in Part 2 of this *Report* give a more detailed picture of the relative strengths and weaknesses of each country's performance compared with that of other nations and relative to its own past performance. The first page of each profile contains key demographic and economic indicators as well as detailed information on the country's performance in both 2016 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.

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. This year's edition introduces an updated threshold for estimating gender parity in earned income, adjusting the income level cap to better reflect contemporary costs of living and bringing the Index in line with the latest thinking and methodology of statistical reports by the United Nations and others. A detailed discussion of this adjustment is provided in Appendix D.

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 (ILO), <i>Key Indicators of the Labor Market (KILM)</i> database, 9th edition, 2015
	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> , 2015–16
	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, 2015 or latest available data
	Ratio: female professional and technical workers over male value	International Labour Organization, <i>ILOSTAT</i> database, 2015 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, 2015 or latest data available; United Nations Development Programme, <i>Human Development Report 2009</i> , most recent year available between 1997 and 2007
	Ratio: female net primary enrolment rate over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education indicators</i> database, 2015 or latest data available
	Ratio: female net secondary enrolment rate over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education indicators</i> database, 2015 or latest data available
	Ratio: female gross tertiary enrolment ratio over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education indicators</i> database, 2015 or latest data available
Health and Survival	Sex ratio at birth (converted to female-over-male ratio)	Central Intelligence Agency, <i>The CIA World Factbook</i> 2016, data updated weekly
	Ratio: female healthy life expectancy over male value	World Health Organization, <i>Global Health Observatory database</i> , data from 2013
Political Empowerment	Ratio: females with seats in parliament over male value	Inter-Parliamentary Union, <i>Women in Politics: 2016</i> , reflecting elections/appointments up to 1 June 2016
	Ratio: females at ministerial level over male value	Inter-Parliamentary Union, <i>Women in Politics: 2015</i> , reflecting appointments up to 1 January 2015
	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 2016

Three underlying concepts

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

Gaps vs. levels

The Index is designed to measure gender-based gaps in access to resources and opportunities in countries rather than the actual levels of the available resources and opportunities in those countries. We do this to disassociate

the Global Gender Gap Index from countries' levels of development. In other words, the Index is constructed to rank countries on their gender gaps not on their development level. For example, rich countries, generally speaking, are able to offer more education and health opportunities to all members of society, although this is quite independent of the gender-related gaps that may exist within those higher levels of health or education. The Global Gender Gap Index rewards countries for smaller gaps in access to these resources, regardless of the overall level of resources. Thus, in the case of education, the Index penalizes or rewards countries based on the size of the gap between male and female enrolment rates, but not for the overall levels of education in the country.

Outcomes vs. inputs

The second basic concept underlying the Global Gender Gap Index is that it evaluates countries based on outcomes rather than inputs or means. Our aim is to provide a snapshot of where men and women stand with regard to

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

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 on particular indicators in some countries. Thus, a country that has higher enrolment for girls rather than boys in secondary school will score equal to a country where boys’ and girls’ enrolment is the same.

The four subindexes

The Global Gender Gap Index examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories (subindexes): *Economic Participation and Opportunity*, *Educational Attainment*, *Health and Survival* and *Political Empowerment*. Table 1 (page 4) displays all four of these subindexes and the 14 different indicators that compose them, along with the sources of data used for each.

Economic Participation and Opportunity

This subindex contains three concepts: the participation gap, the remuneration gap and the advancement gap. The participation gap is captured using the difference between women and men in labour force participation rates. The remuneration gap is captured through a hard data indicator (ratio of estimated female-to-male earned income)¹ and a qualitative indicator gathered through the World Economic Forum’s Executive Opinion Survey (wage equality for similar work). Finally, the gap between the advancement of women and men is captured through two hard data statistics (the ratio of women to men among legislators, senior officials and managers, and the ratio of women to men among technical and professional workers).

Educational Attainment

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. Second, we use the gap between women’s and men’s healthy life expectancy. This measure provides an estimate of the number of years that women and men can expect to live in good health by taking into account the years lost to violence, disease, malnutrition or other relevant factors.

Political Empowerment

This subindex measures the gap between men and women at the highest level of political decision-making through the ratio of women to men in minister-level positions and the ratio of women to men in parliamentary positions. In addition, we include the ratio of women to men in terms of years in executive office (prime minister or president) for the last 50 years. A clear drawback in this category is the absence of any 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 construction 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: How Country Profiles Work section in Part 2 of this *Report*.

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.

Truncate data at equality benchmark

As a second step, these ratios are truncated at the “equality benchmark.” For all indicators, except the two

Table 2: Calculation of weights within each subindex

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

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

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

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

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

health indicators, this equality benchmark is considered to be 1, meaning equal numbers of women and men. In the case of the sex ratio at birth, the equality benchmark is set at 0.944.² and the healthy life expectancy benchmark is set at 1.06.³ Truncating the data at the equality benchmarks for each assigns the same score to a country that has reached parity between women and men and one where women have surpassed men.

The type of scale chosen determines whether the Index is rewarding women's empowerment or gender equality.⁴ 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.

Calculate subindex scores

The third step in the process involves calculating the weighted average of the indicators within each subindex to create the subindex scores. Averaging the different

indicators would implicitly give more weight to the measure 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 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.⁵

Calculate final scores

For all subindexes, the highest possible score is 1 (parity) and the lowest possible score is 0 (imparity), thus binding the scores between inequality and equality benchmarks.⁶ An un-weighted 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.⁷ 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.⁸

Results and analysis

Country Coverage, 2016

We aim to include a maximum number of countries in the *Report* every year, within the constraints posed by data availability. To be included in the *Report*, a country must have data available for a minimum of 12 indicators out of the 14 that make up the Index. In 2016, we have been able to include 144 countries in the *Report*. Of these, 107 have consistently been included in the *Report* every year since the first edition published in 2006.

Nearly 200 countries were considered for inclusion this year. Out of the 144 ultimately covered in this *Report*, 18 countries had one data point missing and 31 countries had two data points missing. Missing data is clearly marked on each relevant Country Profile. This year's *Report* features one new country never previously covered, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and one country previously covered once in 2012, Timor-Leste.

Until last year's edition, the *Report* grouped countries into six broader geographical groupings: Asia and the Pacific; Europe and Central Asia; Latin America and the Caribbean; Middle East and North Africa; North America; and Sub-Saharan Africa.

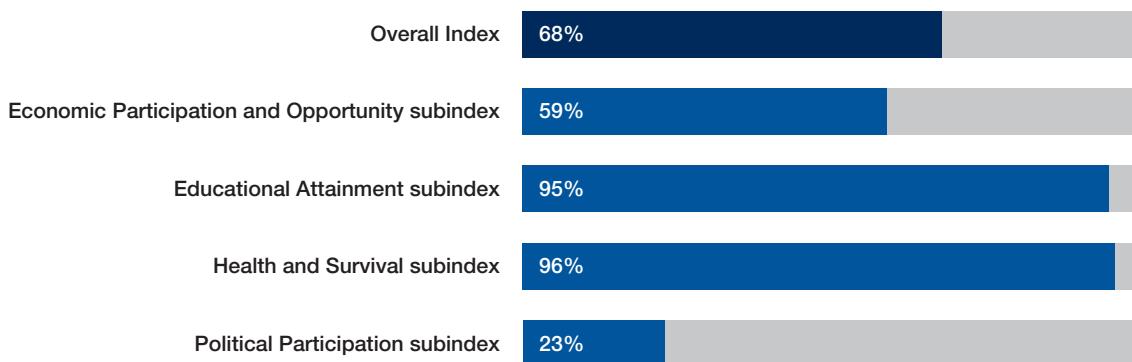
As part of the careful updating of certain elements of the *Report*, going forward the Global Gender Gap Report will group countries into eight geographical groupings: East Asia and the Pacific; Eastern Europe and Central Asia; Latin America and the Caribbean; Middle East and North Africa; North America; South Asia; Sub-Saharan Africa; and Western Europe. The classification of countries according to these updated categories is detailed in Appendix A. Datasets of both the classical groupings and (compiled retroactively) the updated groupings are available for time-series analysis.

Global Results

Figure 1 (page 8) provides a global snapshot of the gender gap in the four subindexes. It shows that, on average, the 144 countries covered in the *Report* have closed 96% of the gap in health outcomes between women and men, unchanged since last year, and more than 95% of the gap in educational attainment, an improvement of almost one full percentage point since last year and the highest value ever measured by the Index. However, the gaps between women and men on economic participation and political empowerment remain wide: only 59% of the economic participation gap has been closed—a continued reversal on several years of progress and the lowest value measured by the Index since 2008—and about 23% of the political gap, continuing a trend of slow but steady improvement. Weighted by population, in 2016, the average progress on closing the global gender gap stands at a score of 0.683—meaning an average gap of 31.7% remains to be closed worldwide across the four Index dimensions in order to achieve universal gender parity.

Out of the 142 countries covered by the Index both this year and last year, 68 countries have increased their overall gender gap score compared to last year, while 74 have seen it decrease. It therefore has been an ambiguous year for global gender parity, with uneven progress at best.

Table 3 (page 10) displays the 2016 index and subindex rankings, organized from highest to lowest by rank, on the overall index. No country in the world has fully closed its gender gap, but four out of the five Nordic countries and, for the first time this year, Rwanda, have

Figure 1: Global performance, 2016

Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2016.

closed more than 80% of theirs. Yemen, the lowest ranking country, has closed slightly less than 52% of its gender gap. For further analysis, refer to the Performance by Subindex, Top Ten, and Performance by Region and Country sections.

Performance by Subindex

Table 4 (page 12) displays the rankings by subindex, organized highest to lowest by rank per subindex. On the **Economic Participation and Opportunity** subindex, 11 countries (three less than last year), including four from Sub-Saharan Africa—Burundi, Botswana, Rwanda and Ghana—and three Nordic countries—Norway, Iceland, and Sweden—have closed more than 80% of their gap. However, 19 countries, 15 of which are from the Middle East and North Africa region, have closed less than 50% of the gap for this subindex. Pakistan and Syria hold the last two spots on this subindex. Thirty-two countries have scores below the world average (0.586, weighted by population) on this subindex. The Report's Country Profiles include a wide range of additional contextual data, including on workforce participation, economic leadership, access to assets and technology and the care economy.

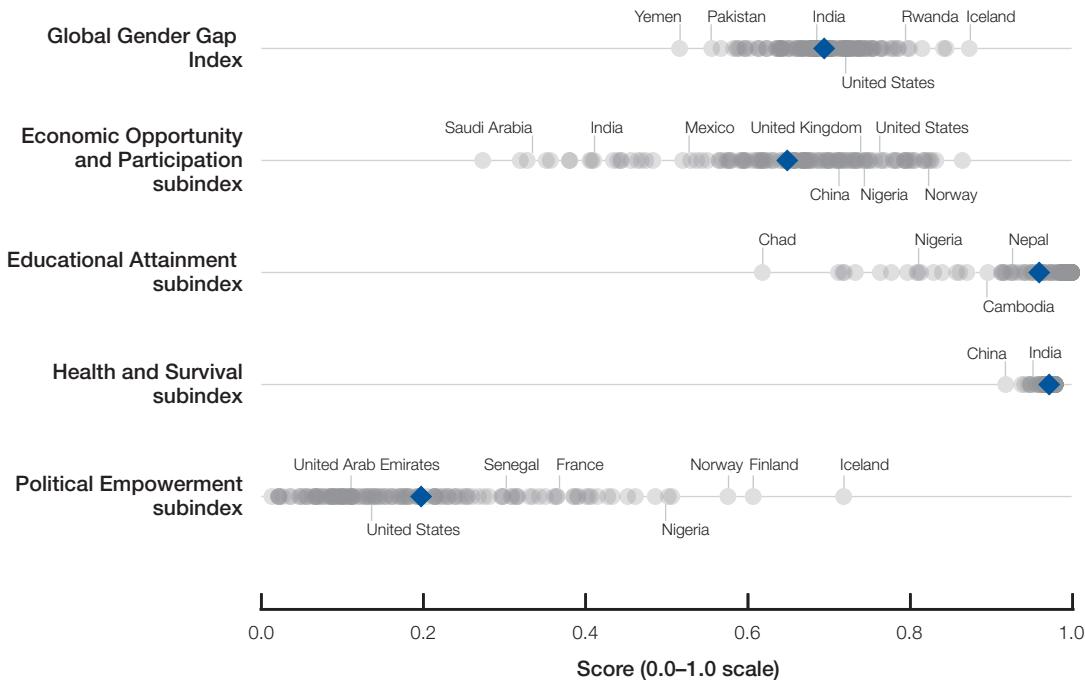
In 2016, 24 countries have fully closed the gap on the **Educational Attainment** subindex, one country less than last year. Guinea, Benin and Chad hold the last three spots on this subindex, with Chad having closed less than 70% of its education gender gap. In total, there are 17 countries where women still have less than 90% of the education outcomes that men have—a marked improvement over last year, when this was still the case for 22 countries. Thirty-four countries have scores below the world average (0.955, weighted by population) on this subindex. While the Index takes into account four key indicators to measure the gender gap on education outcomes, the Report's Country Profiles provide information on additional gaps between women and men—on out-of-school children of primary

and secondary school age, education attainment rates, advanced degrees, STEM education and skill diversity.

Thirty-eight countries (two less than last year) have fully closed their gender gap on the **Health and Survival** subindex. India, Armenia and China are the lowest-ranked countries, and no country currently has a gap bigger than 90% on this subindex. Only seven countries have scores below the world average (0.957, weighted by population) on this subindex. While the Index takes into account two key measures of gender gaps, this year's Country Profiles present additional contextual data that reveals differences between female and male health outcomes from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, respiratory disease, HIV/AIDS, suicide and malnutrition. Additionally, the Country Profiles contain detailed information on maternal health and domestic violence.

On the **Political Empowerment** subindex, only Iceland has closed more than 70% of its gender gap and only Finland has closed more than 60% of its gender gap; 39 countries, from across all world regions, have closed less than 10% of the gap (unchanged from last year). Oman, Lebanon and Qatar have the lowest rankings on this subindex, having closed less than 3% of their political gender gap. Weighted by population, 100 countries rank below the subindex world average (0.233) this year. In addition to the indicators included in the Index, the Country Profiles present detailed information on women's political participation, such as the number of years since the establishment of women's suffrage, female heads of government to date, and the existence of voluntary political party quotas.

While nine countries—Bahamas, Barbados, Finland, France, Jamaica, Latvia, Lesotho, Nicaragua and the Philippines—have fully closed the gap on both the Health and Survival and Educational Attainment subindexes, no country has yet closed either the Economic Participation and Opportunity or Political Empowerment subindex gaps.

Figure 2: Range of scores, Global Gender Gap Index and subindexes, 2016

Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2016.

Note: Blue diamonds correspond to subindex averages.

Figure 2 illustrates the range of country scores for the four subindexes. The population-weighted average for each subindex is highlighted by blue diamonds. The Educational Attainment subindex is on the verge of overtaking the Health and Survival subindex, which has been stagnating for a number of years, to become the subindex closest to reaching universal gender parity. In fact, as of this year, it has already done so for the 107 countries that have been consistently featured since the first edition of the *Report*. However, Health and Survival is also the subindex with the lowest spread of scores, with most countries clustering around a fairly high achievement point near parity, while issues remain primarily in a number of large-population countries with distorted birth ratios due to “missing women” and gender-specific gaps in access to healthcare. By contrast, despite much recent progress in a large number of countries, global outcomes on the Educational Attainment subindex remain more uneven, with a wider spread of scores. The widest range in scores is found on the Political Empowerment subindex, followed by Economic Participation and Opportunity.

Top Ten

This year’s edition of the Global Gender Gap Index sees one new entrant to its top ten list as well as some notable rank changes. The top spots continue to be held by smaller European countries, particularly the Nordics who occupy the top four positions, with two countries from the East Asia and the Pacific region, one country from the Sub-Saharan Africa region, and one country from the

Latin America and the Caribbean region also represented. Compared to the world average, the leaders of the Index perform particularly strongly on Political Empowerment, with all ranking in the top 20 on this subindex.

Iceland (1) takes the top spot for the eighth consecutive year, closing more than 87% of its overall gender gap. It remains the top performer on Political Empowerment and in the top ten on Economic Participation and Opportunity on the back of solid improvements in the number of women among legislators, senior officials and managers. However, this year’s update of income scales on the estimate earned income indicator reveals that there remains an overall income gender gap to close. This is corroborated by its performance on the Wage equality for similar work indicator, for which Iceland ranks in 11th place this year. Since 2009, the country has fully closed its gender gap on Educational Attainment. Since the first edition of the Index in 2006, Iceland has closed approximately 12% of its total gender gap, making it one of the fastest-improving countries in the world.

Finland (2) overtakes Norway and regains its second place in the world, closing nearly 85% of its overall gender gap. It has fully closed its gender gap on Educational Attainment and Health and Survival and remains the runner-up on Political Empowerment, reaching parity in the number of women in ministerial positions. The Index’s updated estimated earned income scale reveals that Finland, too, has some work left to do to fully close its overall income gender gap.

Table 3: Global rankings, 2016

Country	GLOBAL INDEX		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Iceland	1	0.874	9	0.806	1	1.000	104	0.970	1	0.719
Finland	2	0.845	16	0.794	1	1.000	1	0.980	2	0.607
Norway	3	0.842	7	0.818	28	1.000	68	0.974	3	0.576
Sweden	4	0.815	11	0.802	36	0.999	69	0.974	6	0.486
Rwanda	5	0.800	8	0.817	110	0.958	89	0.972	8	0.452
Ireland	6	0.797	49	0.709	1	1.000	54	0.979	5	0.502
Philippines	7	0.786	21	0.780	1	1.000	1	0.980	17	0.386
Slovenia	8	0.786	19	0.784	25	1.000	76	0.973	18	0.385
New Zealand	9	0.781	24	0.765	40	0.999	104	0.970	16	0.390
Nicaragua	10	0.780	92	0.632	1	1.000	1	0.980	4	0.506
Switzerland	11	0.776	30	0.745	61	0.993	72	0.974	15	0.391
Burundi	12	0.768	1	0.865	124	0.917	66	0.974	28	0.314
Germany	13	0.766	57	0.691	100	0.966	54	0.979	10	0.428
Namibia	14	0.765	20	0.781	35	0.999	1	0.980	31	0.299
South Africa	15	0.764	63	0.677	55	0.995	1	0.980	13	0.404
Netherlands	16	0.756	76	0.659	60	0.994	103	0.970	14	0.401
France	17	0.755	64	0.676	1	1.000	1	0.980	19	0.365
Latvia	18	0.755	18	0.785	1	1.000	1	0.980	38	0.255
Denmark	19	0.754	34	0.735	1	1.000	106	0.970	29	0.309
United Kingdom	20	0.752	53	0.700	34	0.999	64	0.974	24	0.335
Mozambique	21	0.750	13	0.798	129	0.871	113	0.968	21	0.361
Estonia	22	0.747	50	0.703	53	0.995	1	0.980	30	0.308
Bolivia	23	0.746	98	0.619	98	0.970	1	0.980	11	0.415
Belgium	24	0.745	37	0.731	1	1.000	64	0.974	35	0.275
Lithuania	25	0.744	25	0.757	1	1.000	40	0.979	43	0.239
Moldova	26	0.741	15	0.795	52	0.996	40	0.979	58	0.196
Cuba	27	0.740	114	0.578	1	1.000	61	0.975	12	0.407
Barbados	28	0.739	4	0.825	1	1.000	1	0.980	78	0.150
Spain	29	0.738	72	0.668	43	0.998	91	0.972	26	0.316
Belarus	30	0.737	5	0.823	29	1.000	40	0.979	80	0.146
Portugal	31	0.737	46	0.713	63	0.993	76	0.973	36	0.268
Costa Rica	32	0.736	105	0.606	30	1.000	62	0.975	20	0.365
Argentina	33	0.735	101	0.616	54	0.995	1	0.980	22	0.350
Luxembourg	34	0.734	27	0.750	1	1.000	69	0.974	55	0.212
Canada	35	0.731	36	0.732	1	1.000	108	0.969	49	0.222
Cape Verde	36	0.729	104	0.610	90	0.984	1	0.980	23	0.343
Bahamas	37	0.729	3	0.827	1	1.000	1	0.980	99	0.110
Poland	38	0.727	58	0.690	31	1.000	40	0.979	44	0.238
Colombia	39	0.727	28	0.749	37	0.999	40	0.979	66	0.180
Ecuador	40	0.726	93	0.631	48	0.996	1	0.980	32	0.297
Bulgaria	41	0.726	43	0.716	65	0.993	40	0.979	51	0.215
Jamaica	42	0.724	35	0.733	1	1.000	1	0.980	63	0.183
Lao PDR	43	0.724	2	0.832	115	0.944	90	0.972	79	0.146
Trinidad and Tobago	44	0.723	51	0.702	69	0.992	1	0.980	50	0.218
United States	45	0.722	26	0.752	1	1.000	62	0.975	73	0.162
Australia	46	0.721	42	0.719	1	1.000	72	0.974	61	0.193
Panama	47	0.721	55	0.696	62	0.993	1	0.980	54	0.214
Serbia	48	0.720	70	0.670	49	0.996	76	0.973	42	0.242
Israel	49	0.719	62	0.678	1	1.000	67	0.974	48	0.224
Italy	50	0.719	117	0.574	56	0.995	72	0.974	25	0.331
Kazakhstan	51	0.718	31	0.745	58	0.995	1	0.980	77	0.153
Austria	52	0.716	84	0.650	86	0.987	1	0.980	41	0.246
Tanzania	53	0.716	65	0.674	126	0.914	53	0.979	33	0.296
Botswana	54	0.715	6	0.819	1	1.000	85	0.973	126	0.068
Singapore	55	0.712	17	0.793	95	0.975	121	0.967	97	0.111
Zimbabwe	56	0.710	45	0.714	96	0.973	1	0.980	69	0.175
Lesotho	57	0.706	66	0.672	1	1.000	1	0.980	70	0.172
Mongolia	58	0.705	23	0.766	66	0.993	1	0.980	119	0.084
Ghana	59	0.705	10	0.805	119	0.931	85	0.973	95	0.112
Madagascar	60	0.704	32	0.739	101	0.964	88	0.973	81	0.142
Uganda	61	0.704	87	0.647	120	0.928	1	0.980	37	0.260
Albania	62	0.704	73	0.668	88	0.986	141	0.947	53	0.214
Kenya	63	0.702	48	0.710	116	0.943	83	0.973	64	0.182
El Salvador	64	0.702	95	0.623	73	0.991	1	0.980	52	0.214
Vietnam	65	0.700	33	0.736	93	0.978	138	0.950	84	0.138
Mexico	66	0.700	122	0.544	51	0.996	1	0.980	34	0.281
Malawi	67	0.700	12	0.799	125	0.915	75	0.973	94	0.113
Croatia	68	0.700	68	0.672	57	0.995	40	0.979	76	0.154
Ukraine	69	0.700	40	0.722	26	1.000	40	0.979	107	0.098
Chile	70	0.699	119	0.565	38	0.999	39	0.979	39	0.254
Thailand	71	0.699	22	0.770	74	0.990	1	0.980	131	0.057
Bangladesh	72	0.698	135	0.410	114	0.950	93	0.971	7	0.462

Table 3: Global rankings, 2016 (cont'd.)

Country	GLOBAL INDEX		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Macedonia, FYR	73	0.696	79	0.658	91	0.982	119	0.967	67	0.178
Venezuela	74	0.694	71	0.669	33	0.999	1	0.980	89	0.127
Russian Federation	75	0.691	41	0.722	45	0.997	40	0.979	129	0.066
Romania	76	0.690	54	0.699	68	0.992	40	0.979	112	0.090
Czech Republic	77	0.690	89	0.647	1	1.000	40	0.979	85	0.134
Honduras	78	0.690	96	0.623	1	1.000	59	0.976	75	0.160
Brazil	79	0.687	91	0.640	42	0.998	1	0.980	86	0.132
Peru	80	0.687	111	0.594	80	0.989	100	0.970	60	0.194
Kyrgyz Republic	81	0.687	83	0.651	72	0.991	76	0.973	87	0.132
Senegal	82	0.685	94	0.628	133	0.830	123	0.967	27	0.316
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	83	0.685	113	0.581	50	0.996	76	0.973	62	0.191
Cyprus	84	0.684	75	0.665	41	0.998	71	0.974	105	0.100
Cameroon	85	0.684	39	0.727	130	0.862	114	0.968	65	0.180
Azerbaijan	86	0.684	38	0.728	83	0.988	138	0.950	124	0.069
India	87	0.683	136	0.408	113	0.950	142	0.942	9	0.433
Indonesia	88	0.682	107	0.598	87	0.987	58	0.976	72	0.168
Montenegro	89	0.681	88	0.647	79	0.989	60	0.975	93	0.114
Georgia	90	0.681	61	0.679	78	0.989	119	0.967	114	0.089
Uruguay	91	0.681	90	0.643	39	0.999	1	0.980	104	0.101
Greece	92	0.680	85	0.649	85	0.987	54	0.979	101	0.104
Tajikistan	93	0.679	47	0.711	118	0.937	126	0.966	102	0.104
Slovak Republic	94	0.679	86	0.648	1	1.000	76	0.973	110	0.093
Suriname	95	0.679	100	0.617	44	0.997	1	0.980	91	0.120
Paraguay	96	0.676	82	0.656	59	0.995	1	0.980	122	0.075
Dominican Republic	97	0.676	78	0.658	77	0.989	97	0.971	118	0.085
Belize	98	0.676	59	0.686	75	0.990	1	0.980	135	0.048
China	99	0.676	81	0.656	99	0.967	144	0.919	74	0.162
Sri Lanka	100	0.673	124	0.530	82	0.988	1	0.980	57	0.196
Hungary	101	0.669	67	0.672	67	0.992	40	0.979	138	0.035
Armenia	102	0.669	69	0.671	27	1.000	143	0.939	125	0.068
Brunei Darussalam	103	0.669	56	0.696	70	0.992	130	0.966	141	0.021
Gambia, The	104	0.667	60	0.685	127	0.913	83	0.973	106	0.098
Guatemala	105	0.666	102	0.613	107	0.960	1	0.980	96	0.112
Malaysia	106	0.666	80	0.658	89	0.985	109	0.969	134	0.051
Swaziland	107	0.665	109	0.595	46	0.997	132	0.961	100	0.109
Malta	108	0.664	108	0.595	111	0.953	107	0.970	82	0.140
Ethiopia	109	0.662	106	0.599	132	0.840	57	0.978	45	0.231
Nepal	110	0.661	115	0.578	123	0.918	92	0.972	68	0.175
Japan	111	0.660	118	0.569	76	0.990	40	0.979	103	0.103
Cambodia	112	0.658	77	0.659	128	0.897	1	0.980	108	0.098
Mauritius	113	0.652	121	0.550	71	0.991	1	0.980	116	0.087
Liberia	114	0.652	103	0.612	137	0.797	118	0.967	46	0.230
Maldives	115	0.650	112	0.590	81	0.988	129	0.966	133	0.055
Korea, Rep.	116	0.649	123	0.537	102	0.964	76	0.973	92	0.120
Angola	117	0.643	120	0.565	138	0.778	1	0.980	40	0.251
Nigeria	118	0.643	52	0.700	134	0.814	135	0.961	109	0.097
Qatar	119	0.643	97	0.619	92	0.982	136	0.957	144	0.013
Algeria	120	0.642	134	0.435	104	0.962	127	0.966	56	0.205
Bhutan	121	0.642	99	0.619	121	0.925	125	0.966	132	0.056
Guinea	122	0.640	29	0.745	142	0.718	115	0.967	88	0.130
Burkina Faso	123	0.640	44	0.714	136	0.809	116	0.967	127	0.068
United Arab Emirates	124	0.639	130	0.456	32	1.000	132	0.961	83	0.139
Timor-Leste*	125	0.637	137	0.406	117	0.941	96	0.971	47	0.229
Tunisia	126	0.636	131	0.444	106	0.960	110	0.969	71	0.170
Benin	127	0.636	14	0.795	143	0.712	116	0.967	128	0.067
Kuwait	128	0.624	125	0.520	47	0.997	136	0.957	140	0.022
Mauritania	129	0.624	128	0.469	131	0.858	85	0.973	59	0.195
Turkey	130	0.623	129	0.464	109	0.958	1	0.980	113	0.090
Bahrain	131	0.615	127	0.475	84	0.987	132	0.961	137	0.037
Egypt	132	0.614	132	0.444	112	0.952	95	0.971	115	0.087
Oman	133	0.612	126	0.483	97	0.973	99	0.971	142	0.021
Jordan	134	0.603	138	0.381	64	0.993	131	0.966	123	0.073
Lebanon	135	0.598	133	0.440	108	0.959	102	0.970	143	0.021
Côte d'Ivoire	136	0.597	116	0.575	139	0.764	112	0.968	120	0.081
Morocco	137	0.597	139	0.380	122	0.925	93	0.971	98	0.110
Mali	138	0.591	110	0.594	140	0.733	140	0.949	117	0.086
Iran, Islamic Rep.	139	0.587	140	0.357	94	0.975	98	0.971	136	0.047
Chad	140	0.587	74	0.667	144	0.618	111	0.968	111	0.093
Saudi Arabia	141	0.583	142	0.328	105	0.961	128	0.966	121	0.077
Syria	142	0.567	144	0.273	103	0.963	101	0.970	130	0.063
Pakistan	143	0.556	143	0.320	135	0.811	124	0.967	90	0.127
Yemen	144	0.516	141	0.352	141	0.720	122	0.967	139	0.026

* New countries in 2016

Table 4: Rankings by subindex, 2016

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY			EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Country	Rank	Score	Country	Rank	Score
Burundi	1	0.865	Albania	73	0.668
Lao PDR	2	0.832	Chad	74	0.667
Bahamas	3	0.827	Cyprus	75	0.665
Barbados	4	0.825	Netherlands	76	0.659
Belarus	5	0.823	Cambodia	77	0.659
Botswana	6	0.819	Dominican Republic	78	0.658
Norway	7	0.818	Macedonia, FYR	79	0.658
Rwanda	8	0.817	Malaysia	80	0.658
Iceland	9	0.806	China	81	0.656
Ghana	10	0.805	Paraguay	82	0.656
Sweden	11	0.802	Kyrgyz Republic	83	0.651
Malawi	12	0.799	Austria	84	0.650
Mozambique	13	0.798	Greece	85	0.649
Benin	14	0.795	Slovak Republic	86	0.648
Moldova	15	0.795	Uganda	87	0.647
Finland	16	0.794	Montenegro	88	0.647
Singapore	17	0.793	Czech Republic	89	0.647
Latvia	18	0.785	Uruguay	90	0.643
Slovenia	19	0.784	Brazil	91	0.640
Namibia	20	0.781	Nicaragua	92	0.632
Philippines	21	0.780	Ecuador	93	0.631
Thailand	22	0.770	Senegal	94	0.628
Mongolia	23	0.766	El Salvador	95	0.623
New Zealand	24	0.765	Honduras	96	0.623
Lithuania	25	0.757	Qatar	97	0.619
United States	26	0.752	Bolivia	98	0.619
Luxembourg	27	0.750	Bhutan	99	0.619
Colombia	28	0.749	Suriname	100	0.617
Guinea	29	0.745	Argentina	101	0.616
Switzerland	30	0.745	Guatemala	102	0.613
Kazakhstan	31	0.745	Liberia	103	0.612
Madagascar	32	0.739	Cape Verde	104	0.610
Vietnam	33	0.736	Costa Rica	105	0.606
Denmark	34	0.735	Ethiopia	106	0.599
Jamaica	35	0.733	Indonesia	107	0.598
Canada	36	0.732	Malta	108	0.595
Belgium	37	0.731	Swaziland	109	0.595
Azerbaijan	38	0.728	Mali	110	0.594
Cameroon	39	0.727	Peru	111	0.594
Ukraine	40	0.722	Maldives	112	0.590
Russian Federation	41	0.722	Bosnia and Herzegovina*	113	0.581
Australia	42	0.719	Cuba	114	0.578
Bulgaria	43	0.716	Nepal	115	0.578
Burkina Faso	44	0.714	Côte d'Ivoire	116	0.575
Zimbabwe	45	0.714	Italy	117	0.574
Portugal	46	0.713	Japan	118	0.569
Tajikistan	47	0.711	Chile	119	0.565
Kenya	48	0.710	Angola	120	0.565
Ireland	49	0.709	Mauritius	121	0.550
Estonia	50	0.703	Mexico	122	0.544
Trinidad and Tobago	51	0.702	Korea, Rep.	123	0.537
Nigeria	52	0.700	Sri Lanka	124	0.530
United Kingdom	53	0.700	Kuwait	125	0.520
Romania	54	0.699	Oman	126	0.483
Panama	55	0.696	Bahrain	127	0.475
Brunei Darussalam	56	0.696	Mauritania	128	0.469
Germany	57	0.691	Turkey	129	0.464
Poland	58	0.690	United Arab Emirates	130	0.456
Belize	59	0.686	Tunisia	131	0.444
Gambia, The	60	0.685	Egypt	132	0.444
Georgia	61	0.679	Lebanon	133	0.440
Israel	62	0.678	Algeria	134	0.435
South Africa	63	0.677	Bangladesh	135	0.410
France	64	0.676	India	136	0.408
Tanzania	65	0.674	Timor-Leste*	137	0.406
Lesotho	66	0.672	Jordan	138	0.381
Hungary	67	0.672	Morocco	139	0.380
Croatia	68	0.672	Iran, Islamic Rep.	140	0.357
Armenia	69	0.671	Yemen	141	0.352
Serbia	70	0.670	Saudi Arabia	142	0.328
Venezuela	71	0.669	Pakistan	143	0.320
Spain	72	0.668	Syria	144	0.273

* New countries in 2016

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

Table 4: Rankings by subindex, 2016 (cont'd.)

HEALTH AND SURVIVAL			POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT		
Country	Rank	Score	Country	Rank	Score
Angola	1	0.980	Italy	72	0.974
Argentina	1	0.980	Switzerland	72	0.974
Austria	1	0.980	Malawi	75	0.973
Bahamas	1	0.980	Slovak Republic	76	0.973
Barbados	1	0.980	Slovenia	76	0.973
Belize	1	0.980	Serbia	76	0.973
Bolivia	1	0.980	Bosnia and Herzegovina*	76	0.973
Brazil	1	0.980	Portugal	76	0.973
Cambodia	1	0.980	Kyrgyz Republic	76	0.973
Cape Verde	1	0.980	Korea, Rep.	76	0.973
Ecuador	1	0.980	Kenya	83	0.973
El Salvador	1	0.980	Gambia, The	83	0.973
Estonia	1	0.980	Botswana	85	0.973
Finland	1	0.980	Ghana	85	0.973
France	1	0.980	Mauritania	85	0.973
Guatemala	1	0.980	Madagascar	88	0.973
Jamaica	1	0.980	Rwanda	89	0.972
Kazakhstan	1	0.980	Lao PDR	90	0.972
Latvia	1	0.980	Spain	91	0.972
Lesotho	1	0.980	Nepal	92	0.972
Mauritius	1	0.980	Bangladesh	93	0.971
Mexico	1	0.980	Morocco	93	0.971
Mongolia	1	0.980	Egypt	95	0.971
Namibia	1	0.980	Timor-Leste*	96	0.971
Nicaragua	1	0.980	Dominican Republic	97	0.971
Panama	1	0.980	Iran, Islamic Rep.	98	0.971
Paraguay	1	0.980	Oman	99	0.971
Philippines	1	0.980	Peru	100	0.970
South Africa	1	0.980	Syria	101	0.970
Sri Lanka	1	0.980	Lebanon	102	0.970
Suriname	1	0.980	Netherlands	103	0.970
Thailand	1	0.980	Iceland	104	0.970
Trinidad and Tobago	1	0.980	New Zealand	104	0.970
Turkey	1	0.980	Denmark	106	0.970
Uganda	1	0.980	Malta	107	0.970
Uruguay	1	0.980	Canada	108	0.969
Venezuela	1	0.980	Malaysia	109	0.969
Zimbabwe	1	0.980	Tunisia	110	0.969
Chile	39	0.979	Chad	111	0.968
Lithuania	40	0.979	Côte d'Ivoire	112	0.968
Czech Republic	40	0.979	Mozambique	113	0.968
Ukraine	40	0.979	Cameroon	114	0.968
Belarus	40	0.979	Guinea	115	0.967
Poland	40	0.979	Burkina Faso	116	0.967
Colombia	40	0.979	Benin	116	0.967
Russian Federation	40	0.979	Liberia	118	0.967
Moldova	40	0.979	Georgia	119	0.967
Croatia	40	0.979	Macedonia, FYR	119	0.967
Bulgaria	40	0.979	Singapore	121	0.967
Hungary	40	0.979	Yemen	122	0.967
Romania	40	0.979	Senegal	123	0.967
Japan	40	0.979	Pakistan	124	0.967
Tanzania	53	0.979	Bhutan	125	0.966
Ireland	54	0.979	Tajikistan	126	0.966
Greece	54	0.979	Algeria	127	0.966
Germany	54	0.979	Saudi Arabia	128	0.966
Ethiopia	57	0.978	Maldives	129	0.966
Indonesia	58	0.976	Brunei Darussalam	130	0.966
Honduras	59	0.976	Jordan	131	0.966
Montenegro	60	0.975	United Arab Emirates	132	0.961
Cuba	61	0.975	Swaziland	132	0.961
United States	62	0.975	Bahrain	132	0.961
Costa Rica	62	0.975	Nigeria	135	0.961
Belgium	64	0.974	Kuwait	136	0.957
United Kingdom	64	0.974	Qatar	136	0.957
Burundi	66	0.974	Azerbaijan	138	0.950
Israel	67	0.974	Vietnam	138	0.950
Norway	68	0.974	Mali	140	0.949
Luxembourg	69	0.974	Albania	141	0.947
Sweden	69	0.974	India	142	0.942
Cyprus	71	0.974	Armenia	143	0.939
Australia	72	0.974	China	144	0.919
* New countries in 2016					
Note: Countries highlighted in blue have reached parity on that subindex.					

Table 5: Rankings by region, 2016

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
Philippines	7	0.786	Slovenia	8	0.786	Nicaragua	10	0.780
New Zealand	9	0.781	Latvia	18	0.755	Bolivia	23	0.746
Lao PDR	43	0.724	Estonia	22	0.747	Cuba	27	0.740
Australia	46	0.721	Lithuania	25	0.744	Barbados	28	0.739
Singapore	55	0.712	Moldova	26	0.741	Costa Rica	32	0.736
Mongolia	58	0.705	Belarus	30	0.737	Argentina	33	0.735
Vietnam	65	0.700	Poland	38	0.727	Bahamas	37	0.729
Thailand	71	0.699	Bulgaria	41	0.726	Colombia	39	0.727
Indonesia	88	0.682	Serbia	48	0.720	Ecuador	40	0.726
China	99	0.676	Kazakhstan	51	0.718	Jamaica	42	0.724
Brunei Darussalam	103	0.669	Albania	62	0.704	Trinidad and Tobago	44	0.723
Malaysia	106	0.666	Croatia	68	0.700	Panama	47	0.721
Japan	111	0.660	Ukraine	69	0.700	El Salvador	64	0.702
Cambodia	112	0.658	Macedonia, FYR	73	0.696	Mexico	66	0.700
Korea, Rep.	116	0.649	Russian Federation	75	0.691	Chile	70	0.699
Timor-Leste*	125	0.637	Romania	76	0.690	Venezuela	74	0.694
			Czech Republic	77	0.690	Honduras	78	0.690
			Kyrgyz Republic	81	0.687	Brazil	79	0.687
			Bosnia and Herzegovina*	83	0.685	Peru	80	0.687
			Azerbaijan	86	0.684	Uruguay	91	0.681
			Montenegro	89	0.681	Suriname	95	0.679
			Georgia	90	0.681	Paraguay	96	0.676
			Tajikistan	93	0.679	Dominican Republic	97	0.676
			Slovak Republic	94	0.679	Belize	98	0.676
			Hungary	101	0.669	Guatemala	105	0.666
			Armenia	102	0.669			

(Continued on next page)

Norway (3) drops a spot and returns to its previous third-place position, closing more than 84% of its overall gender gap. Even with the Index's revised estimated earned income scale it remains in the global top ten in this category as confirmed by an equally strong performance on the Wage equality for similar work indicator. Norway also remains the third top performer on the Political Empowerment subindex. It moves up four spots on the Educational Attainment subindex but its gender gap remains open—as does its Health and Survival gender gap, which has in fact slightly widened since last year.

Sweden (4) maintains its respective ranking as fourth best for the eighth year running, closing more than 81% of its overall gender gap. It takes a strong position on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, due to, among other factors, an increase in female legislators, senior officials and managers, where the country moves up seven positions compared to last year. It also nearly closes its Educational Attainment gender gap. On the Political Empowerment subindex, Sweden drops a rank despite reaching parity in the number of women in ministerial positions.

Rwanda (5) crosses the threshold of closing 80% of its gender gap and overtakes Ireland to break into the top five for the first time since entering the Index. This is mostly due to improvements on its Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex score, where the country moves

up six spots over last year on the back of improved parity in estimated earned income. It remains the country with the highest share of female parliamentarians in the world, 64%, and maintains its respective score on the Political Empowerment subindex despite dropping a spot to eighth. Its Educational Attainment gender gap remains open and ranks 112th despite enrolment in tertiary education improvements. Its Health and Survival gender gap also remains open, placing it 94th in the world.

Ireland (6) moves down a spot and leaves the top five performers, dropping just below closing 80% of its overall gender gap. This is mainly due to a decline on its Economic Participation and Opportunity score, with the Index's updated estimated earned income scale revealing a larger-than-before income gender gap. For the first time since 2011, the country has fully closed its gender gap on Educational Attainment. Due to improvements on its Political Empowerment score, with more women in parliament, it joins the top five performers in this category. It is also the third-ranked country in the world for number of years with a female head of state.

The Philippines (7) maintains its respective ranking as the highest performer in the East Asia and the Pacific region, despite a slight decline in its overall score. A lower Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex score, caused by fewer female legislators, senior officials and managers, partly accounts for this fall. Since 2006, the

Table 5: Rankings by region, 2016 (cont'd.)

NORTH AMERICA		SOUTH ASIA		SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA		WESTERN EUROPE		
Country	Overall rank	Country	Overall rank	Country	Overall rank	Country	Overall rank	
Canada	35	0.731	Bangladesh	72	0.698	Rwanda	5	0.800
United States	45	0.722	India	87	0.683	Burundi	12	0.768
			Sri Lanka	100	0.673	Namibia	14	0.765
			Nepal	110	0.661	South Africa	15	0.764
			Maldives	115	0.650	Mozambique	21	0.750
			Bhutan	121	0.642	Cape Verde	36	0.729
			Pakistan	143	0.556	Tanzania	53	0.716
						Botswana	54	0.715
						Zimbabwe	56	0.710
						Lesotho	57	0.706
						Ghana	59	0.705
						Madagascar	60	0.704
						Uganda	61	0.704
						Kenya	63	0.702
						Malawi	67	0.700
						Senegal	82	0.685
						Cameroon	85	0.684
						Gambia, The	104	0.667
						Swaziland	107	0.665
						Ethiopia	109	0.662
						Mauritius	113	0.652
						Liberia	114	0.652
						Angola	117	0.643
						Nigeria	118	0.643
						Guinea	122	0.640
						Burkina Faso	123	0.640
						Benin	127	0.6356
						Côte d'Ivoire	136	0.5970
						Mali	138	0.5905
						Chad	140	0.5867

* New countries in 2016

country has fully closed its gender gap on the Health and Survival subindex. It has also managed to fully re-close its Educational Attainment gender gap after a re-opening for the first time last year.

Slovenia (8) moves up a spot due to improvements on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and the Wage equality for similar work indicator. With nearly 79% of its overall gender gap closed, it is the strongest performing country in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Since 2006, it has closed approximately 16% of its gender gap, making it one of the fastest-improving countries in the world, although its gender gaps on both the Educational Attainment and Health and Survival subindexes are yet to be fully closed.

Similarly, **New Zealand** (9) climbs one rank due to improving its position on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, with higher female labour force participation. It is yet to fully close its Health and Survival gender gap; and, for the first time since 2008, its Educational Attainment gender gap has re-opened. The country also maintains its strong Political Empowerment subindex score, despite dropping a spot to 16th.

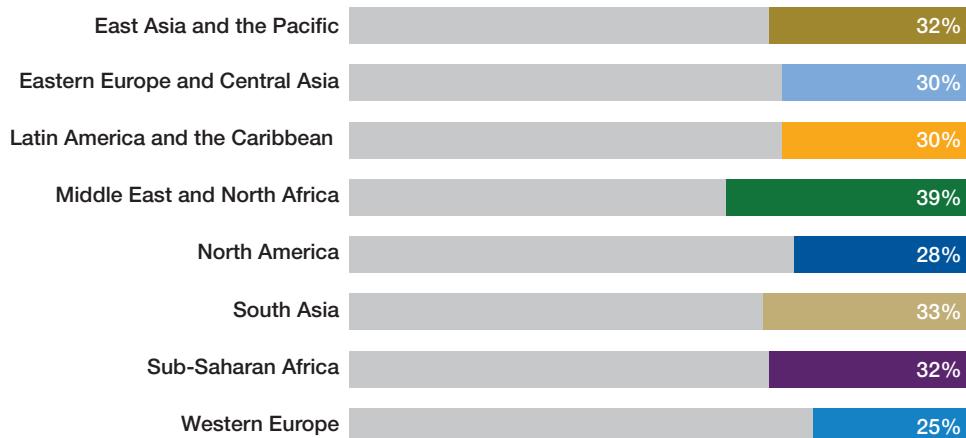
Nicaragua (10) re-enters the Index top ten for the first time since 2014. With 78% of its overall gender gap closed, it remains the best performer in the Latin America and the Caribbean region for the fifth year running. It has fully closed the gender gap on the Educational Attainment

and Health and Survival indexes, and ranks fourth in the world on Political Empowerment, with more than 50% of its political gender gap now closed. However, it ranks 92nd on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and its economic gender gap remains wide. Since 2006, Nicaragua has closed approximately 19% of its overall gender gap—making it one of the fastest-improving countries in the world.

Performance by Region and Country

The Global Gender Gap Index reveals that all countries can do more to close the gender gap. Across the Index, there are only five countries that have closed 80% of the gap or more. In addition, there are 64 countries that have closed between 70% and 80% of their gender gap. A further 65 countries have closed between 60% and 70%, while 10 countries have closed between 50% and 60%. In 2016, no country had closed less than 50% of their overall gender gap. However, there is wide variety in progress on closing the gender gap in every world region, with both success stories and underperforming countries in each. Table 5 (page 14) displays this year's rankings by regional classification, organized by rank within each regional group.

Figure 3 (page 16) shows the average gap that remains to be closed in each world region, based on the Report's updated regional classification. At a global level, only two regions—Western Europe and North

Figure 3: Distance from gender parity 2016, by region

Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2016.

America—have a remaining gender gap of less than 30%, at 25% and 28%, respectively. Latin America and the Caribbean and Eastern Europe and Central Asia are virtually tied at a remaining gender gap of exactly 30% each. They are followed by East Asia and the Pacific, with a remaining gender gap of 31.7%, Sub-Saharan Africa, with a gap of 32.1%, and South Asia, with a gap of 33%. The Middle East and North Africa region is yet to close a gender gap of just under 40%. The reader should note that population-weighted group averages are used throughout the *Report*.

Figure 4 (page 17) shows the range of country scores on the overall Index for each region. It reveals, for example, that, despite its high regional average, there is wide spread of outcomes among the 20 countries covered in the Western Europe region. A similarly wide spread of country performance also exists among the 30 countries covered in the Sub-Saharan Africa region. Here, this diversity of outcomes is frequently driven by different performance on the Educational Attainment subindex. In other regions, the largest diversity of outcomes exists across the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindexes, while performance differences across the Educational Attainment and Health and Survival subindexes tend to be comparatively minor. A detailed discussion of regional and country-level results follows below.

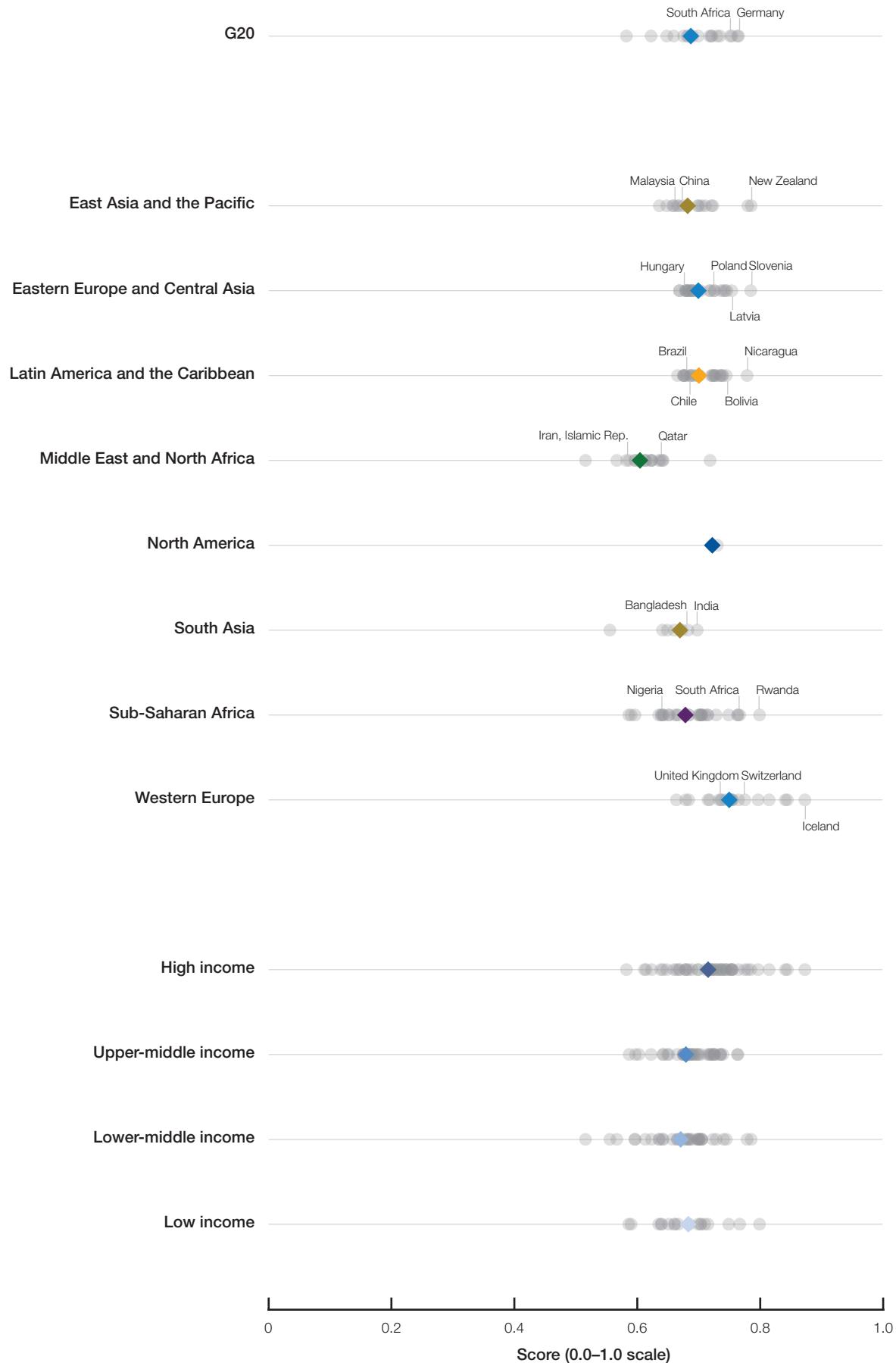
East Asia and the Pacific

With an average remaining gender gap of just under 32%, the East Asia and the Pacific region scores in the middle of the range of the Global Gender Gap Index. With the Philippines and New Zealand, the region is home to two of the overall Index's top ten performers, both having closed over 78% of their total gender gap—far ahead of the region's next best-placed country—while the lower half

of the region's economies are yet to cross the threshold of having closed 70% of it or more. The region is also home to three of the five most-improved countries over the past decade on the Health and Survival gender gap, although out of the 16 countries in the region only four—Cambodia, Mongolia, Thailand and the Philippines—have fully closed that gap. With a regional average of 94%, East Asia and the Pacific is the lowest-ranked region globally on this subindex. Only two countries in the region have currently fully closed the Education Attainment gender gap, the Philippines being one of the two. Half of the countries in the region have closed the gender gap for professional and technical workers.

Out of the 16 countries covered by the Index in the region this year, five countries have increased their overall score compared to last year, while 10 have a decreased score. One new country joined the Index this year.

The Philippines (7) and **New Zealand** (9) maintain their overall Index top ten rankings on the back of strong scores on closing the Political Empowerment gender gap and despite the Philippines' small decline on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. **Lao PDR** (43) becomes the third-ranked country in the region. This is due to Lao PDR's progress in narrowing the gender gap in estimated earned income, tertiary enrolment and women parliamentarians, in addition to actually fully closing the gender gap in labour force participation—one of only five countries (and the only non-African one) to do so. **Australia** (46) is affected by the updated estimated earned income scale, highlighting the continued existence of a gender gap in income for Australia. The next-ranked country is **Singapore** (55), which, likewise, shows a wide gender gap in estimated earned income. However, this is balanced out by simultaneous progress in closing the gender gap for professional and technical workers and for secondary school enrolment. It is the country that has

Figure 4: Global Gender Gap Index 2016, by region, income and political grouping

Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2016.

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

made the most progress in the region on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex over the past decade. **Mongolia** (58) experiences a small decrease in its overall score and ranking due to a widening in the gender gap on the Legislators, senior officials and managers indicator.

Vietnam (65) records a significant climb in ranking due to fully closing its tertiary education enrolment gender gap and an increase in women in parliament. By contrast, **Thailand** (71) slides in ranking due to a widening of its Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex gender gap and, in particular, a decrease in the number of female legislators, senior officials and managers. It also re-opens a gender gap in the literacy rate. **Indonesia** (88) balances a widening gender gap for female legislators, senior officials and managers against fully closing the one for professional and technical workers and increased wage equality to achieve a marginal increase in its overall score. **China** (99) records a small decrease in wage equality and newly available data reveals that it continues to exhibit a gender gap in secondary school enrolment. It remains the world's lowest-ranked country with regard to the gender gap in its sex ratio at birth. The Index's updated estimated earned income scale highlights the continued existence of an income gender gap in **Brunei Darussalam** (103), leading to a decrease in ranking. However, other data updates for the country record some progress on closing the Political Empowerment subindex gender gap for the first time. **Malaysia** (106) records progress on closing gender gaps in women's labour force participation and estimated earned income, and it fully closes the secondary school enrolment gap this year, leading to a rank and score increase. **Cambodia** (112) experiences a reversal in last year's progress on closing its Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex gender gap, with a decline in women's labour force participation and estimated earned income.

The Index's updated estimated earned income scale highlights the continued existence of an income gender gap in **Japan** (111) and **Korea, Rep.** (116). However, this is not the only factor affecting the two countries' performances this year. Japan records a significant widening of the gender gap for professional and technical workers, adversely affecting its ranking despite further progress in reducing the gender gap in tertiary education enrolment and women's representation among legislators, senior officials and managers, and in improving wage equality for similar work. Korea, Rep., meanwhile, records a large improvement on its gender gap in professional and technical workers, and across the Political Empowerment subindex, almost completely offsetting a decrease in women's share of estimated earned income and worsening perceptions of wage equality for similar work by the country's business community.

Timor-Leste (125) re-enters the Global Gender Gap Index for the first time since 2012 and scores at the bottom

of the East Asia and the Pacific region. The country has closed the gender gap in primary and secondary education and performs comparatively well on its share of female members of parliament. However, a significant gender gap remains on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and in its sex ratio at birth.

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

With an average remaining gender gap of 30%, the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region scores in the upper middle of the range of the Global Gender Gap Index, practically tied with the Latin America and Caribbean region. Slovenia, Latvia and Estonia, the top-ranked countries in the region, have closed 79%, 75% and 75% of their overall gender gaps, respectively, while the three lowest-ranked countries—Slovak Republic, Hungary and Armenia—have closed between 68% to 67% of their overall gender gap. Out of the 26 countries in the region, one country—Latvia—has fully closed both its Educational Attainment and Health and Survival gender gaps, while another three countries have fully closed their Educational Attainment gender gaps and another five are on the verge of doing so. Two other countries from the region have fully closed their Health and Survival gender gap; however, three others—Azerbaijan, Albania and Armenia—are among the 10 lowest-performing countries in the entire Index on this subindex.

Out of the 26 countries from the region covered by the Index this year, 13 countries have increased their overall score compared to last year, while 12 have decreased their overall scores. One new country joined the Index this year.

Slovenia (8) is the region's top performer and manages to defend its ranking in the global top ten for the second year running, having been one of the fastest-improving countries over the past decade. This year, progress has come particularly from an increase in wage equality for similar work. Similarly, the Baltic states—**Latvia** (18), **Estonia** (22) and **Lithuania** (25)—continue to make progress on closing their gender gaps, with improvements particularly in female representation in politics and among legislators, senior officials and managers. However, after a significant increase last year, Estonia records a reversal on the latter indicator as well as a slight decline in overall female labour force participation and estimated earned income, leading to a decrease on its Economic Participation and Opportunity score.

Moldova (26) maintains last year's ranking and is followed by **Belarus** (30), which has made progress on closing its income gender gap this year. The country also maintains its strong performance on the number of female legislators, senior officials and managers as well as professional and technical workers, with more than 70% of the latter positions occupied by women. **Poland** (38) sees strong improvements in closing its income gender gap and improving wage equality and women parliamentarians, resulting in a significant increase in rank this year. Both

Bulgaria (41) and **Serbia** (48) have increased wage equality, however, Serbia also sees a widening gender gap for legislators, senior officials and managers. **Kazakhstan** (51) has widened its Economic Participation and Opportunity gender gap, due to a slight decline in women's labour force participation and estimated earned income. However, it has also increased women in parliament.

Albania (62) climbs several ranks on the back of progress towards closing its gender gap in primary and secondary school enrolment, making up for some of its slow progress on these dimensions over the past decade, while **Croatia** (68) continues to slide in rank, due to a significant decrease in its number of female members of parliament.

Macedonia, FYR (73), meanwhile, records a decrease in female legislators, senior officials and managers, and also re-opens its Educational Attainment gender gap.

Ukraine (69) sees good progress in closing its gender gap for legislators, senior officials and managers; however, this is offset by decreases in women's estimated earned income and overall labour force participation. Similarly, the **Russian Federation** (75) maintains its ranking despite small decreases in women's estimated earned income and wage equality. It remains among the lowest-ranked countries in the region on the Political Empowerment subindex. **Romania** (76) has widened its gender gap across all dimensions of the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, while the **Czech Republic** (77) records small improvements across the same subindex. The **Kyrgyz Republic** (81), meanwhile, sees a large increase in its share of women legislators, senior officials and managers, but this progress is cancelled out by widening gender gaps in labour force participation, estimated earned income, and women parliamentarians, leading to a decrease in overall ranking.

Bosnia and Herzegovina (83) enters the Global Gender Gap Index for the first time, with closed primary, secondary and tertiary education gender gaps as well as scores above the Eastern Europe and Central Asia regional average on the Political Empowerment subindex. However, its gender gap in Economic Participation and Opportunity remains wide.

Azerbaijan (86) has achieved a significant improvement in its ranking due to a narrowing gender gap in earned income; wage equality; legislators, senior officials and managers; and women parliamentarians. However, it remains among the lowest-ranked countries in the world on the Health and Survival subindex. By contrast, rankings for both **Montenegro** (89) and **Georgia** (90) have slid due to a widening Economic Participation and Opportunity gender gap.

The Eastern Europe and Central Asia regional table is completed by **Tajikistan** (93), **Slovak Republic** (94), **Armenia** (102) and **Hungary** (101)—all but the last of which see small improvements in their rankings this year. Notable improvements include a narrowing of the tertiary enrolment gender gap in Tajikistan and of the estimated earned

income gender gap in Armenia. However, Armenia still records the second-lowest female-to-male sex ratio at birth in the world, just above China's, while Hungary continues to be the region's lowest-performing country with regard to closing the Political Empowerment gender gap.

Latin America and the Caribbean

With an average remaining gender gap of 30%, the Latin America and Caribbean region scores in the upper middle of the range of the Global Gender Gap Index, nearly tied with the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region. The region is home to three of the top ten fastest-improving countries in the world since 2006: Nicaragua and Bolivia—which lead the regional rankings—and Ecuador, while the lowest-performing countries in the region are the Dominican Republic, Belize and Guatemala. Six countries in the region have fully closed both their Educational Attainment and Health and Survival gender gaps, the only region with this distinction.

Of the 25 countries covered by the Index in the region this year, 17 have improved their overall score compared to last year, while eight have regressed.

Nicaragua (10) regains its place in the global top ten and remains the best performer in the region for the fifth year in a row. It has fully closed its gender gap on Educational Attainment and Health and Survival, and is the highest ranking country in the region on Political Empowerment, with more than 50% of the gender gap now closed. **Bolivia** (23) records a slight decline in female labour force participation, but has reached parity in the number of women in parliament and has fully closed its Health and Survival gender gap. However, it is the second worst-performing country in the region on the Educational Attainment subindex. **Costa Rica** (32) continues to improve on Economic Participation and Opportunity. Its Educational Attainment gender gap has remained fully closed since 2011, and it ranks in the world's top 20 for Political Empowerment, with more than 36% of its gender gap now closed. **Cuba** (27) continues to rank among the lowest countries in the region on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. However, it has fully closed its gender gap in Educational Attainment.

Barbados (28) remains among the best-performing countries in the region and the world on closing the Economic Opportunity gender gap, achieving parity at the level of female legislators, senior officials and managers. It continues to take the top rank among the Caribbean nations, followed by the **Bahamas** (37) and **Trinidad and Tobago** (44), which share similar profiles. **Jamaica** (42) continues to improve on Political Empowerment, with an increased share of women in parliament.

Argentina's (33) gender gap on Health and Survival remains fully closed and the country continues to rank among the region's top performers on the Political Empowerment subindex. However, despite solid performance on education, the country does not leverage

its female talent well, ranking 101st on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. **Colombia** (39) improves on Economic Participation and Opportunity due to an increase in women's labour force participation and estimated earned income, with parity at the level of legislators, senior officials and managers. **Ecuador** (40) continues to experience a reversal on its Economic Participation and Opportunity gender gap, with setbacks across all categories except professional and technical workers, where it has reached parity. Its gender gap on Health and Survival remains fully closed.

Panama (47) and **El Salvador** (64) rank in the middle of the region, with, respectively, a slight increase and a slight decrease on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. Both countries have achieved gender parity on the Health and Survival subindex. **Mexico** (66) sees a decrease in the female share of professional and technical workers and remains among the lowest-performing countries in the region on this indicator. It maintains a stable performance across most other indicators. **Chile** (70) continues to make progress on Economic Participation and Opportunity due to increases in female labour force participation and the share of female professional and technical workers. However, it continues to rank among the region's bottom three on this subindex. Continued improvement in the political participation of women is reflected in one more year of having a female head of state. **Venezuela** (74) records a decrease in women parliamentarians, while **Peru** (80) sees an increase. However, Peru remains the country with the widest health and survival gender gap in the region. **Honduras** (78) records improvements in women's labour force participation and its gender gap on Educational Attainment remains fully closed. **Brazil's** (79) improvements, due to a number of years with a female head of state, are counterbalanced by a larger labour force participation gender gap and the re-opening of its gender gap in Educational Attainment for the first time in five years. **Uruguay** (91) sees some progress on Educational Attainment but the gender gap remains open.

The bottom ranks of the region are made up of **Suriname** (95), **Belize** (98), **Dominican Republic** (97) and **Paraguay** (96), which overtakes **Guatemala** (105) due to improvements to its labour force participation gender gap and the number of female legislators, senior officials and managers. However, it remains the second-lowest performing country in the region on the Political Empowerment subindex.

Middle East and North Africa

For the first time, the Middle East and North Africa region has closed more than 60% of the overall gender gap. However, the region continues to rank last globally on the overall Index, behind South Asia. On Educational Attainment, it ranks ahead of Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, and on Health and Survival it surpasses East

Asia and the Pacific, South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. Still, no country from the region has fully closed its gender gap on either subindex, although Turkey—on Health and Survival—and the United Arab Emirates—on Educational Attainment—come close. In addition to Israel, with a remaining overall gender gap of 28%, the region's best-performing countries this year are Qatar, Algeria and the United Arab Emirates, each having closed approximately 64% of their gender gap. The lower end of the regional table is made up of Syria and Yemen, having closed 57% and 52% of their gender gap, respectively. The Index's revised estimated earned income scale reveals that in the region's high-income countries, as elsewhere, additional efforts will still be required to fully close the gender gap in income. In addition, the Middle East and North Africa continues to lag on the Political Empowerment subindex, with only 9% of the gender gap closed and four out of the world's five lowest-ranking countries on this subindex belonging to this region.

Out of the 18 countries covered by the Index in the region this year, 10 countries have improved their overall score compared to last year, while eight have regressed.

Israel (49) remains the top performer in the region, recording improvements on perceptions of wage equality, female labour force participation and in the share of women in parliament. It is followed by **Qatar** (119), which records a narrowing in its labour participation gender gap this year. **Algeria** (120) climbs several ranks and sees progress on wage equality, estimated earned income, and labour force participation. It also fully closes its secondary education gender gap. The **United Arab Emirates** (124) sees improvement on women parliamentarians and wage equality, and comes very close to fully closing its gender gap on the Educational Attainment subindex. However, the Index's updated estimated earned income scale highlights the continued existence of an income gender gap in the country. The next-ranked country is **Tunisia** (126), which scores above the regional average across all subindexes but sees a slight widening in the gender gap in literacy this year. It has shown the region's strongest improvement on the Health and Survival subindex over the past decade. **Kuwait** (128) sees solid progress on women's labour force participation. However, the Index's updated estimated earned income scale reveals the full extent of the remaining income gender gap in the country, which is further accentuated by declining perceptions of wage equality among its business community, leading to a decline in ranking.

Elsewhere in the broader Middle East and North Africa region, **Mauritania** (129) has experienced an increase in women's labour force participation and estimated earned income as well as a narrowing of its secondary and tertiary education gender gaps. **Turkey** (130), meanwhile, records progress on closing the gender gap in estimated earned income and for professional and technical workers. However, its gender gap widens for wage equality and

female members of parliament. **Bahrain** (131) sees a decline in its share of female professional and technical workers as well as a larger-than-before income gender gap due to the Index's revised scale for calculating estimated earned income. On the positive side, it records an increase in female legislators, senior officials, and managers and it fully closes the secondary education enrolment gender gap, although this progress is not enough to halt a decrease in rank this year due to the collective impact of the above factors on the country's Economic Participation and Opportunity score. **Egypt** (132) achieves a narrowing of the gender gap on a number of indicators this year, including wage equality, professional and technical workers, literacy, and women in parliament. It also fully closes its primary and secondary enrolment gender gaps, despite also seeing a stagnating female labour force participation rate and slight deterioration in women's share of estimated earned income.

Next-ranked are **Oman** (133), **Jordan** (134), **Lebanon** (135) and **Morocco** (137), all of which report progress on narrowing their overall gender gaps this year, with increased wage equality across the business community in each of the four countries. However, Oman also re-opens its primary and secondary education enrolment gender gaps.

Iran, Islamic Rep. (139) has narrowed the gender gap for legislators, senior officials and managers as well as women parliamentarians, from a low base. It has also fully closed its gender gap in primary and secondary education. However, it regresses on wage equality, professional and technical workers as well as the tertiary enrolment gender gap.

Saudi Arabia (141) sees a widening gender gap across the entire Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, particularly with regard to the Index's updated estimate of the scale of the gap in earned income. Saudi Arabia also re-opens its primary, secondary and tertiary education enrolment gender gap this year. More positively, it has recorded the region's largest improvement on the overall Index over the past decade, as well as the second-largest improvement on Economic Participation and Opportunity globally. On Educational Attainment, it is the fifth-most improved country in the world.

The Middle East and North Africa regional ranking is completed by **Syria** (142) and **Yemen** (144), which both score in the global bottom three—nearly unchanged from last year—with a low-performing ranking on Economic Participation and Opportunity, in particular.

North America

With a remaining gender gap of 28%, North America is the region that has made the second-most progress towards gender parity overall. However, while both countries in the region have closed more than 70% of their overall gender gap, they have also seen their overall score decrease compared to last year. Further, neither has fully closed

its gender gap on the Health and Survival subindex. The Index's revised estimated earned income scale also reveals that both countries are still recording significant gender gaps in income.

Canada (35) takes the top spot in the region, despite recording a drop in female legislators, senior officials and managers. Nevertheless, improvements have been made on Political Empowerment, with more women in parliament. The changes to the cabinet are not yet reflected in globally comparable data sources although they would clearly boost Canada's ranking. Its gender gap in Educational Attainment has remained fully closed since 2013.

The **United States** (45) sees a drop in its ranking due to a decrease on its Economic Participation and Opportunity score. This is partly due to a revised estimate of the size of the gender gap in estimated earned income; however, the country's female labour force participation has also been stagnating for a number of years, including among legislators, senior officials and managers. More positively, the United States has reached gender parity in education, highlighting the large latent talent pool in the country's adult female population.

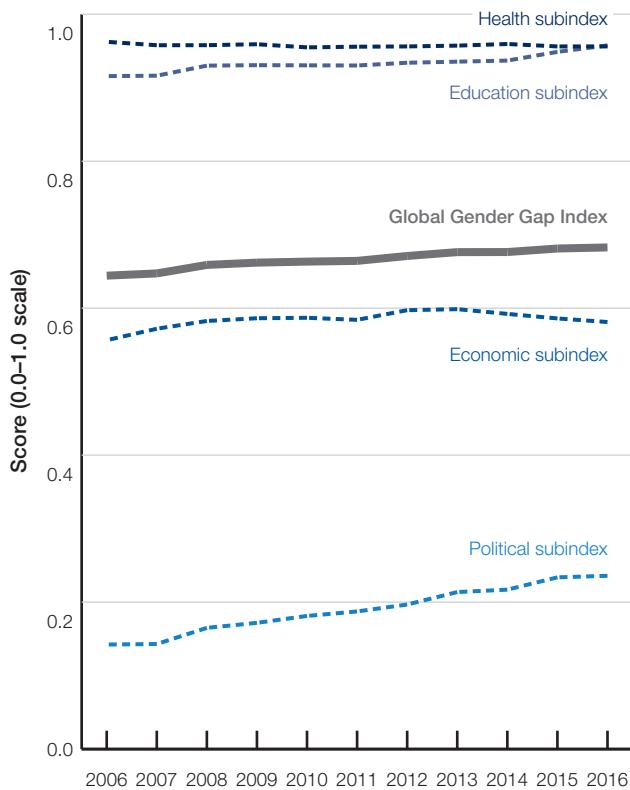
South Asia

With an average remaining gender gap of 33%, the South Asia region is the second-lowest scoring on this year's Global Gender Gap Index, ahead of the Middle East and North Africa and behind the Sub-Saharan Africa region. Bangladesh and India are the top-ranked countries in the region, having closed just under 70% and 68% of their overall gender gap, respectively, while the lowest-ranked countries are Bhutan and Pakistan, having closed 64% and 56% of their overall gender gap, respectively. No country in the region has fully closed its Educational Attainment gender gap, and only one country, Sri Lanka, has fully closed its Health and Survival gender gap. However, the region is also home to one of the top five climbers over the past decade on the overall Index and on Educational Attainment: Nepal.

Of the seven countries from the region included in the Index this year, two countries have increased their overall score compared to last year, while five have seen it decreasing.

Bangladesh (72) is the region's top performer, recording progress this year on the Political Empowerment gender gap but a widening of the gap on women's labour force participation and estimated earned income. It is followed by **India** (87), which reports progress this year on closing the gender gap with regard to wage equality and across all indicators of the Educational Attainment subindex, fully closing its primary and secondary education enrolment gender gaps. However, it also sees some regression on women's estimated earned income and 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. The next-ranked

Figure 5: Global Gender Gap Index and subindexes evolution, 2006-2016



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2016.

countries are **Sri Lanka** (100)—which has widened its Economic Participation and Opportunity gender gap, particularly with regard to women's labour force participation, estimated earned income and wage equality, despite a small increase in female parliamentarians—and **Nepal** (110), which retains last year's ranking, with small improvements on the Political Empowerment subindex, as well as on literacy and wage equality.

The **Maldives** (115) re-opens its gender gap in primary education enrolment and shows a small increase in women's estimated earned income. **Bhutan** (121) sees a widening gender gap in female labour force participation, estimated earned income and wage equality, partly balanced out by an increase in the number of female professional and technical workers and a smaller gender gap in literacy. Its Health and Survival and Political Empowerment scores remain the same as last year. **Pakistan** (143) remains the region's lowest-ranked country and second-to-last ranked overall. It records progress on closing the secondary education enrolment gender gap, and on women's estimated earned income, but this is partly offset by reversals on wage equality and female-to-male literacy ratios.

Sub-Saharan Africa

With an average remaining gender gap of 32%, the Sub-Saharan Africa region scores in the lower middle range of the Global Gender Gap Index, ahead of South Asia and behind Eastern Europe and Central Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. It displays a wider range of gender gap outcomes than practically any other region: one top ten country, Rwanda; three countries, Burundi, Namibia and South Africa, that score in the top 20 and have closed 76% to 77% of their gender gaps; as well as many of the lowest-ranked countries in the Index, such as Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Chad, who have not yet closed 60% of their overall gender gap. This high variance is explained by high diversity on the Educational Attainment subindex—much higher than for any other region—as well as uneven Health and Survival outcomes. Only one country from the region, Lesotho, has fully closed both its Educational Attainment and Health and Survival gender gaps. Botswana has fully closed its Educational Attainment gender gap and six others—Angola, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Uganda and Zimbabwe—have fully closed their Health and Survival gender gaps.

Globally, Sub-Saharan Africa continues to rank last on the Educational Attainment subindex: Whereas 16 countries from the region have fully closed their gender gap for primary education, only 11 have closed it for secondary education and seven for tertiary education. Eight of the 10 lowest-ranked countries on the literacy rate indicator are from the region. On Health and Survival, the region has improved more than any other over the past decade. The region is characterized by high female labour force participation—with 11 countries from Sub-Saharan Africa in the global top 20 on this indicator and Mozambique, Malawi, Rwanda and Burundi demonstrating a higher representation of women in the labour force than men—translating into a high regional average on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. Much of this participation however is low-skilled and the region must make higher investments in education.

Of the 30 countries from the region covered by the Index this year, 19 countries have increased their overall score compared to last year, while 11 have seen it decreasing.

Rwanda (5) continues to be the region's top performer, and the only country from the region ranked in the global top ten, marking progress this year in closing the gender gap on tertiary enrolment and estimated earned income while slipping on the more basic literacy rate gender gap. On the Political Empowerment subindex, Rwanda maintains its place in the global top ten as one of only two countries worldwide that have more women in parliament than men. **Burundi** (12) sees a big improvement in its score this year—breaking back into the top 20 with its highest-ever recorded ranking—due to progress in nearly closing its primary and secondary education enrolment gender gaps, albeit from a low base, as well

as to increases in wage equality. It is joined in the global Index top 20 by **Namibia** (14) and **South Africa** (15), both of which climb this year due to progress in closing their gender gaps in women's labour force participation and estimated earned income, as well as to improvements on the Political Empowerment subindex. However, both countries record a decrease in wage equality.

Mozambique (21) improves several ranks and almost enters the top 20, with progress in women's estimated earned income and wage equality, and a narrowing gender gap in secondary and tertiary education enrolment.

The next-ranked country in the region is **Cape Verde** (36), which likewise climbs several ranks and sees improvement in women in parliament, wage equality and estimated earned income, in particular. It is then followed by a cluster of countries that score in the middle range of the region—and of the Index overall: **Tanzania** (53), **Botswana** (54), **Zimbabwe** (56), **Lesotho** (57), **Ghana** (59), **Madagascar** (60), **Uganda** (61), **Kenya** (63) and **Malawi** (67). This year, widening and narrowing gender gaps in this field are concentrated on a few areas: women's estimated earned income—decreasing in Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Kenya and Malawi but improving in Botswana—wage equality—improving in Botswana and Kenya but slipping in Ghana and Madagascar—and women's share of legislators, senior officials, and managers as well as professional and technical workers, which have increased in Zimbabwe and Madagascar. Most countries in this group also record steady improvements on the Educational Attainment subindex.

The next regional cluster of countries includes a number of West African nations, including **Senegal** (82), **Cameroon** (85) and **The Gambia** (104). They are followed by **Swaziland** (107) and **Ethiopia** (109), which this year climbs several ranks on the back of progress in closing its gender gap in secondary and tertiary education enrolment. Next-ranked are **Mauritius** (113), **Liberia** (114) and **Angola** (117).

Nigeria (118) advances several ranks and manages to narrow its gender gaps in secondary education enrolment and wage equality. A further cluster of West African countries follows: **Burkina Faso** (123), **Benin** (127), **Côte d'Ivoire** (136) and **Mali** (138). The Sub-Saharan Africa region is completed by bottom-ranked **Chad** (140), which this year climbs two ranks on the back of progress towards closing its secondary education enrolment gap.

Western Europe

With an average remaining gender gap of 25%, Western Europe is the highest-performing region in the Index this year. However, it is also one of the regions with the widest performance variation, seeing progress stall or even reverse across a range of dimensions this year. Western Europe is home to four of the top five countries in the Index—Iceland, Finland, Norway and Sweden—demonstrating the continued progress of the

Nordic countries in closing their overall gender gaps. At the bottom ranks of the region, three countries have a remaining gender gap of more than 30%: Cyprus, Greece and Malta. Finland and France are the only two countries in the region to have fully closed both their Educational Attainment and Health and Survival gender gaps.

Of the 20 countries in the region covered by the Index this year, only two have improved their overall score over last year, while 18 have seen it decrease.

Iceland (1), **Finland** (2), **Norway** (3) and **Sweden** (4) defend their top positions in the Index on the back of their world-leading positions on the Political Empowerment subindex and continued strong performance on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. However, the Index's revised estimated earned income scale reveals that in the Nordic countries, as elsewhere, additional efforts will be required to fully close the gender gap in income. **Ireland** (6) maintains its global top position, building on its strengths in political representation.

Switzerland (11) likewise continues to make progress on Political Empowerment, with more women in parliament, although its progress this year has not kept pace with that of the region's other top performers on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, placing the country just outside the overall top ten.

Similar to other high-income countries in the region, the Index's updated estimated earned income scale reveals that **Germany** (13) is yet to fully close its gender gap in income, leading to a slight decline on its Economic Participation and Opportunity score. Its gender gap in Educational Attainment remains open and the country ranks among the bottom two of the region in this category. Further improvements have been made on Political Empowerment and it now ranks in the global top ten on this subindex. **France** (17) improves on labour force participation and female professional and technical workers. It is one of two countries in the region to have fully closed its gender gap on the Educational Attainment and Health and Survival subindexes. The **Netherlands** (16) and **Denmark** (19) have seen their progress stall on women's labour force participation and estimated earned income. Regarding Educational Attainment, the gender gap re-opens in the Netherlands while it remains fully closed in Denmark. The **United Kingdom** (20) completes this year's global top 20, with an overall slight decline in female legislators, senior officials and managers as well as professional and technical workers.

Belgium (24), **Luxembourg** (34), **Spain** (29) and **Portugal** (31) rank in the middle of the Western Europe region, with a decline in women parliamentarians in the former and an increase in the latter. **Austria** (52) and **Italy** (50) see a drop in their share of female professional and technical workers, with less than 57% of that gap now closed in Italy. The Western Europe regional table is completed by **Greece** (92), **Malta** (108), and **Cyprus** (84), which this year sees solid improvements across

women's labour force participation and its share of female legislators, senior officials and managers. While Cyprus has also improved its share of female members of parliament, the country remains the lowest-performing in the region on this indicator, with just over 10% of its gender gap now closed.

Progress over time

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

All things held equal, with current trends, the overall global gender gap can be closed in 83 years across the 107 countries covered since the inception of the *Report*—just within the statistical lifetime of baby girls born today. However, the most challenging gender gaps remain in the economic sphere and in health. At the current rate of change, and given the widening economic gender gap since last year, it will not be closed for another 170 years. The economic gender gap this year has reverted back to where it stood in 2008, after a peak in 2013. On the other hand, on current trends, the education-specific gender gap could be reduced to parity within the next 10 years. The currently widest gender gap, in the political dimension, is also the one exhibiting the most progress, narrowing by 9% since 2006. On current trends, it could be closed within 82 years. The time to close the health gender gap remains undefined. Formerly the smallest gap, it has oscillated in size with a general downward trend. Today, the gap is larger than it stood in 2006, in part due to specific issues in select countries, in particular China and India.

Some regions should expect to see their gender gaps narrow faster than the global rate of change. Among these are South Asia, with a projected closing of the gender gap in 46 years, Western Europe in 61 years, Latin America in 72 years and Sub-Saharan Africa, due to achieve parity in 79 years. Projections for other world regions suggest closing their gaps will take longer than 100 years, namely 129 years in the Middle East and North Africa, 146 years in East Asia and the Pacific, and 149 years in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Given the slow progress over the last decade, the gender gap in North America is expected to close in 158 years. None of these forecasts are foregone conclusions. Instead they reflect the current state of progress and serve as a call to action to policymakers and other stakeholders to accelerate gender equality.

Gender gaps and income

Table 6 (page 25) displays country rankings by income group (Table A2 in Appendix A details the income group categories used). In 2016, the best-performing high-income group countries are once again the Nordics—Iceland, Finland, Norway and Sweden—which are also the overall leaders of the Index, while Bahrain, Oman and Saudi Arabia are the lowest-performing countries in this income group. Among the upper-middle income group, Namibia, South Africa and Cuba lead the way, whereas Jordan, Lebanon and Iran, Islamic Rep. are the bottom performers. In the lower-middle income group, the Philippines, Nicaragua and Bolivia take the top spots while the lower end of the group is made up of Syria, Pakistan and Yemen. Finally, the low-income group—consisting mostly of Sub-Saharan African economies—is dominated by Rwanda, Burundi and Mozambique, with Benin, Mali and Chad comprising the lower ranks.

The bottom part of Figure 4 (page 17) shows the range of scores for the overall Global Gender Gap Index by income group. Population-weighted group averages are indicated by a blue diamond. High-income countries have the highest average score (72%), followed by low-income countries (68%), upper-middle income countries (68%) and, finally, lower-middle income countries (67%). However, as revealed in Figure 4, there is a wide variety of gender gap outcomes across every income group.

In 2016, out of the 49 countries in the high-income group covered by the Index, four have closed more than 80% of their overall gender gap, 28 have closed between 70% and 80% of their gender gap, 16 have closed between 60% and 70%, and one country is yet to cross the 60% threshold. Among the 41 countries in the upper-middle income group, 16 have closed between 70% and 80% of their gender gap, 23 have closed between 60% and 70%, with two countries having closed less than 60%. In the lower-middle income group, out of 36 countries, 13 have closed between 70% and 80% of their gender gap, 18 have closed between 60% and 70%, and five countries have not yet reached 60%. Finally, among the low-income group, out of 18 countries, one has crossed the 80% threshold, seven have closed between 70% and 80% of their gender gap, eight have closed between 60% and 70%, and two countries are yet to close 60% of their gender gap or more.

While the above does suggest a relationship between gender parity and gross national income—with a growing body of research and evidence strongly suggesting that gender parity can become a key driver of prosperity and national income growth (see Figure 6 on page 26)—the Index finds little evidence that a high GNI is in any way a prerequisite to making progress on gender parity.

Table 6: Rankings by income group, 2016

LOW INCOME (US\$ 1,044 OR LESS)			LOWER-MIDDLE INCOME (US\$ 1,045–4,124)			UPPER-MIDDLE INCOME (US\$ 4,125–12,735)			HIGH INCOME (US\$ 12,736 OR MORE)		
Country	Overall rank	Overall score	Country	Overall rank	Overall score	Country	Overall rank	Overall score	Country	Overall rank	Overall score
Rwanda	5	0.800	Philippines	7	0.786	Namibia	14	0.765	Iceland	1	0.874
Burundi	12	0.768	Nicaragua	10	0.780	South Africa	15	0.764	Finland	2	0.845
Mozambique	21	0.750	Bolivia	23	0.746	Cuba	27	0.740	Norway	3	0.842
Tanzania	53	0.716	Moldova	26	0.741	Belarus	30	0.737	Sweden	4	0.815
Zimbabwe	56	0.710	Cape Verde	36	0.729	Costa Rica	32	0.736	Ireland	6	0.797
Madagascar	60	0.704	Lao PDR	43	0.724	Argentina	33	0.735	Slovenia	8	0.786
Uganda	61	0.704	Lesotho	57	0.706	Colombia	39	0.727	New Zealand	9	0.781
Malawi	67	0.700	Mongolia	58	0.705	Ecuador	40	0.726	Switzerland	11	0.776
Senegal	82	0.685	Ghana	59	0.705	Bulgaria	41	0.726	Germany	13	0.766
Gambia, The	104	0.667	Kenya	63	0.702	Jamaica	42	0.724	Netherlands	16	0.756
Ethiopia	109	0.662	El Salvador	64	0.702	Panama	47	0.721	France	17	0.755
Nepal	110	0.661	Vietnam	65	0.700	Serbia	48	0.720	Latvia	18	0.755
Liberia	114	0.652	Ukraine	69	0.700	Kazakhstan	51	0.718	Denmark	19	0.754
Guinea	122	0.640	Bangladesh	72	0.698	Botswana	54	0.715	United Kingdom	20	0.752
Burkina Faso	123	0.640	Honduras	78	0.690	Albania	62	0.704	Estonia	22	0.747
Benin	127	0.636	Kyrgyz Republic	81	0.687	Mexico	66	0.700	Belgium	24	0.745
Mali	138	0.591	Cameroon	85	0.684	Thailand	71	0.699	Lithuania	25	0.744
Chad	140	0.587	Indonesia	87	0.683	Macedonia, FYR	73	0.696	Barbados	28	0.739
			Indonesia	88	0.682	Venezuela	74	0.694	Spain	29	0.738
			Tajikistan	93	0.679	Russian Federation	75	0.691	Portugal	31	0.737
			Sri Lanka	100	0.673	Romania	76	0.690	Luxembourg	34	0.734
			Armenia	102	0.669	Brazil	79	0.687	Canada	35	0.731
			Guatemala	105	0.666	Peru	80	0.687	Bahamas	37	0.729
			Swaziland	107	0.665	Bosnia and Herzegovina*	83	0.685	Poland	38	0.727
			Cambodia	112	0.658	Azerbaijan	86	0.684	Trinidad and Tobago	44	0.723
			Nigeria	118	0.643	Montenegro	89	0.681	United States	45	0.722
			Bhutan	121	0.642	Georgia	90	0.681	Australia	46	0.721
			Timor-Leste*	125	0.637	Suriname	95	0.679	Israel	49	0.719
			Tunisia	126	0.636	Paraguay	96	0.676	Italy	50	0.719
			Mauritania	129	0.624	Dominican Republic	97	0.676	Austria	52	0.716
			Egypt	132	0.614	Belize	98	0.676	Singapore	55	0.712
			Côte d'Ivoire	136	0.597	China	99	0.676	Croatia	68	0.700
			Morocco	137	0.597	Malaysia	106	0.666	Chile	70	0.699
			Syria	142	0.567	Mauritius	113	0.652	Czech Republic	77	0.690
			Pakistan	143	0.556	Maldives	115	0.650	Cyprus	84	0.684
			Yemen	144	0.516	Angola	117	0.643	Uruguay	91	0.681
						Algeria	120	0.642	Greece	92	0.680
						Turkey	130	0.623	Slovak Republic	94	0.679
						Jordan	134	0.603	Hungary	101	0.669
						Lebanon	135	0.598	Brunei Darussalam	103	0.669
						Iran, Islamic Rep.	139	0.587	Malta	108	0.664
									Japan	111	0.660
									Korea, Rep.	116	0.649
									Qatar	119	0.643
									United Arab Emirates	124	0.639
									Kuwait	128	0.624
									Bahrain	131	0.615
									Oman	133	0.612
									Saudi Arabia	141	0.583

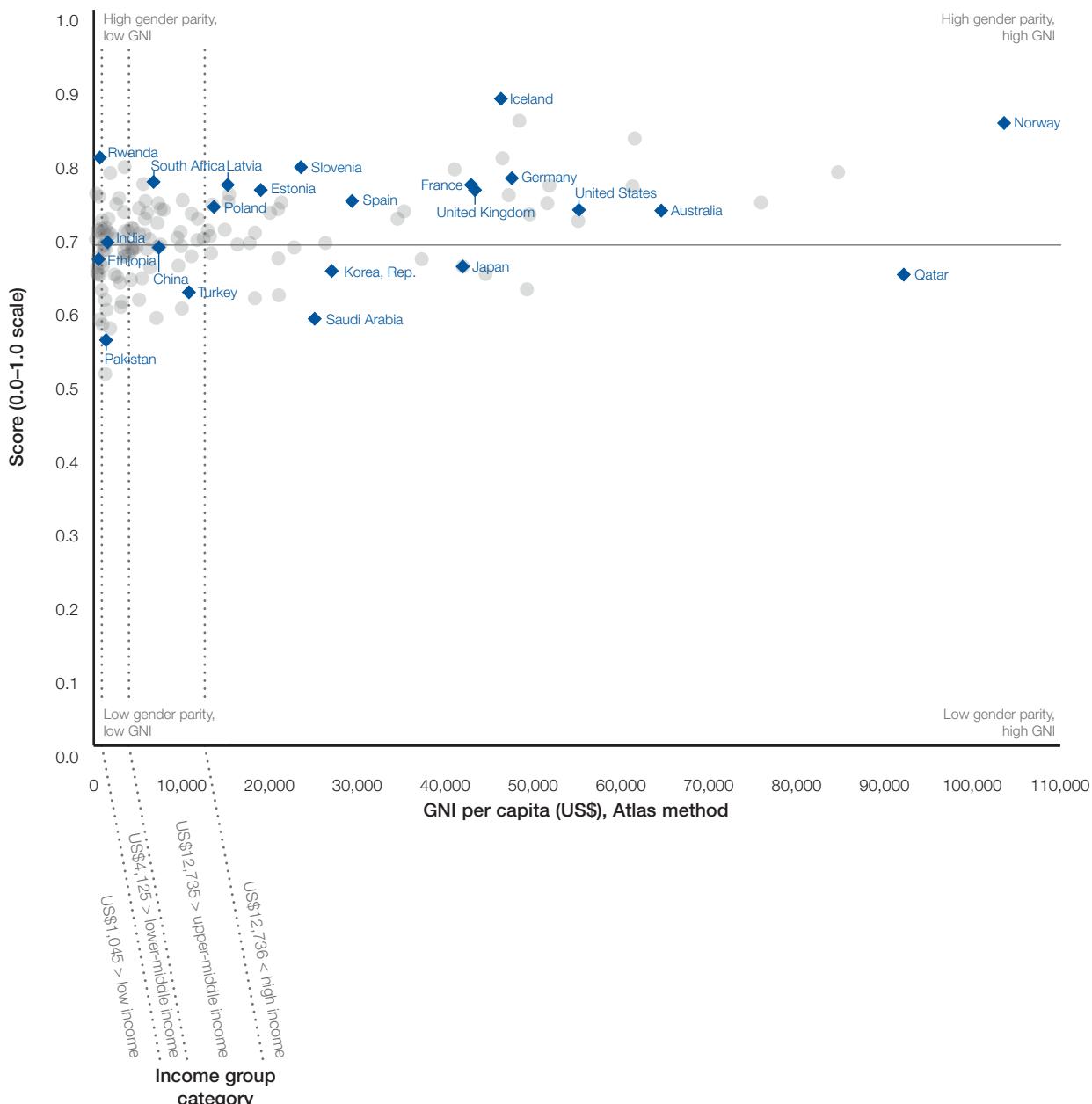
Note: Income group categories are taken from the World Bank, which classifies economies into four income categories based on GNI per capita (current US\$): high income, upper-middle income, lower-middle income and low income. Classifications as of July 2016 update.

* New countries in 2016

Appendix B illustrates the spread of data for female and male values for all 14 indicators used in the Index in 2016 in a single visualization. Appendix C contains detailed data tables, in rank order, for all 14 indicators included in the Index for all countries for which data was available in 2016.

The case for gender parity

There is a clear values-based case for promoting gender parity: women are one-half of the world's population and evidently deserve equal access to health, education, economic participation and earning potential, and political decision-making power. However, it is pertinent to note that gender parity is equally fundamental to whether and

Figure 6: Relationship between GNI per capita and the Global Gender Gap Index 2016, overall

Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2016 and World Bank.

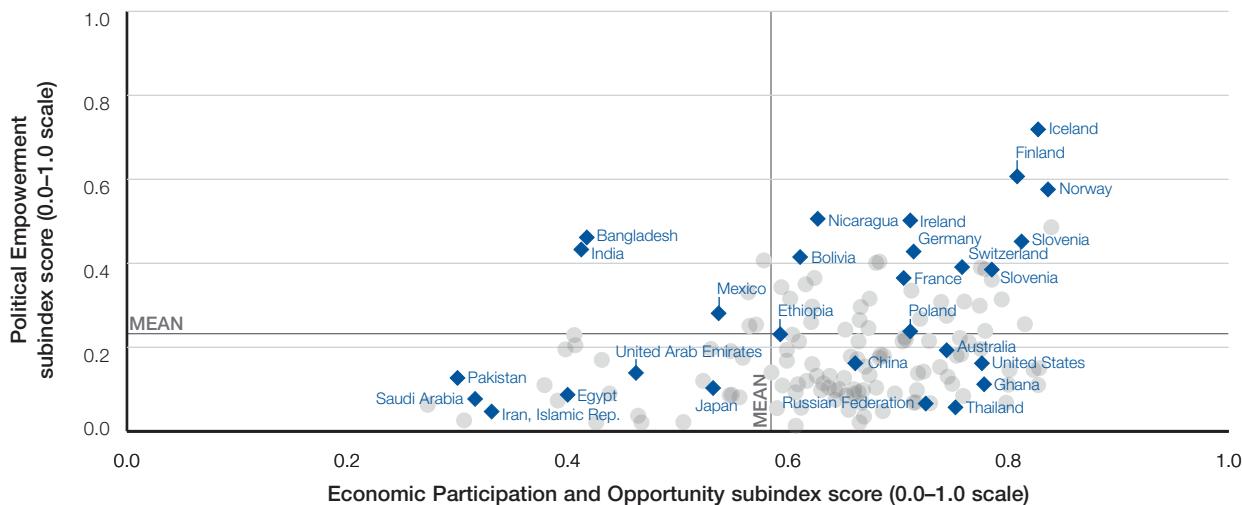
how societies thrive. Ensuring the healthy development and appropriate use of half of the world's total talent pool has a vast bearing on the growth, competitiveness and future-readiness of economies and businesses worldwide.

A variety of models and empirical studies have suggested that improving gender parity may result in significant economic dividends, which vary depending on the situation of different economies and the specific challenges they are facing. Notable recent estimates suggest that economic gender parity could add an additional US\$240 billion to the GDP of the United Kingdom, US\$1,201 billion to that of the United States, US\$526 billion to Japan's, and US\$285 billion to the

GDP of Germany.⁹ Another recent estimate suggests that China could see a US\$2.5 trillion GDP increase by 2020, and North America and Oceania could gain an additional US\$3.1 trillion over the same period if they closed their gender gaps.¹⁰

A number of recent studies also indicate that a reduction in the employment gender gap has been an important driver of European economic growth over the past decade, and has the potential to unleash even further growth. Conversely, limiting women's access to labour markets is costly, as poor female labour force participation hampers economic growth.¹¹ As a region, East Asia and the Pacific reportedly loses between US\$42 billion to

Figure 7: Relationship between the Political Empowerment subindex and the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, 2016



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2016.

US\$47 billion annually due to women's limited access to employment opportunities.¹² Research by the World Bank demonstrates that similar restrictions have also imposed sizable costs throughout the Middle East and North Africa¹³ as well as the Sub-Saharan Africa region.¹⁴

This evident relationship between economic outcomes and gender parity and, in particular, the growing evidence of the positive effect of increasing gender parity on economic growth, is illustrated in Figure 6 (page 26) on the basis of the Global Gender Gap Index. The method of calculating the Global Gender Gap Index is unique in eliminating the direct impact of absolute levels of any of its constituent variables so that, as a result, any relationship to relative wealth of any of the economies covered by the Index is endogenous to the dynamics of closing the global gender gap.

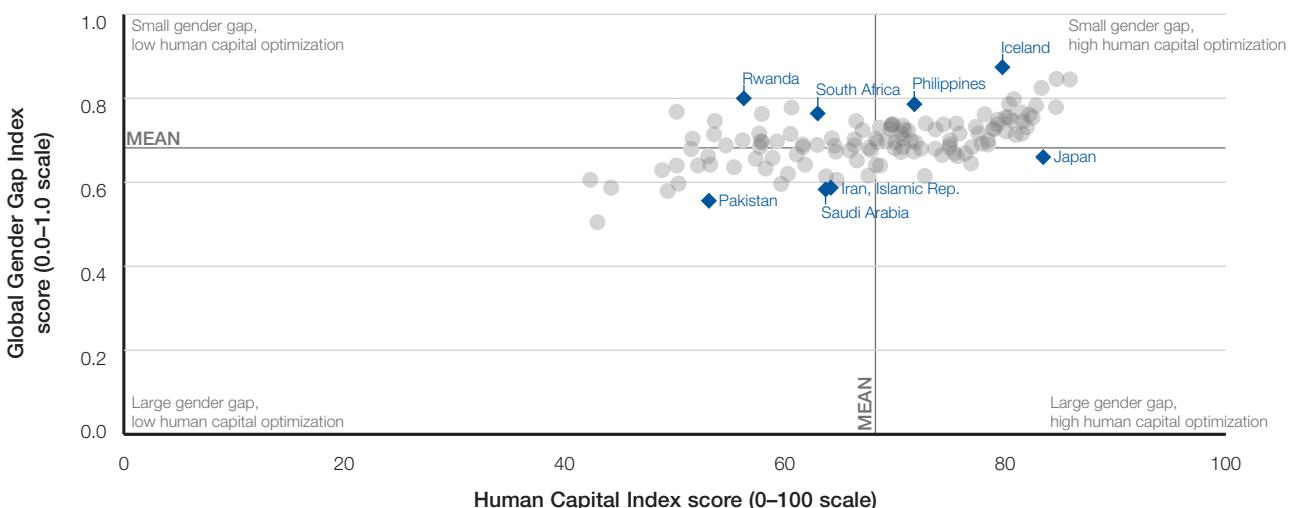
As detailed in the previous section of the Report, the Global Gender Gap Index takes into account four critical dimensions when measuring the gaps between women and men's access to resources and opportunities: economic participation, education, health and politics. Across these four different dimensions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

For example, increased gender parity in education lowers infant and child mortality rates, lowers maternal mortality rates, increases labour force participation rates and earnings, and fosters further educational investment in children. The World Bank finds, based on a sample of a wide range of developing countries, that investing in girls so that they would complete education at the same rate as boys would lead to lifetime earnings increases of today's cohort of girls of between 54% to 68% of countries' GDP, equivalent to an increase in annual GDP growth rates of

about 1.5%.¹⁵ Conversely, girls' exclusion from education considerably hinders the productive potential of an economy and its overall development. In the East Asia and the Pacific region, specifically, it has been estimated that between US\$16 billion to US\$30 billion is lost annually as a result of gender gaps in education.¹⁶ Similar to education, investing in health—and specifically in maternal, newborn and child health—has a significant multiplier effect.¹⁷

In the political sphere, women's engagement in public life has a positive impact on inequality across society at large. The issues which women advocate, prioritize and invest in have broad societal implications, touching on family life, education and health. Women's engagement in public life fosters greater credibility in institutions, and heightened democratic outcomes.¹⁸ In addition, there is a range of evidence to suggest that women's political leadership and wider economic participation are correlated (Figure 7).

Across all countries, making full use of women's capabilities paves the way to optimizing a nation's human capital potential. This is evidenced in the strong relationship between the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index and Human Capital Index, presented in Figure 8 (page 28). Once certain basic elements of human development are in place, countries may initially take a variety of different pathways to further improve and invest in their human capital potential, as demonstrated by the wide range of outcomes in the midfield of Figure 8. However, if such strategies are too focused on just some elements of a country's population, they miss out on significant positive multiplier effects. Few of the top performers in the Human Capital Index have succeeded in maximizing the development and deployment of their nation's talent without also narrowing their gender gaps.

Figure 8: Global Gender Gap Index 2016 vs Human Capital Index 2016

Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2016 and Human Capital Index 2016.

Women's participation in the formal economy, or lack thereof, is also a business issue—costing women, companies and, ultimately, entire economies. Female talent remains one of the most under-utilized business resources, either squandered through lack of progression or untapped from the onset. Business leaders and governments increasingly note that tackling barriers to equality can unlock new opportunities for growth. In the World Economic Forum's *Future of Jobs Survey*, 42% of business leaders perceived addressing gender parity in their company as a matter of fairness and equality; yet, in addition, more than a fifth of those surveyed also highlighted rationales closer to their core business: reflecting the changing gender composition of their customer base as well as enhancing corporate decision-making and innovation.

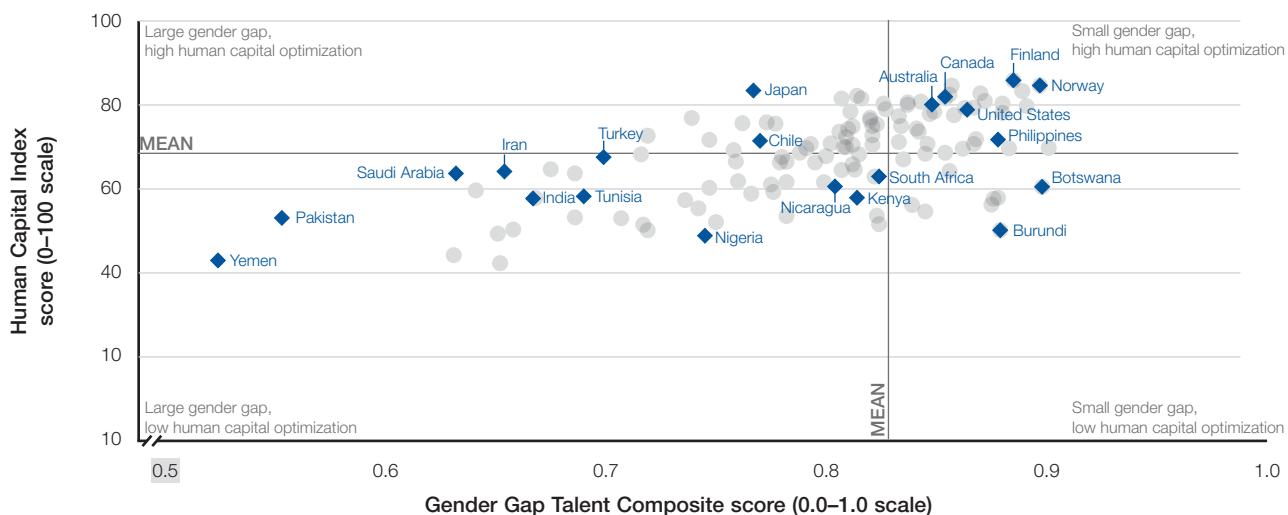
The combined impact of growing gender parity, a new middle class in emerging markets and women's spending priorities is expected to lead to rising household savings rates and shifting spending patterns, affecting sectors such as food, healthcare, education, childcare, apparel, consumer durables and financial services.¹⁹ With women controlling 64% of global household spending and US\$30 trillion of consumer spending in 2013—a figure that is predicted to rise by almost a third over the five years leading to 2018²⁰—there are large potential benefits for companies with employees who can understand diverse customer bases.

Additionally, the global economy is currently in transition to a Fourth Industrial Revolution.²¹ In such a highly interconnected and rapidly changing world, diversity is critical to informed corporate decision-making and business innovation.²² When it comes to leadership positions, companies with top quartile representation of women in executive committees have been shown

to perform better than companies with no women at the top—by some estimates with as much as a 47% premium on average return on equity.²³ Links also exist between having more women directors and corporate sustainability, as well as with economic growth, since more diverse leadership teams can cater to a broader array of stakeholder needs and concerns.²⁴ Unlocking these benefits requires focused action to address the underlying causes of persistent gender gaps in a systemic way.

Gender parity and human capital

The development and deployment of human capital is a critical element of economic growth and social inclusion in all countries. Two of the Global Gender Gap Index's four subindexes—Educational Attainment and Economic Participation and Opportunity—relate to the development and deployment of female human capital in particular. The World Economic Forum's Human Capital Index measures a country's "distance to an ideal" on learning and employment outcomes, for women and men. In Figure 9 (page 29) we plot the Human Capital Index against a composite measure of educational attainment and economic participation and opportunity from the Global Gender Gap Index. The results show how countries have and have not prioritized gender equality in their quest for optimizing human capital. In the top right are economies that have both high human capital and low gender gaps, indicating an even spread of opportunities. In the top left are countries that have high human capital and large gender gaps. There are few countries in this space—countries cannot have very high human capital if their gender gaps are large because women are one half of the population. In the bottom right are countries where human capital optimization is low but gender gaps are

Figure 9: Relationship between the Gender Gap Talent Composite and Human Capital Index 2016

Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2016 and Human Capital Index 2016.

small, indicating an even spread of opportunities, even if those opportunities are limited overall. In the bottom left are countries where human capital is low and gender gaps are wide, indicating uneven human capital development across gender lines.

This section of the *Report* takes a deeper look at key outcomes and contextual factors globally within educational attainment for women and men. It also looks at the key outcomes and contextual factors within economic participation of women and men, examining both paid and unpaid work, and the impact of care and demographics.

Educational Attainment

Despite some regional variation, globally today, young women and men entering the labour force have almost identical levels of educational qualifications. There is near parity in primary and secondary education, with remaining gender gaps of 2% and 3%, respectively, and a 7% gap when it comes to participation in tertiary education. Seen another way, in 62 countries primary education gaps have been closed, in 90 countries secondary education gaps have been closed, and in 95 countries tertiary education gaps have been closed. However, women make up a marginally larger proportion of out-of-school children and a much larger proportion of youth not in school or education (23% compared to 15%).

Among women and men over age 25 and already in the workforce, the educational gender gap with regard to level of qualifications held is larger. Global gender gaps in primary, secondary and tertiary educational attainment stand at 11%, 17% and 14% respectively, in the age 25+ cohort. However, these gaps have narrowed significantly in current educational enrolment, which will be reflected in the composition of the future workforce. For example, since

the rate of enrolment in tertiary education of young women currently surpasses that of young men, each year, an extra 4 million young women graduates are beginning to reverse the tertiary education gap of the previous generation at the global level.

As highlighted by our measure of skill diversity, featured in the *Report's* Country Profiles, women graduating from tertiary education courses have acquired a similar range of skills and academic subject knowledge to their male colleagues. However, one area in which women continue to remain under-represented is among STEM graduates, for which the global gender gap stands at 47%, with 30% of all male students graduating from STEM subjects, in contrast to 16% of all female students. That gap is commonly attributed to negative stereotypes and lack of role models, lowering girls' performance and aspirations vis-à-vis science and technology.²⁵ It represents a key emerging issue for gender parity, since STEM careers are projected to be some of the most sought-after in the context of the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

With every yearly edition, the *Report* has recorded an increasing number of economies reaching parity in educational enrolment, reflecting major investments in educational gender parity paying off in most parts of the world. Since 2006, countries such as Latvia, Botswana, Nicaragua, Slovak Republic, Costa Rica, Canada, United States and Iceland have fully closed their Educational Attainment gender gaps. However, of the 144 countries in this year's Index, 17 have remaining education gender gaps wider than 10% and eight record gaps wider than 20%. The list of countries underperforming on this subindex is dominated by those from lower-income groups, indicating specific barriers to evenly educating their populations. Still, some low-income countries outperform their more affluent

peers. Notably, Nepal, Zimbabwe and Rwanda have closed more than 90% of their education gender gaps, with Nepal closing a significant 18% in the past 11 years.

Most of the 107 countries covered since the inception of the *Report* have made strong progress on education. India, Pakistan, Ethiopia and Saudi Arabia are among those countries showing strong gains in the 11 years since 2006, with varying starting points. Some of the lowest-ranked countries on this dimension, such as Yemen and Chad, have similarly closed their education gender gaps by 16% and 15%, respectively, over this period, although they continue to lag behind due to their low starting point. In the case of Chad, the country had closed 47% of its education gender gap in 2006 but has now closed almost 60%. The outliers are countries such as Nigeria and Angola which continue to have relatively wide education gender gaps, and have hardly improved for more than a decade.

North America has completely closed its education gender gap. If all things remain equal, Latin America and the Caribbean as well as South Asia are expected to close their education gender gaps in the next five years. Ten years from now, the Middle East and North Africa region should see its education gender gap narrow to a close. East Asia and the Pacific and Sub-Saharan Africa will close their education gender gaps in 21 and 33 years respectively, while Eastern Europe and Central Asia boast a much slower rate of change, projecting the time of education parity to be 87 years. The real concern remains Western Europe, which despite its high performance has seen decline rather than improvement over the past 11 years.

Economic Participation and Opportunity

Globally, 54% of working-age women take part in the formal economy, on average, as compared to 81% of men. Women make up a larger proportion of discouraged job seekers and of those outside the labour force; and, on average, women's unemployment rate is nearly 2% higher globally. Women work three times as often as men as contributing family workers in family enterprises, and are almost twice more likely to work part-time.

Education gains have not always translated into economic gains for women. Even though there is near gender parity in employment for professional and technical workers, reflecting in part the equal education and skills levels among women and men with tertiary education, women hold less than a third of senior roles.

Existing data benchmarking women's economic leadership roles is uneven in coverage and more should be done to fill existing gaps in knowledge.²⁶ Based on what is currently known, average female representation on boards is 14%, and only in five countries have women broken the 30% participation threshold: Iceland, Norway, France, Latvia and Finland. In addition, only 16 countries have a firm ecosystem in which more than 50% of firms have any female participation in firm ownership. Notable performers

include the Philippines, China, Nicaragua, Bahamas, Botswana, Sweden and Brazil.

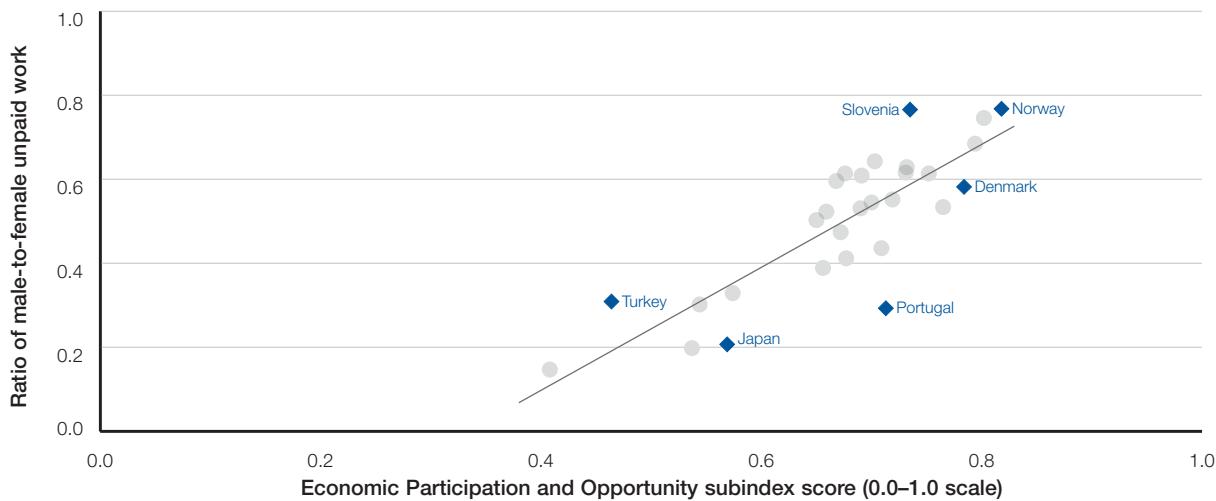
There also continues to be a persistent wage gap in paid work. Women's average earnings are almost half those of men, with average global earned income for women and men estimated at \$10,778 and \$19,873, respectively. Countries that perform well in this dimension of gender parity span all regional and income groups. Slovenia, Norway and Sweden are some of the most gender-equal economies among high-income countries. Botswana and Thailand exhibit the highest income parity among upper-middle income countries. Vietnam, Lao PDR and Ghana have narrowed their income gender gaps the most among the lower-middle income country group. Mozambique, Tanzania and Rwanda lead among the low-income countries, having closed over 80% of their estimated earned income gender gaps. On the other end of the scale, countries such as Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Korea, Rep. have high national income, but income gaps of over 50%.

When it comes to executives' perceptions of wage equality for similar work, no country has reached parity. In only five countries, the remaining gap is less than 20% while in 88 countries the gap is between 20% and 40%. In 35 countries the gap is between 40% and 50% while in five countries—France, Chile, Peru, Hungary and Brazil—executives see the remaining wage gap for similar work to be above 50%.

Exacerbating economic gender gaps is the degree to which women remain at a disadvantage in the ability to accumulate, inherit and manage wealth. Around 1% of countries retain completely restrictive legislation on using financial services, and an additional 35% have somewhat restrictive legislation in place to regulate women's access to financial services. A similar proportion has somewhat restrictive legal systems when it comes to the ability to inherit assets; however, the number of countries with highly restricted rights of inheritance is much higher, at 18%. Finally, with regard to women's access to land and non-land assets, 58% and 45% of countries, respectively, have full gender parity in the eyes of the law, while 40% and 53% have achieved partial gender parity. The unequal access to assets is reflected in the gap between women and men holding a bank account—56% compared to 63%, respectively.

Applying the rate of change of the 107 countries covered by the Index since 2006, there is a mixed picture in countries' ability to deploy their female human capital. On average, the economic gender gap has been closed by 2% over the past 11 eleven years, at an uneven rate of progress, and, at 42% distance from parity globally, it continues to stand at a much lower point than the education gender gap. A number of economies have shown strong improvement; among them, Cameroon, Benin, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Saudi Arabia. No country has yet reached parity on the Economic

Figure 10: Ratio of male and female unpaid work (men over women) vs Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex 2016



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2016 and OECD Social Protection and Wellbeing Database.

Participation and Opportunity subindex. Mirroring gains on the Educational Attainment subindex, to date 68 countries out of the 144 covered by the Index this year have achieved gender parity in skilled roles, i.e., women and men employed as professional and technical workers. A number of countries have also achieved the more elusive goal of reaching gender parity in senior roles, namely Barbados, Columbia, Jamaica and the Philippines.

With the current rates of change across world regions, the closing of the economic gender gap ranges from only 47 to 1951 years. The fastest-closing economic gap is in Western Europe, taking 47 years, closely followed by Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, which both can expect an approximate 60-year wait for economic gender parity. Slower rates of change are predicted for Eastern Europe and Central Asia at 93 years, as well as East Asia and the Pacific at 111 years. The economic gender gap rates of change that are most concerning remain those in the Middle East and North Africa as well as South Asia, with predictions of 356 and 1951 years, respectively. The lowest-performing region is now North America, where the economic gender gap has increased by 1% since 2006.

Unpaid Work and Care

In many societies, even as women have entered the labour force, they have also retained primary responsibility for unpaid work such as caregiving and household chores. Gender gaps in paid work thus reflect gender gaps in unpaid work, at least in part. This relationship is clearly visible in Figure 10, which plots the gender gap in unpaid work against the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, reflecting the gender gaps in paid work.

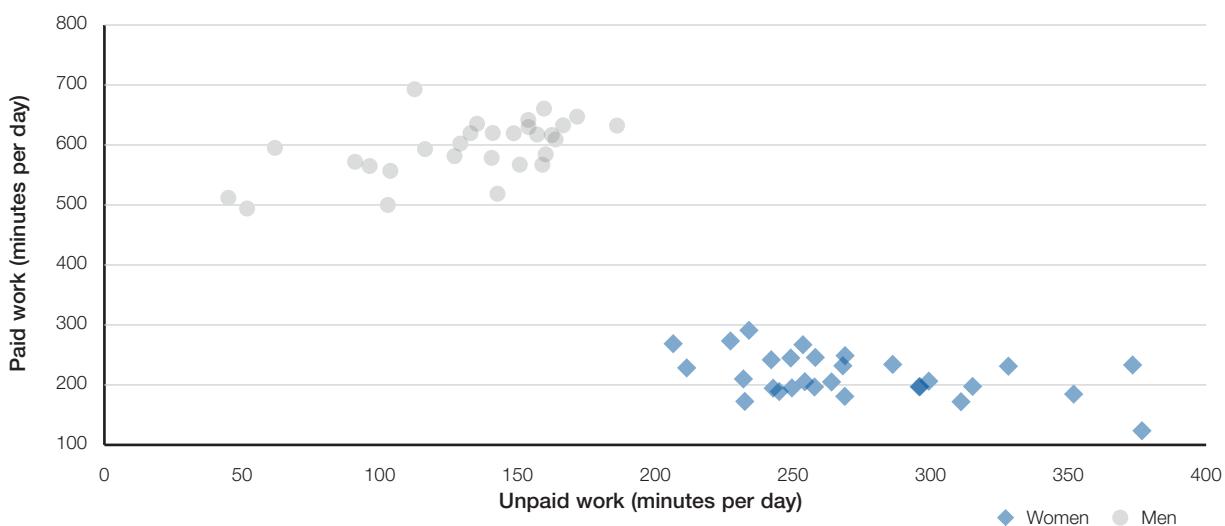
On average men do 34% of the unpaid work that women do.²⁷ Research shows that this imbalance starts early, with girls spending 30% more of their time on unpaid work than boys.²⁸ Figure 11 (page 32) shows the imbalance between paid and unpaid work for both women and men for the thirty countries for which this data is available.

However, the sum total of the time spent by women on work—both paid and unpaid—is higher than for men. Women work on average 50 minutes more a day than men across both paid and unpaid work. Figure 12 (page 32) shows the minutes spent on paid and unpaid work, for both women and men, revealing the strong gender gaps in distribution and the longer time spent by women on all forms of work, across most economies.

Unpaid work conducted by women varies across countries. The largest proportions of unpaid work are routine housework and caregiving, both childcare and care for older people.²⁹ Housework can look different across different economies, often driven by income levels and access to basic infrastructure. Similarly, specific elements of childcare can vary by geography, ranging from physical care, teaching, reading and playing. Demographics as well as income and societal expectations therefore play a strong role in the division of labour between women and men when it comes to paid and unpaid work. See Appendix E for further information on demographics.

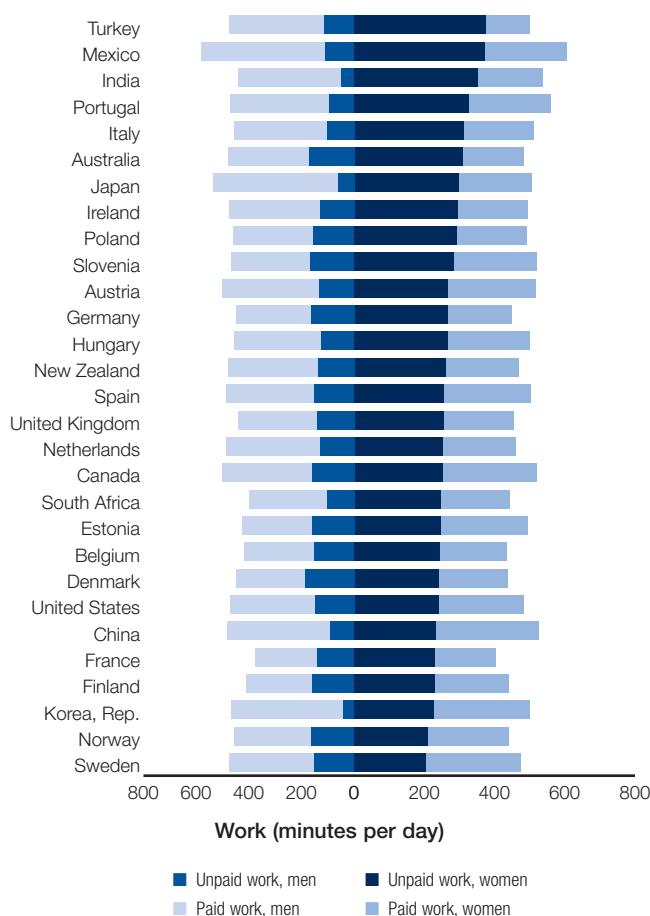
Preparing for the Future

Based on the results of this year's Index, it is evident that, globally, progress on achieving gender parity in education has been comparatively high, while economic gender parity remains elusive: a remaining gender gap of about 5% compared to a remaining gender gap of 41%, respectively.

Figure 11: Paid work vs unpaid work (minutes per day), men and women, by country

Source: OECD Social Protection and Wellbeing Database.

Note: Countries correspond to those shown in Figure 12 below.

Figure 12: Paid and unpaid work (minutes per day) for men and women, by country

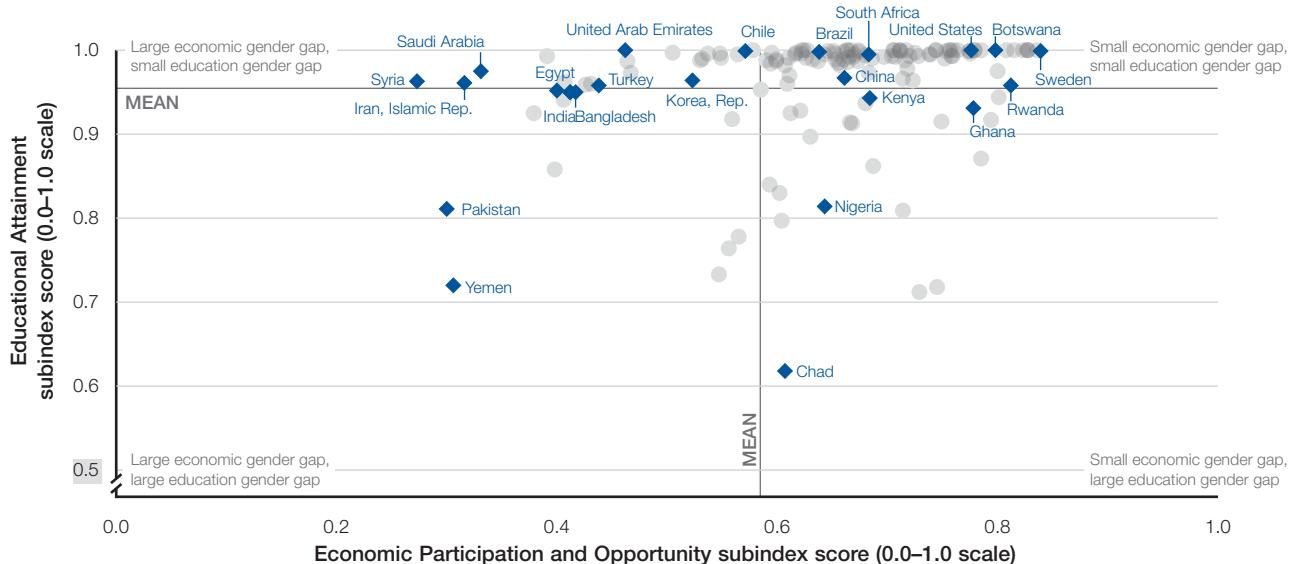
Source: OECD Social Protection and Wellbeing Database.

In addition, progress on the economic gender gap has fluctuated more dramatically. As we see cohort after cohort of highly educated women enter the workforce, if economies are to fully utilize their talent, there needs to be a corresponding narrowing of the economic gender gap to benefit from women's strong performance on educational qualifications. As highlighted by the Report's data and an increasing number of studies, disparities in skills and qualifications alone cannot solely account for these differential economic outcomes for women and men.

While many countries are ideally poised to maximize opportunities for women's participation in the labour market, a large proportion have failed to reap the returns on a pool of highly educated and skilled women. Figure 13 (page 33) plots the Educational Attainment subindex against the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. The data reveals four broad groups of countries: (1) countries that have closed or are generally on track to close education gender gaps and show high levels of women's economic participation; (2) countries that have closed or are generally closing education gender gaps but show low levels of women's economic participation; (3) countries that have large education gaps as well as large gaps in women's economic participation; and (4) countries that have large education gaps but display small gaps in women's economic participation.

In the first broad group are countries that have made investments in women's education and generally see the returns on this investment in the form of women's economic and political participation. These countries include the Nordic countries, the United States, but also high-performing lower-income countries such as Botswana and Rwanda.

Figure 13: Relationship between the Educational Attainment subindex and the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, 2016



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2016.

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

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

In the third and fourth groups, the most basic investments in girls' and women's education still need to be made, and fundamental rights—including legal frameworks around inheritance, reproductive rights and violence—are often inadequate. The third group contains countries such as Yemen and Pakistan that have large education as well as economic gender gaps. The fourth group contains countries such as Chad and Nigeria, which have large education gender gaps but small economic ones, primarily due to high levels of participation by women in low-skilled work. Compared with the third group, women in these countries have greater access to income and decision-making.

As countries seek to prepare their human capital for the Fourth Industrial Revolution, ensuring that women and men receive equal access to education and work opportunities will be a critical element in safeguarding growth and inclusion. Governments have a range of policy options relating to education, employment and care available to them.

For countries where education gaps still persist, investment in girls and women's education will be critical for human capital development. A substantial body of literature has shown that investing in girls' education is one

of the highest-return investments a developing economy can make—and, for these countries, closing education gender gaps will remain an important factor over time. The provision of universal education is critical to increase opportunities for the wider population to participate in the skilled labour market. In countries where public education is not available, low-income families may favour the education of sons over daughters if they have limited resources and must weigh up opportunity costs to paying for their children's education.

Gender bias in education systems is also a factor in women's workforce participation. Where direction towards particular subject choices is gendered, and role models and learning materials reinforce gender stereotypes, girls' educational achievements and possibilities beyond education are limited. Gendered subject choices in education and training are reflected in labour markets with traditionally 'male' and 'female' jobs. This gap may have an even stronger impact on income inequality in the future, necessitating action by governments today. For example, many forecasts, including our own, predict that future job growth will lie in job families that currently employ few women, such as computer and mathematical roles as well as architecture and engineering.³⁰ This requires deeper investment in closing the STEM education gender gap to prevent future workforce gender gaps.

Deploying women's human capital will also require strategic focus from countries. Access to financial services and digital access are critical elements for enhancing women's labour force participation across all economies. For countries that have already made investments in education, it will be important to track the progress of these skilled cohorts of women and ensure that they are able to leverage their skills in the workforce through a

Box: Care Policies

There is a growing demand for concerted action across the public and private sectors to learn from existing policies and innovate in order to facilitate women's integration into the workforce. Care-related policies are one key element. They tend to span three areas: (1) financial arrangements to facilitate care of children, elderly relatives or others through childcare allowances, family benefits and other subsidies; (2) provisions concerning working conditions to facilitate care such as parental leave, career breaks, remote work, flexible hours and reduction of working time; and (3) direct care services: home care services for older people, nursery places for small children and senior care services. The costs and trade-offs associated with such practices are often long-term investments for countries as they generate societal and economic returns. Below we highlight global trends in family leave and childcare support.

Family Leave

Maternity, paternity and parental leave—or any other type of additional shared leave—are closely associated with women's economic participation in many parts of the world, and are thus an important element of policies aimed at more efficient use of the country's human capital pool. Parental benefits enabling mothers, fathers or both to take paid or unpaid time off to care for a child following birth can increase women's participation in the workforce and foster a more equitable division of childrearing.

Maternity leave currently far exceeds paternity leave around the world. On average, globally, both men and women taking paternity, maternity and parental leave are paid more than 90% of their wages. The weight of responsibility for maternity and paternity leave pay is unevenly distributed across government and employers, with employers bearing the brunt of the cost of paternity leave to a higher degree.

More women participate in the labour force in economies with longer fully-paid maternity and parental leave available for mothers. However, these benefits, above a certain threshold, can undermine women's labour force participation. For example, in economies where the cumulative duration of paid maternity and parental leave available for mothers exceeds two years, female labour force participation is lower.¹

Childcare Support

Affordable, good-quality childcare is a key enabling factor, allowing women to reconcile professional and family obligations, since women tend to bear the majority of the caregiving responsibilities in most countries. The cost of childcare also has a significant effect on the financial incentive for women in heterosexual couples with children to work.² Public or subsidized childcare can increase the participation of women in the workforce; countries that provide public childcare have been reported to have more than twice the percentage of women receiving wages than those that do not.³ Similarly, care for older persons is also an important consideration, as women tend to be the primary caregivers for ageing parents.

Investment in the care economy also produces sizeable spillover effects. The International Trade Union Confederation, for example, recently estimated that if 2% of GDP was invested in a country's care industry, there would be corresponding increases in overall employment ranging from 2.4% to 6.1%, depending on the country.⁴ This equates to nearly 13 million new jobs in the United States, 3.5 million in Japan, nearly 2 million in Germany, 1.5 million in the United Kingdom, 1 million in Italy, 600,000 in Australia and nearly 120,000 in Denmark.

Childcare assistance varies by economy and spans public day care, private care and homecare. While 58% of economies have public day care assistance with government allowances or subsidies, 18% have no publicly provided services and no subsidies.

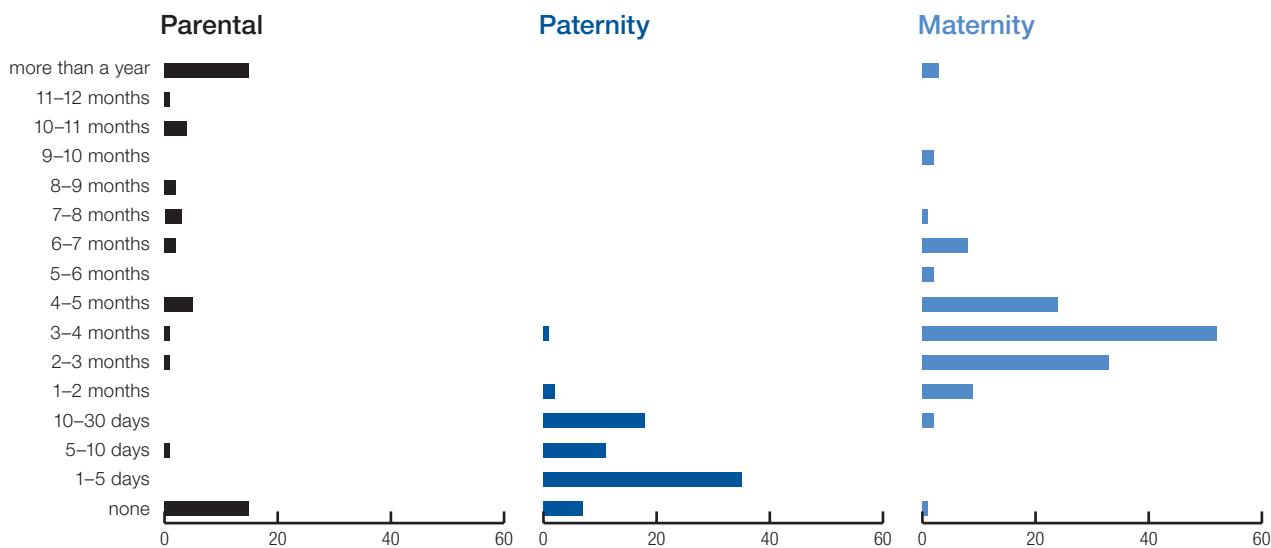
Notes

1. See Thévenon, *Drivers of Female Labour Force Participation in the OECD*.
2. See OECD, *Neutrality of tax-benefit systems: Definitions and methodology*.
3. See World Bank Group, *Women, Business, and the Law 2016*.
4. See International Trade Union Confederation, *Investing in the Care Economy: A Gender Analysis of Employment Stimulus in Seven OECD Countries*.

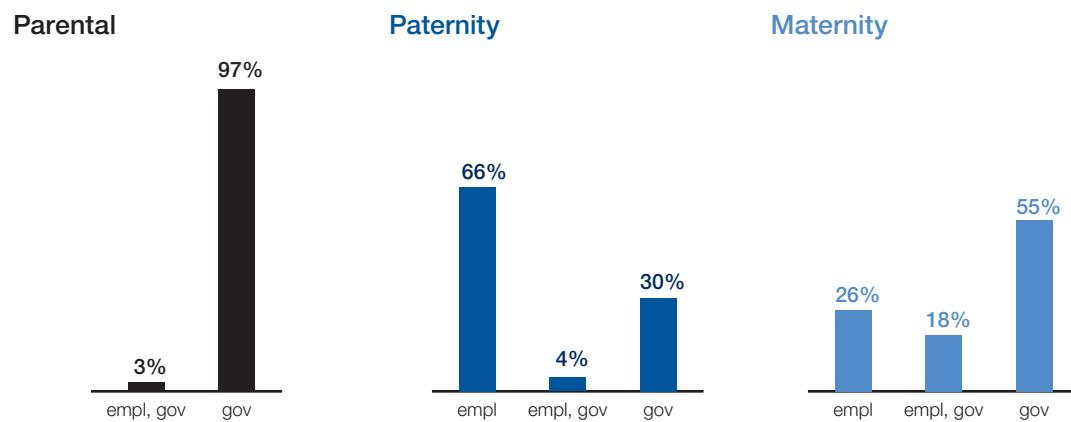
Box: Care Policies (cont'd).

Figure 14: Parental, paternity and maternity leave provision

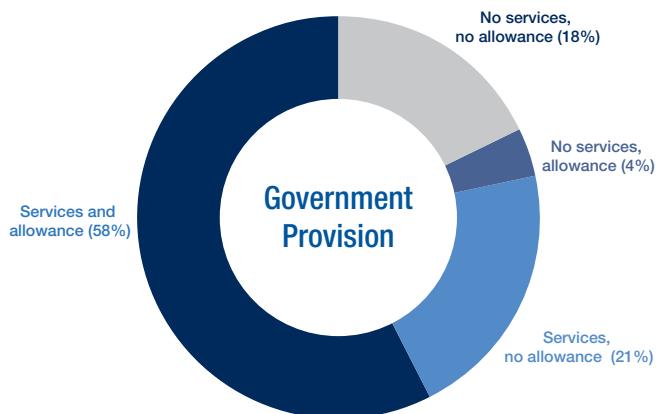
Length of leave



Leave provider



Provision of services and allowance by government



Source: World Bank, Women, Business and the Law 2016 Database.

range of fiscal and social policy instruments. For example, reducing the tax burden for secondary earners by replacing family taxation with individual taxation, improves women's participation in the labour force.³¹ Legislative structures can help prevent gender-biased discrimination in the workplace. Obligatory and voluntary quotas in public and private entities, targeted subsidies to female businesses, and supervisory bodies monitoring the implementation of national policies are also approaches used successfully around the world. Public-private cooperation to close economic participation gaps presents a promising approach. See Appendix G for further details on the Gender Parity Task Force model developed by the World Economic Forum.

One of the most critical pressure points often relates to the care infrastructure, due to the greater portion of unpaid work performed by women. Stronger care-related policies could therefore enhance women's economic participation and re-balance care roles in the home. See the Box on Care Policies (page 34) for more information on global care policy approaches.

Finally, preparing for the future may also require a deliberate approach to managing upcoming workforce disruptions that may impact women and men differently. For example, our *Future of Jobs Report* predicted that the disruptions of the Fourth Industrial Revolution will lead to decline in some of the currently most gender equal job families—art, design, entertainment, media, and office and administrative functions. Strategic focus will therefore be needed, by both governments and businesses, to help avoid a deepening of gender divides through re-skilling and up-skilling that takes gender gaps into account.

Conclusion

The *Global Gender Gap Report 2016* provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of the global gender gap and of efforts and insights to close it. The Index points to potential role models by revealing those countries that—with their region or their income group—are leaders in having divided resources more equitably between women and men than other countries have, regardless of the overall level of resources available. The Report's detailed Country Profiles not only allow users to understand how close each country has come to the equality benchmark in each of the four dimensions examined by the Index, but also provide a snapshot of the legal and social framework within which these outcomes are produced.

The magnitude of gender gaps in countries around the world is the combined result of various socio-economic, 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 the relationship between broader human capital development and deployment and gender parity. 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 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 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 this year's edition of the *Report*, the maximum income value considered in the calculation has been capped at US\$75,000 per capita. This follows UNDP's own adjustment of the methodology in line with findings by Kahneman and Deaton that suggest there is little additional gain in human well-being from annual income beyond US\$75,000. In previous editions of the Global Gender Gap Index, this cap was US\$40,000. Since 2011, the US\$ 40,000 cap had 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 this year's methodology change, refer to Appendix D. For a more detailed discussion of the assumptions behind the Estimated earned income indicator, refer to: Kahneman and Deaton, *High income improves evaluation of life but not emotional well-being*, and *Human Development Report 2015*, UNDP; *Technical Notes* and UNDP, "Frequently Asked Questions: Gender Development Index (GDI)", available at: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/faq-page/gender-development-index-gdi> (accessed October 2016).

² This ratio is based on what is considered to be a "normal" sex ratio at birth: 1.06 males for every female born. See: Klasen and Wink, "Missing Women: Revisiting the Debate".

³ 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.

⁴ A first attempt to calculate the gender gap was made by the World Economic Forum in 2005; see Lopez-Claros and Zahidi, *Women's Empowerment: Measuring the Global Gender Gap*. The 2005 Index, which was attempting to capture women's empowerment, used a "feminist" scale that rewarded women's supremacy over men (highest score is assigned to the country with the biggest gap in favour of women).

- 5 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.
- 6 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.
- 7 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.
- 8 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.
- 9 See PwC, *Women in Work Index 2016*.
- 10 See McKinsey & Company, *The Power of Parity: How Advancing Women's Equality Can Add \$12 Trillion To Global Growth*.
- 11 See Teignier and Cuberes, *Aggregate Costs of Gender Gaps in the Labour Market: A Quantitative Estimate*.
- 12 See ILO and ADB, *Women and Labour Markets in Asia: Rebalancing for Gender Equality*.
- 13 See World Bank Group, *Gender and Development in the Middle East and North Africa*.
- 14 See, for example, the World Bank Group, *Gender and Economic Growth Assessments for Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda*.
- 15 See Chaaban and Cunningham, *Measuring the Economic Gain of Investing in Girls*.
- 16 See ILO and ADB, op. cit.
- 17 See Williamson and Gerdtham, *Impact on Economic Growth of Investing in Maternal and Newborn Health*.
- 18 See OECD, *Women, Government and Policy Making in OECD Countries*.
- 19 See Goldman Sachs Global Markets Institute, *The Power of the Purse: Gender Equality and Middle-Class Spending*.
- 20 See Catalyst, *Buying Power: Global Women and Silverstein and Sayre, The Female Economy*.
- 21 See Schwab, *The Fourth Industrial Revolution*.
- 22 See Leader-Chivee, *New Study: Diversity Drives Serial Innovation and Deloitte, Waiter, is that inclusion in my soup? A new recipe to improve business performance*.
- 23 See McKinsey & Company, *Women Matter and Credit Suisse Research Institute, Gender diversity and corporate performance*.
- 24 See Galbreath, "Are there Gender-Related Influences on Corporate Sustainability? A Study of Women on Boards".
- 25 See Hill, et al., *Why So Few? Women in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics*.
- 26 See, for example: UNCTAD, *Global Assessment of Sex-Disaggregated ICT Employment Statistics: Data Availability and Challenges on Measurement and Compilation*.
- 27 Unpaid work performed by men has been modelled as a proportion of women's unpaid work utilizing data from the Global Gender Gap Index: 37% is the modelled global number, compared to the original number of 34% reported for OECD countries.
- 28 See UNICEF, *Harnessing the Power of Data for Girls: Taking Stock and Looking Ahead to 2030*.
- 29 See OECD, *Cooking and Caring, Building and Repairing*.
- 30 See World Economic Forum, *The Future of Jobs: Employment, Skills and Workforce Strategy for the Fourth Industrial Revolution*.
- 31 See International Monetary Fund, *Women, Work, and the Economy: Macroeconomic Gains from Gender Equity*.

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Appendix A: Regional and Income Group Classification, 2016

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

Table A1: Regional classifications, 2016

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

* New countries in 2016

Appendix A: Regional and Income Group Classification, 2016 (cont'd.)

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

Table A2: Income group classifications, 2016

LOW INCOME (US\$ 1,044 OR LESS)	LOWER-MIDDLE INCOME (US\$ 1,045–4,124)	UPPER-MIDDLE INCOME (US\$ 4,125–12,735)	HIGH INCOME (US\$ 12,736 OR MORE)
Benin	Armenia	Albania	Australia
Burkina Faso	Bangladesh	Algeria	Austria
Burundi	Bhutan	Angola	Bahamas
Chad	Bolivia	Argentina	Bahrain
Ethiopia	Cambodia	Azerbaijan	Barbados
Gambia, The	Cameroon	Belarus	Belgium
Guinea	Cape Verde	Belize	Brunei Darussalam
Liberia	Côte d'Ivoire	Bosnia and Herzegovina*	Canada
Madagascar	Egypt	Botswana	Chile
Malawi	El Salvador	Brazil	Croatia
Mali	Ghana	Bulgaria	Cyprus
Mozambique	Guatemala	China	Czech Republic
Nepal	Honduras	Colombia	Denmark
Rwanda	India	Costa Rica	Estonia
Senegal	Indonesia	Cuba	Finland
Tanzania	Kenya	Dominican Republic	France
Uganda	Kyrgyz Republic	Ecuador	Germany
Zimbabwe	Lao PDR	Georgia	Greece
	Lesotho	Iran, Islamic Rep.	Hungary
	Mauritania	Jamaica	Iceland
	Moldova	Jordan	Ireland
	Mongolia	Kazakhstan	Israel
	Morocco	Lebanon	Italy
	Nicaragua	Macedonia, FYR	Japan
	Nigeria	Malaysia	Korea, Rep.
	Pakistan	Maldives	Kuwait
	Philippines	Mauritius	Latvia
	Sri Lanka	Mexico	Lithuania
	Swaziland	Montenegro	Luxembourg
	Syria	Namibia	Malta
	Tajikistan	Panama	Netherlands
	Timor-Leste*	Paraguay	New Zealand
	Tunisia	Peru	Norway
	Ukraine	Romania	Oman
	Vietnam	Russian Federation	Poland
	Yemen	Serbia	Portugal
		South Africa	Qatar
		Suriname	Saudi Arabia
		Thailand	Singapore
		Turkey	Slovak Republic
		Venezuela	Slovenia
			Spain
			Sweden
			Switzerland
			Trinidad and Tobago
			United Arab Emirates
			United Kingdom
			United States
			Uruguay

Note: Income group categories are taken from the World Bank, which classifies economies into four income categories based on GNI per capita (current US\$): high income, upper-middle income, lower-middle income and low income. Classifications as of July 2016 update.

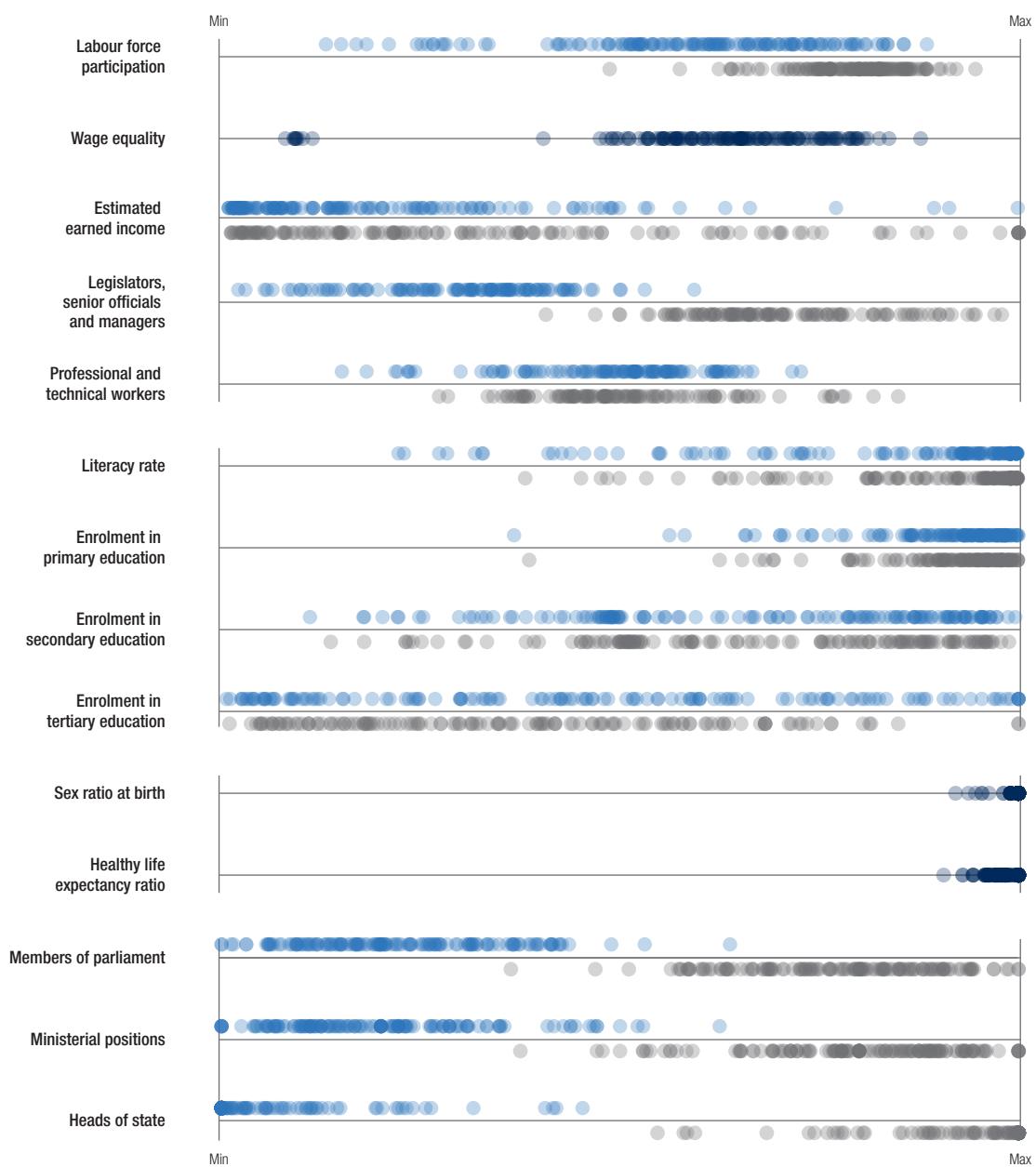
* New countries in 2016

Appendix B: Spread of Minimum and Maximum Values by Indicator, 2016

The scales below illustrate the full range of female and male values for each of the 14 indicators of the Global Gender Gap Index. Female values are represented by blue circles located above each horizontal axis, while male values are represented by grey circles located below each axis. Dark blue circles represent female-to-male ratios for the Sex ratio at birth and Healthy life expectancy indicators;

they are also used for the Wage equality for similar work indicator. Minimum and maximum possible values are positioned on either end of each scale and have been normalized for ease of presentation. Please refer to the User's Guide in Part 2 for a detailed explanation of each indicator.

Figure B1: Range of female and male values for each indicator, 2016



Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2016

Table C1: Labour force participation

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	F/M ratio (truncated) [†]	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	F/M ratio (truncated) [†]	Rank
Mozambique	84	75	1.11	1.00	1	Singapore	66	82	0.8	0.80	73
Rwanda	89	84	1.06	1.00	1	Uruguay	68	85	0.79	0.79	74
Lao PDR	81	78	1.03	1.00	1	Montenegro	51	65	0.79	0.79	75
Burundi	86	83	1.03	1.00	1	Bolivia	66	84	0.78	0.78	76
Malawi	81	80	1.01	1.00	1	Angola	61	78	0.78	0.78	77
Ghana	77	79	0.97	0.97	6	Greece	59	76	0.78	0.78	78
Benin	71	73	0.97	0.97	7	Japan	66	85	0.78	0.78	79
Finland	74	76	0.97	0.97	8	Tajikistan	62	80	0.77	0.77	80
Guinea	82	86	0.96	0.96	9	Romania	57	74	0.77	0.77	81
Iceland	83	87	0.95	0.95	10	Serbia	54	71	0.77	0.77	82
Madagascar	86	90	0.95	0.95	11	Armenia	59	76	0.77	0.77	83
Sweden	79	84	0.95	0.95	12	Nigeria	49	64	0.76	0.76	84
Norway	76	80	0.95	0.95	13	Georgia	62	83	0.76	0.76	85
Uganda	84	88	0.95	0.95	14	Colombia	62	83	0.75	0.75	86
Lithuania	72	76	0.94	0.94	15	Brazil	62	83	0.74	0.74	87
Nepal	83	89	0.94	0.94	16	Trinidad and Tobago	60	81	0.74	0.74	88
Azerbaijan	67	72	0.93	0.93	17	Italy	54	74	0.74	0.74	89
Botswana	76	82	0.93	0.93	18	Maldives	59	80	0.73	0.73	90
Denmark	75	81	0.93	0.93	19	Korea, Rep.	56	76	0.73	0.73	91
Liberia	59	64	0.92	0.92	20	Chile	57	80	0.72	0.72	92
Barbados	75	81	0.92	0.92	21	Paraguay	61	88	0.70	0.70	93
Latvia	72	78	0.92	0.92	22	Argentina	56	82	0.69	0.69	94
Vietnam	79	86	0.92	0.92	23	Dominican Republic	57	83	0.69	0.69	95
Bahamas	77	84	0.91	0.91	24	Brunei Darussalam	54	79	0.69	0.69	96
Canada	74	81	0.91	0.91	25	Belize	58	86	0.68	0.68	97
Portugal	70	77	0.91	0.91	26	Albania	47	70	0.68	0.68	98
Slovenia	67	74	0.90	0.90	27	Venezuela	55	82	0.67	0.67	99
Kazakhstan	74	82	0.90	0.90	28	Macedonia, FYR	52	78	0.67	0.67	100
Estonia	71	79	0.90	0.90	29	Kyrgyz Republic	53	80	0.66	0.66	101
Moldova	44	49	0.90	0.90	30	Cape Verde	56	86	0.65	0.65	102
Israel	69	76	0.90	0.90	31	Côte d'Ivoire	53	81	0.65	0.65	103
Tanzania	75	84	0.90	0.90	32	Malaysia	52	81	0.65	0.65	104
Belarus	68	76	0.89	0.89	33	Panama	55	85	0.65	0.65	105
France	67	75	0.89	0.89	34	Cuba	51	79	0.65	0.65	106
Switzerland	79	88	0.89	0.89	35	Philippines	52	81	0.65	0.65	107
Namibia	57	64	0.89	0.89	36	Senegal	46	72	0.65	0.65	108
Bulgaria	65	73	0.89	0.89	37	El Salvador	53	83	0.64	0.64	109
Zimbabwe	78	88	0.89	0.89	38	Swaziland	42	66	0.64	0.64	110
Austria	71	80	0.89	0.89	39	Mauritius	51	81	0.64	0.64	111
New Zealand	74	83	0.88	0.88	40	Costa Rica	52	82	0.64	0.64	112
Germany	73	83	0.88	0.88	41	Bosnia and Herzegovina*	42	67	0.63	0.63	113
Ethiopia	80	90	0.88	0.88	42	Ecuador	52	82	0.63	0.63	114
Gambia, The	73	83	0.88	0.88	43	Malta	50	80	0.63	0.63	115
Cambodia	78	88	0.88	0.88	44	Nicaragua	52	83	0.63	0.63	116
Cameroon	72	82	0.88	0.88	45	Mali	51	83	0.61	0.61	117
Netherlands	74	85	0.87	0.87	46	Indonesia	53	86	0.61	0.61	118
Belgium	63	73	0.87	0.87	47	Suriname	45	73	0.61	0.61	119
United Kingdom	71	82	0.87	0.87	48	Mexico	48	83	0.58	0.58	120
Russian Federation	68	79	0.87	0.87	49	Kuwait	49	86	0.58	0.58	121
Croatia	61	71	0.87	0.87	50	Qatar	54	95	0.57	0.57	122
Burkina Faso	79	91	0.86	0.86	51	Honduras	49	86	0.56	0.56	123
Kenya	63	72	0.86	0.86	52	Bangladesh	45	83	0.54	0.54	124
Cyprus	68	79	0.86	0.86	53	Guatemala	43	85	0.51	0.51	125
Spain	69	80	0.86	0.86	54	Timor-Leste*	28	57	0.49	0.49	126
Australia	71	82	0.86	0.86	55	Bahrain	41	87	0.47	0.47	127
United States	66	77	0.86	0.86	56	United Arab Emirates	42	92	0.46	0.46	128
China	70	84	0.84	0.84	57	Mauritania	30	66	0.46	0.46	129
Mongolia	59	71	0.84	0.84	58	Turkey	33	77	0.44	0.44	130
Luxembourg	64	76	0.83	0.83	59	Sri Lanka	33	81	0.41	0.41	131
Jamaica	63	76	0.83	0.83	60	Tunisia	28	76	0.36	0.36	132
Ukraine	62	74	0.83	0.83	61	Oman	31	86	0.36	0.36	133
Hungary	61	74	0.82	0.82	62	Yemen	27	75	0.36	0.36	134
Poland	61	75	0.82	0.82	63	India	28	82	0.34	0.34	135
Chad	65	79	0.82	0.82	64	Lebanon	26	75	0.34	0.34	136
Thailand	70	86	0.81	0.81	65	Morocco	27	78	0.34	0.34	137
Slovak Republic	63	78	0.81	0.81	66	Egypt	24	80	0.31	0.31	138
Peru	69	85	0.81	0.81	67	Pakistan	25	85	0.29	0.29	139
South Africa	50	62	0.81	0.81	68	Saudi Arabia	21	80	0.26	0.26	140
Czech Republic	66	81	0.81	0.81	69	Algeria	18	75	0.24	0.24	141
Ireland	63	78	0.81	0.81	70	Iran, Islamic Rep.	17	76	0.22	0.22	142
Lesotho	60	75	0.81	0.81	71	Jordan	15	68	0.22	0.22	143
Bhutan	60	75	0.80	0.80	72	Syria	13	75	0.17	0.17	144

* New countries in 2016

† The truncated female-to-male ratios are the values used for the calculation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2016 (cont'd.)

Table C2: Wage equality survey

Country	Survey data [†]	Normalized score	Rank	Country	Survey data [†]	Normalized score	Rank
Rwanda	6.14	0.88	1	Estonia	4.50	0.64	73
Burundi	5.86	0.84	2	Montenegro	4.50	0.64	74
Albania	5.78	0.83	3	Panama	4.46	0.64	75
Singapore	5.67	0.81	4	Trinidad and Tobago	4.45	0.64	76
Norway	5.64	0.81	5	Vietnam	4.45	0.64	77
Finland	5.59	0.80	6	Jordan	4.45	0.64	78
Philippines	5.58	0.80	7	Yemen	4.44	0.63	79
United Arab Emirates	5.58	0.80	8	Madagascar	4.42	0.63	80
Qatar	5.56	0.79	9	Mozambique	4.40	0.63	81
Malaysia	5.54	0.79	10	Jamaica	4.40	0.63	82
Iceland	5.53	0.79	11	Greece	4.39	0.63	83
Bahrain	5.51	0.79	12	Mauritius	4.37	0.62	84
Brunei Darussalam	5.51	0.79	13	Honduras	4.37	0.62	85
Bhutan	5.44	0.78	14	South Africa	4.33	0.62	86
Gambia, The	5.41	0.77	15	Lithuania	4.31	0.62	87
Thailand	5.39	0.77	16	Lebanon	4.28	0.61	88
Uganda	5.39	0.77	17	Chad	4.27	0.61	89
Lao PDR	5.37	0.77	18	Serbia	4.26	0.61	90
Egypt	5.35	0.76	19	Ecuador	4.23	0.60	91
Cambodia	5.33	0.76	20	Bulgaria	4.23	0.60	92
Tajikistan	5.31	0.76	21	Bosnia and Herzegovina*	4.23	0.60	93
Algeria	5.29	0.76	22	Côte d'Ivoire	4.16	0.59	94
New Zealand	5.28	0.75	23	Germany	4.14	0.59	95
Oman	5.27	0.75	24	Nepal	4.14	0.59	96
Nigeria	5.26	0.75	25	Portugal	4.13	0.59	97
Ghana	5.25	0.75	26	Turkey	4.13	0.59	98
Azerbaijan	5.22	0.75	27	Guatemala	4.12	0.59	99
Mongolia	5.19	0.74	28	Austria	4.09	0.58	100
Denmark	5.14	0.73	29	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.06	0.58	101
Benin	5.11	0.73	30	Colombia	4.03	0.58	102
Kazakhstan	5.07	0.72	31	India	4.01	0.57	103
Macedonia, FYR	5.06	0.72	32	Nicaragua	4.01	0.57	104
Botswana	5.06	0.72	33	Ethiopia	4.00	0.57	105
Georgia	5.05	0.72	34	Dominican Republic	3.99	0.57	106
Sweden	5.00	0.71	35	Cyprus	3.99	0.57	107
Zimbabwe	5.00	0.71	36	Mauritania	3.99	0.57	108
Belgium	4.99	0.71	37	Saudi Arabia	3.99	0.57	109
Barbados	4.98	0.71	38	Czech Republic	3.95	0.56	110
Luxembourg	4.97	0.71	39	Israel	3.94	0.56	111
Kyrgyz Republic	4.97	0.71	40	Uruguay	3.90	0.56	112
Ireland	4.94	0.71	41	Croatia	3.89	0.56	113
Senegal	4.93	0.70	42	Pakistan	3.89	0.56	114
Switzerland	4.90	0.70	43	Paraguay	3.88	0.55	115
Slovenia	4.88	0.70	44	Costa Rica	3.87	0.55	116
Malawi	4.86	0.69	45	Lesotho	3.87	0.55	117
Moldova	4.84	0.69	46	Spain	3.85	0.55	118
Sri Lanka	4.80	0.69	47	Liberia	3.82	0.55	119
Netherlands	4.78	0.68	48	El Salvador	3.75	0.54	120
Malta	4.78	0.68	49	Slovak Republic	3.75	0.54	121
Armenia	4.77	0.68	50	Bangladesh	3.75	0.54	122
Indonesia	4.77	0.68	51	Morocco	3.74	0.53	123
United Kingdom	4.72	0.67	52	Poland	3.72	0.53	124
Cameroon	4.72	0.67	53	Korea, Rep.	3.67	0.52	125
Cape Verde	4.70	0.67	54	Argentina	3.58	0.51	126
Mali	4.70	0.67	55	Italy	3.58	0.51	127
Latvia	4.67	0.67	56	Mexico	3.55	0.51	128
Burkina Faso	4.64	0.66	57	Brazil	3.48	0.50	129
Japan	4.64	0.66	58	Hungary	3.46	0.49	130
Ukraine	4.62	0.66	59	Peru	3.43	0.49	131
Australia	4.60	0.66	60	Bolivia	3.42	0.49	132
Romania	4.59	0.66	61	Chile	3.38	0.48	133
Tanzania	4.59	0.66	62	France	3.32	0.47	134
Swaziland	4.57	0.65	63	Angola	2.83	0.40	135
Namibia	4.57	0.65	64	Timor-Leste	—	—	—
Russian Federation	4.57	0.65	65	Syria	—	—	—
United States	4.57	0.65	66	Belarus	—	—	—
Kenya	4.56	0.65	67	Cuba	—	—	—
Canada	4.55	0.65	68	Bahamas	—	—	—
Venezuela	4.55	0.65	69	Suriname	—	—	—
China	4.54	0.65	70	Maldives	—	—	—
Tunisia	4.54	0.65	71	Belize	—	—	—
Kuwait	4.53	0.65	72	Guinea	—	—	—

* New countries in 2016

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

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2016 (cont'd.)

Table C3: Estimated earned income

Country	Female		Male		F/M ratio	Rank
	(US\$ 75,000)	Female cut-off)	(US\$ 75,000)	Male cut-off)	(US\$ 75,000)	
Luxembourg†	74,888	121,855	74,888	75,000	1.00	1
Qatar†	68,486	167,832	68,486	75,000	0.91	2
Singapore†	67,074	98,870	67,074	75,000	0.89	3
Botswana	15,130	17,070	15,130	17,070	0.89	4
Mozambique	1,042	1,221	1,042	1,221	0.85	5
Tanzania	2,337	2,741	2,337	2,741	0.85	6
Vietnam	5,097	6,173	5,097	6,173	0.83	7
Rwanda	1,504	1,831	1,504	1,831	0.82	8
Slovenia	27,109	33,754	27,109	33,754	0.80	9
Norway†	57,857	73,258	57,857	73,258	0.79	10
Sweden†	39,804	50,796	39,804	50,796	0.78	11
Burundi	677	865	677	865	0.78	12
Thailand	13,778	17,749	13,778	17,749	0.78	13
Lao PDR	4,641	6,007	4,641	6,007	0.77	14
Malawi	712	932	712	932	0.76	15
Namibia	8,638	11,345	8,638	11,345	0.76	16
Moldova	4,327	5,691	4,327	5,691	0.76	17
Ghana	3,484	4,685	3,484	4,685	0.74	18
Croatia	18,332	25,180	18,332	25,180	0.73	19
Benin	1,711	2,351	1,711	2,351	0.73	20
Lithuania	23,559	32,522	23,559	32,522	0.72	21
France†	33,148	45,845	33,148	45,845	0.72	22
Iceland†	36,817	51,143	36,817	51,143	0.72	23
Switzerland†	49,723	69,548	49,723	69,548	0.71	24
Mongolia	9,960	13,972	9,960	13,972	0.71	25
Finland†	33,853	47,714	33,853	47,714	0.71	26
Madagascar	1,194	1,687	1,194	1,687	0.71	27
Portugal	24,025	34,025	24,025	34,025	0.71	28
Guinea	1,009	1,432	1,009	1,432	0.70	29
Latvia	19,658	28,137	19,658	28,137	0.70	30
Philippines	5,691	8,223	5,691	8,223	0.69	31
Liberia	687	995	687	995	0.69	32
Romania	16,721	24,209	16,721	24,209	0.69	33
Zimbabwe	1,460	2,133	1,460	2,133	0.68	34
Cyprus	24,479	35,770	24,479	35,770	0.68	35
Barbados	13,135	19,235	13,135	19,235	0.68	36
Colombia	10,864	15,928	10,864	15,928	0.68	37
Cambodia	2,649	3,907	2,649	3,907	0.68	38
Gambia, The	1,319	1,948	1,319	1,948	0.68	39
Bahamas	18,985	28,190	18,985	28,190	0.67	40
Germany†	37,408	55,707	37,408	55,707	0.67	41
Denmark†	36,501	54,704	36,501	54,704	0.67	42
Cameroon	2,370	3,575	2,370	3,575	0.66	43
Canada†	35,869	54,411	35,869	54,411	0.66	44
Bulgaria	13,691	20,929	13,691	20,929	0.65	45
Kenya	2,334	3,574	2,334	3,574	0.65	46
Belgium†	34,417	52,746	34,417	52,746	0.65	47
Malaysia	20,105	30,828	20,105	30,828	0.65	48
Burkina Faso	1,280	1,964	1,280	1,964	0.65	49
United States†	43,122	66,338	43,122	66,338	0.65	50
Dominican Republic	10,453	16,091	10,453	16,091	0.65	51
Serbia	10,667	16,664	10,667	16,664	0.64	52
Poland	19,841	31,049	19,841	31,049	0.64	53
Belarus	14,361	22,588	14,361	22,588	0.64	54
Spain†	26,177	41,369	26,177	41,369	0.63	55
Brunei Darussalam†	47,377	93,598	47,377	75,000	0.63	56
Australia†	35,414	56,452	35,414	56,452	0.63	57
Panama	16,032	25,732	16,032	25,732	0.62	58
China	10,049	16,177	10,049	16,177	0.62	59
Venezuela	14,009	22,579	14,009	22,579	0.62	60
Estonia	21,829	35,313	21,829	35,313	0.62	61
South Africa	9,972	16,230	9,972	16,230	0.61	62
Chad	1,659	2,704	1,659	2,704	0.61	63
Lesotho	2,005	3,285	2,005	3,285	0.61	64
Jamaica	6,729	11,044	6,729	11,044	0.61	65
New Zealand†	28,674	47,100	28,674	47,100	0.61	66
Ethiopia	1,130	1,871	1,130	1,871	0.60	67
Ukraine	6,632	11,022	6,632	11,022	0.60	68
Czech Republic	23,488	39,156	23,488	39,156	0.60	69
Russian Federation	17,496	29,321	17,496	29,321	0.60	70
Slovak Republic	21,334	35,760	21,334	35,760	0.60	71
Macedonia, FYR	10,114	16,962	10,114	16,962	0.60	72
Hungary	18,951	31,804	18,951	31,804	0.60	73
Angola	5,188	8,736	5,188	8,736	0.59	74
Israel†	25,131	42,419	25,131	42,419	0.59	75
Bolivia	4,921	8,333	4,921	8,333	0.59	76
Ireland†	36,687	62,144	36,687	62,144	0.59	77
Paraguay	6,586	11,168	6,586	11,168	0.59	78
Ecuador	8,435	14,309	8,435	14,309	0.59	79
Tajikistan	1,986	3,378	1,986	3,378	0.59	80
Bhutan	5,638	9,691	5,638	9,691	0.58	81
Costa Rica	10,970	18,860	10,970	18,860	0.58	82
Brazil	11,666	20,263	11,666	20,263	0.58	83
Greece	19,687	34,369	19,687	34,369	0.57	84
Kazakhstan	17,810	31,099	17,810	31,099	0.57	85
Montenegro	10,998	19,208	10,998	19,208	0.57	86
Nigeria	4,280	7,483	4,280	7,483	0.57	87
Peru	8,661	15,323	8,661	15,323	0.57	88
Uruguay	15,173	27,005	15,173	27,005	0.56	89
Nepal	1,710	3,080	1,710	3,080	0.56	90
Trinidad and Tobago†	22,656	41,527	22,656	41,527	0.55	91
United Kingdom†	28,237	52,575	28,237	52,575	0.54	92
Kuwait†	40,120	99,088	40,120	75,000	0.53	93
Maldives	8,650	16,387	8,650	16,387	0.53	94
Austria†	33,063	62,831	33,063	62,831	0.53	95
Armenia	5,689	10,823	5,689	10,823	0.53	96
Chile	15,107	29,223	15,107	29,223	0.52	97
Italy†	24,374	47,185	24,374	47,185	0.52	98
Belize	5,723	11,127	5,723	11,127	0.51	99
Japan†	25,091	48,796	25,091	48,796	0.51	100
Albania	7,515	14,759	7,515	14,759	0.51	101
Azerbaijan	11,831	23,260	11,831	23,260	0.51	102
Senegal	1,573	3,121	1,573	3,121	0.50	103
El Salvador	5,658	11,396	5,658	11,396	0.50	104
Guatemala	4,929	10,092	4,929	10,092	0.49	105
Cape Verde	4,278	8,821	4,278	8,821	0.49	106
Indonesia	6,844	14,139	6,844	14,139	0.48	107
Georgia	6,072	12,551	6,072	12,551	0.48	108
Mexico	11,277	23,415	11,277	23,415	0.48	109
Côte d'Ivoire	2,102	4,375	2,102	4,375	0.48	110
Netherlands†	31,310	65,446	31,310	65,446	0.48	111
Nicaragua	3,189	6,697	3,189	6,697	0.48	112
Swaziland	5,369	11,280	5,369	11,280	0.48	113
Kyrgyz Republic	2,131	4,537	2,131	4,537	0.47	114
Cuba	13,125	28,026	13,125	28,026	0.47	115
Mali	1,013	2,175	1,013	2,175	0.47	116
Malta†	18,458	40,683	18,458	40,683	0.45	117
Suriname	10,341	22,909	10,341	22,909	0.45	118
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	6,496	14,394	6,496	14,394	0.45	119
Korea, Rep.†	20,760	46,183	20,760	46,183	0.45	120
Turkey	12,162	27,673	12,162	27,673	0.44	121
Mauritius	11,250	26,102	11,250	26,102	0.43	122
Honduras	2,942	6,876	2,942	6,876	0.43	123
Bangladesh	1,789	4,431	1,789	4,431	0.40	124
Uganda	1,008	2,535	1,008	2,535	0.40	125
Timor-Leste*	1,183	3,239	1,183	3,239	0.37	126
Mauritania	1,973	5,826	1,973	5,826	0.34	127
Sri Lanka	5,379	17,275	5,379	17,275	0.31	128
United Arab Emirates†	22,835	84,042	22,835	75,000	0.30	129
Bahrain†	18,725	61,925	18,725	61,925	0.30	130
Egypt	4,644	16,298	4,644	16,298	0.28	131
Tunisia	4,896	18,130	4,896	18,130	0.27	132
Yemen	1,597	5,928	1,597	5,928	0.27	133
Morocco	3,144	11,940	3,144	11,940	0.26	134
Lebanon	7,000	27,831	7,000	27,831	0.25	135
Saudi Arabia†	18,146	78,030	18,146	75,000	0.24	136
India	2,103	9,045	2,103	9,045	0.23	137
Pakistan	1,745	7,714	1,745	7,714	0.23	138
Oman†	11,420	52,443	11,420	52,443	0.22	139
Algeria	4,338	23,926	4,338	23,926	0.18	140
Iran, Islamic Rep.	4,963	29,468	4,963	29,468	0.17	141
Jordan	3,388	20,304	3,388	20,304	0.17	142
Argentina	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syria	—	—	—	—	—	—

* New countries in 2016.

† Values which would have been capped under the 2015 methodology of the Report.

Note: The truncated female-to-male ratios are the values used for the calculation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2016 (cont'd.)

Table C4: Legislators, senior officials and managers

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	F/M ratio (truncated) [†]	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	F/M ratio (truncated) [†]	Rank
Jamaica	59	41	1.45	1.00	1	Germany	29	71	0.41	0.41	75
Colombia	53	47	1.13	1.00	1	Zimbabwe	29	71	0.41	0.41	76
Ghana	50	50	1.00	1.00	1	Malta	27	73	0.37	0.37	77
Barbados	50	50	1.00	1.00	1	Denmark	27	73	0.37	0.37	78
Philippines	47	53	0.87	0.87	5	Italy	27	73	0.36	0.36	79
Belarus	46	54	0.86	0.86	6	Ethiopia	27	73	0.36	0.36	80
Bahamas	44	56	0.80	0.80	7	Netherlands	26	74	0.35	0.35	81
Latvia	44	56	0.80	0.80	8	Vietnam	26	74	0.35	0.35	82
Trinidad and Tobago	44	56	0.78	0.78	9	Greece	26	74	0.35	0.35	83
El Salvador	44	56	0.77	0.77	10	Chile	25	75	0.34	0.34	84
United States	43	57	0.77	0.77	11	Uganda	25	75	0.34	0.34	85
Guatemala	43	57	0.76	0.76	12	Sri Lanka	25	75	0.33	0.33	86
Moldova	43	57	0.75	0.75	13	Bosnia and Herzegovina*	24	76	0.32	0.32	87
Namibia	43	57	0.75	0.75	14	Macedonia, FYR	24	76	0.32	0.32	88
Panama	43	57	0.74	0.74	15	Guinea	24	76	0.31	0.31	89
Belize	41	59	0.70	0.70	16	Mauritius	23	77	0.31	0.31	90
Nicaragua	41	59	0.69	0.69	17	Croatia	23	77	0.30	0.30	91
Hungary	41	59	0.68	0.68	18	Cyprus	23	77	0.29	0.29	92
Honduras	41	59	0.68	0.68	19	Albania	22	78	0.29	0.29	93
Poland	40	60	0.67	0.67	20	Bahrain	22	78	0.29	0.29	94
New Zealand	40	60	0.67	0.67	21	Malaysia	22	78	0.28	0.28	95
Lithuania	40	60	0.66	0.66	22	Montenegro	22	78	0.28	0.28	96
Ukraine	40	60	0.65	0.65	23	Liberia	21	79	0.27	0.27	97
Sweden	40	60	0.65	0.65	24	Indonesia	20	80	0.24	0.24	98
Paraguay	39	61	0.63	0.63	25	Nepal	18	82	0.22	0.22	99
Russian Federation	39	61	0.63	0.63	26	Iran, Islamic Rep.	18	82	0.22	0.22	100
Botswana	39	61	0.63	0.63	27	Cambodia	18	82	0.22	0.22	101
Kazakhstan	38	62	0.62	0.62	28	Luxembourg	17	83	0.21	0.21	102
Iceland	38	62	0.62	0.62	29	China	17	83	0.20	0.20	103
Cuba	38	62	0.62	0.62	30	Tanzania	16	84	0.20	0.20	104
Mongolia	38	62	0.61	0.61	31	Bhutan	16	84	0.20	0.20	105
Slovenia	37	63	0.60	0.60	32	Tunisia	15	85	0.17	0.17	106
Brazil	37	63	0.60	0.60	33	Timor-Leste*	14	86	0.17	0.17	107
Madagascar	37	63	0.58	0.58	34	Kuwait	14	86	0.16	0.16	108
Bulgaria	36	64	0.57	0.57	35	Maldives	13	87	0.15	0.15	109
Australia	36	64	0.57	0.57	36	Turkey	13	87	0.15	0.15	110
Costa Rica	36	64	0.57	0.57	37	Morocco	13	87	0.15	0.15	111
Lesotho	36	64	0.56	0.56	38	Qatar	12	88	0.14	0.14	112
Norway	36	64	0.56	0.56	39	Japan	11	89	0.13	0.13	113
Mexico	36	64	0.56	0.56	40	Korea, Rep.	10	90	0.12	0.12	114
Suriname	36	64	0.56	0.56	41	United Arab Emirates	10	90	0.11	0.11	115
Gambia, The	36	64	0.56	0.56	42	Algeria	10	90	0.11	0.11	116
Canada	36	64	0.55	0.55	43	Syria	9	91	0.10	0.10	117
United Kingdom	35	65	0.55	0.55	44	Lebanon	8	92	0.09	0.09	118
Switzerland	35	65	0.54	0.54	45	Egypt	6	94	0.07	0.07	119
Bolivia	35	65	0.54	0.54	46	Saudi Arabia	6	94	0.06	0.06	120
Dominican Republic	35	65	0.54	0.54	47	Bangladesh	5	95	0.06	0.06	121
Azerbaijan	35	65	0.53	0.53	48	Pakistan	3	97	0.03	0.03	122
Ireland	34	66	0.52	0.52	49	Yemen	2	98	0.02	0.02	123
Rwanda	34	66	0.51	0.51	50	Angola	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	34	66	0.51	0.51	51	Benin	—	—	—	—	—
Thailand	34	66	0.51	0.51	52	Burkina Faso	—	—	—	—	—
Singapore	34	66	0.51	0.51	53	Burundi	—	—	—	—	—
Brunei Darussalam	34	66	0.51	0.51	54	Cameroon	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	34	66	0.51	0.51	55	Cape Verde	—	—	—	—	—
Kyrgyz Republic	33	67	0.50	0.50	56	Chad	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuela	33	67	0.50	0.50	57	Côte d'Ivoire	—	—	—	—	—
Israel	33	67	0.49	0.49	58	India	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	33	67	0.48	0.48	59	Jordan	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	33	67	0.48	0.48	60	Kenya	—	—	—	—	—
France	32	68	0.46	0.46	61	Lao PDR	—	—	—	—	—
Armenia	32	68	0.46	0.46	62	Malawi	—	—	—	—	—
Romania	31	69	0.46	0.46	63	Mali	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	31	69	0.46	0.46	64	Mauritania	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuador	31	69	0.46	0.46	65	Mozambique	—	—	—	—	—
Slovak Republic	31	69	0.46	0.46	66	Nigeria	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa	31	69	0.45	0.45	67	Oman	—	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	31	69	0.45	0.45	68	Senegal	—	—	—	—	—
Estonia	31	69	0.44	0.44	69	Swaziland	—	—	—	—	—
Serbia	30	70	0.44	0.44	70	Tajikistan	—	—	—	—	—
Peru	30	70	0.42	0.42	71						
Austria	30	70	0.42	0.42	72						
Argentina	30	70	0.42	0.42	73						
Czech Republic	29	71	0.42	0.42	74						

* New countries in 2016

† The truncated female-to-male ratios are the values used for the calculation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2016 (cont'd.)

Table C5: Professional and technical workers

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	F/M ratio (truncated) [†]	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	F/M ratio (truncated) [†]	Rank
Belarus	73	27	2.66	1.00	1	Austria	48	52	0.93	0.93	75
Guinea	72	28	2.52	1.00	1	Lebanon	48	52	0.93	0.93	76
Lithuania	67	33	2.00	1.00	1	Luxembourg	48	52	0.93	0.93	77
Latvia	66	34	1.93	1.00	1	Korea, Rep.	48	52	0.93	0.93	78
Moldova	65	35	1.84	1.00	1	Switzerland	48	52	0.92	0.92	79
Venezuela	64	36	1.79	1.00	1	Madagascar	48	52	0.92	0.92	80
Armenia	64	36	1.79	1.00	1	Singapore	48	52	0.91	0.91	81
Bahamas	63	37	1.74	1.00	1	Guatemala	47	53	0.90	0.90	82
Russian Federation	63	37	1.72	1.00	1	Chile	47	53	0.89	0.89	83
Mongolia	63	37	1.70	1.00	1	El Salvador	46	54	0.87	0.87	84
Ukraine	62	38	1.66	1.00	1	Malta	46	54	0.85	0.85	85
Kyrgyz Republic	62	38	1.66	1.00	1	Zimbabwe	46	54	0.84	0.84	86
Estonia	62	38	1.65	1.00	1	Italy	46	54	0.84	0.84	87
Kazakhstan	62	38	1.64	1.00	1	Bolivia	45	55	0.83	0.83	88
Lesotho	62	38	1.63	1.00	1	Brunei Darussalam	45	55	0.82	0.82	89
Georgia	62	38	1.62	1.00	1	Malaysia	44	56	0.80	0.80	90
Suriname	62	38	1.60	1.00	1	Algeria	44	56	0.79	0.79	91
Philippines	61	39	1.60	1.00	1	Costa Rica	44	56	0.78	0.78	92
Bulgaria	61	39	1.54	1.00	1	Peru	43	57	0.76	0.76	93
Azerbaijan	59	41	1.43	1.00	1	Mauritius	42	58	0.74	0.74	94
Poland	58	42	1.38	1.00	1	Rwanda	42	58	0.73	0.73	95
Hungary	58	42	1.36	1.00	1	Tunisia	41	59	0.71	0.71	96
Canada	58	42	1.36	1.00	1	Uganda	40	60	0.68	0.68	97
Iceland	57	43	1.35	1.00	1	Mexico	40	60	0.66	0.66	98
United States	57	43	1.33	1.00	1	Syria	39	61	0.65	0.65	99
Barbados	57	43	1.31	1.00	1	Timor-Leste*	39	61	0.64	0.64	100
Israel	57	43	1.30	1.00	1	Japan	39	61	0.63	0.63	101
Serbia	56	44	1.30	1.00	1	Turkey	38	62	0.62	0.62	102
Albania	56	44	1.29	1.00	1	Cuba	38	62	0.62	0.62	103
Namibia	56	44	1.28	1.00	1	Tanzania	38	62	0.61	0.61	104
Thailand	56	44	1.27	1.00	1	Egypt	38	62	0.60	0.60	105
Argentina	56	44	1.27	1.00	1	Morocco	36	64	0.55	0.55	106
Slovenia	56	44	1.26	1.00	1	Ghana	35	65	0.55	0.55	107
Montenegro	56	44	1.26	1.00	1	Liberia	35	65	0.54	0.54	108
Romania	56	44	1.26	1.00	1	Cambodia	35	65	0.54	0.54	109
Trinidad and Tobago	56	44	1.25	1.00	1	Kuwait	34	66	0.52	0.52	110
New Zealand	55	45	1.25	1.00	1	Iran, Islamic Rep.	34	66	0.51	0.51	111
Panama	55	45	1.21	1.00	1	Bhutan	33	67	0.50	0.50	112
Brazil	55	45	1.20	1.00	1	Ethiopia	33	67	0.48	0.48	113
Croatia	55	45	1.20	1.00	1	Nepal	30	70	0.43	0.43	114
Dominican Republic	54	46	1.19	1.00	1	Bangladesh	24	76	0.32	0.32	115
Portugal	54	46	1.18	1.00	1	Gambia, The	24	76	0.31	0.31	116
Slovak Republic	54	46	1.18	1.00	1	Saudi Arabia	23	77	0.31	0.31	117
Vietnam	54	46	1.17	1.00	1	Qatar	23	77	0.31	0.31	118
Colombia	54	46	1.17	1.00	1	Pakistan	22	78	0.28	0.28	119
Australia	54	46	1.16	1.00	1	United Arab Emirates	22	78	0.28	0.28	120
Uruguay	54	46	1.15	1.00	1	Bahrain	18	82	0.22	0.22	121
Paraguay	53	47	1.14	1.00	1	Yemen	15	85	0.18	0.18	122
Macedonia, FYR	53	47	1.12	1.00	1	Angola	—	—	—	—	—
Maldives	52	48	1.09	1.00	1	Benin	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	52	48	1.09	1.00	1	Burkina Faso	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	52	48	1.09	1.00	1	Burundi	—	—	—	—	—
Indonesia	52	48	1.08	1.00	1	Cameroon	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	52	48	1.08	1.00	1	Cape Verde	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	52	48	1.08	1.00	1	Chad	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa	52	48	1.08	1.00	1	Côte d'Ivoire	—	—	—	—	—
Honduras	52	48	1.08	1.00	1	India	—	—	—	—	—
China	52	48	1.07	1.00	1	Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	52	48	1.07	1.00	1	Jordan	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuador	52	48	1.07	1.00	1	Kenya	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	51	49	1.06	1.00	1	Lao PDR	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaragua	51	49	1.05	1.00	1	Malawi	—	—	—	—	—
Cyprus	51	49	1.04	1.00	1	Mali	—	—	—	—	—
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	51	49	1.02	1.00	1	Mauritania	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	51	49	1.02	1.00	1	Mozambique	—	—	—	—	—
France	50	50	1.02	1.00	1	Nigeria	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	50	50	1.01	1.00	1	Oman	—	—	—	—	—
Botswana	50	50	1.01	1.00	1	Senegal	—	—	—	—	—
Belize	50	50	0.99	0.99	69	Swaziland	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	49	51	0.97	0.97	70	Tajikistan	—	—	—	—	—
Sri Lanka	49	51	0.97	0.97	71						
United Kingdom	49	51	0.97	0.97	72						
Czech Republic	49	51	0.96	0.96	73						
Netherlands	49	51	0.95	0.95	74						

* New countries in 2016

† The truncated female-to-male ratios are the values used for the calculation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2016 (cont'd.)

Table C6: Literacy rate

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	F/M ratio (truncated) [†]	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	F/M ratio (truncated) [†]	Rank
Lesotho	88	70	1.26	1.00	1	Montenegro	98	99	0.99	0.99	75
Jamaica	93	84	1.11	1.00	1	Kuwait	95	97	0.98	0.98	76
Malta	96	93	1.03	1.00	1	Albania	97	98	0.98	0.98	77
United Arab Emirates	95	92	1.03	1.00	1	Ecuador	94	95	0.98	0.98	78
Botswana	89	87	1.02	1.00	1	Macedonia, FYR	97	99	0.98	0.98	79
Bahamas	97	95	1.02	1.00	1	Sri Lanka	92	94	0.98	0.98	80
Belize	83	82	1.01	1.00	1	Serbia	97	99	0.98	0.98	81
Dominican Republic	93	92	1.01	1.00	1	Bosnia and Herzegovina*	97	100	0.98	0.98	82
Philippines	97	96	1.01	1.00	1	Mexico	94	96	0.98	0.98	83
Uruguay	99	98	1.01	1.00	1	Brunei Darussalam	95	98	0.98	0.98	84
Venezuela	96	95	1.01	1.00	1	South Africa	93	96	0.97	0.97	85
Brazil	93	92	1.01	1.00	1	Portugal	94	97	0.97	0.97	86
Nicaragua	83	82	1.00	1.00	1	Thailand	93	95	0.97	0.97	87
Mongolia	99	98	1.00	1.00	1	Malaysia	93	96	0.97	0.97	88
Honduras	89	88	1.00	1.00	1	Indonesia	94	97	0.97	0.97	89
Colombia	95	94	1.00	1.00	1	Greece	94	97	0.97	0.97	90
Costa Rica	98	98	1.00	1.00	1	Vietnam	93	96	0.96	0.96	91
Cuba	100	100	1.00	1.00	1	Bahrain	93	97	0.96	0.96	92
Barbados	99	99	1.00	1.00	1	Zimbabwe	85	89	0.96	0.96	93
Argentina	98	98	1.00	1.00	1	Singapore	95	99	0.96	0.96	94
Swaziland	87	87	1.00	1.00	1	China	94	98	0.96	0.96	95
Lithuania	100	100	1.00	1.00	1	Lebanon	92	96	0.96	0.96	96
Latvia	100	100	1.00	1.00	1	Bolivia	93	97	0.95	0.95	97
Australia	99	99	1.00	1.00	1	Mauritius	88	93	0.95	0.95	98
Austria	99	99	1.00	1.00	1	El Salvador	86	90	0.95	0.95	99
Belgium	99	99	1.00	1.00	1	Saudi Arabia	92	97	0.95	0.95	100
Canada	99	99	1.00	1.00	1	Turkey	93	99	0.94	0.94	101
Czech Republic	99	99	1.00	1.00	1	Peru	92	97	0.94	0.94	102
Denmark	99	99	1.00	1.00	1	Burundi	83	88	0.94	0.94	103
Finland	99	99	1.00	1.00	1	Madagascar	63	67	0.94	0.94	104
France	99	99	1.00	1.00	1	Oman	90	96	0.94	0.94	105
Germany	99	99	1.00	1.00	1	Kenya	75	81	0.92	0.92	106
Iceland	99	99	1.00	1.00	1	Cape Verde	85	92	0.92	0.92	107
Ireland	99	99	1.00	1.00	1	Rwanda	68	75	0.91	0.91	108
Japan	99	99	1.00	1.00	1	Iran, Islamic Rep.	83	91	0.91	0.91	109
Luxembourg	99	99	1.00	1.00	1	Bangladesh	58	65	0.90	0.90	110
Netherlands	99	99	1.00	1.00	1	Tanzania	76	85	0.90	0.90	111
New Zealand	99	99	1.00	1.00	1	Syria	81	92	0.88	0.88	112
Norway	99	99	1.00	1.00	1	Guatemala	74	85	0.87	0.87	113
Slovak Republic	99	99	1.00	1.00	1	Ghana	71	82	0.87	0.87	114
Sweden	99	99	1.00	1.00	1	Timor-Leste*	60	69	0.87	0.87	115
Switzerland	99	99	1.00	1.00	1	Cambodia	72	85	0.85	0.85	116
United Kingdom	99	99	1.00	1.00	1	Cameroon	69	81	0.85	0.85	117
United States	99	99	1.00	1.00	1	Algeria	73	86	0.85	0.85	118
Russian Federation	100	100	1.00	1.00	45	Lao PDR	73	87	0.84	0.84	119
Hungary	99	99	1.00	1.00	46	Uganda	67	81	0.82	0.82	120
Kazakhstan	100	100	1.00	1.00	47	Egypt	68	84	0.81	0.81	121
Slovenia	100	100	1.00	1.00	48	Tunisia	73	90	0.81	0.81	122
Estonia	100	100	1.00	1.00	49	Malawi	59	73	0.81	0.81	123
Ukraine	100	100	1.00	1.00	50	India	63	81	0.78	0.78	124
Georgia	100	100	1.00	1.00	51	Bhutan	55	71	0.77	0.77	125
Armenia	100	100	1.00	1.00	52	Morocco	62	82	0.76	0.76	126
Tajikistan	100	100	1.00	1.00	53	Gambia, The	48	64	0.75	0.75	127
Belarus	100	100	1.00	1.00	54	Angola	61	82	0.74	0.74	128
Azerbaijan	100	100	1.00	1.00	55	Nepal	55	76	0.72	0.72	129
Poland	100	100	1.00	1.00	56	Nigeria	50	69	0.72	0.72	130
Chile	97	97	1.00	1.00	57	Ethiopia	41	57	0.72	0.72	131
Kyrgyz Republic	99	100	1.00	1.00	58	Mauritania	42	63	0.66	0.66	132
Moldova	99	99	1.00	1.00	59	Chad	32	48	0.66	0.66	133
Qatar	98	98	1.00	1.00	60	Yemen	55	85	0.65	0.65	134
Namibia	91	91	1.00	1.00	61	Senegal	44	68	0.64	0.64	135
Italy	99	99	1.00	1.00	62	Mozambique	46	73	0.62	0.62	136
Trinidad and Tobago	99	99	0.99	0.99	63	Côte d'Ivoire	33	53	0.61	0.61	137
Romania	98	99	0.99	0.99	64	Pakistan	43	70	0.61	0.61	138
Bulgaria	98	99	0.99	0.99	65	Guinea	23	38	0.60	0.60	139
Korea, Rep.	98	98	0.99	0.99	66	Burkina Faso	28	48	0.60	0.60	140
Croatia	99	100	0.99	0.99	67	Benin	27	50	0.55	0.55	141
Cyprus	99	99	0.99	0.99	68	Liberia	33	62	0.53	0.53	142
Maldives	99	100	0.99	0.99	69	Mali	22	45	0.49	0.49	143
Jordan	97	99	0.99	0.99	70	Israel	—	—	—	—	—
Paraguay	95	96	0.99	0.99	71						
Suriname	95	96	0.99	0.99	72						
Spain	97	99	0.99	0.99	73						
Panama	94	96	0.99	0.99	74						

* New countries in 2016

† The truncated female-to-male ratios are the values used for the calculation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2016 (cont'd.)

Table C7: Enrolment in primary education

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	F/M ratio (truncated) [†]	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	F/M ratio (truncated) [†]	Rank
South Africa	88	79	1.11	1.00	1	Oman	91	91	1.00	1.00	75
Armenia	89	80	1.11	1.00	1	Paraguay	88	89	1.00	1.00	76
Senegal	74	68	1.09	1.00	1	Brazil	90	91	1.00	1.00	77
Gambia, The	71	65	1.08	1.00	1	Swaziland	78	79	0.99	0.99	78
Malawi	95	90	1.06	1.00	1	Korea, Rep.	96	97	0.99	0.99	79
Bahamas	99	93	1.06	1.00	1	Guatemala	86	87	0.99	0.99	80
Mauritania	76	73	1.05	1.00	1	Moldova	87	88	0.99	0.99	81
Kenya	87	83	1.04	1.00	1	Italy	97	98	0.99	0.99	82
Lesotho	82	79	1.04	1.00	1	Tunisia	97	98	0.99	0.99	83
Philippines	98	94	1.04	1.00	1	Croatia	88	89	0.99	0.99	84
Bangladesh	92	88	1.03	1.00	1	Panama	95	96	0.99	0.99	85
Uganda	95	92	1.03	1.00	1	Trinidad and Tobago	95	96	0.99	0.99	86
Namibia	91	88	1.03	1.00	1	Greece	97	98	0.99	0.99	87
Rwanda	97	95	1.03	1.00	1	Thailand	92	93	0.99	0.99	88
Timor-Leste*	98	95	1.03	1.00	1	Estonia	97	98	0.99	0.99	89
Mauritius	97	95	1.02	1.00	1	Argentina	99	100	0.99	0.99	90
Nicaragua	98	96	1.02	1.00	1	Jordan	87	88	0.99	0.99	91
Bhutan	87	85	1.02	1.00	1	Indonesia	89	90	0.99	0.99	92
Ukraine	97	95	1.02	1.00	1	Kazakhstan	86	87	0.99	0.99	93
Barbados	92	90	1.02	1.00	1	Montenegro	92	93	0.99	0.99	94
Burundi	96	94	1.02	1.00	1	Turkey	92	93	0.99	0.99	95
Ecuador	96	94	1.02	1.00	1	Netherlands	98	99	0.99	0.99	96
Zimbabwe	86	85	1.01	1.00	1	Romania	86	88	0.99	0.99	97
Luxembourg	93	92	1.01	1.00	1	Albania	95	96	0.99	0.99	98
India	93	92	1.01	1.00	1	Hungary	90	91	0.98	0.98	99
Cyprus	98	96	1.01	1.00	1	Macedonia, FYR	82	84	0.98	0.98	100
Botswana	92	90	1.01	1.00	1	Nepal	96	98	0.98	0.98	101
Slovenia	98	97	1.01	1.00	1	Mongolia	94	96	0.98	0.98	102
Israel	97	96	1.01	1.00	1	Lao PDR	94	96	0.98	0.98	103
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	98	97	1.01	1.00	1	Maldives	95	97	0.98	0.98	104
Suriname	92	91	1.01	1.00	1	Azerbaijan	94	96	0.98	0.98	105
Mexico	95	95	1.01	1.00	1	Sri Lanka	96	98	0.98	0.98	106
Egypt	98	98	1.01	1.00	1	Kyrgyz Republic	89	91	0.98	0.98	107
Cuba	94	93	1.01	1.00	1	Algeria	95	97	0.98	0.98	108
Finland	100	99	1.01	1.00	1	Cambodia	94	96	0.98	0.98	109
Tanzania	81	81	1.01	1.00	1	Belize	95	97	0.98	0.98	110
Iran, Islamic Rep.	100	99	1.01	1.00	1	Georgia	93	95	0.98	0.98	111
Kuwait	93	93	1.01	1.00	1	Dominican Republic	83	85	0.98	0.98	112
Peru	93	93	1.01	1.00	1	Syria	66	67	0.98	0.98	113
United States	93	93	1.00	1.00	1	Saudi Arabia	95	98	0.97	0.97	114
Ghana	91	91	1.00	1.00	1	Qatar	90	94	0.96	0.96	115
El Salvador	93	93	1.00	1.00	1	Mozambique	85	90	0.95	0.95	116
Tajikistan	98	97	1.00	1.00	1	Liberia	37	39	0.95	0.95	117
France	99	99	1.00	1.00	1	Malta	94	99	0.95	0.95	118
Iceland	99	98	1.00	1.00	1	Burkina Faso	66	69	0.95	0.95	119
Serbia	96	96	1.00	1.00	1	Ethiopia	83	89	0.93	0.93	120
Russian Federation	95	95	1.00	1.00	1	Lebanon	83	90	0.93	0.93	121
Spain	99	99	1.00	1.00	1	Mali	56	62	0.90	0.90	122
Australia	98	97	1.00	1.00	1	Cameroon	87	97	0.90	0.90	123
Denmark	98	98	1.00	1.00	1	Côte d'Ivoire	70	79	0.89	0.89	124
Latvia	97	96	1.00	1.00	1	Benin	88	100	0.88	0.88	125
Honduras	94	94	1.00	1.00	1	Guinea	70	81	0.86	0.86	126
Cape Verde	98	98	1.00	1.00	1	Pakistan	67	79	0.85	0.85	127
Bulgaria	95	95	1.00	1.00	1	Yemen	78	92	0.85	0.85	128
Belarus	94	94	1.00	1.00	1	Nigeria	58	69	0.84	0.84	129
Belgium	99	99	1.00	1.00	1	Chad	74	95	0.78	0.78	130
Ireland	95	95	1.00	1.00	1	Angola	73	95	0.77	0.77	131
Sweden	100	99	1.00	1.00	1	Austria	—	—	—	—	—
Poland	97	97	1.00	1.00	1	Bahrain	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuania	98	98	1.00	1.00	1	Brunei Darussalam	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	100	100	1.00	1.00	1	Canada	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	100	100	1.00	1.00	62	China	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rica	96	96	1.00	1.00	63	Czech Republic	—	—	—	—	—
United Arab Emirates	91	91	1.00	1.00	64	Germany	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuela	91	91	1.00	1.00	65	Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—
Chile	93	93	1.00	1.00	66	Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	100	100	1.00	1.00	67	Malaysia	—	—	—	—	—
Colombia	90	90	1.00	1.00	68	Singapore	—	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	99	99	1.00	1.00	69	Slovak Republic	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	94	94	1.00	1.00	70	Vietnam	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	98	99	1.00	1.00	71						
Portugal	98	99	1.00	1.00	72						
Morocco	98	99	1.00	1.00	73						
Bolivia	94	94	1.00	1.00	74						

* New countries in 2016

† The truncated female-to-male ratios are the values used for the calculation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2016 (cont'd.)

Table C8: Enrolment in secondary education

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	F/M ratio (truncated) [†]	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	F/M ratio (truncated) [†]	Rank
Lesotho	42	27	1.57	1.00	1	Gambia, The	49	51	1.01	1.00	1
Namibia	57	45	1.27	1.00	1	Czech Republic	49	51	1.01	1.00	1
Swaziland	38	31	1.24	1.00	1	Iceland	88	88	1.01	1.00	1
Suriname	60	49	1.21	1.00	1	Japan	100	99	1.01	1.00	1
Philippines	74	62	1.19	1.00	1	Belgium	96	95	1.01	1.00	1
Nicaragua	53	45	1.17	1.00	1	Moldova	77	77	1.01	1.00	1
Rwanda	52	48	1.17	1.00	1	Canada	49	51	1.01	1.00	1
South Africa	69	59	1.16	1.00	1	Slovenia	95	95	1.01	1.00	1
Honduras	53	46	1.16	1.00	1	Belarus	96	96	1.01	1.00	1
Timor-Leste*	56	48	1.16	1.00	1	Norway	95	95	1.00	1.00	1
Armenia	91	79	1.15	1.00	1	United Arab Emirates	49	51	1.00	1.00	1
Dominican Republic	70	61	1.14	1.00	1	Lebanon	65	65	1.00	1.00	1
Cape Verde	74	65	1.14	1.00	1	Romania	86	86	1.00	1.00	1
Bhutan	67	59	1.14	1.00	1	Finland	94	94	1.00	1.00	1
Botswana	67	59	1.13	1.00	1	Lithuania	96	96	1.00	1.00	1
Venezuela	79	71	1.10	1.00	1	Kyrgyz Republic	80	80	1.00	1.00	1
Uruguay	79	72	1.10	1.00	1	Georgia	92	92	1.00	1.00	91
Portugal	87	79	1.10	1.00	1	Italy	95	95	1.00	1.00	92
Jamaica	70	64	1.09	1.00	1	Hungary	92	92	1.00	1.00	93
Bangladesh	55	50	1.09	1.00	1	Mozambique	18	18	1.00	1.00	94
Nepal	63	58	1.08	1.00	1	Sweden	96	97	1.00	1.00	95
Colombia	82	76	1.08	1.00	1	Paraguay	66	67	1.00	1.00	96
Bahamas	86	80	1.07	1.00	1	Indonesia	75	75	0.99	0.99	97
Panama	81	75	1.07	1.00	1	Greece	95	96	0.99	0.99	98
Qatar	93	87	1.07	1.00	1	Korea, Rep.	96	97	0.99	0.99	99
Malaysia	50	50	1.07	1.00	1	Syria	46	47	0.99	0.99	100
Argentina	91	85	1.07	1.00	1	Burundi	25	25	0.99	0.99	101
Brazil	85	79	1.07	1.00	1	Montenegro	48	52	0.99	0.99	102
Barbados	92	86	1.06	1.00	1	Russian Federation	48	52	0.99	0.99	103
Belize	71	67	1.06	1.00	1	Singapore	48	52	0.98	0.98	104
Algeria	50	50	1.06	1.00	1	Albania	85	86	0.98	0.98	105
Jordan	88	83	1.06	1.00	1	Azerbaijan	87	89	0.98	0.98	106
Thailand	82	77	1.06	1.00	1	Ghana	57	58	0.98	0.98	107
Bahrain	93	89	1.05	1.00	1	Malawi	33	33	0.98	0.98	108
Tunisia	50	50	1.05	1.00	1	Switzerland	83	85	0.98	0.98	109
Costa Rica	80	76	1.05	1.00	1	Bulgaria	87	89	0.97	0.97	110
Mauritius	50	50	1.05	1.00	1	Macedonia, FYR	81	83	0.97	0.97	111
Kuwait	85	81	1.04	1.00	1	Austria	48	52	0.97	0.97	112
Mexico	69	66	1.04	1.00	1	Kenya	56	57	0.97	0.97	113
Chile	90	87	1.04	1.00	1	Turkey	85	88	0.97	0.97	114
Sri Lanka	87	84	1.04	1.00	1	Tanzania	48	52	0.97	0.97	115
Cuba	91	88	1.04	1.00	1	Lao PDR	50	52	0.96	0.96	116
Madagascar	32	31	1.04	1.00	1	Saudi Arabia	79	82	0.95	0.95	117
Ecuador	84	81	1.04	1.00	1	Germany	47	53	0.95	0.95	118
Luxembourg	87	84	1.03	1.00	1	China	47	53	0.95	0.95	119
United States	92	89	1.03	1.00	1	Guatemala	45	48	0.95	0.95	120
Denmark	91	88	1.03	1.00	1	Uganda	22	24	0.95	0.95	121
Mongolia	88	85	1.03	1.00	1	Oman	89	94	0.94	0.94	122
Croatia	94	91	1.03	1.00	1	Ethiopia	47	53	0.94	0.94	123
Australia	88	86	1.03	1.00	1	Mauritania	22	24	0.92	0.92	124
Ireland	49	51	1.03	1.00	1	Cambodia	37	40	0.92	0.92	125
El Salvador	71	69	1.03	1.00	1	Morocco	53	59	0.90	0.90	126
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	49	51	1.03	1.00	1	Tajikistan	79	88	0.90	0.90	127
Peru	79	77	1.03	1.00	1	Nigeria	46	54	0.90	0.90	128
France	49	51	1.02	1.00	1	Malta	76	85	0.89	0.89	129
Latvia	95	93	1.02	1.00	1	Burkina Faso	20	23	0.87	0.87	130
Serbia	93	91	1.02	1.00	1	Cameroon	40	46	0.87	0.87	131
Slovak Republic	49	51	1.02	1.00	1	Angola	11	14	0.81	0.81	132
Kazakhstan	94	92	1.02	1.00	1	Liberia	43	57	0.80	0.80	133
Israel	49	51	1.02	1.00	1	Pakistan	36	46	0.79	0.79	134
New Zealand	97	96	1.02	1.00	1	Senegal	18	23	0.77	0.77	135
Cyprus	96	94	1.02	1.00	1	Mali	30	39	0.76	0.76	136
Egypt	82	81	1.01	1.00	1	Côte d'Ivoire	41	59	0.74	0.74	137
Spain	97	96	1.01	1.00	1	Benin	34	50	0.68	0.68	138
Bolivia	76	75	1.01	1.00	1	Yemen	33	50	0.67	0.67	139
India	62	61	1.01	1.00	1	Guinea	25	38	0.66	0.66	140
Poland	93	91	1.01	1.00	1	Chad	31	69	0.48	0.48	141
Estonia	93	92	1.01	1.00	1	Maldives	—	—	—	—	—
Brunei Darussalam	88	87	1.01	1.00	1	Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	—	—	—
Zimbabwe	44	44	1.01	1.00	1	Vietnam	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	91	90	1.01	1.00	1						
Iran, Islamic Rep.	81	80	1.01	1.00	1						
United Kingdom	99	98	1.01	1.00	1						
Ukraine	89	88	1.01	1.00	1						

* New countries in 2016

† The truncated female-to-male ratios are the values used for the calculation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2016 (cont'd.)

Table C9: Enrolment in tertiary education

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	F/M ratio (truncated) [†]	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	F/M ratio (truncated) [†]	Rank
Qatar	46	7	6.32	1.00	1	Portugal	70	61	1.16	1.00	1
Bahrain	57	24	2.33	1.00	1	Ukraine	88	77	1.16	1.00	1
Jamaica	39	17	2.28	1.00	1	Colombia	55	48	1.15	1.00	1
United Arab Emirates	35	15	2.26	1.00	1	Malta	48	42	1.15	1.00	1
Barbados	91	40	2.25	1.00	1	Azerbaijan	25	22	1.14	1.00	1
Uruguay	80	47	1.73	1.00	1	Chile	92	81	1.14	1.00	1
Iceland	105	61	1.72	1.00	1	Luxembourg	21	18	1.14	1.00	1
Venezuela	98	58	1.69	1.00	1	Maldives	13	12	1.12	1.00	1
Brunei Darussalam	40	24	1.69	1.00	1	Indonesia	33	29	1.12	1.00	1
Belize	30	18	1.64	1.00	1	Netherlands	82	75	1.10	1.00	1
Tunisia	43	26	1.64	1.00	1	Peru	43	39	1.10	1.00	1
Kuwait	33	20	1.62	1.00	1	El Salvador	30	28	1.09	1.00	1
Dominican Republic	59	36	1.62	1.00	1	Guatemala	19	18	1.06	1.00	1
Argentina	99	62	1.61	1.00	1	Pakistan	11	10	1.06	1.00	1
Cuba	51	32	1.59	1.00	1	Ireland	75	71	1.06	1.00	1
Poland	87	56	1.55	1.00	1	Swaziland	5	5	1.05	1.00	1
Slovak Republic	65	42	1.55	1.00	1	Vietnam	31	30	1.05	1.00	1
Sweden	76	49	1.54	1.00	1	Syria	34	32	1.04	1.00	1
Algeria	42	27	1.53	1.00	1	Switzerland	58	57	1.02	1.00	1
Estonia	88	59	1.50	1.00	1	Mexico	30	30	1.01	1.00	1
Panama	47	31	1.49	1.00	1	Greece	110	110	1.00	1.00	1
Sri Lanka	25	17	1.49	1.00	1	Morocco	24	25	0.96	0.96	96
South Africa	24	16	1.47	1.00	1	Saudi Arabia	60	62	0.96	0.96	97
Lithuania	82	56	1.47	1.00	1	Madagascar	4	4	0.94	0.94	98
Lesotho	12	8	1.45	1.00	1	India	23	25	0.94	0.94	99
Norway	91	63	1.45	1.00	1	Germany	63	68	0.94	0.94	100
Slovenia	98	68	1.44	1.00	1	Iran, Islamic Rep.	64	68	0.93	0.93	101
Mongolia	76	53	1.44	1.00	1	Lao PDR	17	18	0.93	0.93	102
Latvia	79	55	1.43	1.00	1	Japan	60	65	0.91	0.91	103
Cyprus	63	44	1.42	1.00	1	Egypt	30	33	0.90	0.90	104
Paraguay	41	29	1.42	1.00	1	Turkey	73	85	0.86	0.86	105
Albania	74	52	1.41	1.00	1	Zimbabwe	5	6	0.84	0.84	106
Australia	102	72	1.40	1.00	1	Bolivia	35	42	0.84	0.84	107
Czech Republic	77	55	1.40	1.00	1	Nepal	15	19	0.82	0.82	108
Denmark	95	68	1.40	1.00	1	Angola	9	11	0.80	0.80	109
Cape Verde	27	19	1.40	1.00	1	Rwanda	7	8	0.79	0.79	110
Italy	74	53	1.40	1.00	1	Uganda	4	5	0.78	0.78	111
New Zealand	94	68	1.38	1.00	1	Korea, Rep.	81	108	0.75	0.75	112
Croatia	81	59	1.37	1.00	1	Bangladesh	11	15	0.74	0.74	113
United States	101	73	1.37	1.00	1	Bhutan	9	13	0.74	0.74	114
Botswana	32	23	1.37	1.00	1	Cameroun	10	14	0.73	0.73	115
Oman	34	25	1.37	1.00	1	Timor-Leste*	15	21	0.72	0.72	116
Honduras	24	18	1.35	1.00	1	Nigeria	9	12	0.72	0.72	117
Brazil	53	40	1.35	1.00	1	Mozambique	5	7	0.71	0.71	118
Israel	76	57	1.34	1.00	1	Kenya	3	5	0.70	0.70	119
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	55	41	1.34	1.00	1	Gambia, The	3	4	0.68	0.68	120
Belarus	102	76	1.33	1.00	1	Tajikistan	21	32	0.67	0.67	121
Thailand	60	45	1.33	1.00	1	Ghana	12	19	0.67	0.67	122
Belgium	83	64	1.31	1.00	1	Malawi	1	1	0.64	0.64	123
Ecuador	45	35	1.31	1.00	1	Liberia	9	14	0.63	0.63	124
United Kingdom	64	49	1.31	1.00	1	Cambodia	12	20	0.62	0.62	125
Serbia	66	51	1.31	1.00	1	Senegal	5	9	0.59	0.59	126
Kyrgyz Republic	52	40	1.30	1.00	1	Côte d'Ivoire	6	11	0.58	0.58	127
Moldova	47	36	1.29	1.00	1	Tanzania	2	5	0.51	0.51	128
Hungary	60	47	1.29	1.00	1	Mauritania	4	7	0.50	0.50	129
Philippines	40	31	1.28	1.00	1	Burkina Faso	3	6	0.49	0.49	130
Kazakhstan	52	40	1.28	1.00	1	Ethiopia	5	11	0.48	0.48	131
Namibia	10	8	1.28	1.00	1	Guinea	7	15	0.45	0.45	132
Macedonia, FYR	44	35	1.26	1.00	1	Yemen	6	14	0.44	0.44	133
Montenegro	62	49	1.26	1.00	1	Mali	4	10	0.43	0.43	134
Georgia	44	35	1.26	1.00	1	Burundi	3	6	0.42	0.42	135
Bulgaria	79	63	1.25	1.00	1	Benin	8	22	0.37	0.37	136
Romania	59	48	1.24	1.00	1	Chad	1	6	0.20	0.20	137
Costa Rica	59	48	1.24	1.00	1	Bahamas	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	43	35	1.23	1.00	1	Canada	—	—	—	—	—
France	71	58	1.23	1.00	1	Malaysia	—	—	—	—	—
Armenia	48	40	1.21	1.00	1	Nicaragua	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	97	81	1.21	1.00	1	Singapore	—	—	—	—	—
Russian Federation	86	72	1.21	1.00	1	Suriname	—	—	—	—	—
Austria	88	73	1.20	1.00	1	Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	97	82	1.19	1.00	1						
Jordan	52	44	1.18	1.00	1						
China	43	37	1.16	1.00	1						
Lebanon	46	40	1.16	1.00	1						

* New countries in 2016

† The truncated female-to-male ratios are the values used for the calculation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2016 (cont'd.)

Table C10: Sex ratio at birth

Country	Female-to-male ratio	F/M ratio (truncated) [†]	Rank	Country	Female-to-male ratio	F/M ratio (truncated) [†]	Rank
Kazakhstan	1.064	0.944	1	Indonesia	0.952	0.944	1
Barbados	0.990	0.944	1	Netherlands	0.952	0.944	1
Qatar	0.980	0.944	1	Peru	0.952	0.944	1
South Africa	0.980	0.944	1	El Salvador	0.952	0.944	1
Mozambique	0.980	0.944	1	Guatemala	0.952	0.944	1
Kenya	0.980	0.944	1	Pakistan	0.952	0.944	1
Malawi	0.980	0.944	1	Mexico	0.952	0.944	1
Bahrain	0.971	0.944	1	Morocco	0.952	0.944	1
Lesotho	0.971	0.944	1	Saudi Arabia	0.952	0.944	1
Cape Verde	0.971	0.944	1	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.952	0.944	1
Botswana	0.971	0.944	1	Egypt	0.952	0.944	1
Namibia	0.971	0.944	1	Turkey	0.952	0.944	1
Swaziland	0.971	0.944	1	Bolivia	0.952	0.944	1
Madagascar	0.971	0.944	1	Angola	0.952	0.944	1
Zimbabwe	0.971	0.944	1	Bhutan	0.952	0.944	1
Rwanda	0.971	0.944	1	Tajikistan	0.952	0.944	1
Uganda	0.971	0.944	1	Cambodia	0.952	0.944	1
Cameroon	0.971	0.944	1	Yemen	0.952	0.944	1
Gambia, The	0.971	0.944	1	Benin	0.952	0.944	1
Ghana	0.971	0.944	1	Suriname	0.952	0.944	1
Liberia	0.971	0.944	1	Nicaragua	0.952	0.944	1
Senegal	0.971	0.944	1	United States	—	0.944	1
Côte d'Ivoire	0.971	0.944	1	Cuba	0.943	0.943	95
Tanzania	0.971	0.944	1	Poland	0.943	0.943	95
Mauritania	0.971	0.944	1	Sweden	0.943	0.943	95
Burkina Faso	0.971	0.944	1	Lithuania	0.943	0.943	95
Ethiopia	0.971	0.944	1	Norway	0.943	0.943	95
Guinea	0.971	0.944	1	Australia	0.943	0.943	95
Mali	0.971	0.944	1	Czech Republic	0.943	0.943	95
Burundi	0.971	0.944	1	Denmark	0.943	0.943	95
Bahamas	0.971	0.944	1	Italy	0.943	0.943	95
Trinidad and Tobago	0.971	0.944	1	Croatia	0.943	0.943	95
Uruguay	0.962	0.944	1	Belarus	0.943	0.943	95
Dominican Republic	0.962	0.944	1	Moldova	0.943	0.943	95
Sri Lanka	0.962	0.944	1	Hungary	0.943	0.943	95
Chile	0.962	0.944	1	Montenegro	0.943	0.943	95
Lao PDR	0.962	0.944	1	Bulgaria	0.943	0.943	95
Nepal	0.962	0.944	1	Romania	0.943	0.943	95
Bangladesh	0.962	0.944	1	Russian Federation	0.943	0.943	95
Chad	0.962	0.944	1	Jordan	0.943	0.943	95
Jamaica	0.952	0.944	1	Ukraine	0.943	0.943	95
United Arab Emirates	0.952	0.944	1	Colombia	0.943	0.943	95
Iceland	0.952	0.944	1	Malta	0.943	0.943	95
Venezuela	0.952	0.944	1	Luxembourg	0.943	0.943	95
Brunei Darussalam	0.952	0.944	1	Ireland	0.943	0.943	95
Belize	0.952	0.944	1	Syria	0.943	0.943	95
Kuwait	0.952	0.944	1	Switzerland	0.943	0.943	95
Argentina	0.952	0.944	1	Greece	0.943	0.943	95
Algeria	0.952	0.944	1	Germany	0.943	0.943	95
Estonia	0.952	0.944	1	Japan	0.943	0.943	95
Panama	0.952	0.944	1	Nigeria	0.943	0.943	95
Mongolia	0.952	0.944	1	Canada	0.943	0.943	95
Latvia	0.952	0.944	1	Tunisia	0.935	0.935	125
Cyprus	0.952	0.944	1	Slovak Republic	0.935	0.935	125
Paraguay	0.952	0.944	1	Slovenia	0.935	0.935	125
New Zealand	0.952	0.944	1	Bosnia and Herzegovina*	0.935	0.935	125
Oman	0.952	0.944	1	Serbia	0.935	0.935	125
Honduras	0.952	0.944	1	Kyrgyz Republic	0.935	0.935	125
Brazil	0.952	0.944	1	Spain	0.935	0.935	125
Israel	0.952	0.944	1	Portugal	0.935	0.935	125
Thailand	0.952	0.944	1	Korea, Rep.	0.935	0.935	125
Belgium	0.952	0.944	1	Timor-Leste*	0.935	0.935	125
Ecuador	0.952	0.944	1	Malaysia	0.935	0.935	125
United Kingdom	0.952	0.944	1	Singapore	0.935	0.935	125
Philippines	0.952	0.944	1	Macedonia, FYR	0.926	0.926	137
Costa Rica	0.952	0.944	1	Georgia	0.926	0.926	137
Mauritius	0.952	0.944	1	Albania	0.909	0.909	139
France	0.952	0.944	1	Azerbaijan	0.901	0.901	140
Finland	0.952	0.944	1	Vietnam	0.901	0.901	140
Austria	0.952	0.944	1	India	0.893	0.893	142
Lebanon	0.952	0.944	1	Armenia	0.885	0.885	143
Maldives	0.952	0.944	1	China	0.870	0.870	144

* New countries in 2016

† The truncated female-to-male ratios are the values used for the calculation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2016 (cont'd.)

Table C11: Healthy life expectancy

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	F/M ratio (truncated) [†]	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	F/M ratio (truncated) [†]	Rank
Russian Federation	66	55	1.20	1.06	1	Malaysia	66	63	1.05	1.05	75
Belarus	68	57	1.19	1.06	1	Montenegro	67	64	1.05	1.05	76
Lithuania	70	60	1.17	1.06	1	Cuba	68	65	1.05	1.05	77
Kazakhstan	64	56	1.14	1.06	1	Tunisia	68	65	1.05	1.05	77
Ukraine	67	59	1.14	1.06	1	Costa Rica	71	68	1.04	1.04	79
Latvia	69	61	1.13	1.06	1	United States	71	68	1.04	1.04	79
Vietnam	70	62	1.13	1.06	1	Belgium	72	69	1.04	1.04	81
Estonia	71	63	1.13	1.06	1	United Kingdom	72	69	1.04	1.04	81
Poland	71	63	1.13	1.06	1	Norway	72	69	1.04	1.04	81
Mongolia	64	57	1.12	1.06	1	Sweden	73	70	1.04	1.04	84
Moldova	66	59	1.12	1.06	1	Luxembourg	73	70	1.04	1.04	84
Armenia	66	59	1.12	1.06	1	Burundi	49	47	1.04	1.04	86
Hungary	68	61	1.11	1.06	1	Israel	74	71	1.04	1.04	87
Slovak Republic	70	63	1.11	1.06	1	Australia	74	71	1.04	1.04	87
Philippines	63	57	1.11	1.06	1	Italy	74	71	1.04	1.04	87
Kyrgyz Republic	64	58	1.10	1.06	1	Switzerland	74	71	1.04	1.04	87
South Africa	54	49	1.10	1.06	1	Cyprus	76	73	1.04	1.04	91
El Salvador	66	60	1.10	1.06	1	Malawi	52	50	1.04	1.04	92
Mauritius	68	62	1.10	1.06	1	Singapore	78	75	1.04	1.04	92
Bulgaria	68	62	1.10	1.06	1	Kenya	54	52	1.04	1.04	94
Georgia	68	62	1.10	1.06	1	Gambia, The	54	52	1.04	1.04	94
Venezuela	69	63	1.10	1.06	1	Botswana	55	53	1.04	1.04	96
Thailand	69	63	1.10	1.06	1	Ghana	55	53	1.04	1.04	96
Romania	69	63	1.10	1.06	1	Mauritania	55	53	1.04	1.04	96
Slovenia	72	66	1.09	1.06	1	Madagascar	56	54	1.04	1.04	99
Trinidad and Tobago	63	58	1.09	1.06	1	Rwanda	57	55	1.04	1.04	100
Zimbabwe	52	48	1.08	1.06	1	Lao PDR	58	56	1.04	1.04	101
Guatemala	65	60	1.08	1.06	1	Nepal	60	58	1.03	1.03	102
Japan	78	72	1.08	1.06	1	Bangladesh	62	60	1.03	1.03	103
Cape Verde	66	61	1.08	1.06	1	Morocco	62	60	1.03	1.03	103
Jamaica	66	61	1.08	1.06	1	Egypt	63	61	1.03	1.03	105
Belize	66	61	1.08	1.06	1	Dominican Republic	64	62	1.03	1.03	106
Bahamas	67	62	1.08	1.06	1	Iran, Islamic Rep.	65	63	1.03	1.03	107
Sri Lanka	68	63	1.08	1.06	1	Albania	66	64	1.03	1.03	108
Brazil	68	63	1.08	1.06	1	Oman	67	65	1.03	1.03	109
Suriname	68	63	1.08	1.06	1	Syria	67	65	1.03	1.03	109
Argentina	69	64	1.08	1.06	1	Peru	68	66	1.03	1.03	111
Uruguay	70	65	1.08	1.06	1	China	69	67	1.03	1.03	112
Panama	70	65	1.08	1.06	1	Lebanon	71	69	1.03	1.03	113
Croatia	70	65	1.08	1.06	1	Denmark	71	69	1.03	1.03	113
Czech Republic	71	66	1.08	1.06	1	Netherlands	72	70	1.03	1.03	115
Finland	73	68	1.07	1.06	1	Malta	72	70	1.03	1.03	115
Austria	73	68	1.07	1.06	1	Iceland	73	71	1.03	1.03	117
Portugal	73	68	1.07	1.06	1	New Zealand	73	71	1.03	1.03	117
Lesotho	44	41	1.07	1.06	1	Canada	73	71	1.03	1.03	117
France	74	69	1.07	1.06	1	Chad	45	44	1.02	1.02	120
Namibia	60	56	1.07	1.06	1	Côte d'Ivoire	46	45	1.02	1.02	121
Korea, Rep.	75	70	1.07	1.06	1	Mozambique	47	46	1.02	1.02	122
Bolivia	61	57	1.07	1.06	1	Cameroon	49	48	1.02	1.02	123
Angola	46	43	1.07	1.06	1	Guinea	50	49	1.02	1.02	124
Cambodia	64	60	1.07	1.06	1	Burkina Faso	51	50	1.02	1.02	125
Azerbaijan	65	61	1.07	1.06	1	Benin	51	50	1.02	1.02	125
Nicaragua	66	62	1.06	1.06	1	Liberia	53	52	1.02	1.02	127
Paraguay	67	63	1.06	1.06	1	Yemen	55	54	1.02	1.02	128
Turkey	67	63	1.06	1.06	1	Senegal	56	55	1.02	1.02	129
Serbia	67	63	1.06	1.06	1	Pakistan	57	56	1.02	1.02	130
Barbados	68	64	1.06	1.06	1	Bhutan	60	59	1.02	1.02	131
Ecuador	68	64	1.06	1.06	1	Tajikistan	61	60	1.02	1.02	132
Macedonia, FYR	68	64	1.06	1.06	1	Algeria	63	62	1.02	1.02	133
Mexico	69	65	1.06	1.06	1	Jordan	65	64	1.02	1.02	134
Colombia	69	65	1.06	1.06	1	Saudi Arabia	66	65	1.02	1.02	135
Uganda	52	49	1.06	1.06	1	Maldives	68	67	1.01	1.01	136
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	70	66	1.06	1.06	1	Brunei Darussalam	69	68	1.01	1.01	137
Chile	72	68	1.06	1.06	64	Bahrain	66	66	1.00	1.00	138
Ireland	73	69	1.06	1.06	65	Swaziland	45	45	1.00	1.00	138
Greece	73	69	1.06	1.06	65	United Arab Emirates	67	67	1.00	1.00	138
Germany	73	69	1.06	1.06	65	Nigeria	47	47	1.00	1.00	138
Tanzania	55	52	1.06	1.06	68	Qatar	67	68	0.99	0.99	142
Spain	75	71	1.06	1.06	69	Kuwait	67	68	0.99	0.99	142
Ethiopia	57	54	1.06	1.06	70	Mali	48	50	0.96	0.96	144
Timor-Leste*	59	56	1.05	1.05	71						
India	59	56	1.05	1.05	71						
Indonesia	64	61	1.05	1.05	73						
Honduras	65	62	1.05	1.05	74						

* New countries in 2016

† The truncated female-to-male ratios are the values used for the calculation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2016 (cont'd.)

Table C12: Women in parliament

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	F/M ratio (truncated) ^t	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	F/M ratio (truncated) ^t	Rank
Rwanda	64	36	1.76	1.00	1	Czech Republic	20	80	0.25	0.25	74
Bolivia	53	47	1.13	1.00	1	Bangladesh	20	80	0.25	0.25	74
Cuba	49	51	0.96	0.96	3	Colombia	20	80	0.25	0.25	77
Sweden	44	56	0.77	0.77	4	Saudi Arabia	20	80	0.25	0.25	78
Senegal	43	57	0.74	0.74	5	Kenya	20	80	0.25	0.25	79
Mexico	42	58	0.74	0.74	6	Greece	20	80	0.24	0.24	80
South Africa	42	58	0.73	0.73	7	Cyprus	20	80	0.24	0.24	81
Ecuador	42	58	0.71	0.71	8	United States	19	81	0.24	0.24	82
Finland	42	59	0.71	0.71	9	Kyrgyz Republic	19	81	0.24	0.24	83
Namibia	41	59	0.70	0.70	10	Tajikistan	19	81	0.24	0.24	84
Nicaragua	41	59	0.70	0.70	11	Panama	18	82	0.22	0.22	85
Iceland	41	59	0.70	0.70	12	Latvia	18	82	0.22	0.22	86
Spain	40	60	0.67	0.67	13	Jamaica	17	83	0.21	0.21	87
Norway	40	60	0.66	0.66	14	Montenegro	17	83	0.21	0.21	88
Mozambique	40	60	0.66	0.66	15	Indonesia	17	83	0.21	0.21	89
Belgium	39	61	0.65	0.65	16	Korea, Rep.	17	83	0.20	0.20	90
Ethiopia	39	61	0.63	0.63	17	Morocco	17	83	0.20	0.20	91
Timor-Leste*	38	62	0.63	0.63	18	Azerbaijan	17	83	0.20	0.20	92
Denmark	37	63	0.60	0.60	19	Barbados	17	83	0.20	0.20	93
Netherlands	37	63	0.60	0.60	20	Malawi	17	83	0.20	0.20	93
Angola	37	63	0.58	0.58	21	Uruguay	16	84	0.19	0.19	95
Slovenia	37	63	0.58	0.58	22	Chile	16	84	0.19	0.19	96
Tanzania	37	63	0.58	0.58	23	Croatia	15	85	0.18	0.18	97
Germany	36	64	0.57	0.57	24	Paraguay	15	85	0.18	0.18	98
Burundi	36	64	0.57	0.57	25	Egypt	15	85	0.18	0.18	99
Argentina	36	64	0.56	0.56	26	Turkey	15	85	0.18	0.18	100
Portugal	35	65	0.53	0.53	27	Chad	15	85	0.18	0.18	101
Serbia	34	66	0.52	0.52	28	Mongolia	14	86	0.17	0.17	102
Uganda	33	67	0.50	0.50	29	Venezuela	14	86	0.17	0.17	103
Macedonia, FYR	33	67	0.50	0.50	30	Guatemala	14	86	0.16	0.16	104
Costa Rica	33	67	0.50	0.50	30	Romania	14	86	0.16	0.16	105
El Salvador	32	68	0.47	0.47	32	Russian Federation	14	86	0.16	0.16	106
Switzerland	32	68	0.47	0.47	33	Syria	13	87	0.15	0.15	107
Algeria	32	68	0.46	0.46	34	Bahamas	13	87	0.15	0.15	108
Zimbabwe	31	69	0.46	0.46	35	Malta	13	87	0.15	0.15	109
New Zealand	31	69	0.46	0.46	36	Ukraine	12	88	0.14	0.14	110
Tunisia	31	69	0.46	0.46	37	Jordan	12	88	0.14	0.14	111
Cameroon	31	69	0.45	0.45	38	India	12	88	0.14	0.14	112
Trinidad and Tobago	31	69	0.45	0.45	39	Mauritius	12	88	0.13	0.13	113
Italy	31	69	0.45	0.45	39	Georgia	11	89	0.13	0.13	114
Austria	31	69	0.44	0.44	41	Liberia	11	89	0.12	0.12	115
Nepal	30	70	0.42	0.42	42	Ghana	11	89	0.12	0.12	116
United Kingdom	29	71	0.42	0.42	43	Armenia	11	89	0.12	0.12	117
Luxembourg	28	72	0.40	0.40	44	Malaysia	10	90	0.12	0.12	118
Lao PDR	28	72	0.38	0.38	45	Hungary	10	90	0.11	0.11	119
Poland	27	73	0.38	0.38	46	Brazil	10	90	0.11	0.11	120
Belarus	27	73	0.38	0.38	47	Botswana	10	90	0.11	0.11	121
Kazakhstan	27	73	0.37	0.37	48	Japan	9	91	0.10	0.10	122
Vietnam	27	73	0.37	0.37	49	Burkina Faso	9	91	0.10	0.10	123
Israel	27	73	0.36	0.36	50	Gambia, The	9	91	0.10	0.10	124
Australia	27	73	0.36	0.36	50	Côte d'Ivoire	9	91	0.10	0.10	125
France	26	74	0.35	0.35	52	Mali	9	91	0.10	0.10	126
Peru	26	74	0.35	0.35	53	Bhutan	9	91	0.09	0.09	127
Canada	26	74	0.35	0.35	54	Bahrain	8	93	0.08	0.08	128
Honduras	26	74	0.35	0.35	55	Benin	7	93	0.08	0.08	129
Suriname	25	75	0.34	0.34	56	Brunei Darussalam	6	94	0.07	0.07	130
Mauritania	25	75	0.34	0.34	57	Swaziland	6	94	0.07	0.07	131
Lesotho	25	75	0.33	0.33	58	Thailand	6	94	0.06	0.06	132
Estonia	24	76	0.31	0.31	59	Iran, Islamic Rep.	6	94	0.06	0.06	133
Singapore	24	76	0.31	0.31	59	Maldives	6	94	0.06	0.06	133
China	24	76	0.31	0.31	61	Sri Lanka	6	94	0.06	0.06	135
Cape Verde	24	76	0.31	0.31	62	Nigeria	6	94	0.06	0.06	136
Lithuania	23	77	0.31	0.31	63	Belize	3	97	0.03	0.03	137
United Arab Emirates	23	78	0.29	0.29	64	Lebanon	3	97	0.03	0.03	137
Ireland	22	78	0.28	0.28	65	Kuwait	2	98	0.02	0.02	139
Guinea	22	78	0.28	0.28	66	Oman	1	99	0.01	0.01	140
Moldova	22	78	0.28	0.28	67	Yemen	0	100	0.00	0.00	141
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	21	79	0.27	0.27	68	Qatar	0	100	0.00	0.00	141
Albania	21	79	0.26	0.26	69	Dominican Republic	—	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	21	79	0.26	0.26	70	Philippines	—	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	21	79	0.26	0.26	71						
Bulgaria	20	80	0.26	0.26	72						
Cambodia	20	80	0.26	0.26	73						
Slovak Republic	20	80	0.25	0.25	74						

* New countries in 2016

† The truncated female-to-male ratios are the values used for the calculation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2016 (cont'd.)

Table C13: Women in ministerial positions

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	F/M ratio (truncated) [†]	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	F/M ratio (truncated) [†]	Rank
Finland	63	38	1.67	1.00	1	Australia	17	83	0.21	0.21	75
Cape Verde	53	47	1.13	1.00	1	United Arab Emirates	17	83	0.20	0.20	76
Sweden	52	48	1.09	1.00	1	Montenegro	17	83	0.20	0.20	76
France	50	50	1.00	1.00	1	Côte d'Ivoire	17	83	0.20	0.20	76
Nicaragua	47	53	0.89	0.89	5	Mali	16	84	0.19	0.19	79
Norway	47	53	0.89	0.89	5	Morocco	16	84	0.19	0.19	80
Netherlands	47	53	0.88	0.88	7	Georgia	16	84	0.19	0.19	80
Estonia	46	54	0.86	0.86	8	Brazil	15	85	0.18	0.18	82
Iceland	44	56	0.80	0.80	9	Kyrgyz Republic	15	85	0.18	0.18	83
Slovenia	44	56	0.78	0.78	10	Benin	15	85	0.17	0.17	84
Italy	44	56	0.78	0.78	10	Guinea	15	85	0.17	0.17	85
Switzerland	43	57	0.75	0.75	12	Uruguay	14	86	0.17	0.17	86
South Africa	42	58	0.71	0.71	13	Romania	14	86	0.17	0.17	86
Costa Rica	41	59	0.69	0.69	14	Cameroon	14	86	0.16	0.16	88
Rwanda	35	65	0.55	0.55	15	Nepal	14	86	0.16	0.16	89
Albania	35	65	0.54	0.54	16	Chad	14	86	0.16	0.16	89
Bulgaria	35	65	0.54	0.54	16	Kazakhstan	13	87	0.15	0.15	91
Burundi	35	65	0.53	0.53	18	Belize	13	87	0.15	0.15	91
Chile	35	65	0.53	0.53	18	Ethiopia	13	88	0.14	0.14	93
Germany	33	67	0.50	0.50	20	Timor-Leste*	13	88	0.14	0.14	93
New Zealand	33	67	0.50	0.50	20	Botswana	13	88	0.14	0.14	93
Tanzania	32	68	0.48	0.48	22	Burkina Faso	13	88	0.14	0.14	93
Cuba	31	69	0.45	0.45	23	Maldives	13	88	0.14	0.14	93
Spain	31	69	0.44	0.44	24	Mauritius	12	88	0.14	0.14	98
Austria	31	69	0.44	0.44	24	Barbados	12	88	0.13	0.13	99
Canada	31	69	0.44	0.44	24	Egypt	12	88	0.13	0.13	99
Kenya	30	70	0.43	0.43	27	Zimbabwe	12	88	0.13	0.13	101
Uganda	30	70	0.42	0.42	28	China	12	88	0.13	0.13	101
Colombia	29	71	0.42	0.42	29	Tajikistan	11	89	0.13	0.13	103
Bolivia	29	71	0.40	0.40	30	Malawi	11	89	0.13	0.13	103
Mozambique	29	71	0.40	0.40	30	Mongolia	11	89	0.13	0.13	103
Portugal	29	71	0.40	0.40	30	Jordan	11	89	0.13	0.13	103
Ireland	29	71	0.40	0.40	30	Armenia	11	89	0.13	0.13	103
Poland	28	72	0.38	0.38	34	Belarus	11	89	0.12	0.12	108
Moldova	28	72	0.38	0.38	34	Tunisia	11	89	0.12	0.12	109
Panama	28	72	0.38	0.38	34	Ukraine	11	89	0.12	0.12	109
Mauritania	27	73	0.37	0.37	37	Lao PDR	10	90	0.12	0.12	111
Luxembourg	27	73	0.36	0.36	38	Greece	10	90	0.11	0.11	112
Denmark	26	74	0.36	0.36	39	Bhutan	10	90	0.11	0.11	112
Swaziland	26	74	0.36	0.36	39	Iran, Islamic Rep.	10	90	0.11	0.11	112
United States	26	74	0.35	0.35	41	Trinidad and Tobago	10	90	0.11	0.11	115
Nigeria	24	76	0.32	0.32	42	Yemen	10	90	0.11	0.11	115
Ecuador	24	76	0.31	0.31	43	Vietnam	9	91	0.10	0.10	117
Venezuela	23	77	0.30	0.30	44	Cyprus	9	91	0.10	0.10	117
Belgium	23	77	0.30	0.30	45	Macedonia, FYR	8	92	0.09	0.09	119
Latvia	23	77	0.30	0.30	45	Paraguay	8	92	0.08	0.08	120
Ghana	23	77	0.30	0.30	45	Malta	7	93	0.08	0.08	121
Indonesia	23	77	0.30	0.30	48	Sri Lanka	7	93	0.08	0.08	121
United Kingdom	23	77	0.29	0.29	49	Cambodia	7	93	0.08	0.08	123
Angola	22	78	0.29	0.29	50	Bangladesh	7	93	0.07	0.07	124
Argentina	22	78	0.29	0.29	50	Kuwait	7	93	0.07	0.07	124
Serbia	22	78	0.29	0.29	50	Oman	7	93	0.07	0.07	124
Peru	22	78	0.29	0.29	50	Russian Federation	6	94	0.07	0.07	127
India	22	78	0.29	0.29	50	Korea, Rep.	6	94	0.06	0.06	128
Japan	22	78	0.29	0.29	50	Syria	6	94	0.06	0.06	128
Namibia	22	78	0.28	0.28	56	Malaysia	6	94	0.06	0.06	130
Lesotho	22	78	0.28	0.28	56	Suriname	6	94	0.06	0.06	131
El Salvador	21	79	0.27	0.27	58	Singapore	6	94	0.06	0.06	131
Lithuania	21	79	0.27	0.27	58	Qatar	5	95	0.05	0.05	133
Gambia, The	21	79	0.27	0.27	60	Bahrain	5	95	0.05	0.05	134
Senegal	20	80	0.25	0.25	61	Lebanon	4	96	0.05	0.05	135
Algeria	20	80	0.25	0.25	61	Thailand	4	96	0.04	0.04	136
Madagascar	20	80	0.25	0.25	61	Turkey	4	96	0.04	0.04	137
Jamaica	20	80	0.25	0.25	61	Azerbaijan	3	98	0.03	0.03	138
Croatia	20	80	0.25	0.25	61	Bosnia and Herzegovina*	0	100	0.00	0.00	139
Guatemala	20	80	0.25	0.25	61	Pakistan	0	100	0.00	0.00	139
Bahamas	20	80	0.25	0.25	61	Slovak Republic	0	100	0.00	0.00	139
Liberia	20	80	0.25	0.25	61	Saudi Arabia	0	100	0.00	0.00	139
Philippines	20	80	0.25	0.25	61	Hungary	0	100	0.00	0.00	139
Dominican Republic	19	81	0.24	0.24	70	Brunei Darussalam	0	100	0.00	0.00	139
Czech Republic	19	81	0.23	0.23	71						
Israel	18	82	0.22	0.22	72						
Mexico	18	82	0.21	0.21	73						
Honduras	17	83	0.21	0.21	74						

* New countries in 2016

† The truncated female-to-male ratios are the values used for the calculation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2016 (cont'd.)

Table C14: Years with female head of state (last 50 years)

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	F/M ratio (truncated) [†]	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	F/M ratio (truncated) [†]	Rank
Bangladesh	23	27	0.83	0.83	1	Cuba	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
India	21	29	0.72	0.72	2	Spain	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Ireland	21	29	0.71	0.71	3	Kenya	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Iceland	20	30	0.68	0.68	4	Uganda	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Philippines	16	34	0.46	0.46	5	Colombia	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Sri Lanka	13	37	0.36	0.36	6	Mauritania	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Norway	13	37	0.34	0.34	7	Luxembourg	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Finland	12	38	0.32	0.32	8	Swaziland	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
United Kingdom	12	38	0.30	0.30	9	United States	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Liberia	11	39	0.29	0.29	10	Nigeria	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Germany	11	39	0.29	0.29	11	Venezuela	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
New Zealand	11	39	0.28	0.28	12	Belgium	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Latvia	10	40	0.25	0.25	13	Ghana	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Argentina	10	40	0.24	0.24	14	Angola	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	10	40	0.24	0.24	15	Japan	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Lithuania	7	43	0.17	0.17	16	Lesotho	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Malta	7	43	0.17	0.17	17	El Salvador	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Nicaragua	7	43	0.16	0.16	18	Gambia, The	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Chile	6	44	0.14	0.14	19	Algeria	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Switzerland	6	44	0.14	0.14	20	Guatemala	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Mozambique	6	44	0.13	0.13	21	Dominican Republic	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Israel	6	44	0.13	0.13	22	Czech Republic	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Jamaica	6	44	0.13	0.13	23	Mexico	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Barbados	6	44	0.12	0.12	24	Honduras	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Brazil	5	45	0.12	0.12	25	United Arab Emirates	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Trinidad and Tobago	5	45	0.12	0.12	26	Montenegro	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Panama	5	45	0.11	0.11	27	Côte d'Ivoire	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Pakistan	5	45	0.10	0.10	28	Morocco	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Korea, Rep.	4	46	0.09	0.09	29	Benin	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Costa Rica	4	46	0.09	0.09	30	Guinea	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Croatia	4	46	0.08	0.08	31	Uruguay	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Denmark	4	46	0.08	0.08	32	Romania	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
China	4	46	0.08	0.08	33	Cameroun	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Indonesia	3	47	0.07	0.07	34	Chad	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Australia	3	47	0.06	0.06	35	Kazakhstan	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Ukraine	3	47	0.06	0.06	36	Belize	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Poland	3	47	0.06	0.06	37	Ethiopia	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Thailand	3	47	0.06	0.06	38	Timor-Leste*	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Turkey	3	47	0.06	0.06	39	Botswana	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Senegal	3	47	0.05	0.05	40	Burkina Faso	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Malawi	2	48	0.04	0.04	41	Maldives	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Slovak Republic	2	48	0.04	0.04	42	Egypt	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Kyrgyz Republic	2	48	0.03	0.03	43	Zimbabwe	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Moldova	2	48	0.03	0.03	44	Tajikistan	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Peru	2	48	0.03	0.03	45	Jordan	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Slovenia	1	49	0.03	0.03	46	Armenia	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Mauritius	1	49	0.03	0.03	47	Belarus	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Namibia	1	49	0.03	0.03	48	Tunisia	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Serbia	1	49	0.03	0.03	49	Lao PDR	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Mali	1	49	0.02	0.02	50	Bhutan	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
France	1	49	0.02	0.02	51	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Rwanda	1	49	0.01	0.01	52	Yemen	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Nepal	1	49	0.01	0.01	53	Vietnam	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Bolivia	1	49	0.01	0.01	54	Cyprus	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Burundi	1	49	0.01	0.01	55	Paraguay	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Portugal	0	50	0.01	0.01	56	Cambodia	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Canada	0	50	0.01	0.01	57	Kuwait	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Georgia	0	50	0.01	0.01	58	Oman	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Bulgaria	0	50	0.01	0.01	59	Russian Federation	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Macedonia, FYR	0	50	0.00	0.00	60	Syria	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Bahamas	0	50	0.00	0.00	61	Malaysia	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Greece	0	50	0.00	0.00	62	Suriname	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Mongolia	0	50	0.00	0.00	63	Singapore	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Austria	0	50	0.00	0.00	64	Qatar	0	50	0.00	0.00	68
Ecuador	0	50	0.00	0.00	Bahrain	0	50	0.00	0.00	68	
Madagascar	0	50	0.00	0.00	Lebanon	0	50	0.00	0.00	68	
South Africa	0	50	0.00	0.00	Azerbaijan	0	50	0.00	0.00	68	
Cape Verde	0	50	0.00	0.00	Saudi Arabia	0	50	0.00	0.00	68	
Sweden	0	50	0.00	0.00	Hungary	0	50	0.00	0.00	68	
Netherlands	0	50	0.00	0.00	Brunei Darussalam	0	50	0.00	0.00	68	
Estonia	0	50	0.00	0.00							
Italy	0	50	0.00	0.00							
Albania	0	50	0.00	0.00							
Tanzania	0	50	0.00	0.00							

* New countries in 2016

† The truncated female-to-male ratios are the values used for the calculation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Appendix D: Update of the Estimated Earned Income Indicator

The Global Gender Gap Index utilizes a methodology originally developed by the UNDP Human Development Report Office to calculate the average income earned by women, relative to that of men, to create the Estimated earned income indicator included in the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. The indicator provides a hard data point on countries' gender gaps in earnings, complementing the Wage equality for similar work indicator, which is derived from the World Economic Forum's annual perception survey of business executives.

The first 10 editions of the *Global Gender Gap Report* featured an Estimated earned income figure that was calculated by using the *Human Development Report 2007/2008* version of the UNDP methodology. The data used to calculate this indicator included female and male population figures, GDP PPP (current international \$), labour force participation rates of men and women and mean nominal monthly earnings of employees.

In 2014, following extensive expert consultation, the UNDP Human Development Report Office changed its methodology for calculating women and men's estimated earned income. First, GDP PPP was replaced by GNI PPP; second, the cap on maximum female and male income considered in the calculation was raised from US\$40,000 to US\$75,000,¹ following Kahneman and Deaton's findings that any earnings past that point have little or no further returns on psycho-social wellbeing.²

Our response to this change has been to follow suit on the rising of the cap, but retain the GDP PPP figures. This is designed to maintain comparability in the time series data of the *Global Gender Gap Report*, while shedding light on earning gaps, including in those countries where men, women or both sexes' earnings were above the previous cap.

In last year's edition of the *Report*, 22 countries had male Estimated earned income values capped at US\$40,000 and eight—Brunei Darussalam, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Norway, Qatar, Singapore, Switzerland and United States—were in the position of having both male and female income capped. In this year's edition, the total number of countries with Estimated earned income values capped at the US\$40,000 level would have increased from last year's 30 to a total of 33. Of these, 17 caps had come into effect in 2011.

The consequence of our methodological change for the 2016 edition of the *Report* has been a decrease in the score of 33 countries featured in the Index this year relative to a scenario in which we kept the former value of the cap. The effect of the methodological change is largest for Kuwait, Brunei Darussalam, the United States, Ireland, the Netherlands, Austria and Switzerland, in order of magnitude. The change is felt most strongly in the

average scores of affluent regions such as the Middle East and North Africa, Western Europe and North America. The mean change in score is a decrease of 1% on the overall Global Gender Gap Index and 4% on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex.

The following is a full list of all countries whose gender-disaggregated income levels have been capped in past years: Australia; Austria; Bahrain; Belgium; Canada; Cyprus; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany; Iceland; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Korea, Rep.; Kuwait; Luxembourg; Malta; Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Saudi Arabia; Singapore; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Arab Emirates; United Kingdom; and the United States.

Notes

¹ United Nations Development Programme (NDP), "Technical Notes", *Human Development Report 2014*, 2014.

² Kahneman, Daniel and Angus Deaton, "High Income Improves Evaluation of Life but Not Emotional Well-Being", *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, vol. 107, no. 38, 2010.

Appendix E: Demographic Structures

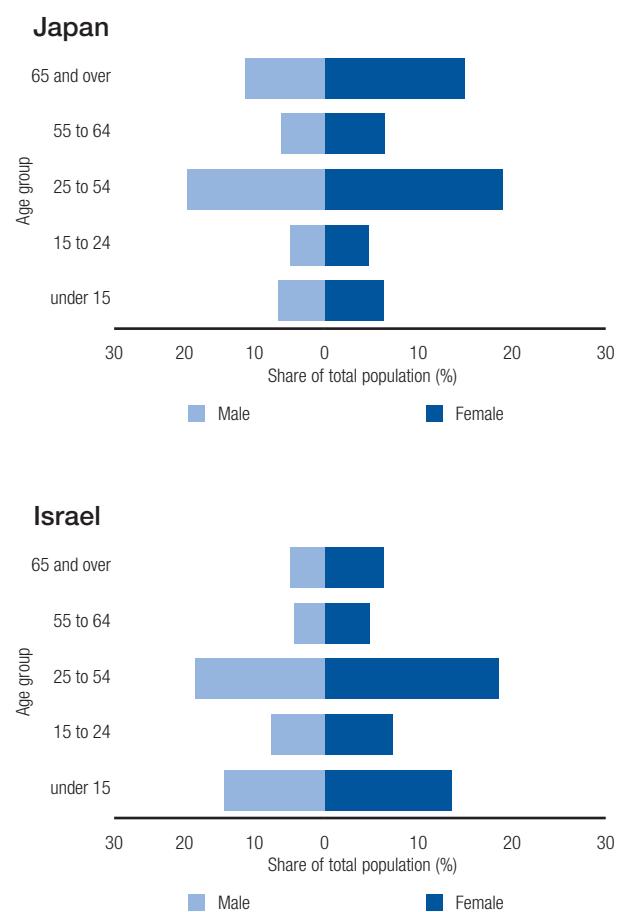
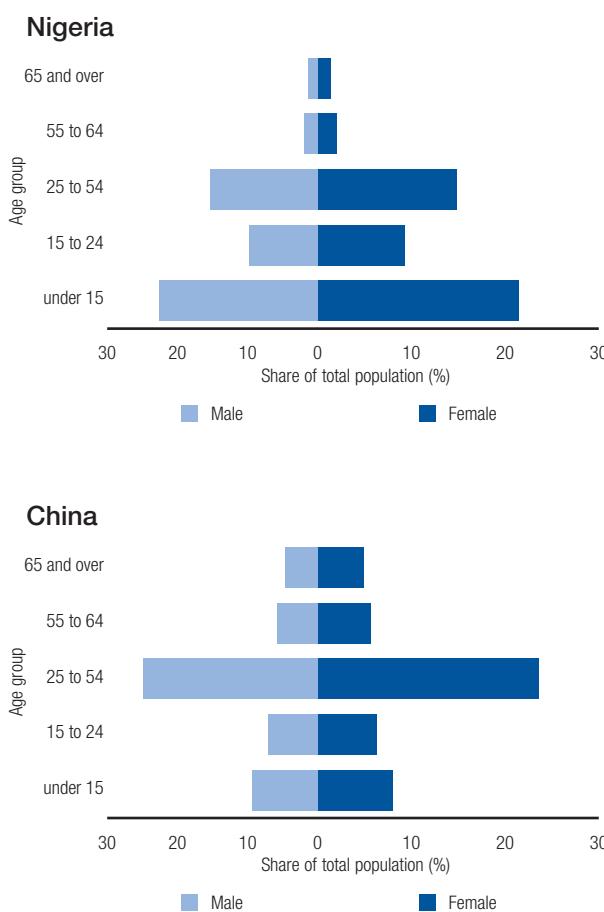
There are markedly different population structures—and therefore care needs—in different parts of the world. Economies such as Japan have a largely ageing population; conversely, Nigeria has a large young population. Israel has a strong concentration of both children and older people, while China will have a rapidly ageing population in the near future. Figure E1 visualizes the population structure in these countries.

Demographic structures do not simply reflect the degree of care responsibility, they also point to a further case for women's economic participation. For example, in ageing economies there is a need for maximizing the human capital deployment of the working-age population in order to maintain economic dynamism. Therefore, policies that better allow caregivers—parents of children or children of older persons—to better combine work

and family responsibilities can play a role in maximizing labour force participation, including that of women, in ageing populations. Demographic structures also point to a greater need for investment in girls' education—a critical factor in preventing early marriage and pregnancy and providing multiplier effects that impact entire populations.

On average globally, the dependency ratio of those under age 15 and over age 64 on the working-age population is just over 50%—meaning that, statistically, there are two working-age persons in the global population for every older person or child. Young-age and old-age dependency ratios look different by economy. They are visualized in Figure E2 (page 62), reflecting both unpaid work responsibilities for primary caregivers as well as paid employment opportunities for the core working-age population.

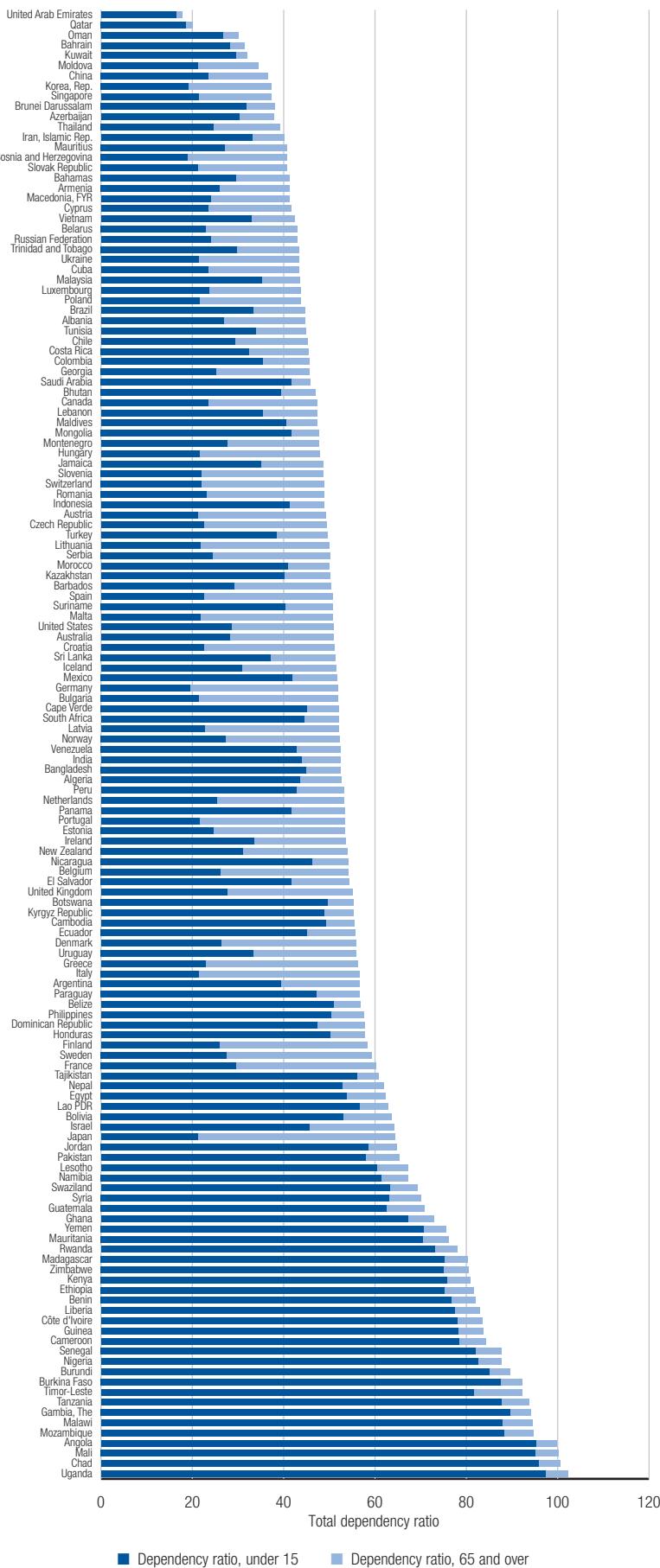
Figure E1: Population structures for Nigeria, Japan, China and Israel



Source: UN Population Division.

Appendix E: Demographic Structures

Figure E2: Young and old age dependency ratios, by country



Source: Global Gender Gap Report and UN Population Division.

Note: The dependency ratio is a measure showing the number of persons, aged zero to 14 and 65 and above, relative to the number of persons, aged 15 to 64.

Appendix F: Business Best Practices

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

Leadership and company commitment

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

Measurement and target setting

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

Awareness and accountability

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

Work environment and work-life balance

In most countries, women are often the primary caregiver for both children and the elderly. Ensuring smooth on- and off-ramping and appropriate childcare options, and developing guidelines on implementation of work-life balance policies

and mentoring for women going through a transition are important levers to ensure a sustained career progression towards management. For those companies that already offer parental leave, flexible working hours and other work-life balance programmes, the next steps lie in accelerating their use and acceptance by female and male employees alike.

Mentorship and training

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

Responsibility beyond the office

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

It is important to emphasize that these interventions do not work as a checklist of actions that will each independently produce results. The right leadership context is critical. It must be accompanied by a holistic set of priorities and a long-term commitment, with a deep understanding of the corporate, industry, and cultural context, as well as the organizational culture and local policy environment. While some of these corporate practices may entail demanding adaptation in the short-term, in the long-term the subsequent expansion of opportunities for women has the potential to positively transform company performance. In fact, investing in such practices is even more critical in light of the current technological transformations of the Fourth Industrial Revolution and other demographic, geopolitical and socio-economic changes impacting business models, as diversity will become essential to fostering innovation and managing change.

Appendix G: Public-Private Cooperation for Gender Equality

Despite the growing interest in gender parity issues, initiatives focused on building public-private collaborations with a specific industry or country/regional focus are scarce. Analyses of local barriers to female economic participation, constructive dialogues, shared objectives and unified action between the public and private sectors are rare—if non-existent—in many countries. Given that government policies and leadership together with company action across talent pipelines, corporate cultures and accountability structures are all critical, the lack of infrastructure to facilitate public-private collaboration remains a major obstacle preventing accelerated progress. Similarly, an ongoing scarcity of intra- and cross-industry collaborations is denying companies the benefits of shared learning and best practices and opportunities to pursue shared goals and initiatives.

To help meet this need for collaboration on economic gender parity the World Economic Forum and its constituents launched the Gender Parity Task Force model. This model supports the analysis of gender gaps in the local workforce and the development and implementation of shared strategies to narrow these gaps. In 2012, three pilot task forces were launched in Mexico, Japan and Turkey, and a fourth in Korea, Rep. in 2014, and have sought to enable interactions among businesses and between business and government and serve as a neutral platform for dialogue and the launching, sharing and accelerating of new or existing initiatives on a range of employment issues. Such issues include hiring, retention and promotion, wage inequality, workplace culture, national and corporate policies around parental leave, and the integration of women-owned businesses along corporate value chains. The governance structure of the Gender Parity Task Force model is designed to encourage the co-leadership of activity by public and private sector leaders, supported by a working group of actors with the capacity to implement and help design new initiatives, such as heads of human resources and strategy and senior civil servants.

Given its ability to generate a focus on gender parity within the workforces of large companies, the task force model is well suited to those countries with relatively high rates of female educational attainment and a clear economic rationale for women's economic integration. The four pilot task force countries were selected based on their desire to take action coupled with their relatively low levels of economic participation, which gave them substantial potential to make progress through workplace and care economy focused solutions. Across all four of these countries the Gender Parity Task Forces have made a significant positive impact, proving successful at engaging businesses and encouraging them to collaborate

on gender issues, building knowledge of the practices that can advance female economic participation and providing a platform for public-private dialogue. The Forum is now exploring options to scale this model with multilateral development agencies, including regional development banks and governments and national organizations wishing to use this model to pursue country-level action. As a first step, in 2016, the World Economic Forum and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) have established a new Gender Parity Task Force in Chile.

Reference

World Economic Forum, *Closing the Economic Gender Gap: Learning from the Gender Parity Task Forces*, 2016.

Part 2

Country Profiles

List of Countries

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Argentina	86	Ghana	182	Nigeria	278
Armenia	88	Greece	184	Norway	280
Australia	90	Guatemala	186	Oman	282
Austria	92	Guinea	188	Pakistan	284
Azerbaijan	94	Honduras	190	Panama	286
Bahamas	96	Hungary	192	Paraguay	288
Bahrain	98	Iceland	194	Peru	290
Bangladesh	100	India	196	Philippines	292
Barbados	102	Indonesia	198	Poland	294
Belarus	104	Iran, Islamic Rep.	200	Portugal	296
Belgium	106	Ireland	202	Qatar	298
Belize	108	Israel	204	Romania	300
Benin	110	Italy	206	Russian Federation	302
Bhutan	112	Jamaica	208	Rwanda	304
Bolivia	114	Japan	210	Saudi Arabia	306
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	116	Jordan	212	Senegal	308
Botswana	118	Kazakhstan	214	Serbia	310
Brazil	120	Kenya	216	Singapore	312
Brunei Darussalam	122	Korea, Rep.	218	Slovak Republic	314
Bulgaria	124	Kuwait	220	Slovenia	316
Burkina Faso	126	Kyrgyz Republic	222	South Africa	318
Burundi	128	Lao PDR	224	Spain	320
Cambodia	130	Latvia	226	Sri Lanka	322
Cameroon	132	Lebanon	228	Suriname	324
Canada	134	Lesotho	230	Swaziland	326
Cape Verde	136	Liberia	232	Sweden	328
Chad	138	Lithuania	234	Switzerland	330
Chile	140	Luxembourg	236	Syria	332
China	142	Macedonia, FYR	238	Tajikistan	334
Colombia	144	Madagascar	240	Tanzania	336
Costa Rica	146	Malawi	242	Thailand	338
Côte d'Ivoire	148	Malaysia	244	Timor-Leste*	340
Croatia	150	Maldives	246	Trinidad and Tobago	342
Cuba	152	Mali	248	Tunisia	344
Cyprus	154	Malta	250	Turkey	346
Czech Republic	156	Mauritania	252	Uganda	348
Denmark	158	Mauritius	254	Ukraine	350
Dominican Republic	160	Mexico	256	United Arab Emirates	352
Ecuador	162	Moldova	258	United Kingdom	354
Egypt	164	Mongolia	260	United States	356
El Salvador	166	Montenegro	262	Uruguay	358
Estonia	168	Morocco	264	Venezuela	360
Ethiopia	170	Mozambique	266	Vietnam	362
Finland	172	Namibia	268	Yemen	364
France	174	Nepal	270	Zimbabwe	366

* New countries

User's Guide: How Country Profiles Work

Country Profiles: Page 1

The first page of each Country Profile displays overall results on the Global Gender Gap Index; key demographic and economic indicators; details of each of the 14 indicators that are used to build the Global Gender Gap Index; and country results relative to this year's 144-country sample average.

1 Global Gender Gap Index Rank and Score

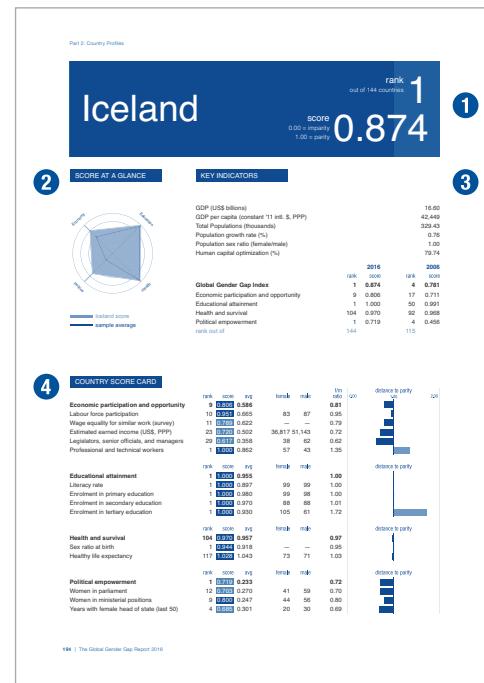
The country's overall performance on the Global Gender Gap Index on a 0-to-1 scale and its rank out of 144 countries. Note that the light blue shade on the right-hand side of the blue headline bar is a visual representation of the remaining gender gap for that country.

2 Score at a Glance

The chart at the top left-hand side compares the country's score for each of the four subindexes of the *Global Gender Gap Report 2016* with the average score weighted by population across all 144 countries. The centre of the chart corresponds to the lowest possible score (0), while the perimeter of the chart corresponds to the highest possible score (1), or parity. 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.

3 Key Indicators

This section provides economic and demographic headline indicators for each country. It also compares the country's performance on this year's Index 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.



- **GDP (constant 2005 US\$ billions):** Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, 2015 or latest available data (accessed September 2016). Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using 2005 official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used.

- **GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international dollars):** Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, 2015 or latest available data (accessed September 2016). 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.

- **Total population (thousands of inhabitants):**

Source is United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision* (accessed September 2016). People of all ages living in the country as of July 2016, 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).

- **Population growth rate (annual percentage):**

Source is United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision* (accessed September 2016). Annual population growth rate is the increase in a country's population during a period of time, usually one year, expressed as a percentage of the population at the start of that period. It reflects the number of births and deaths during a period and the number of people migrating to and from a country.

- **Population sex ratio (female/male):** Source is the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision* (accessed September 2016). The female-to-male population sex ratio is the number of females per 1,000 males in the population of a society.

- **Human capital optimization (%):** Source is the World Economic Forum's *Human Capital Report 2016*. A country's overall score on the World Economic Forum's 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 human capital potential.

4 Country Score Card

This section provides an overview of each country's ranks and scores on the four subindexes of the *Global Gender Gap Report 2016*, as well as on the individual indicators that compose each subindex. For each of the indicators that enter into the Global Gender Gap Index, column one displays the country's rank; column two displays the country's score; column three displays the population-weighted sample average (out of 144 countries); column four displays the female value; column five displays the male value; and, finally, column six displays the female-to-male ratio. In addition, country scores are highlighted by a colour scale—ranging in 20% intervals from dark grey (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 (for more details, please refer to the methodology section in Part 1) and thus the highest

score possible is 1—except for the Sex ratio at birth (0.944) and the Healthy life expectancy (1.06) indicators. In the case of countries where women surpass men on specific indicators, the reader can refer to the exact female and male values as well as the female-to-male ratio to understand the magnitude of the female advantage.

The bar charts visually display the 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. Finally, 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.

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

Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex

- **Female, male labour force participation rate, age 15–64 (%):**

Source is the International Labour Organization's (ILO) *Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) database, 9th edition, 2015* or latest available data (accessed September 2016). 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.

- **Wage equality between women and men for similar work:**

Source is the World Economic Forum's *Executive Opinion Survey, 2015–16*. 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.

- Female, male estimated earned income (US\$, PPP):** Calculated using the methodology of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s *Human Development Report 2007/2008*. Data used to calculate this indicator includes: world population by country, GDP PPP (current international \$), labour force participation rate, and mean nominal monthly earnings of employees by economic activity. Where possible, mean nominal monthly earnings do not include the agriculture economic activity estimates. Otherwise, earnings across all economic sectors were used. The substitution is possible because agricultural activity is often not reported or underreported. For purposes of calculating its index, the UNDP caps the estimated earned income at US\$ 75,000 PPP. The same methodology has been used in this *Report*. See Appendix D for further details.
- Female, male legislators, senior officials and managers (%):** Corresponds to the Major Group 1 of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08).¹ Source is the ILO, *ILOSTAT database, Employment by occupation, 2015*, or latest available data (accessed September 2016).
- Female, male professional and technical workers (%):** Corresponds to the sum of Major Groups 2 and 3 of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08). Source is the ILO, *ILOSTAT database, Employment by occupation, 2015*, or latest available data (accessed September 2016).

Educational Attainment Subindex

- Female, male literacy rate (%):** Percentage of population aged 15 years and over who can both read and write and understand a short simple statement on his/her everyday life. Source is UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators, 2015*, or latest data available (accessed September 2016). When not available, data is sourced from United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Reports 2009*, the most recent year available between 1997 and 2007.
- Female, male net primary education enrolment rate (%):** Total number of students in the theoretical age group for primary education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. The source is UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators, 2015* or latest available data (accessed September 2016).

- Female, male net secondary education enrolment rate (%):** Total number of pupils or students in the theoretical age group for secondary education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. In instances where this figure was not available, a substitution was made through the percentage of female and male students adjusted for the natural difference in the size of female and male population cohorts. The source is UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators, 2015* or latest available data (accessed September 2016).
- Female, male tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%):** Total enrolment in tertiary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the five-year age group starting from the official secondary school graduation age. 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. The source is UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators, 2015* or latest available data (accessed September 2016).

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. Source is the United States Central Intelligence Agency's *The CIA World Factbook*, data updated weekly, 2016 (accessed September 2016).
- 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 is the World Health Organisation's *Global Health Observatory database*, data from 2013 (accessed September 2016).

Political Empowerment Subindex

- Women in parliament (%):** Percentage of women in the lower or single house. Source is the Inter-Parliamentary Union, *Women in National Parliaments*. Data reflects information provided by National Parliaments by 1 September 2016.
- Women in ministerial positions (%):** Percentage of women holding ministerial portfolios. Some overlap between ministers and heads of state that also hold a ministerial portfolio may occur. Source is the Inter-Parliamentary Union, *Women in Politics 2015*, reflecting appointments up to 1 January 2015. Data is updated every two years.

- **Years with female head of state (last 50 years):**

The abbreviation “female head of state” is used to describe an elected female head of state or head of government. Source is World Economic Forum, calculations as of 30 June 2016.

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*.

Country Profiles: Page 2

The second page of each Country Profile displays each country's position on the overall Index relative to the spread and population weighted average of all countries. In addition, this page provides more than 70 selected contextual indicators for each country, highlighting a wide range of factors of relevance to closing global gender gaps.

5 Distribution of Countries by Score

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.

6 Selected Contextual Data

The final section compiles a selection of data that provides a more comprehensive overview of the country's gender gap, and includes social and policy indicators. 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; Access to technology; Political leadership; Family; Care; Education and skills; 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. Indicators not following this structure are clearly highlighted and explained further by superscripted notes at the bottom of each country profile.

Workforce participation

- **Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women:**

Source is the World Bank's *Women, Business and the Law 2016: Getting to Equal* dataset (accessed September 2016).



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

Proportion of people age 15–24 not in employment and not in education or training. Source: *ILOSTAT, Youth, Share of youth not in employment and not in education*, data from 2015 or latest available (accessed September 2016).

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

Unemployment refers to the share of the labour force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labour force and unemployment differ by country. Source: *ILOSTAT, Unemployment rate by sex and age*, data from 2015 or latest available (accessed September 2016).

- **Female, male discouraged job seekers (%):**

Source is *ILOSTAT, Discouraged job-seekers by sex and age*, data from 2015 or latest available (accessed September 2016). 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).

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

Source is *ILOSTAT, Share of informal employment in non-agricultural employment*, data from 2015 or latest available (accessed September 2016). Excludes employment in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing activities.

- **Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees (%)**: Source is ILOSTAT, *Labour force participation rate by sex and education*, data from 2015 or latest available (accessed September 2016).
 - **Part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment)**: Source is ILOSTAT, *Incidence of part-time employment by sex*, data from 2015 or latest available (accessed September 2016). Part-time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part-time employment differ by country.
 - **Contributing family workers (as % of female, male labour force)**: Source is ILOSTAT, *Employment by sex and status in employment*, data from 2015 or latest available (accessed September 2016). A contributing family worker is 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.
 - **Own-account workers (as % of female, male labour force)**: Source is ILOSTAT, *Employment by sex and status in employment*, data from 2015 or latest available (accessed September 2016). Own-account workers refer to those self-employed who do not hire paid employees on a continuous basis but may have assistance from contributing family workers (unpaid employed who usually live in same household and are related to family members).
 - **Average minutes spent on work per day (female, male) and Proportion of work spent on unpaid work per day (female, male)**: Source is the OECD's *Database on Gender Equality*, 2014, or latest available data (accessed September 2016). Measures the average minutes spent per day on unpaid work, including routine housework, shopping, care for household members, care for non-household members volunteering, travel related to household activities and other unpaid activities for men and women aged 15–64 years.
- Economic leadership**
- **Law mandates equal pay**: Source is the World Bank's *Women, Business and the Law 2016: Getting to Equal* dataset (accessed September 2016).
 - **Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership**: Source is the World Economic Forum's *Executive Opinion Survey 2015-16*. The survey question is as follows: "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)".
 - **Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)**: Source is the OECD *iLibrary* online database, 2015 (accessed September 2016). The share of women on company boards is derived by calculating country averages of the percentages of women among the members of the board of directors of each company in the OECD *ORBIS* dataset. The calculation is restricted to companies with at least two board members. The share is also derived for the subset of listed companies.
 - **Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)**: Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators* database, 2015 or latest available data (accessed September 2016). Measures the percentage of firms with a woman among the principal owners.
 - **Firms with female top managers (% of firms)**: Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators* database, 2015 or latest available data (accessed September 2016). 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.
 - **Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE, female, male)**: Source is UNESCO, *Institute for Statistics* database, 2014 or latest available data (accessed September 2016). 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.

Access to assets

- **Percentage of women/men with an account at a financial institution (% aged over 15)**: Source is the World Bank's *Global Financial Inclusion Database* (accessed September 2016). 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.

- **Women's access to financial services:** Source is the OECD's *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2015 (GID-DB)* (accessed September 2016). Refers to whether women and men have equal access to financial services. The numbers are on a 0-to-1 scale, where 0 is the worst possible score and 1 the best possible score. The scale has been inverted to avoid confusion with the data structure elsewhere in the Report.
- **Inheritance rights for daughters:** Source is the OECD's *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2015 (GID-DB)* (accessed September 2016). Refers to whether daughters and sons have equal inheritance rights. The numbers are on a 0-to-1 scale, where 0 is the worst possible score and 1 the best possible score. The scale has been inverted to avoid confusion with the data structure elsewhere in the Report.
- **Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership, Women's access to financial services, and Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership:** Source is the OECD's *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2015 (GID-DB)* (accessed September 2016). Refers to whether women and men have equal and secure access to land use, control and ownership; whether women and men have equal access to financial services; and whether women and men have equal and secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership. The numbers are on a 0-to-1 scale, where 0 is the worst possible score and 1 the best possible score. The scale has been inverted to avoid confusion with the data structure elsewhere in the Report.

Access to technology

- **Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male):** Source is the International Telecommunication Union's *ICT Indicators* database, 2015 or latest available data (accessed September 2016). Refers to the proportion of individuals who used the internet from any location in the last three months.
- **Percentage of individuals using a mobile phone (female, male):** Source is the Telecommunication Union's *ICT Indicators* database, previously unpublished data, 2013 or latest available data (received on July 2015). Measures the proportion of individuals who used a mobile telephone in the last three months.

Political leadership

- **Year women received right to vote and Years since any women received voting rights:** Source is the United Nations Development Programme's *Human Development Report 2009*. Refers to the year in which the right to vote or stand for election on a universal and equal basis was recognized. Where two years are shown, the first refers to the first partial recognition of the right to vote or stand for election.
- **Number of female heads of state to date:** Source is World Economic Forum calculations as of 30 June 2016.
- **Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections, Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections, and Voluntary political party quotas:** Sources are the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, Stockholm University and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, *Quota Project, Global Database of Quotas for Women* (accessed September 2016), www.quotaproject.org.
- **Seats held in upper house (%):** Percentage of women in the upper house or first chamber of parliament, where applicable. Source is the Inter-Parliamentary Union, *Women in National Parliaments*. Data reflects information provided by National Parliaments by 1 September 2016.

Family

- **Average length of single life (years) (female, male):** Source is the United Nations Statistics Division, *Statistics and Indicators on Women and Men in Families*, 2013 or latest available data (accessed September 2016). 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.
- **Proportion of women and men married by age 25 (%):** Source is the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Marriage Data 2015* (accessed September 2016).
- **Mean age of women at birth of first child (years):** Source is the OECD's *Family Database, The Structure of Families: Fertility Indicators*, 2012 or latest available data (accessed September 2016). 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.

- Average number of children per woman:** Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Observatory, World Health Statistics, Demographic and Socioeconomic Statistics* database, 2013 or latest available (accessed September 2016). 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.

- 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 is the OECD's *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2015 (GID-DB)* (accessed September 2016).

- Potential support ratio (%):** Ratio of people living in the country aged 15 to 64 as a percentage of the population aged 65 and above, as of July 2015. Source is United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision* (accessed September 2016).

- Total dependency ratio (%):** 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 2015. Source is United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision* (accessed September 2016).

- Parity of parental rights in marriage and Parity of parental rights after divorce:** Source is the OECD's *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2015 (GID-DB)* (accessed September 2016). Refers to legal guardianship of a child during marriage and to custody rights over a child after divorce. The numbers are on a 0-to-1 scale, where 0 is the worst possible score and 1 the best possible score. The scale has been inverted to avoid confusion with the data structure elsewhere in the Report.

Care

- Length of parental leave (days) and Provider of parental leave benefits:** Source is the World Bank's *Women, Business and the Law 2016: Getting to Equal* dataset (accessed September 2016).

- Length of maternity / paternity leave (days), Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave and Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits:** Source is the World Bank's *Women, Business and the Law 2016: Getting to Equal* dataset (accessed September 2016).

- Government supports or provides childcare:** Source is the World Bank's *Women, Business and the Law 2016: Getting to Equal* dataset (accessed September 2016).

- Government provides child allowance to parents:** Source is the World Bank's *Women, Business and the Law 2016: Getting to Equal* dataset (accessed September 2016).

Education and skills

- Out-of-school children of primary school age (female, male) (%):** Source is UNESCO's *Institute for Statistics* database (accessed September 2016). Measures the male and female share of the total number of out-of-school children of primary school age.

- Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged over 25):** Source is UNESCO's *Institute for Statistics* database (accessed September 2016). Percentage of the population with at least a primary education (ISCED 1).² Data is cumulative, which means that those with secondary education and above are counted in the figures.

- Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age (female, male) (%):** Source is UNESCO's *Institute for Statistics* database (accessed September 2016). Measures the male and female share of the total number of out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age.

- Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged over 25):** Source is UNESCO's *Institute for Statistics* database (accessed September 2016). Percentage of the population 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.

- Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged over 25):** Source is UNESCO's *Institute for Statistics* database (accessed September 2016). Percentage of the population with a tertiary education (ISCED 5–8).

- Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male):** Source is UNESCO's *Institute for Statistics* database, 2015 or latest available data (accessed September 2016). Measures the percentage of female and male graduates from tertiary (ISCED 8) doctoral or equivalent level programmes, expressed as a percentage of total graduates from the same ISCED-level programmes. A graduate is a person who, during the reference academic year, has successfully completed an education programme.
- Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male):** Source is UNESCO's *Institute for Statistics* database (accessed September 2016). Measures the percentage of female and male graduates in ISCED 5-8 programmes from Science, Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (% of total number of graduates).
- Skill diversity:** Calculated as a Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) of concentration of recent graduates among the nine broad fields of study recognized by UNESCO's International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-97). A perfectly equal distribution of graduates among disciplines would result in a normalized HHI value of 0.111, while a complete concentration of graduates in just one discipline would result in an HHI value of one. For further details see, for example, http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herfindahl_index (accessed May 2016).

Health

- Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (female, male) (% of children under 5):** Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators* database, 2015 or latest available data (accessed September 2016). Measures the prevalence of child malnutrition in the percentage of children under age five whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population aged 0–59 months. Data is based on the WHO's child growth standards released in 2006.
- Cardiovascular disease, age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male):** Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Estimates 2013: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex by Country 2000–2012* database (accessed September 2016). Measures the age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population for cardiovascular diseases, including rheumatic heart disease, hypertensive heart disease, ischaemic heart disease, stroke, cardiomyopathy, myocarditis and endocarditis.

Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male): Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Estimates 2013: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex by Country 2000–2012* database (accessed September 2016). Measures age-standardized death rate per 100,000 population for malignant neoplasms including mouth and oropharynx cancer, oesophagus cancer, stomach cancer, colon and rectum cancer, liver cancer, pancreas cancer, trachea, bronchus and lung cancers, melanoma and skin cancer, breast cancer, cervix uteri cancer, corpus uteri cancer, ovary cancer, prostate cancer, bladder cancer, lymphomas and multiple myeloma, leukaemia and other malignant neoplasms.

- Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male):** Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Estimates 2013: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex by Country 2000–2012* database (accessed September 2016). Measures age-standardized death rate per 100,000 population for diabetes mellitus.
- Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male):** Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Estimates 2013: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex by Country 2000–2012* database (accessed September 2016). Measures age-standardized death rate per 100,000 population for chronic respiratory disease, including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma.

- HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male):** Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Estimates 2013: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex by Country 2000–2012* database (accessed September 2016). Measures age-standardized death rate per 100,000 population for HIV/AIDS.
- Deaths by suicide per 100,000 (female, male):** Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Estimates 2013: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex by Country 2000–2012* database (accessed September 2016). Measures age-standardized death rate per 100,000 population for suicide.

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

Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Observatory, Health-related Millennium Development Goals, Maternal Health, 2013* database (accessed September 2016). 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.

- Existence of legislation on domestic violence:**

Source is the OECD's *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2015* (GID-DB) (accessed September 2016). Refers to whether the legal framework offers women legal protection from domestic violence. The numbers are on a 0-to-1 scale, where 0 is the worst possible score and 1 the best possible score. The scale has been inverted to avoid confusion with the data structure elsewhere in the *Report*.

- 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 is the OECD's *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2015* (GID-DB) (accessed September 2016).

- Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health:** Source is the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Abortion Policies 2013* database (accessed September 2016).

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

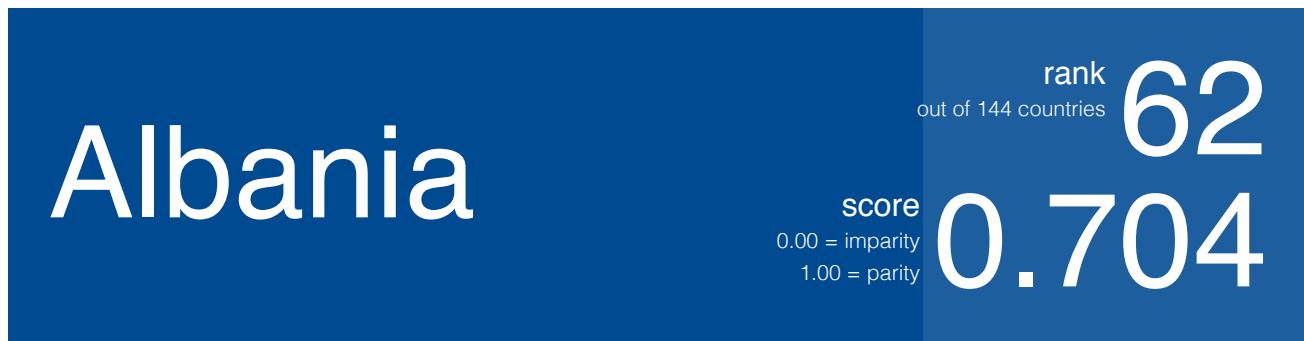
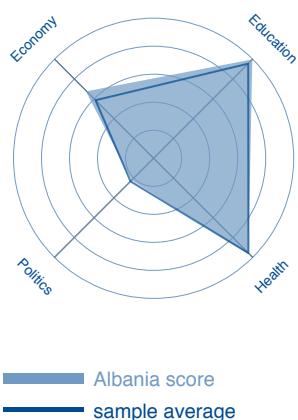
Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Observatory, Health-related Millennium Development Goals, Maternal Health, 2015* or latest available data (accessed September 2016). Measures the percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel in a given period of time.

- Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits (%):**

Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Observatory, Health-related Millennium Development Goals, Maternal Health, 2015* or latest available data (accessed September 2016). 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 once during pregnancy.

Notes

- 1 International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/
- 2 International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Documents/isced-2011-en.pdf

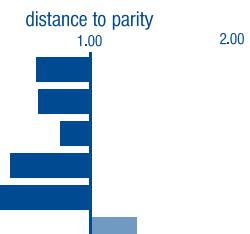
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	11.46
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	10,397
Total population (thousands)	2,896.68
Population growth rate (%)	0.26
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human capital optimization (%)	68.23

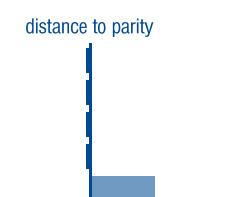
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	62	0.704	61	0.661
Educational attainment	73	0.668	38	0.661
Health and survival	88	0.986	58	0.989
Political empowerment	141	0.947	110	0.955
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	73	0.668	0.586			0.67
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	98	0.678	0.665	47	70	0.68
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	3	0.825	0.622	—	—	0.83
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	101	0.509	0.502	7,515	14,759	0.51
Professional and technical workers	93	0.290	0.358	22	78	0.29
	1	1.000	0.862	56	44	1.29

**Educational attainment**

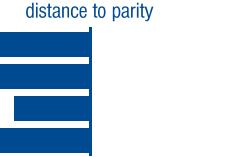
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	88	0.986	0.955			0.99
Enrolment in primary education	77	0.984	0.897	97	98	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	98	0.986	0.980	95	96	0.99
Enrolment in tertiary education	105	0.983	0.970	85	86	0.98
	1	1.000	0.930	74	52	1.41

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	141	0.947	0.957			0.95
Healthy life expectancy	139	0.909	0.918	—	—	0.91

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	53	0.214	0.233			0.21
Women in ministerial positions	69	0.261	0.269	21	79	0.26
Years with female head of state (last 50)	16	0.538	0.238	35	65	0.54



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG ALB

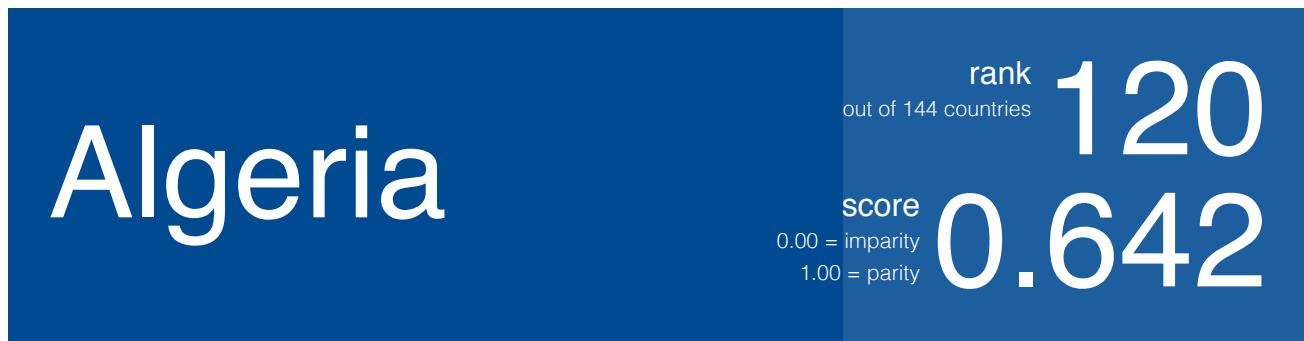
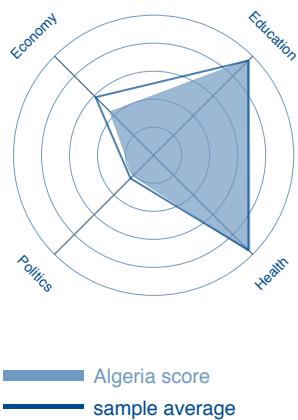
0.704 / 62

ALB

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes	Average length of single life (years)	25	29	0.86
Youth not in employment or education	32	29	1.09	Proportion married by age 25	37	10	3.83
Unemployed adults	12	15	0.78	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			27
Discouraged job seekers	56	44	1.30	Average number of children per woman			2
Workers in informal employment	33	49	0.67	Women with unmet demand for family planning			13
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	72	74	0.98	Potential support ratio			6
Workers employed part-time	27	18	1.52	Total dependency ratio			45
Contributing family workers	40	22	1.79	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Own-account workers	17	34	0.48	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.82	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	365	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	65	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			12.50	Provider of parental leave benefits	gov	/	—
Firms whose top management includes women			11.70	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			—
R&D personnel	49	51	0.96	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
				Government provides child allowance to parents			yes
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	34	43	0.79	Out-of-school children of primary school age	5	3	1.37
Women's access to financial services			*1.00	Primary education attainment in adults	94	97	0.97
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	19	18	1.10
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Secondary education attainment in adults	44	46	0.96
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50	Tertiary education attainment in adults	12	13	0.92
				PhD graduates	0	0	1.59
				STEM graduates	13	23	0.57
				Skill diversity	0.239	0.218	*1.10
Access to technology	female	male	value				
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—				
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—				
Political leadership	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1920	Malnutrition of children under age 5	7	12	0.64
Years since any women received voting rights			96	Cardiovascular disease	418	447	#0.93
Number of female heads of state to date			—	Cancer	105	143	#0.74
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			30	Diabetes	7	6	#1.16
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			30	Chronic respiratory disease	28	42	#0.66
Voluntary political party quotas			no	HIV/AIDS	0	0	#1.00
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Suicide	5	7	#0.79
				Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*29 [16-46]
				Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			31
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.3
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			66.8

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	166.84
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	13,823
Total population (thousands)	39,666.52
Population growth rate (%)	1.62
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human capital optimization (%)	53.22

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	120	0.642	97	0.602
Educational attainment	104	0.962	84	0.944
Health and survival	127	0.966	78	0.971
Political empowerment	56	0.205	98	0.049
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	134	0.435	0.586			0.44
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	141	0.241	0.665	18	75	0.24
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	22	0.756	0.622	—	—	0.76
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	140	0.181	0.502	4,338	23,926	0.18
Professional and technical workers	116	0.110	0.358	10	90	0.11
	91	0.792	0.862	44	56	0.79

Educational attainment

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	104	0.962	0.955			0.96
Enrolment in primary education	118	0.848	0.897	73	86	0.85
Enrolment in secondary education	108	0.981	0.980	95	97	0.98
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	50	50	1.06
	1	1.000	0.930	42	27	1.53

Health and survival

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	127	0.966	0.957			0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95
	133	1.016	1.043	63	62	1.02

Political empowerment

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	56	0.205	0.233			0.21
Women in ministerial positions	34	0.462	0.269	32	68	0.46
Years with female head of state (last 50)	61	0.250	0.238	20	80	0.25
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

DZA AVG

0.642 / 120

DZA

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	35	9	3.93
Unemployed adults	15	5	2.76
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—
Workers employed part-time	29	10	2.93
Contributing family workers	2	2	1.01
Own-account workers	20	24	0.82
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.67
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			15.00
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	33	67	0.50

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	40	61	0.66
Women's access to financial services			*0.50
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1962
Years since any women received voting rights			54
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			50
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			35
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	5	95	0.05

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	29	33	0.88
Proportion married by age 25	22	2	11.18
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			31
Average number of children per woman			3
Women with unmet demand for family planning			10
Potential support ratio			11
Total dependency ratio			53
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	98	/	3
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	100
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/ empl	
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

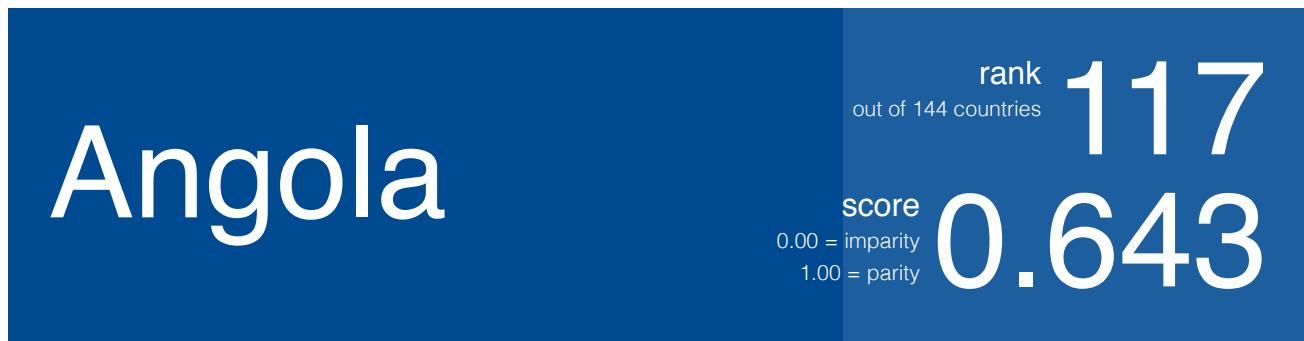
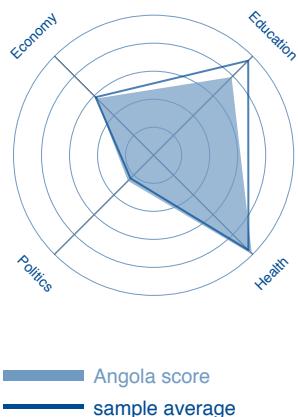
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	4	2	2.00
Primary education attainment in adults	55	73	0.75
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	—	—	—
Secondary education attainment in adults	23	28	0.81
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	24	34	0.69
Skill diversity	0.276	0.247	*x1.12

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	4	4	0.86
Cardiovascular disease	360	435	*#0.83
Cancer	78	84	*#0.93
Diabetes	59	76	*#0.77
Chronic respiratory disease	23	35	*#0.66
HIV/AIDS	4	2	#2.15
Suicide	2	2	*#0.65
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*†140 [82-244]
Existence of 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			96.6
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			67.3

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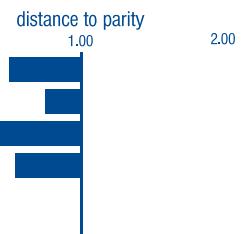
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	102.64
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	6,937
Total population (thousands)	25,021.97
Population growth rate (%)	3.12
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human capital optimization (%)	—

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	117	0.643	96	0.604
Educational attainment	120	0.565	69	0.587
Health and survival	138	0.778	107	0.779
Political empowerment	1	0.980	1	0.980
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	120	0.565	0.586			0.57
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	77	0.782	0.665	61	78	0.78
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	135	0.404	0.622	—	—	0.40
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	74	0.594	0.502	5,188	8,736	0.59
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.358	—	—	—
	—	—	0.862	—	—	—

**Educational attainment**

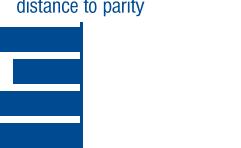
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	138	0.778	0.955			0.78
Enrolment in primary education	128	0.741	0.897	61	82	0.74
Enrolment in secondary education	131	0.769	0.980	73	95	0.77
Enrolment in tertiary education	132	0.812	0.970	11	14	0.81
	109	0.801	0.930	9	11	0.80

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.980	0.957			0.98
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95
	1	1.060	1.043	46	43	1.07

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	40	0.251	0.233			0.25
Women in ministerial positions	21	0.583	0.269	37	63	0.58
Years with female head of state (last 50)	50	0.286	0.238	22	78	0.29
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00



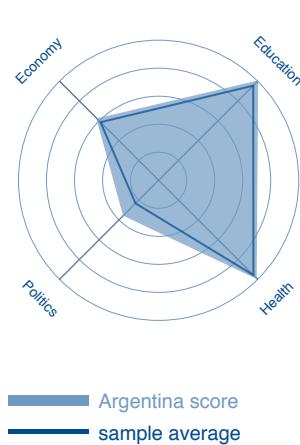


0.643 / 117 AGO

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	20	24	0.85
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	68	40	1.72
Unemployed adults	—	—	—	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			27
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			6
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			27
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			22
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			100
Contributing family workers	—	—	—	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Own-account workers	—	—	—	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*—	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	90	/	0
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			56.60	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			13.50	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	—
R&D personnel	28	72	0.39	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
				Government provides child allowance to parents			yes
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	22	36	0.62	Out-of-school children of primary school age	27	5	5.32
Women's access to financial services			*0.50	Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	84	77	1.09
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	7	14	0.48
				Skill diversity	0.350	0.237	*1.48
Access to technology	female	male	value				
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—				
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—				
Political leadership	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1975	Malnutrition of children under age 5	8	8	0.99
Years since any women received voting rights			41	Cardiovascular disease	370	376	#0.98
Number of female heads of state to date			—	Cancer	86	98	#0.88
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Diabetes	44	40	#1.12
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Chronic respiratory disease	59	95	#0.62
Voluntary political party quotas			no	HIV/AIDS	103	83	#1.24
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Suicide	7	21	#0.35
				Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*477 [221-988]
				Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			78
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			46.7
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

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GDP (US\$ billions)	—
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	—
Total population (thousands)	43,416.76
Population growth rate (%)	0.95
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.04
Human capital optimization (%)	70.70

Global Gender Gap Index		2016		2006
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	101	0.616	82	0.551
Educational attainment	54	0.995	29	0.997
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	22	0.350	23	0.204
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

Economic participation and opportunity

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	101	0.616	0.586			0.62
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	94	0.688	0.665	56	82	0.69
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	126	0.511	0.622	—	—	0.51
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.502	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	73	0.422	0.358	30	70	0.42
	1	1.000	0.862	56	44	1.27

Educational attainment

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	54	0.995	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	98	98	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	90	0.990	0.980	99	100	0.99
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	91	85	1.07
	1	1.000	0.930	99	62	1.61

distance to parity

Health and survival

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.060	1.043	69	64	1.08

distance to parity

Political empowerment

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	22	0.350	0.233			0.35
Women in ministerial positions	26	0.558	0.269	36	64	0.56
Years with female head of state (last 50)	50	0.286	0.238	22	78	0.29
	14	0.242	0.204	10	40	0.24

distance to parity

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.735 / 33

ARG

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	24	14	1.79
Unemployed adults	6	4	1.45
Discouraged job seekers	43	57	0.77
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	67	78	0.86
Workers employed part-time	41	17	2.50
Contributing family workers	1	1	2.50
Own-account workers	16	23	0.71
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.51
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			38.00
Firms whose top management includes women			9.20
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	51	49	1.03
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1947
Years since any women received voting rights			69
Number of female heads of state to date			2
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			30
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			30
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	39	61	0.64

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	25	27	0.93
Proportion married by age 25	40	27	1.45
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			28
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			6
Potential support ratio			6
Total dependency ratio			57
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	90	/ 2	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/ empl	
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

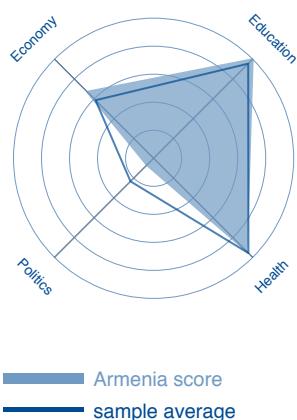
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	1	0	8.00
Primary education attainment in adults	89	91	0.99
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	6	17	0.37
Secondary education attainment in adults	44	40	1.09
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	9	23	0.41
Skill diversity	0.215	0.219	*0.98

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	1	1	1.27
Cardiovascular disease	148	248	*0.60
Cancer	109	167	*0.66
Diabetes	14	22	*0.66
Chronic respiratory disease	25	51	*0.48
HIV/AIDS	4	14	*0.27
Suicide	4	17	*0.24
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*52 [44-63]
Existence of 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			99.7
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			89.8

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

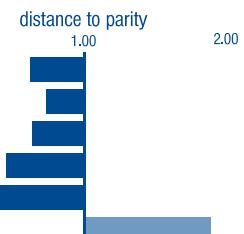
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	10.56
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	7,899
Total population (thousands)	3,017.71
Population growth rate (%)	0.14
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.16
Human capital optimization (%)	75.39

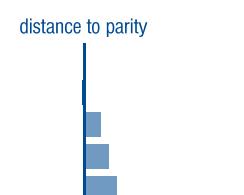
	2016		2007	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	69	0.671	24	0.721
Educational attainment	27	1.000	24	0.999
Health and survival	143	0.939	128	0.923
Political empowerment	125	0.068	125	0.017
rank out of			144	128

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	69	0.671	0.586			0.67
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	83	0.769	0.665	59	76	0.77
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	50	0.681	0.622	—	—	0.68
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	96	0.526	0.502	5,689	10,823	0.53
Professional and technical workers	62	0.463	0.358	32	68	0.46
	1	1.000	0.862	64	36	1.79

**Educational attainment**

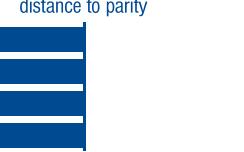
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	27	1.000	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	52	0.999	0.897	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	89	80	1.11
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	91	79	1.15
	1	1.000	0.930	48	40	1.21

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	143	0.939	0.957			0.94
Healthy life expectancy	143	0.885	0.918	—	—	0.89
	1	1.060	1.043	66	59	1.12

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	125	0.068	0.233			0.07
Women in ministerial positions	117	0.120	0.269	11	89	0.12
Years with female head of state (last 50)	103	0.125	0.238	11	89	0.13
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

ARM AVG

0.669 / 102

ARM

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	43	39	1.09
Unemployed adults	15	12	1.30
Discouraged job seekers	71	29	2.49
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	70	87	0.81
Workers employed part-time	41	23	1.82
Contributing family workers	11	4	2.38
Own-account workers	32	37	0.87
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.67
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			25.30
Firms whose top management includes women			19.10
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	14	21	0.69
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	53	57	0.94
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1918
Years since any women received voting rights			98
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			20
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	25	28	0.87
Proportion married by age 25	41	14	3.06
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			27
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			14
Potential support ratio			7
Total dependency ratio			41
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			0
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	140	/	0
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits	gov	/	—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			yes
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

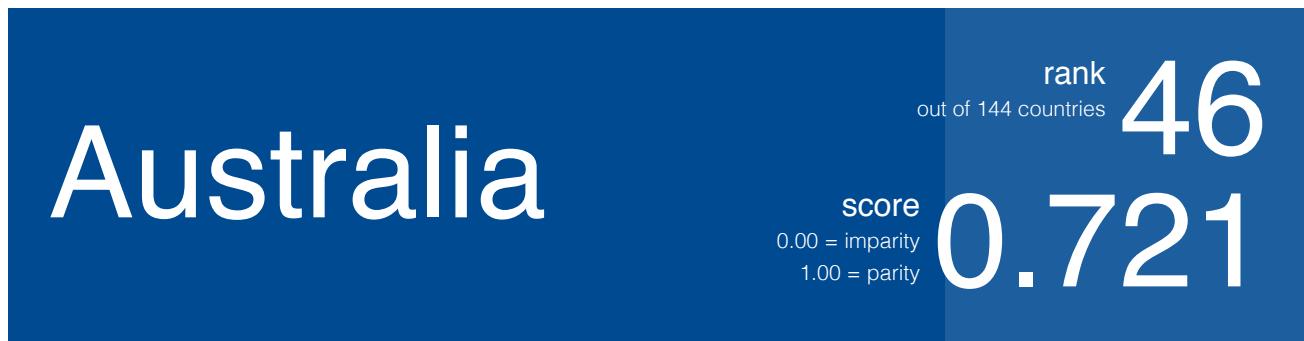
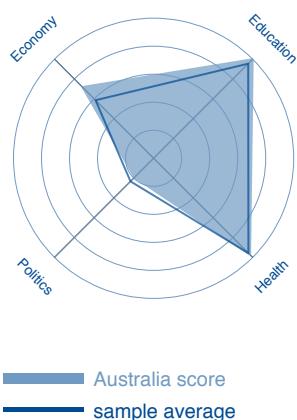
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	2	11	0.17
Primary education attainment in adults	99	100	1.00
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	16	30	0.53
Secondary education attainment in adults	90	90	1.00
Tertiary education attainment in adults	24	25	0.97
PhD graduates	0	0	0.49
STEM graduates	10	19	0.53
Skill diversity	0.234	0.167	*1.40

Health

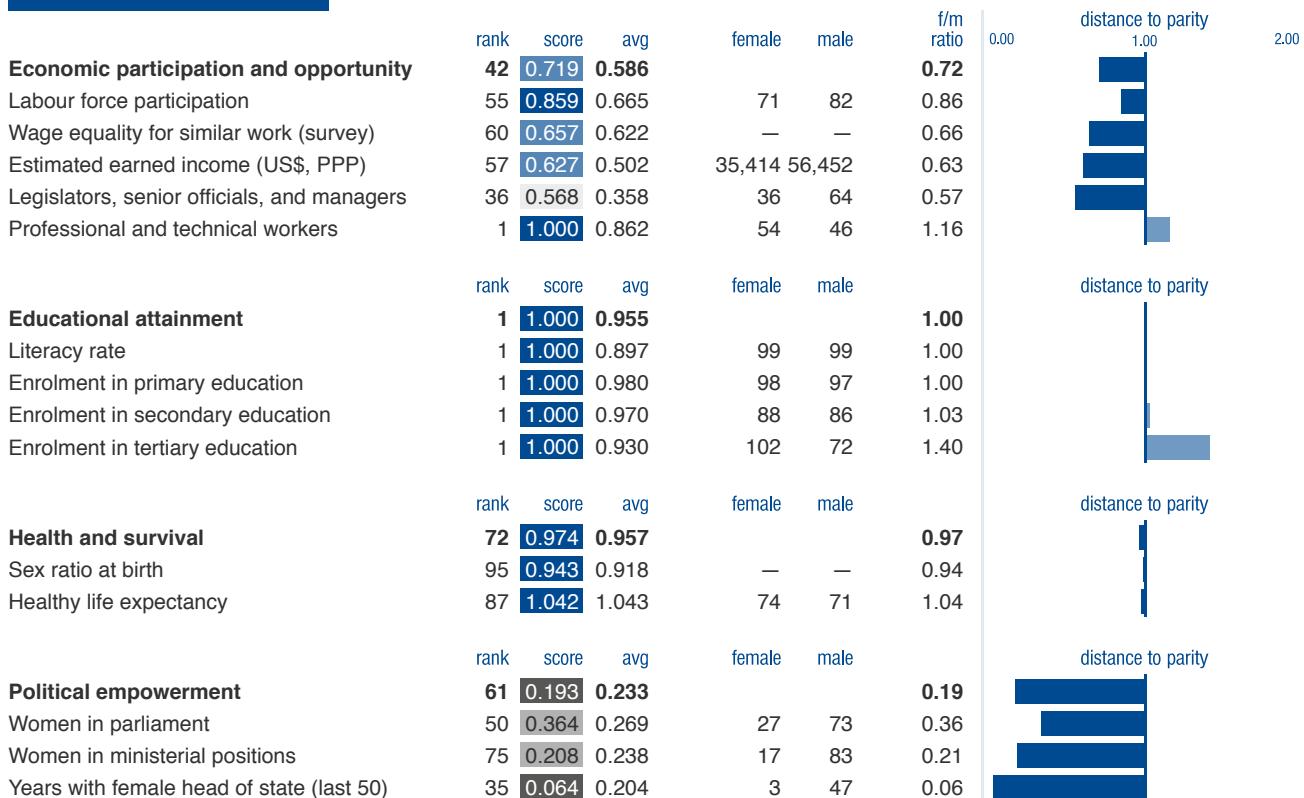
	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	3	5	0.67
Cardiovascular disease	368	607	#0.61
Cancer	175	277	#0.63
Diabetes	32	36	#0.89
Chronic respiratory disease	27	65	#0.41
HIV/AIDS	1	12	#0.12
Suicide	1	5	#0.18
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†25 [21-31]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			no
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			10
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.5
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			92.8

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	1,339.54
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	43,655
Total population (thousands)	23,968.97
Population growth rate (%)	1.32
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human capital optimization (%)	80.08

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	46	0.721	15	0.716
Educational attainment	42	0.719	12	0.726
Health and survival	1	1.000	1	1.000
Political empowerment	72	0.974	57	0.976
rank out of	61	0.193	32	0.163
	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG AUS

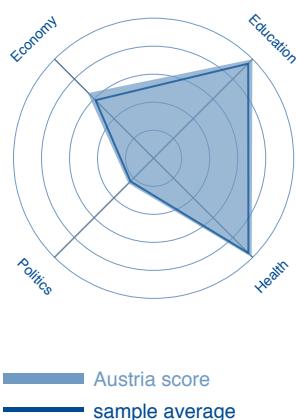
0.721 / 46

AUS

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes	Average length of single life (years)	30	31	0.95
Youth not in employment or education	4	5	0.78	Proportion married by age 25	10	4	2.19
Unemployed adults	5	4	1.08	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			31
Discouraged job seekers	49	51	0.95	Average number of children per woman			2
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	78	88	0.89	Potential support ratio			4
Workers employed part-time	47	24	1.98	Total dependency ratio			51
Contributing family workers	0	0	1.29	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Own-account workers	6	9	0.66	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00
Work, minutes per day	483	476	1.02				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	64	36	1.79				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			126
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.74	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	— /	—	
Boards of publicly traded companies	19	81	0.24	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	— /	—	
Firms whose ownership includes women			—	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Firms whose top management includes women			—	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	— /	—	
R&D personnel	—	—	—	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
				Government provides child allowance to parents			yes
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	99	99	1.00	Out-of-school children of primary school age	2	3	0.87
Women's access to financial services			*1.00	Primary education attainment in adults	100	100	1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	7	11	0.67
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00	Secondary education attainment in adults	70	73	0.96
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00	Tertiary education attainment in adults	27	23	1.17
				PhD graduates	1	1	0.61
				STEM graduates	8	26	0.31
				Skill diversity	0.272	0.270	*1.01
Access to technology	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Cardiovascular disease	76	111	#0.68
				Cancer	91	136	#0.67
Political leadership	female	male	value	Diabetes	8	12	#0.66
Year women received right to vote			1902, 1962	Chronic respiratory disease	18	28	#0.65
Years since any women received voting rights			114	HIV/AIDS	0	1	#0.00
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Suicide	5	16	#0.32
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*6 [5-7]
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			25
Seats held in upper house	41	59	0.71	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.3
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			85

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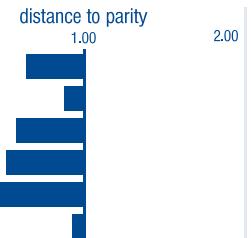
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	374.06
GDP per capita (constant '11 int'l. \$, PPP)	43,893
Total population (thousands)	8,544.59
Population growth rate (%)	0.26
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.04
Human capital optimization (%)	81.52

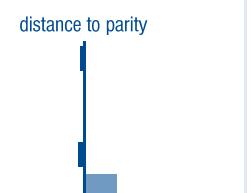
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	52	0.716	27	0.699
Educational attainment	86	0.987	68	0.980
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	41	0.246	14	0.282
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	84	0.650	0.586			0.65
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	39	0.887	0.665	71	80	0.89
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	100	0.584	0.622	—	—	0.58
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	95	0.526	0.502	33,063	62,831	0.53
Professional and technical workers	72	0.422	0.358	30	70	0.42
	75	0.935	0.862	48	52	0.94

**Educational attainment**

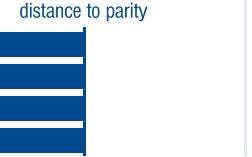
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	86	0.987	0.955			0.99
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.980	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	112	0.970	0.970	48	52	0.97
	1	1.000	0.930	88	73	1.20

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.980	0.957			0.98
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95
	1	1.060	1.043	73	68	1.07

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	41	0.246	0.233			0.25
Women in ministerial positions	41	0.441	0.269	31	69	0.44
Years with female head of state (last 50)	24	0.444	0.238	31	69	0.44
	64	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG AUT

0.716 / 52

AUT

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	7	7	1.03
Unemployed adults	5	5	0.86
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	78	76	1.03
Workers employed part-time	49	23	2.15
Contributing family workers	2	2	1.15
Own-account workers	6	7	0.83
Work, minutes per day	518	500	1.04
Proportion of unpaid work per day	52	27	1.92

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.66
Boards of publicly traded companies	18	82	0.22
Firms whose ownership includes women			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	24	76	0.31

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	97	96	1.01
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	80	88	0.90
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1918
Years since any women received voting rights			98
Number of female heads of state to date			1
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	30	70	0.42

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	27	30	0.91
Proportion married by age 25	26	13	1.98
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			31
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Potential support ratio			4
Total dependency ratio			49
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			0
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	112	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

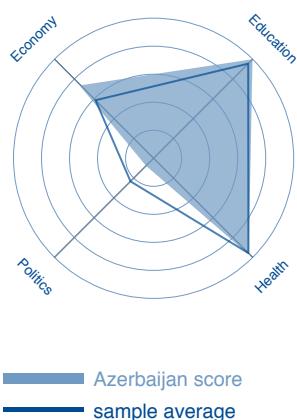
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	—	—	—
Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	—	—	—
Secondary education attainment in adults	72	85	0.84
Tertiary education attainment in adults	11	13	0.85
PhD graduates	1	1	0.58
STEM graduates	13	47	0.26
Skill diversity	0.184	0.239	*0.77

Health

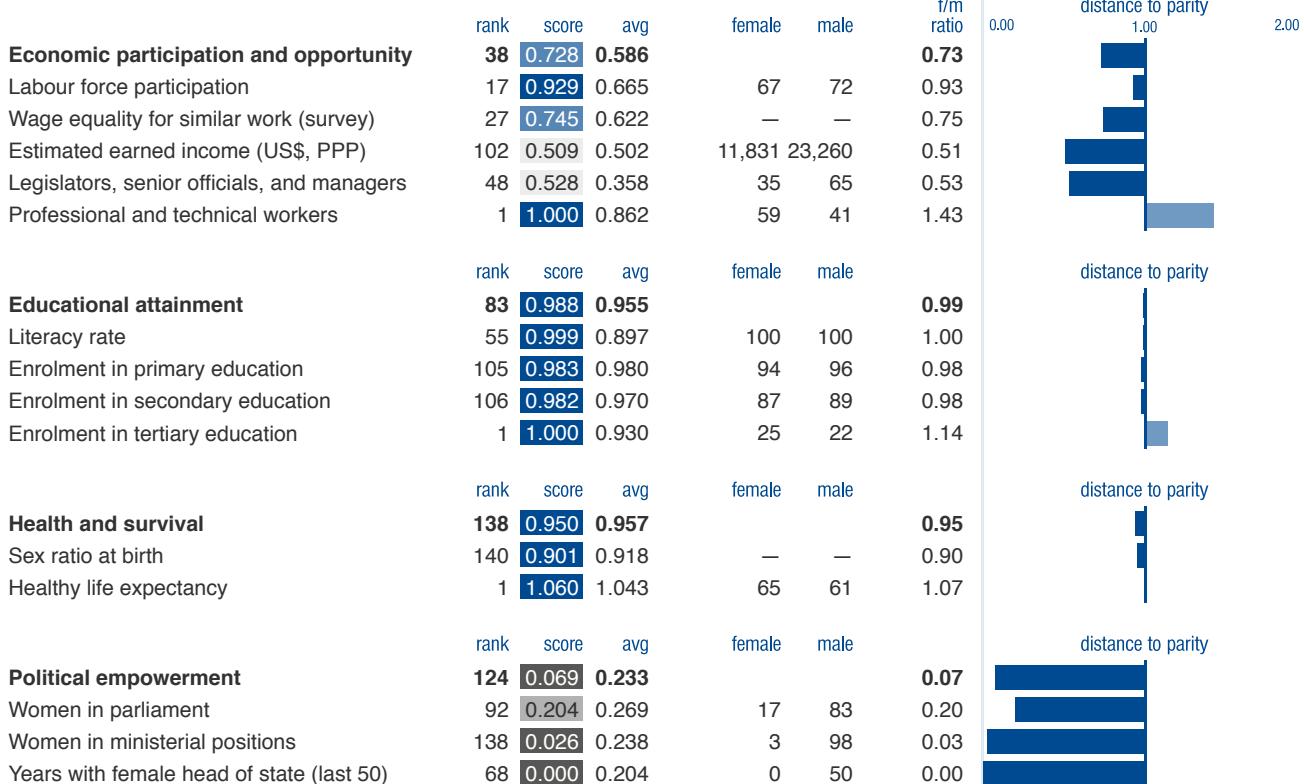
	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	119	178	#0.67
Cancer	100	152	#0.66
Diabetes	11	17	#0.65
Chronic respiratory disease	11	22	#0.48
HIV/AIDS	0	1	#0.33
Suicide	5	18	#0.30
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*4 [3-5]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			13
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.5
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	53.05
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	16,695
Total population (thousands)	9,753.97
Population growth rate (%)	0.97
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human capital optimization (%)	70.72

	2016		2007	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	38	0.684	59	0.678
Educational attainment	83	0.988	82	0.971
Health and survival	138	0.950	127	0.926
Political empowerment	124	0.069	85	0.083
rank out of		144		128

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG AZE

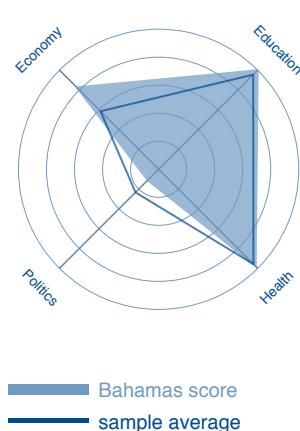
0.684 / 86

AZE

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes	Average length of single life (years)	24	28	0.86
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	46	15	2.98
Unemployed adults	5	3	1.48	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			25
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			2
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			15
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			13
Workers employed part-time	7	3	2.10	Total dependency ratio			38
Contributing family workers	33	26	1.28	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Own-account workers	31	21	1.45	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			1,039
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.71	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	126	/	0
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			4.50	Provider of parental leave benefits	gov		gov
Firms whose top management includes women			2.40	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	—
R&D personnel	—	—	—	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
				Government provides child allowance to parents			yes
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	26	33	0.79	Out-of-school children of primary school age	6	4	1.42
Women's access to financial services			*0.50	Primary education attainment in adults	98	99	0.99
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	4	1	3.15
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00	Secondary education attainment in adults	85	92	0.93
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00	Tertiary education attainment in adults	13	19	0.66
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	13	32	0.40
				Skill diversity	0.248	0.255	*0.97
Access to technology	female	male	value				
Individuals using the internet	—	—		Health	female	male	value
Individuals using a mobile phone	76	91	0.83	Malnutrition of children under age 5	2	4	0.50
				Cardiovascular disease	378	524	#0.72
Political leadership	female	male	value	Cancer	89	145	#0.61
Year women received right to vote			1918	Diabetes	15	14	#1.07
Years since any women received voting rights			98	Chronic respiratory disease	17	30	#0.55
Number of female heads of state to date			—	HIV/AIDS	1	12	#0.09
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Suicide	1	2	#0.42
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*25 [17-35]
Voluntary political party quotas			—	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			14
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			97.2
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			66.1

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability



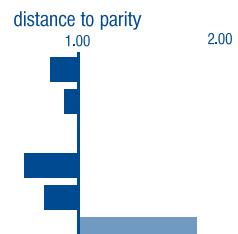
GDP (US\$ billions)	8.88
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	22,394
Total population (thousands)	388.02
Population growth rate (%)	1.08
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.04
Human capital optimization (%)	—

	2016		2009	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	37	0.729	28	0.718
Educational attainment	3	0.827	2	0.826
Health and survival	1	1.000	1	1.000
Political empowerment	99	0.110	109	0.066
rank out of	144		134	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

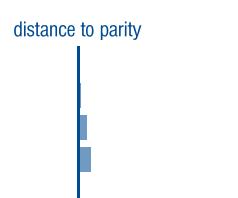
Economic participation and opportunity

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	3	0.827	0.586			0.83
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	24	0.913	0.665	77	84	0.91
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	—	—	0.622	—	—	—
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	40	0.673	0.502	18,985	28,190	0.67
Professional and technical workers	7	0.799	0.358	44	56	0.80
	1	1.000	0.862	63	37	1.74



Educational attainment

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.000	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	97	95	1.02
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	99	93	1.06
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	86	80	1.08
	—	—	0.930	—	—	—



Health and survival

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.060	1.043	67	62	1.08
	—	—	—	—	—	—



Political empowerment

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	99	0.110	0.233			0.11
Women in ministerial positions	108	0.152	0.269	13	87	0.15
Years with female head of state (last 50)	61	0.250	0.238	20	80	0.25
	61	0.002	0.204	0	50	0.00



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



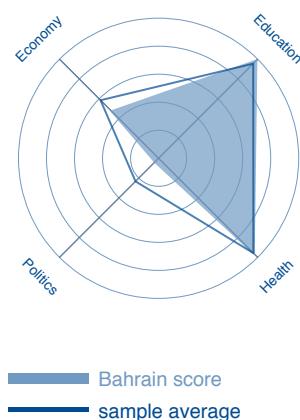
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BHS

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

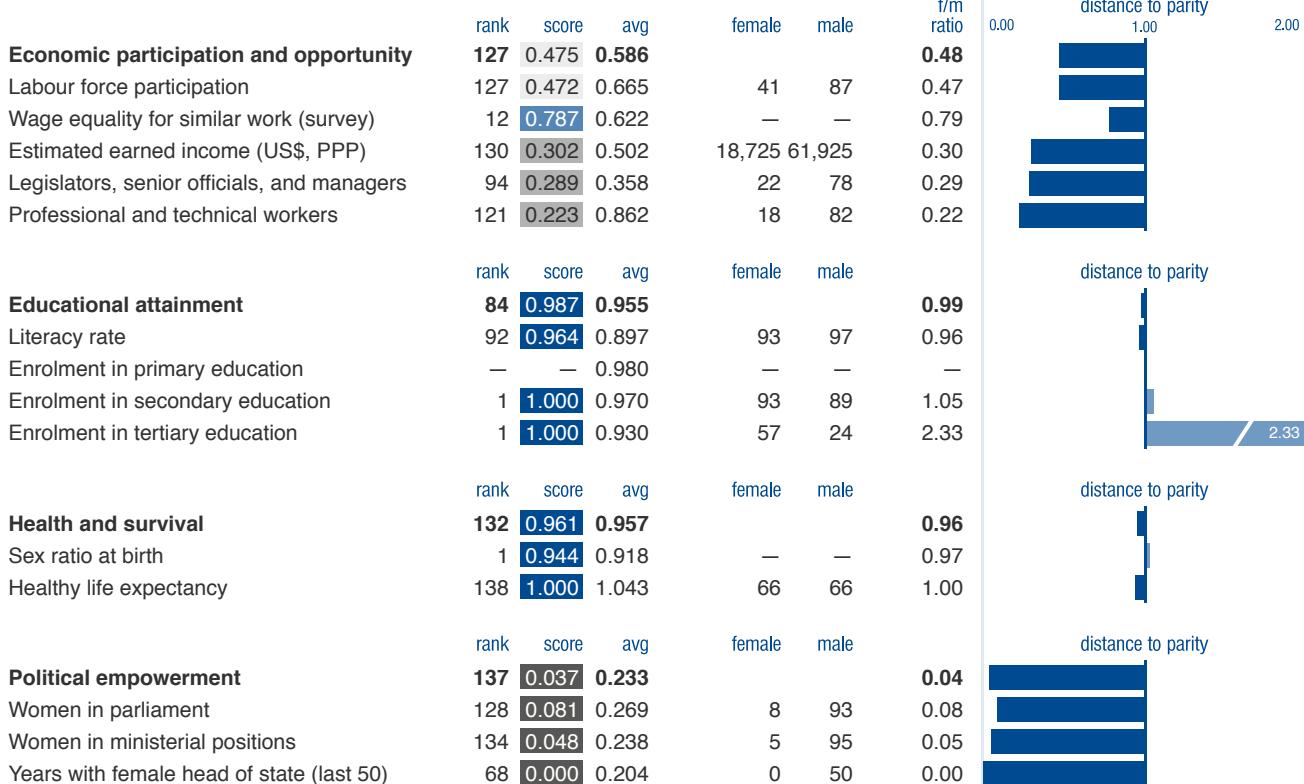
	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes	Average length of single life (years)	28	31	0.91
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	18	9	2.04
Unemployed adults	11	11	1.01	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			29
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			2
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			9
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			41
Contributing family workers	0	0	0.93	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*—
Own-account workers	18	13	1.43	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*—
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*—	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	91	/	0
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			58.30	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			33.20	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl,	/	—
R&D personnel	—	—	—	gov			
Access to assets	female	male	value	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	—	—	—	Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Women's access to financial services			*—				
Inheritance rights for daughters			*—				
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*—				
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*—				
Access to technology	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Out-of-school children of primary school age	1	6	0.16
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Primary education attainment in adults	95	95	1.01
Political leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	6	10	0.65
Year women received right to vote			1961, 1964	Secondary education attainment in adults	82	81	1.02
Years since any women received voting rights			55	Tertiary education attainment in adults	17	13	1.38
Number of female heads of state to date			—	PhD graduates	0	1	0.73
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	STEM graduates	—	—	—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Skill diversity	—	—	*—
Voluntary political party quotas			—				
Seats held in upper house	25	75	0.33				
Health	female	male	value				
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—				
Cardiovascular disease	170	293	#0.58				
Cancer	88	132	#0.67				
Diabetes	39	45	#0.86				
Chronic respiratory disease	4	12	#0.36				
HIV/AIDS	66	80	#0.84				
Suicide	1	4	#0.36				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†80 [53-124]				
Existence of 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				
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			85				

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	32.22
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	44,182
Total population (thousands)	1,377.24
Population growth rate (%)	1.52
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.61
Human capital optimization (%)	72.69

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	131	0.615	102	0.589
Educational attainment	84	0.987	54	0.989
Health and survival	132	0.961	104	0.962
Political empowerment	137	0.037	110	0.024
rank out of			144	115

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



0.615 / 131

BHR

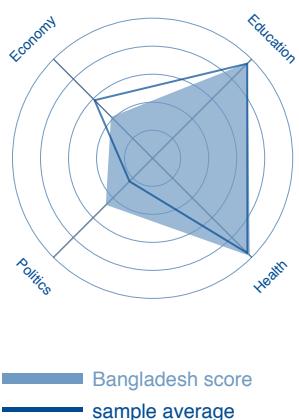
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	26	30	0.88
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	35	14	2.59
Unemployed adults	3	0	10.46	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			31
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			2
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			32
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			31
Contributing family workers	0	0	1.84	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.00
Own-account workers	0	1	0.52	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.75	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	60	/	1
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	100
Firms whose ownership includes women			—	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/ empl	—
R&D personnel	42	58	0.73	Government supports or provides childcare			no
				Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	67	90	0.74	Out-of-school children of primary school age	0	1	0.28
Women's access to financial services			*0.50	Primary education attainment in adults	64	70	0.91
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.00	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	16	31	0.52
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00	Secondary education attainment in adults	45	41	1.11
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00	Tertiary education attainment in adults	11	9	1.23
				PhD graduates	0	0	0.59
				STEM graduates	14	28	0.48
				Skill diversity	0.391	0.378	*1.03
Access to technology	female	male	value				
Individuals using the internet	98	95	1.04				
Individuals using a mobile phone	96	98	0.97				
Political leadership	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1973, 2002	Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Years since any women received voting rights			43	Cardiovascular disease	176	196	#0.90
Number of female heads of state to date			—	Cancer	65	80	#0.81
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Diabetes	84	97	#0.87
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Chronic respiratory disease	37	49	#0.74
Voluntary political party quotas			—	HIV/AIDS	1	1	#1.00
Seats held in upper house	28	73	0.38	Suicide	3	12	#0.25
				Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*15 [12-19]
				Existence of 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			99.8
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			100

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability



SCORE AT A GLANCE



KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	195.08
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	3,137
Total population (thousands)	160,995.64
Population growth rate (%)	1.14
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human capital optimization (%)	57.84

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	72	0.698	91	0.627
Educational attainment	135	0.410	107	0.423
Health and survival	114	0.950	95	0.868
Political empowerment	93	0.971	113	0.950
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	
Economic participation and opportunity							
Labour force participation	135	0.410	0.586			0.41	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	124	0.541	0.665	45	83	0.54	
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	122	0.535	0.622	—	—	0.54	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	124	0.404	0.502	1,789	4,431	0.40	
Professional and technical workers	121	0.057	0.358	5	95	0.06	
	115	0.322	0.862	24	76	0.32	
Educational attainment							
Literacy rate	114	0.950	0.955			0.95	
Enrolment in primary education	110	0.902	0.897	58	65	0.90	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	92	88	1.03	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	55	50	1.09	
	113	0.738	0.930	11	15	0.74	
Health and survival							
Sex ratio at birth	93	0.971	0.957			0.97	
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.96	
	103	1.033	1.043	62	60	1.03	
Political empowerment							
Women in parliament	7	0.462	0.233			0.46	
Women in ministerial positions	74	0.250	0.269	20	80	0.25	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	124	0.071	0.238	7	93	0.07	
	1	0.827	0.204	23	27	0.83	

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG BGD

0.698 / 72

BGD

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	6	2	3.90
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—
Contributing family workers	11	3	4.08
Own-account workers	27	58	0.46
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.56
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			12.70
Firms whose top management includes women			4.80
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	25	33	0.77
Women's access to financial services			*0.50
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	5	8	0.62
Individuals using a mobile phone	74	83	0.90

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1935, 1972
Years since any women received voting rights			81
Number of female heads of state to date			2
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	19	26	0.73
Proportion married by age 25	87	30	2.91
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			25
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			14
Potential support ratio			13
Total dependency ratio			52
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	112	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits	empl	/	—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			no
Government supports or provides childcare			no
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

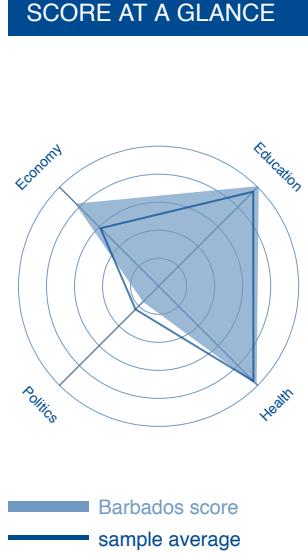
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	3	7	0.47
Primary education attainment in adults	42	53	0.79
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	61	61	0.99
Secondary education attainment in adults	13	21	0.64
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	14	17	0.80
Skill diversity	0.348	0.304	*1.14

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	18	18	0.99
Cardiovascular disease	153	179	*0.85
Cancer	80	95	*0.84
Diabetes	29	31	*0.93
Chronic respiratory disease	93	120	*0.78
HIV/AIDS	0	0	*0.67
Suicide	9	7	*1.28
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*176 [125-280]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			53
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Births attended by skilled health personnel			41.7
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			31.2

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) ^x Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) [#] Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population [†] Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability



GDP (US\$ billions)	4.45
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	15,426
Total population (thousands)	284.22
Population growth rate (%)	0.24
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.09
Human capital optimization (%)	69.78

Global Gender Gap Index		2016		2008
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	4	0.825	9	0.771
Educational attainment	1	1.000	44	0.996
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	78	0.150	62	0.129
rank out of		144		130

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
Economic participation and opportunity	4	0.825	0.586			0.83	
Labour force participation	21	0.924	0.665	75	81	0.92	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	38	0.711	0.622	—	—	0.71	
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	36	0.683	0.502	13,135	19,235	0.68	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	1	1.000	0.358	50	50	1.00	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.000	0.862	57	43	1.31	
	rank	score	avg	female	male	1.00	2.00
Educational attainment	1	1.000	0.955			1.00	
Literacy rate	1	1.000	0.897	99	99	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.980	92	90	1.02	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.970	92	86	1.06	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.930	91	40	2.25	
	rank	score	avg	female	male	1.00	2.25
Health and survival	1	0.980	0.957			0.98	
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.99	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.060	1.043	68	64	1.06	
	rank	score	avg	female	male	1.00	1.06
Political empowerment	78	0.150	0.233			0.15	
Women in parliament	93	0.200	0.269	17	83	0.20	
Women in ministerial positions	99	0.133	0.238	12	88	0.13	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	24	0.125	0.204	6	44	0.13	
	rank	score	avg	female	male	1.00	0.13

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



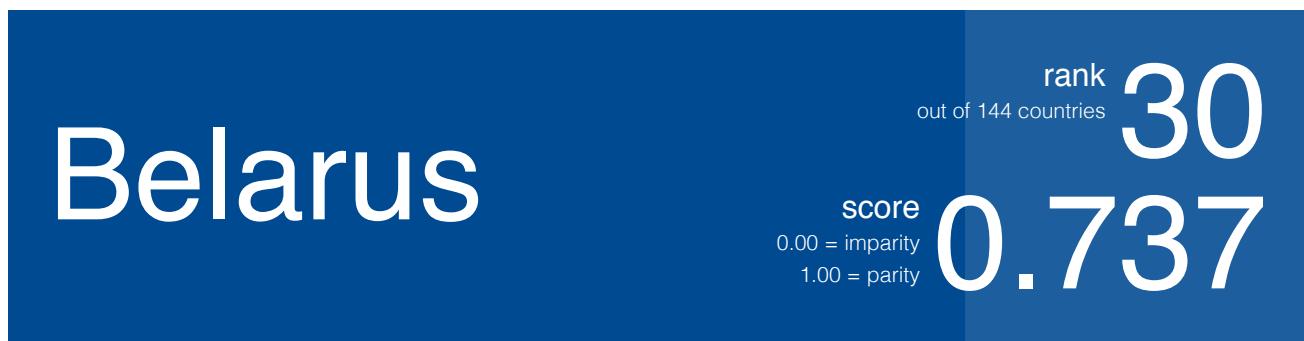
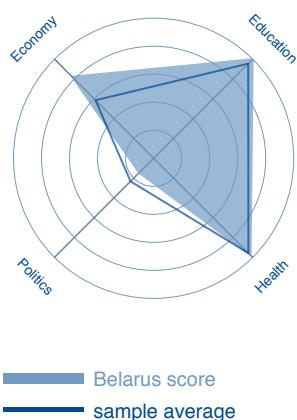
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BRB

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	32	34	0.93
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	9	10	0.96	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			29
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			2
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			5
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			50
Contributing family workers	0	—	—	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*—
Own-account workers	11	20	0.55	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*—
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.72	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	84	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			43.50	Provider of parental leave benefits	gov	/	—
Firms whose top management includes women			25.40	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			yes
R&D personnel	—	—	—	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Access to assets	female	male	value	Government provides child allowance to parents			
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	—	—	—	Education and skills	female	male	value
Women's access to financial services	—	—	*	Out-of-school children of primary school age	8	9	0.80
Inheritance rights for daughters	—	—	*	Primary education attainment in adults	86	86	1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership	—	—	*	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	2	4	0.42
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership	—	—	*	Secondary education attainment in adults	25	23	1.11
				Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	9	28	0.32
				Skill diversity	0.335	0.283	*1.19
Access to technology	female	male	value				
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Malnutrition of children under age 5	5	8	0.60
				Cardiovascular disease	103	160	#0.64
Political leadership	female	male	value	Cancer	118	179	#0.66
Year women received right to vote			1950	Diabetes	41	43	#0.95
Years since any women received voting rights			66	Chronic respiratory disease	5	14	#0.38
Number of female heads of state to date			1	HIV/AIDS	2	21	#0.08
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Suicide	1	4	#0.15
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*27 [19-37]
Voluntary political party quotas			—	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Seats held in upper house	29	71	0.40	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			—
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.9
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			87.9

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

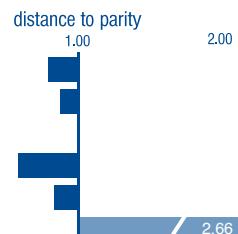
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	54.61
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	16,621
Total population (thousands)	9,495.83
Population growth rate (%)	-0.28
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.15
Human capital optimization (%)	—

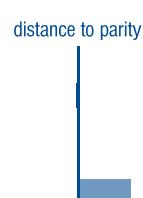
	2016		2007	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index	30	0.737	23	0.711
Economic participation and opportunity	5	0.823	20	0.728
Educational attainment	29	1.000	74	0.983
Health and survival	40	0.979	37	0.979
Political empowerment	80	0.146	39	0.155
rank out of		144		128

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

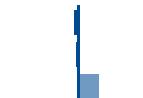
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	5	0.823	0.586			0.82
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	33	0.895	0.665	68	76	0.90
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	—	—	0.622	—	—	—
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	54	0.636	0.502	14,361	22,588	0.64
Professional and technical workers	6	0.861	0.358	46	54	0.86
	1	1.000	0.862	73	27	2.66

**Educational attainment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	29	1.000	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	54	0.999	0.897	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	94	94	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	96	96	1.01
	1	1.000	0.930	102	76	1.33

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	40	0.979	0.957			0.98
Healthy life expectancy	95	0.943	0.918	—	—	0.94
	1	1.060	1.043	68	57	1.19

**Political empowerment**

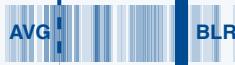
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	80	0.146	0.233			0.15
Women in ministerial positions	47	0.375	0.269	27	73	0.38
Years with female head of state (last 50)	108	0.120	0.238	11	89	0.12
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.737 / 30

BLR

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	14	11	1.31
Unemployed adults	—	—	—
Discouraged job seekers	37	63	0.60
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—
Contributing family workers	0	0	0.97
Own-account workers	2	2	0.68
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership	—	—	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			43.60
Firms whose top management includes women			32.70
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	72	72	1.00
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	
Individuals using a mobile phone	89	91	0.99

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1918
Years since any women received voting rights			98
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			—
Seats held in upper house	36	64	0.56

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	23	25	0.91
Proportion married by age 25	58	37	1.57
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			29
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			27
Potential support ratio			5
Total dependency ratio			43
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			1,095
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	126	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

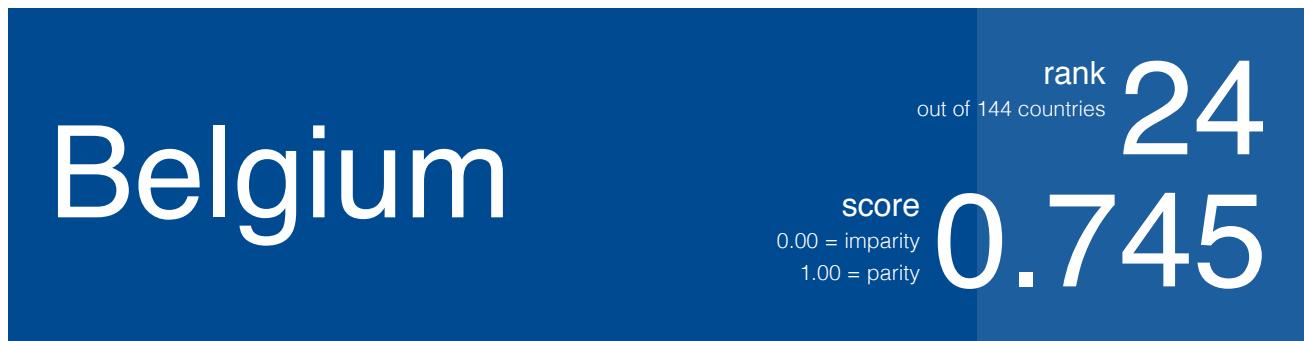
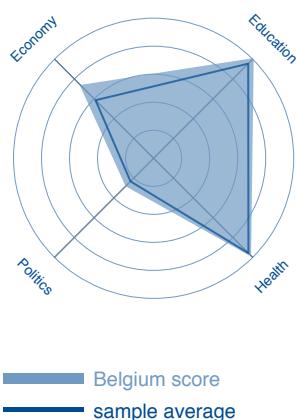
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	6	6	0.97
Primary education attainment in adults	99	100	0.99
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	1	3	0.29
Secondary education attainment in adults	82	88	0.94
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	15	48	0.32
Skill diversity	0.305	0.282	*1.08

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	2	3	0.57
Cardiovascular disease	340	674	#0.50
Cancer	79	182	#0.43
Diabetes	2	2	#0.85
Chronic respiratory disease	5	37	#0.14
HIV/AIDS	6	14	#0.43
Suicide	6	33	#0.20
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*4 [3-6]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			25
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			100
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			99.7

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

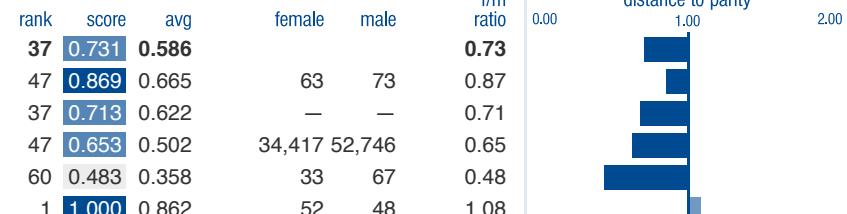
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	454.04
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	41,138
Total population (thousands)	11,299.19
Population growth rate (%)	0.59
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human capital optimization (%)	81.59

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	24	0.745	20	0.708
Educational attainment	37	0.731	54	0.620
Health and survival	1	1.000	1	1.000
Political empowerment	64	0.974	1	0.980
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

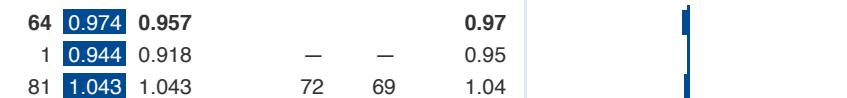
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	37	0.731	0.586			0.73
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	47	0.869	0.665	63	73	0.87
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	37	0.713	0.622	—	—	0.71
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	47	0.653	0.502	34,417	52,746	0.65
Professional and technical workers	60	0.483	0.358	33	67	0.48
	1	1.000	0.862	52	48	1.08

**Educational attainment**

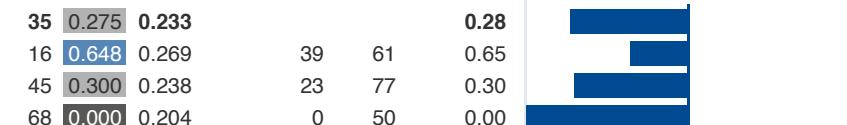
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.000	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	96	95	1.01
	1	1.000	0.930	83	64	1.31

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	64	0.974	0.957			0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95
	81	1.043	1.043	72	69	1.04

**Political empowerment**

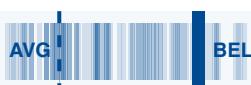
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	35	0.275	0.233			0.28
Women in ministerial positions	16	0.648	0.269	39	61	0.65
Years with female head of state (last 50)	45	0.300	0.238	23	77	0.30
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.745 / 24

BEL

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	12	13	0.91
Unemployed adults	7	8	0.87
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	75	77	0.97
Workers employed part-time	42	20	2.13
Contributing family workers	1	0	2.76
Own-account workers	7	12	0.60
Work, minutes per day	434	416	1.04
Proportion of unpaid work per day	56	36	1.56

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.75
Boards of publicly traded companies	23	77	0.30
Firms whose ownership includes women			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	31	69	0.45

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	100	97	1.03
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	84	86	0.98
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1919, 1948
Years since any women received voting rights			97
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			50
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			50
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	50	50	1.00

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	26	29	0.92
Proportion married by age 25	27	13	2.01
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			3
Potential support ratio			4
Total dependency ratio			54
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			120
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	105	/ 10	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	77	/ 80	
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/empl,	gov
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

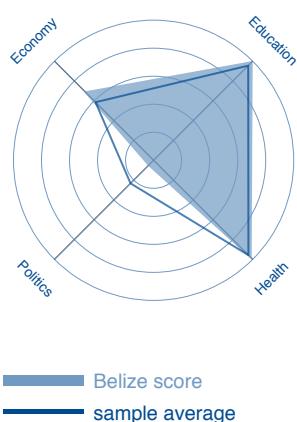
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	1	1	0.81
Primary education attainment in adults	93	95	0.98
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	1	1	0.70
Secondary education attainment in adults	62	66	0.95
Tertiary education attainment in adults	32	31	1.02
PhD graduates	0	1	0.43
STEM graduates	7	31	0.22
Skill diversity	0.214	0.182	*x1.18

Health

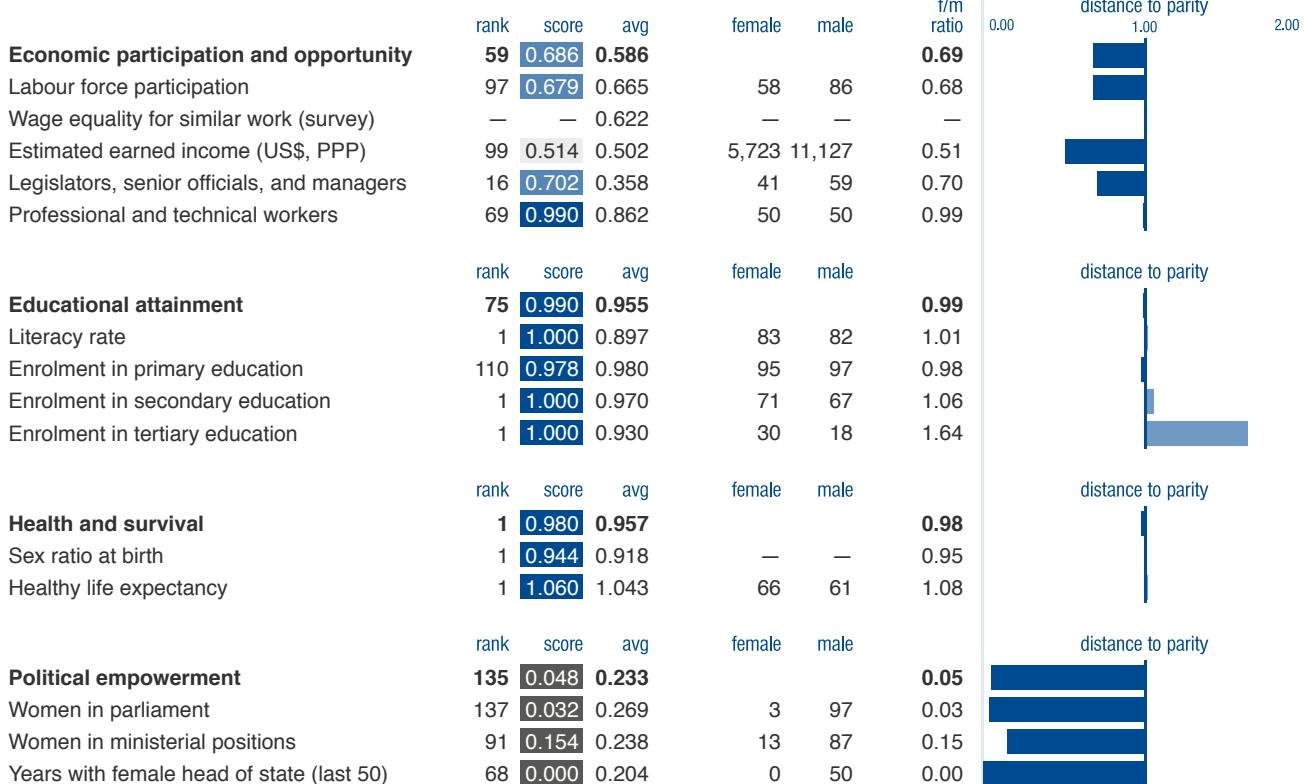
	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	87	140	#0.62
Cancer	102	168	#0.61
Diabetes	6	8	#0.74
Chronic respiratory disease	17	39	#0.43
HIV/AIDS	0	0	#0.50
Suicide	8	21	#0.37
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*7 [5-10]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			no
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			24
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			—
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	1.76
GDP per capita (constant '11 int'l. \$, PPP)	8,025
Total population (thousands)	359.29
Population growth rate (%)	2.04
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human capital optimization (%)	—

	2016		2007	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	59	0.676	94	0.643
Educational attainment	75	0.990	1	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	135	0.048	114	0.039
rank out of	144		128	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.676 / 98

BLZ

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	38	17	2.26
Unemployed adults	18	6	2.95
Discouraged job seekers	70	30	2.34
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	85	91	0.94
Workers employed part-time	19	11	1.71
Contributing family workers	4	4	1.15
Own-account workers	17	21	0.82
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			30.40
Firms whose top management includes women			25.50
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	52	44	1.19
Women's access to financial services			*—
Inheritance rights for daughters			*—
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*—
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*—

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1954
Years since any women received voting rights			62
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			—
Seats held in upper house	38	62	0.63

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	29	30	0.95
Proportion married by age 25	19	11	1.83
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			27
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Potential support ratio			17
Total dependency ratio			57
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*—
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*—

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	98	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	80	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	—
Government supports or provides childcare			no
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

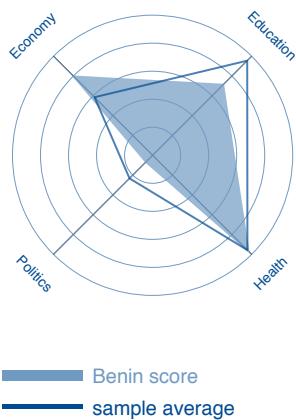
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	2	0	7.29
Primary education attainment in adults	100	100	1.00
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	42	45	0.93
Secondary education attainment in adults	37	36	1.03
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	—	—	—
Skill diversity	—	—	*—

Health

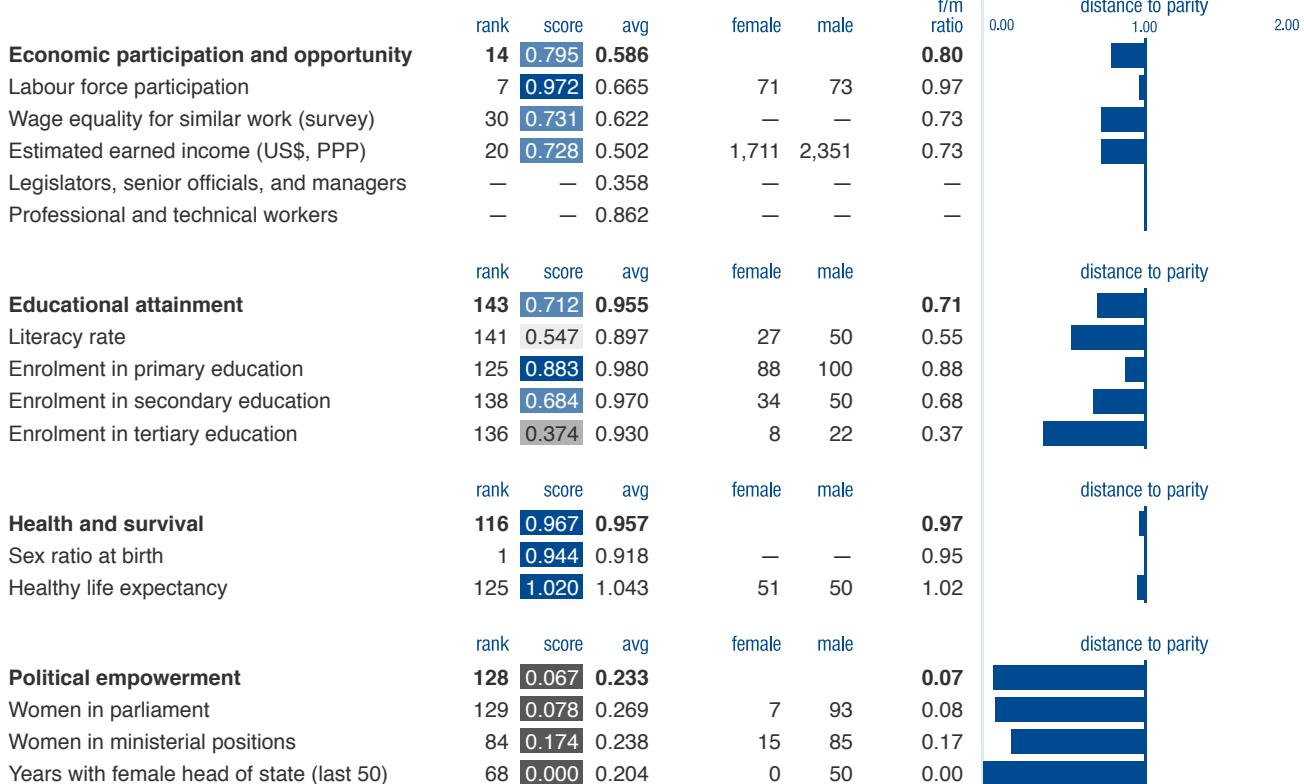
	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	3	3	1.06
Cardiovascular disease	181	202	#0.90
Cancer	57	114	#0.50
Diabetes	73	63	#1.16
Chronic respiratory disease	9	46	#0.19
HIV/AIDS	17	40	#0.42
Suicide	1	5	#0.10
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†28 [20-36]
Existence of legislation 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			95.1
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			83.1

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	8.48
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	1,986
Total population (thousands)	10,879.83
Population growth rate (%)	2.55
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human capital optimization (%)	55.38

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	14	0.795	55	0.618
Educational attainment	143	0.712	113	0.643
Health and survival	116	0.967	86	0.969
Political empowerment	128	0.067	76	0.082
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

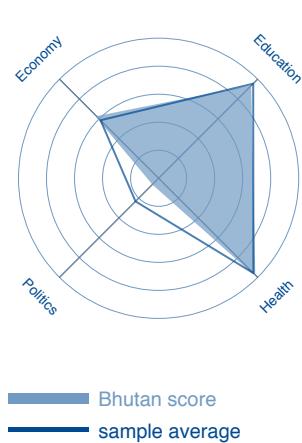


0.636 / 127 BEN

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes	Average length of single life (years)	21	26	0.81
Youth not in employment or education	5	2	2.16	Proportion married by age 25	66	19	3.40
Unemployed adults	1	1	0.92	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			29
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			5
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			33
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			19
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			82
Contributing family workers	19	8	2.35	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Own-account workers	73	74	1.00	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—	Care	female	male	value
				Length of parental leave (days)			—
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	98	/	3
Law mandates equal pay			no	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	100
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.58	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl,	/ empl	
Firms whose ownership includes women			45.40	gov			
Firms whose top management includes women			26.90	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
R&D personnel	—	—	—	Government provides child allowance to parents			yes
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	13	19	0.67	Out-of-school children of primary school age	12	0	85.93
Women's access to financial services			*0.50	Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	71	49	1.44
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	8	15	0.56
				Skill diversity	0.454	0.303	*x1.50
Access to technology	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Malnutrition of children under age 5	8	9	0.87
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Cardiovascular disease	371	367	*#1.01
				Cancer	83	105	#0.79
Political leadership	female	male	value	Diabetes	48	47	#1.02
Year women received right to vote			1956	Chronic respiratory disease	32	58	#0.54
Years since any women received voting rights			60	HIV/AIDS	43	35	#1.22
Number of female heads of state to date			—	Suicide	3	9	#0.35
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*405 [279-633]
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Voluntary political party quotas			—	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			—
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			77.2
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			58.8

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability



GDP (US\$ billions)	1.96
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	7,601
Total population (thousands)	774.83
Population growth rate (%)	1.07
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.86
Human capital optimization (%)	61.83

	2016		2013	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index	121	0.642	93	0.665
Economic participation and opportunity	99	0.619	27	0.753
Educational attainment	121	0.925	116	0.884
Health and survival	125	0.966	82	0.973
Political empowerment	132	0.056	122	0.051
rank out of			144	136

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
Economic participation and opportunity	99	0.619	0.586			0.62	0.00 1.00 2.00
Labour force participation	72	0.803	0.665	60	75	0.80	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	14	0.776	0.622	—	—	0.78	
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	81	0.582	0.502	5,638	9,691	0.58	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	105	0.197	0.358	16	84	0.20	
Professional and technical workers	112	0.499	0.862	33	67	0.50	
Educational attainment	121	0.925	0.955			0.93	
Literacy rate	125	0.775	0.897	55	71	0.78	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.980	87	85	1.02	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.970	67	59	1.14	
Enrolment in tertiary education	114	0.736	0.930	9	13	0.74	
Health and survival	125	0.966	0.957			0.97	
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95	
Healthy life expectancy	131	1.017	1.043	60	59	1.02	
Political empowerment	132	0.056	0.233			0.06	
Women in parliament	127	0.093	0.269	9	91	0.09	
Women in ministerial positions	112	0.111	0.238	10	90	0.11	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00	

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

BTN

AVG

0.642 / 121

BTN

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	3	1	1.93
Discouraged job seekers	48	52	0.93
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—
Workers employed part-time	7	3	2.43
Contributing family workers	48	25	1.96
Own-account workers	36	39	0.93
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.75
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			43.30
Firms whose top management includes women			26.30
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	28	39	0.71
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1953
Years since any women received voting rights			63
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			—
Seats held in upper house	8	92	0.09

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	22	25	0.86
Proportion married by age 25	60	28	2.15
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			29
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			12
Potential support ratio			13
Total dependency ratio			47
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*—
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	56	/	5
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	100
Provider of parental leave benefits	empl	/	empl
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			—
Government supports or provides childcare			no
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

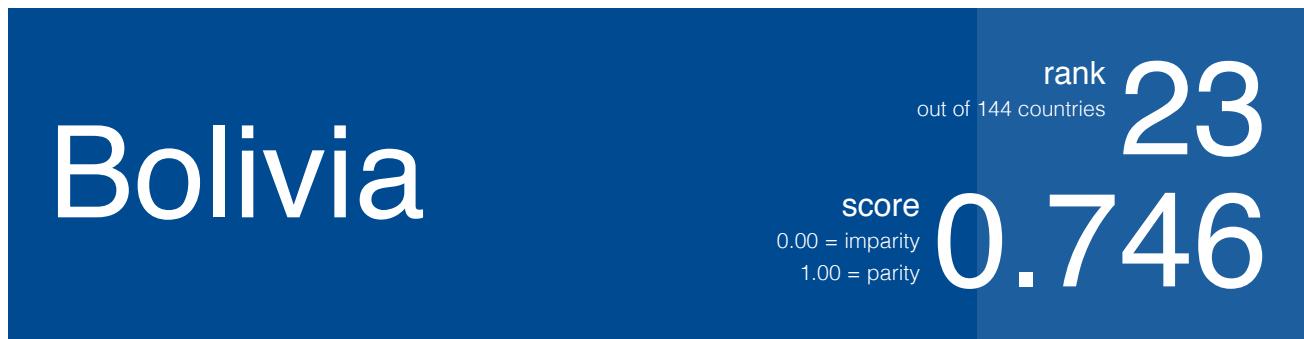
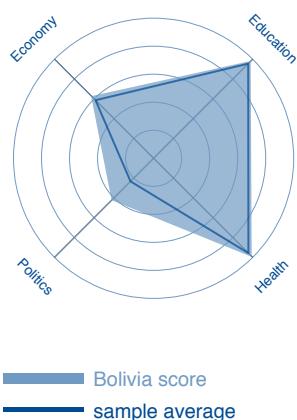
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	10	12	0.80
Primary education attainment in adults	15	26	0.56
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	31	37	0.83
Secondary education attainment in adults	3	8	0.36
Tertiary education attainment in adults	3	7	0.39
PhD graduates	0	0	0.23
STEM graduates	20	31	0.64
Skill diversity	0.244	0.209	*1.17

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	6	6	0.89
Cardiovascular disease	203	187	*1.09
Cancer	80	81	*0.99
Diabetes	36	32	*1.12
Chronic respiratory disease	85	121	*0.71
HIV/AIDS	5	12	*0.39
Suicide	11	23	*0.49
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*148 [101-241]
Existence of 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			74.6
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			81.5

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	33.20
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	6,476
Total population (thousands)	10,724.71
Population growth rate (%)	1.48
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human capital optimization (%)	66.47

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	23	0.746	87	0.634
Educational attainment	98	0.619	77	0.559
Health and survival	98	0.970	89	0.917
Political empowerment	1	0.980	79	0.970
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
Economic participation and opportunity	98	0.619	0.586			0.62	
Labour force participation	76	0.784	0.665	66	84	0.78	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	132	0.489	0.622	—	—	0.49	
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	76	0.591	0.502	4,921	8,333	0.59	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	46	0.540	0.358	35	65	0.54	
Professional and technical workers	88	0.828	0.862	45	55	0.83	
Educational attainment	98	0.970	0.955			0.97	
Literacy rate	97	0.953	0.897	93	97	0.95	
Enrolment in primary education	74	0.997	0.980	94	94	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.970	76	75	1.01	
Enrolment in tertiary education	107	0.836	0.930	35	42	0.84	
Health and survival	1	0.980	0.957			0.98	
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.060	1.043	61	57	1.07	
Political empowerment	11	0.415	0.233			0.42	
Women in parliament	1	1.000	0.269	53	47	1.13	
Women in ministerial positions	30	0.400	0.238	29	71	0.40	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	54	0.014	0.204	1	49	0.01	



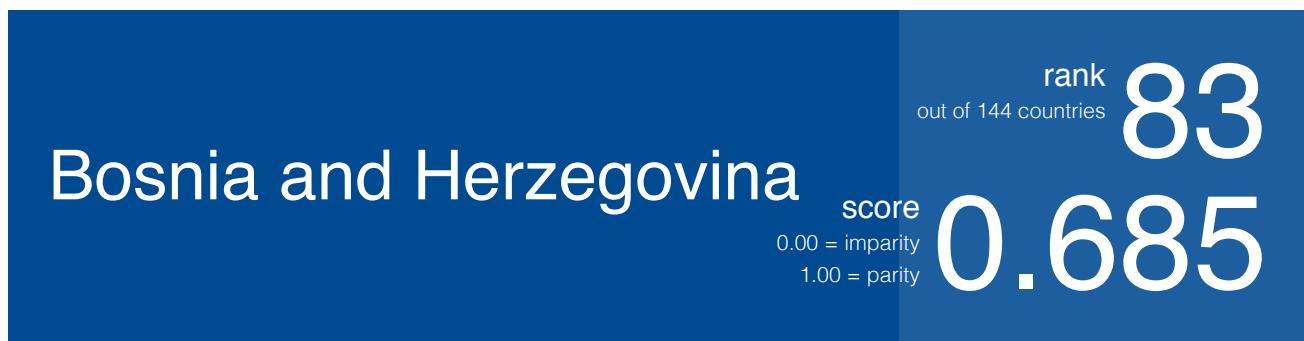
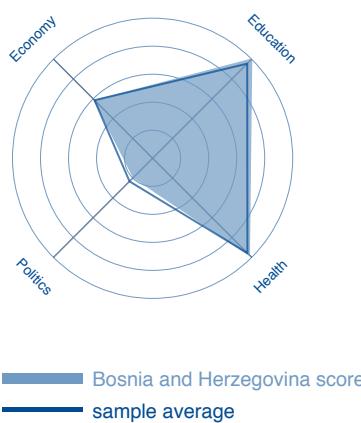
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BOL

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	24	27	0.91
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	42	28	1.49
Unemployed adults	3	1	2.01	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			28
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			3
Workers in informal employment	79	72	1.09	Women with unmet demand for family planning			20
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			9
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			64
Contributing family workers	26	7	3.58	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Own-account workers	36	42	0.86	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.47	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	90	/	3
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	100
Firms whose ownership includes women			41.30	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			21.70	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl,	/ empl	
R&D personnel	—	—	—	gov			
Access to assets	female	male	value	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	38	44	0.86	Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Women's access to financial services			*1.00				
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50				
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50				
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00				
Access to technology	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	32	37	0.87	Out-of-school children of primary school age	5	5	1.05
Individuals using a mobile phone	68	71	0.96	Primary education attainment in adults	53	64	0.82
Political leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	20	19	1.04
Year women received right to vote			1938, 1952	Secondary education attainment in adults	39	47	0.84
Years since any women received voting rights			78	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Number of female heads of state to date			1	PhD graduates	0	0	0.56
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			50	STEM graduates	—	—	—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			50	Skill diversity	—	—	*—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes				
Seats held in upper house	47	53	0.90				
Health	female	male	value				
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—				
Cardiovascular disease	—	—	#—				
Cancer	—	—	#—				
Diabetes	—	—	#—				
Chronic respiratory disease	—	—	#—				
HIV/AIDS	8	22	#0.38				
Suicide	—	—	#—				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†—				
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes				
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			64				
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes				
Births attended by skilled health personnel			—				
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—				

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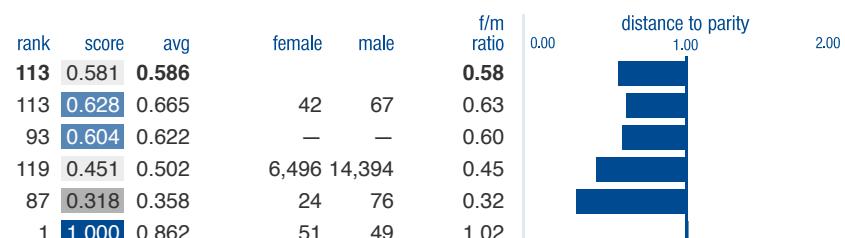
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	16.00
GDP per capita (constant '11 int'l. \$, PPP)	10,024
Total population (thousands)	3,810.42
Population growth rate (%)	-0.28
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human capital optimization (%)	—

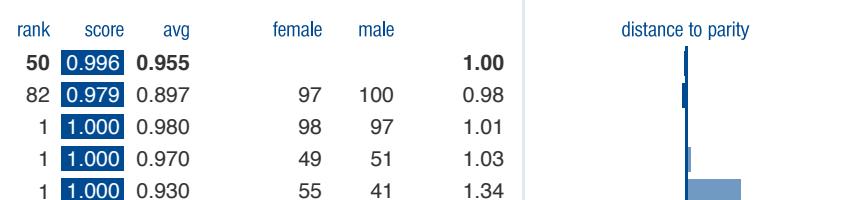
	2016		rank	score
	rank	score		
Global Gender Gap Index	83	0.685		
Economic participation and opportunity	113	0.581		
Educational attainment	50	0.996		
Health and survival	76	0.973		
Political empowerment	62	0.191		
rank out of			144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

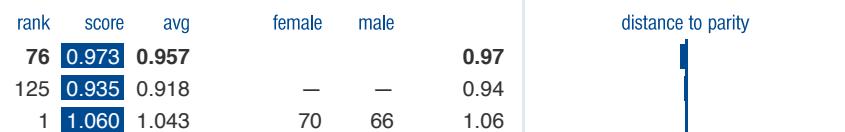
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	113	0.581	0.586			0.58
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	113	0.628	0.665	42	67	0.63
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	93	0.604	0.622	—	—	0.60
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	119	0.451	0.502	6,496	14,394	0.45
Professional and technical workers	87	0.318	0.358	24	76	0.32
	1	1.000	0.862	51	49	1.02

**Educational attainment**

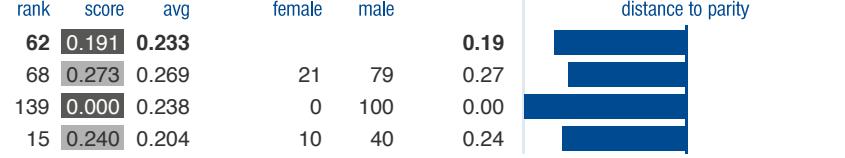
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	50	0.996	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	82	0.979	0.897	97	100	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	98	97	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	49	51	1.03
	1	1.000	0.930	55	41	1.34

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	76	0.973	0.957			0.97
Healthy life expectancy	125	0.935	0.918	—	—	0.94
	1	1.060	1.043	70	66	1.06

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	62	0.191	0.233			0.19
Women in ministerial positions	68	0.273	0.269	21	79	0.27
Years with female head of state (last 50)	139	0.000	0.238	0	100	0.00
	15	0.240	0.204	10	40	0.24



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.685 / 83

BIH

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	23	18	1.29
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	78	70	1.11
Workers employed part-time	11	6	1.78
Contributing family workers	8	2	4.66
Own-account workers	13	19	0.67
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.50
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			27.20
Firms whose top management includes women			24.10
R&D personnel	48	52	0.94

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	47	59	0.80
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1946
Years since any women received voting rights			70
Number of female heads of state to date			3
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			40
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			40
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	13	87	0.15

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	26	29	0.87
Proportion married by age 25	24	6	3.98
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Average number of children per woman			1
Women with unmet demand for family planning			9
Potential support ratio			5
Total dependency ratio			41
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	365	/ 7	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	60	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/ empl	
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

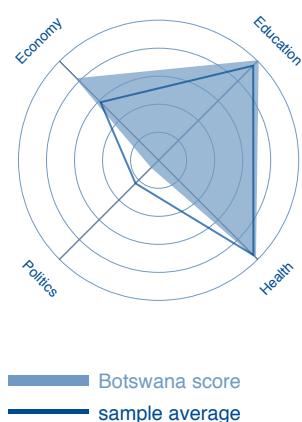
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	1	2	0.33
Primary education attainment in adults	69	87	0.80
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	—	—	—
Secondary education attainment in adults	48	73	0.65
Tertiary education attainment in adults	7	8	0.85
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	11	22	0.48
Skill diversity	0.228	0.216	*1.06

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	2	2	1.04
Cardiovascular disease	273	352	#0.78
Cancer	81	147	#0.55
Diabetes	18	13	#1.34
Chronic respiratory disease	21	36	#0.57
HIV/AIDS	0	0	#—
Suicide	4	18	#0.23
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*11 [7-17]
Existence of 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			99.9
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			84.2

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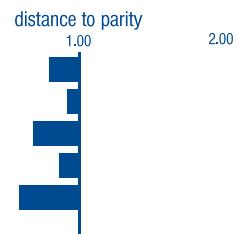
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	14.39
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	14,876
Total population (thousands)	2,262.49
Population growth rate (%)	1.68
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human capital optimization (%)	60.50

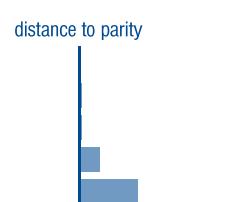
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	54	0.715	34	0.690
Educational attainment	6	0.819	23	0.693
Health and survival	1	1.000	67	0.981
Political empowerment	85	0.973	109	0.956
rank out of	126	0.068	47	0.129
	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	6	0.819	0.586			0.82
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	18	0.926	0.665	76	82	0.93
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	33	0.723	0.622	—	—	0.72
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	4	0.886	0.502	15,130	17,070	0.89
Professional and technical workers	27	0.629	0.358	39	61	0.63
	1	1.000	0.862	50	50	1.01

**Educational attainment**

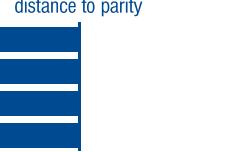
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.000	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	89	87	1.02
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	92	90	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	67	59	1.13
	1	1.000	0.930	32	23	1.37

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	85	0.973	0.957			0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.97
	96	1.038	1.043	55	53	1.04

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	126	0.068	0.233			0.07
Women in ministerial positions	121	0.105	0.269	10	90	0.11
Years with female head of state (last 50)	93	0.143	0.238	13	88	0.14
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



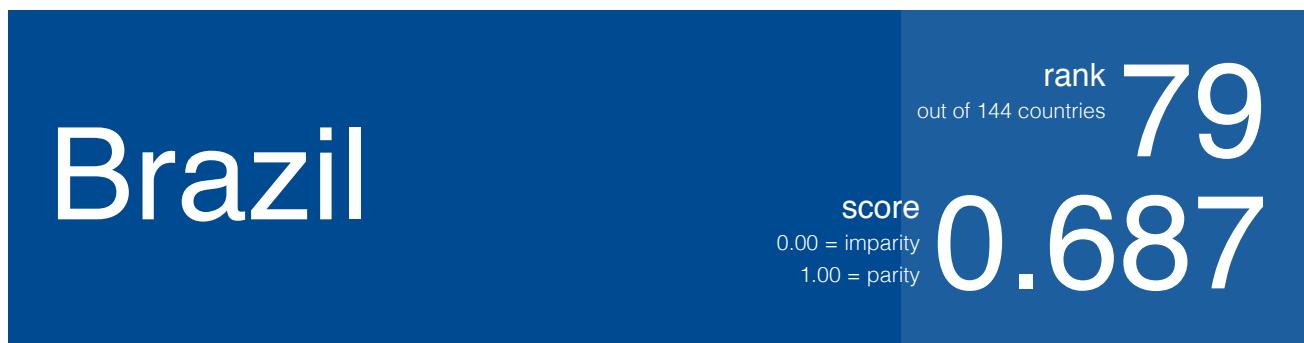
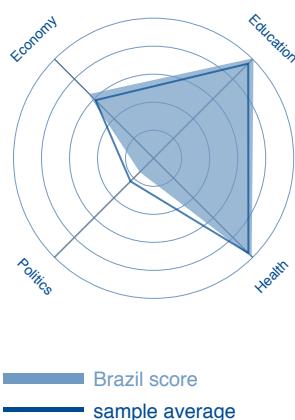
0.715 / 54

BWA

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	26	31	0.85
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	29	11	2.69
Unemployed adults	17	11	1.51	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			3
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			21
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	70	75	0.93	Potential support ratio			18
Workers employed part-time	13	10	1.26	Total dependency ratio			55
Contributing family workers	4	4	1.09	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.50
Own-account workers	9	9	0.98	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.66	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	84	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	50	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			55.30	Provider of parental leave benefits	empl	/	—
Firms whose top management includes women			16.50	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			—
R&D personnel	38	62	0.62	Government supports or provides childcare			no
				Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	46	53	0.87	Out-of-school children of primary school age	8	9	0.86
Women's access to financial services			*0.50	Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	19	20	0.96
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	18	39	0.47
				Skill diversity	0.250	0.196	*1.28
Access to technology	female	male	value				
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Malnutrition of children under age 5	7	8	0.91
				Cardiovascular disease	350	278	#1.26
Political leadership	female	male	value	Cancer	71	111	#0.64
Year women received right to vote			1965	Diabetes	73	41	#1.80
Years since any women received voting rights			51	Chronic respiratory disease	24	41	#0.60
Number of female heads of state to date			—	HIV/AIDS	367	391	#0.94
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Suicide	2	6	#0.35
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*129 [102-172]
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			—
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.9
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			73.3

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	1,774.72
GDP per capita (constant '11 int'l. \$, PPP)	14,455
Total population (thousands)	207,847.53
Population growth rate (%)	0.77
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human capital optimization (%)	64.51

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	79	0.687	67	0.654
Educational attainment	42	0.998	74	0.972
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	86	0.132	86	0.061
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	91	0.640	0.586			0.64
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	87	0.744	0.665	62	83	0.74
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	129	0.498	0.622	—	—	0.50
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	83	0.576	0.502	11,666	20,263	0.58
Professional and technical workers	33	0.596	0.358	37	63	0.60
	1	1.000	0.862	55	45	1.20

Educational attainment

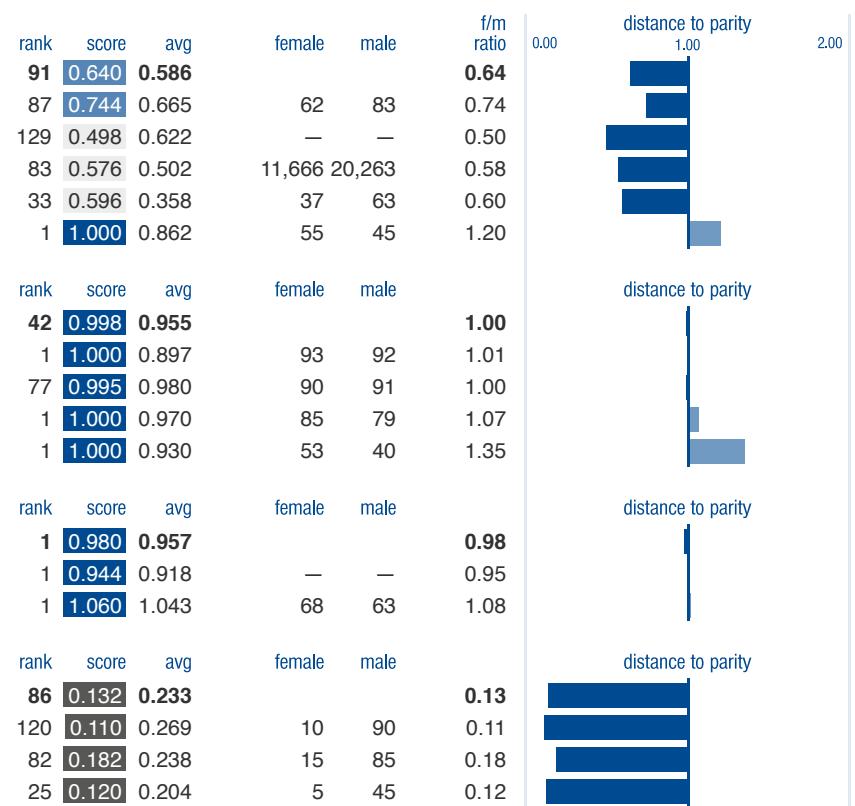
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	42	0.998	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	93	92	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	77	0.995	0.980	90	91	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	85	79	1.07
	1	1.000	0.930	53	40	1.35

Health and survival

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.060	1.043	68	63	1.08

Political empowerment

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	86	0.132	0.233			0.13
Women in ministerial positions	120	0.110	0.269	10	90	0.11
Years with female head of state (last 50)	82	0.182	0.238	15	85	0.18



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.687 / 79

BRA

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	26	14	1.90
Unemployed adults	6	3	1.92
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	38	36	1.06
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	80	89	0.90
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—
Contributing family workers	4	2	2.14
Own-account workers	16	25	0.64
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.49
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			50.20
Firms whose top management includes women			19.40
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	65	72	0.90
Women's access to financial services			*0.50
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	54	55	0.99
Individuals using a mobile phone	86	84	1.03

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1932
Years since any women received voting rights			84
Number of female heads of state to date			1
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			30
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			30
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	30	32	0.93
Proportion married by age 25	19	10	1.92
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			26
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			6
Potential support ratio			9
Total dependency ratio			45
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	120	/ 5	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov / empl		
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

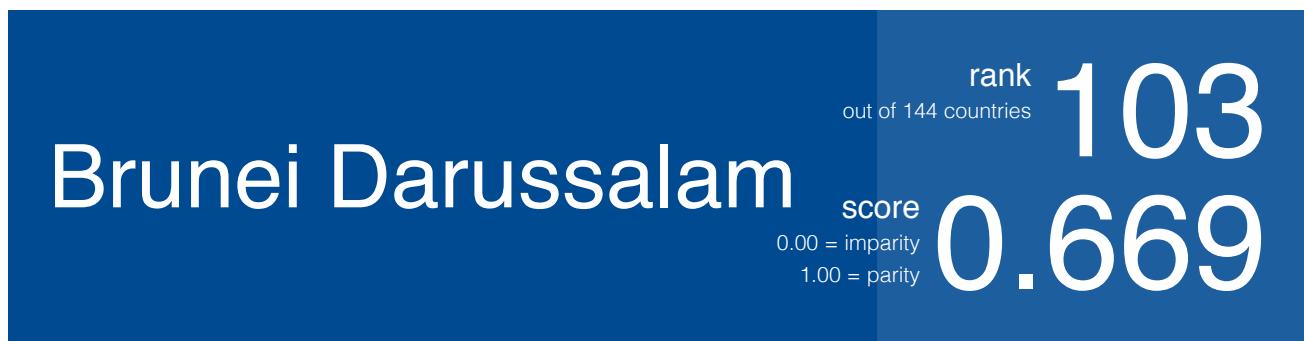
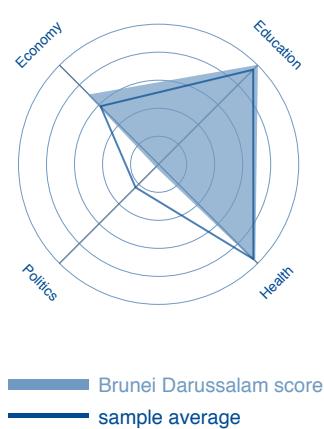
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	6	6	0.96
Primary education attainment in adults	77	75	1.02
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	16	17	0.92
Secondary education attainment in adults	44	40	1.10
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	6	21	0.29
Skill diversity	0.256	0.245	*1.05

Health

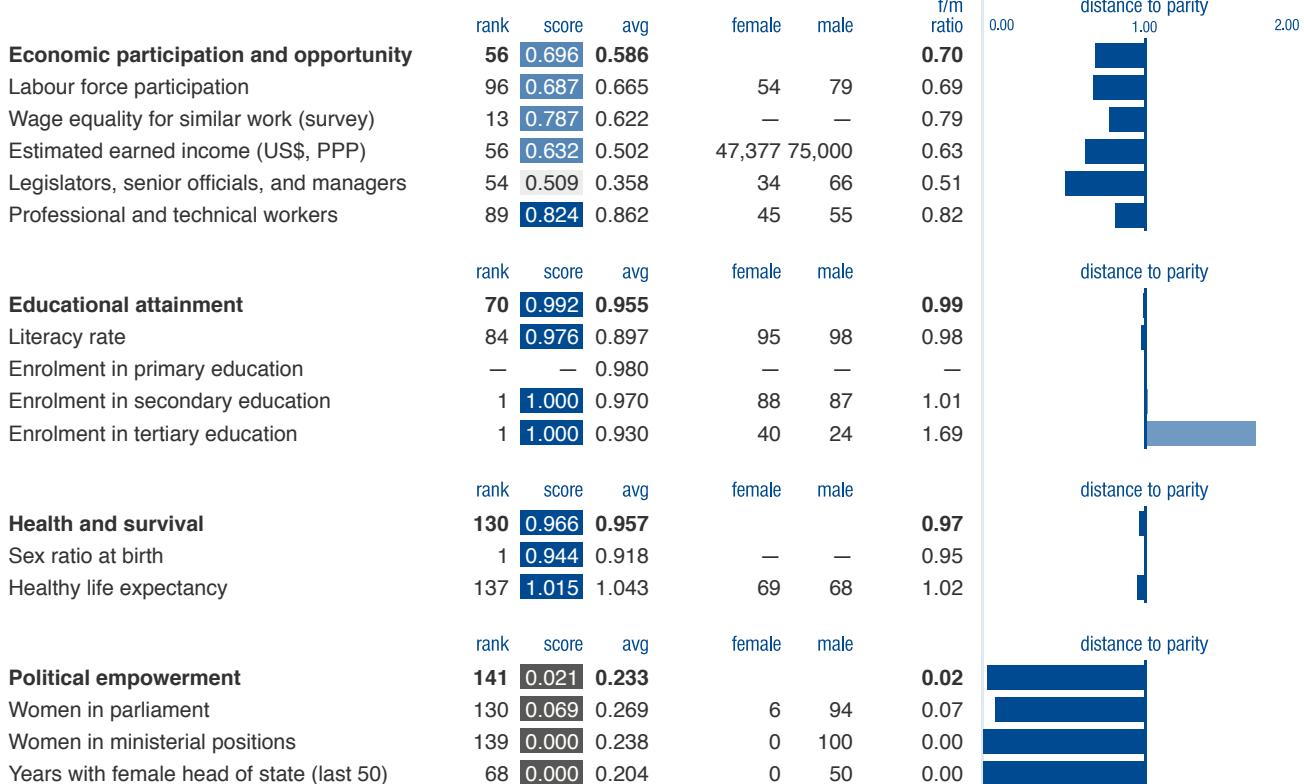
	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	1	2	0.78
Cardiovascular disease	178	259	#0.69
Cancer	100	143	#0.70
Diabetes	39	39	#1.00
Chronic respiratory disease	30	49	#0.61
HIV/AIDS	5	10	#0.51
Suicide	3	9	#0.27
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*44 [36-54]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			31
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.1
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			88.9

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) ^ Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	15.49
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	66,647
Total population (thousands)	423.19
Population growth rate (%)	1.25
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.94
Human capital optimization (%)	—

	2016		2008	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	56	0.696	99	0.639
Educational attainment	70	0.992	62	0.993
Health and survival	130	0.966	109	0.966
Political empowerment	141	0.021	122	0.028
rank out of	144		130	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

BRN AVG

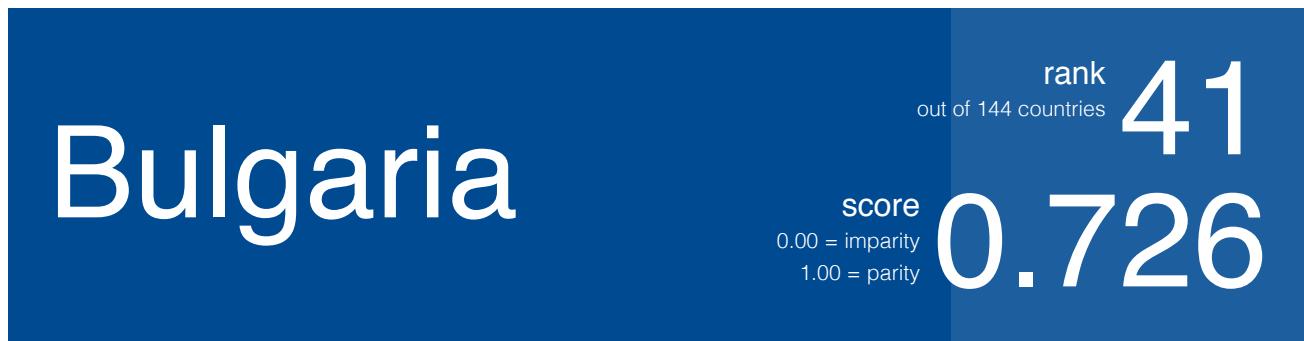
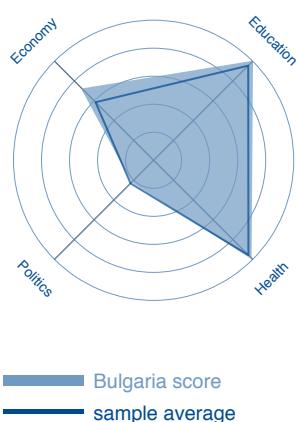
0.669 / 103

BRN

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	25	27	0.92
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	—	—	—	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			29
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			2
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			16
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			38
Contributing family workers	—	—	—	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*—
Own-account workers	—	—	—	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*—
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			0.69	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	91	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			—	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl	/	—
R&D personnel	—	—	—	Government supports or provides childcare			no
				Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	—	—	—	Out-of-school children of primary school age	—	—	—
Women's access to financial services	—	—	*	Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Inheritance rights for daughters	—	—	*	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	14	15	0.93
Women's access to land use, control and ownership	—	—	*	Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership	—	—	*	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	28	44	0.63
				Skill diversity	0.198	0.211	*0.94
Access to technology	female	male	value				
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—				
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—				
Political leadership	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			—	Malnutrition of children under age 5	3	3	1.11
Years since any women received voting rights			—	Cardiovascular disease	190	233	#0.82
Number of female heads of state to date			—	Cancer	80	94	#0.85
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Diabetes	66	60	#1.10
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Chronic respiratory disease	37	63	#0.58
Voluntary political party quotas			—	HIV/AIDS	1	1	#0.64
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Suicide	5	8	#0.68
				Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*23 [15-30]
				Existence of 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			99.7
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			93.2

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

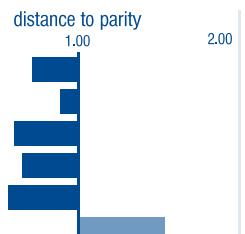
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	48.95
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	16,956
Total population (thousands)	7,149.79
Population growth rate (%)	-0.76
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.06
Human capital optimization (%)	73.66

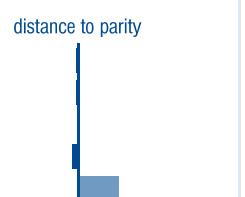
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	41	0.726	37	0.687
Educational attainment	65	0.993	56	0.989
Health and survival	40	0.979	36	0.979
Political empowerment	51	0.215	30	0.167
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	43	0.716	0.586			0.72
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	37	0.892	0.665	65	73	0.89
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	92	0.604	0.622	—	—	0.60
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	45	0.654	0.502	13,691	20,929	0.65
Professional and technical workers	35	0.575	0.358	36	64	0.58
	1	1.000	0.862	61	39	1.54

**Educational attainment**

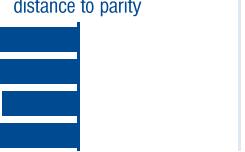
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	65	0.993	0.955			0.99
Enrolment in primary education	65	0.993	0.897	98	99	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	95	95	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	110	0.973	0.970	87	89	0.97
	1	1.000	0.930	79	63	1.25

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	40	0.979	0.957			0.98
Healthy life expectancy	95	0.943	0.918	—	—	0.94
	1	1.060	1.043	68	62	1.10

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	51	0.215	0.233			0.22
Women in ministerial positions	72	0.257	0.269	20	80	0.26
Years with female head of state (last 50)	16	0.538	0.238	35	65	0.54
	59	0.006	0.204	0	50	0.01



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG BGR

0.726 / 41

BGR

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	21	22	0.96
Unemployed adults	10	11	0.84
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	73	75	0.97
Workers employed part-time	9	5	1.76
Contributing family workers	1	0	2.18
Own-account workers	6	9	0.63
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.64
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			39.00
Firms whose top management includes women			23.90
R&D personnel	48	52	0.91

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	63	63	1.01
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	56	58	0.97
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1937, 1945
Years since any women received voting rights			79
Number of female heads of state to date			1
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			—
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	32	35	0.91
Proportion married by age 25	10	3	3.48
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			29
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			30
Potential support ratio			3
Total dependency ratio			52
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			365
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	410	/	15
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	90	/	90
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	gov
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

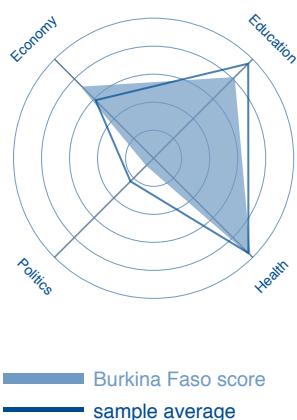
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	3	4	0.87
Primary education attainment in adults	96	98	0.98
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	21	16	1.27
Secondary education attainment in adults	73	75	0.96
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	13	32	0.40
Skill diversity	0.346	0.271	*1.28

Health

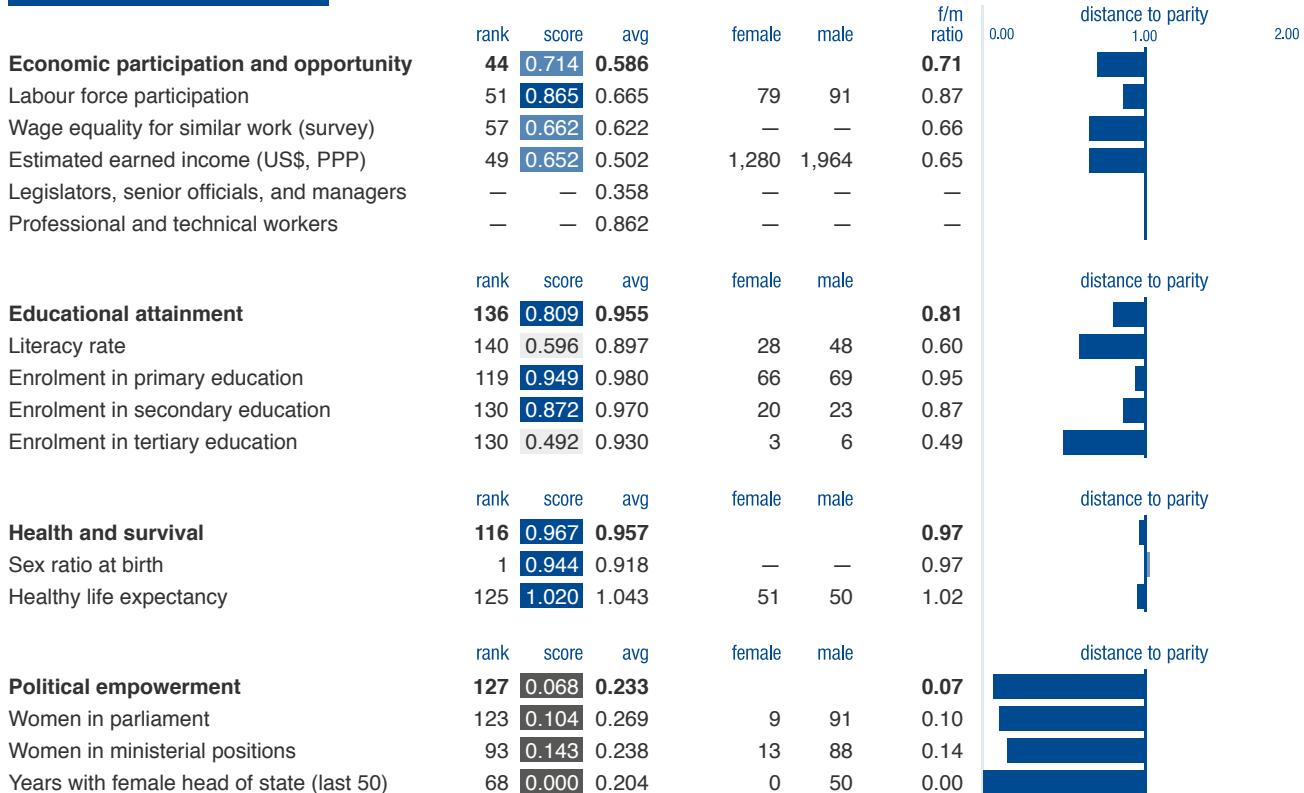
	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	3	3	0.91
Cardiovascular disease	332	499	#0.67
Cancer	99	176	#0.57
Diabetes	12	14	#0.81
Chronic respiratory disease	21	48	#0.43
HIV/AIDS	1	6	#0.24
Suicide	5	17	#0.32
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*11 [8-14]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			23
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			93.7
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) ^x Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population [†] Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	11.10
GDP per capita (constant '11 int'l. \$, PPP)	1,562
Total population (thousands)	18,105.57
Population growth rate (%)	2.83
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human capital optimization (%)	52.11

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index	123	0.640	104	0.585
Economic participation and opportunity	44	0.714	49	0.639
Educational attainment	136	0.809	112	0.646
Health and survival	116	0.967	68	0.973
Political empowerment	127	0.068	74	0.084
rank out of			144	115

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

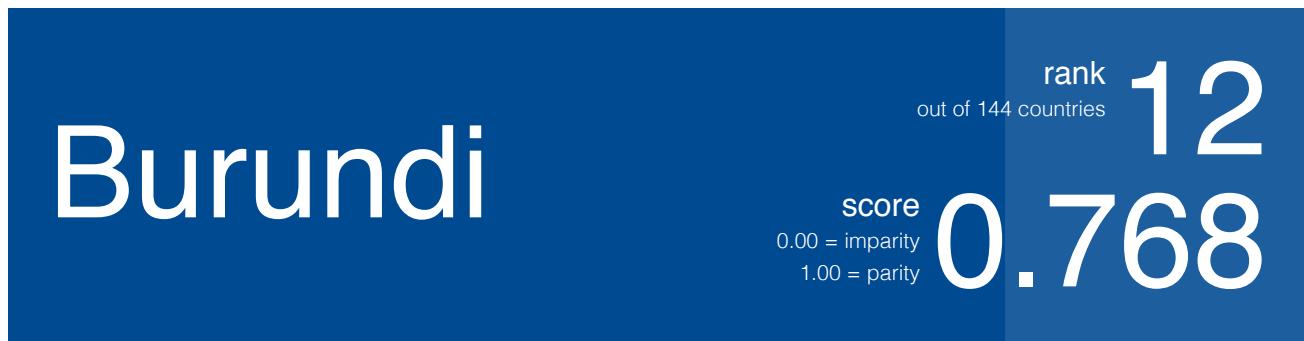
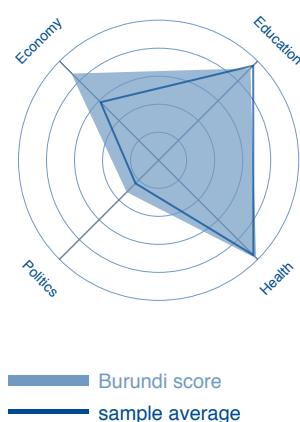


0.640 / 123 BFA

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	20	26	0.76
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	80	24	3.32
Unemployed adults	1	2	0.51	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			29
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			5
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			25
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			22
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			92
Contributing family workers	69	26	2.61	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Own-account workers	24	60	0.40	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*—	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	98	/	3
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	100
Firms whose ownership includes women			19.20	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			11.30	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl,	/ empl	
R&D personnel	26	74	0.36	gov			
Access to assets	female	male	value	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	12	15	0.78	Government provides child allowance to parents			yes
Women's access to financial services			*0.50				
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50				
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50				
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50				
Access to technology	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Out-of-school children of primary school age	34	30	1.12
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Primary education attainment in adults	3	8	0.32
Political leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	79	75	1.05
Year women received right to vote			1958	Secondary education attainment in adults	2	4	0.37
Years since any women received voting rights			58	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Number of female heads of state to date			—	PhD graduates	—	—	—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			30	STEM graduates	11	21	0.53
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			30	Skill diversity	0.530	0.367	*1.44
Voluntary political party quotas			no				
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—				
Health	female	male	value				
				Malnutrition of children under age 5	14	17	0.87
				Cardiovascular disease	356	396	#0.90
				Cancer	92	96	#0.97
				Diabetes	70	45	#1.56
				Chronic respiratory disease	41	60	#0.67
				HIV/AIDS	39	33	#1.20
				Suicide	3	7	#0.38
				Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†371 [257-509]
				Existence of legislation on domestic violence			no
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			15
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			65.9
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			33.7

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

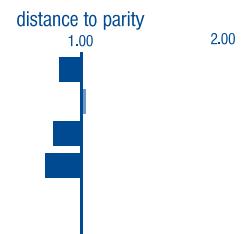
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	3.09
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	693
Total population (thousands)	11,178.92
Population growth rate (%)	3.21
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human capital optimization (%)	50.18

	2016		2011	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	12	0.768	24	0.727
Educational attainment	124	0.917	119	0.857
Health and survival	66	0.974	98	0.968
Political empowerment	28	0.314	32	0.248
rank out of		144		135

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	1	0.865	0.586			0.87
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	1	1.000	0.665	86	83	1.03
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	2	0.837	0.622	—	—	0.84
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	12	0.783	0.502	677	865	0.78
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.358	—	—	—
	—	—	0.862	—	—	—

**Educational attainment**

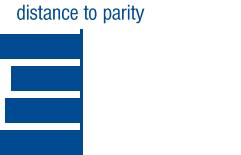
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	103	0.940	0.897	83	88	0.94
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.980	96	94	1.02
Enrolment in secondary education	101	0.990	0.970	25	25	0.99
Enrolment in tertiary education	135	0.422	0.930	3	6	0.42

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	86	1.043	1.043	49	47	1.04

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	28	0.314	0.233			0.31
Women in ministerial positions	25	0.571	0.269	36	64	0.57
Years with female head of state (last 50)	18	0.533	0.238	35	65	0.53
	55	0.012	0.204	1	49	0.01



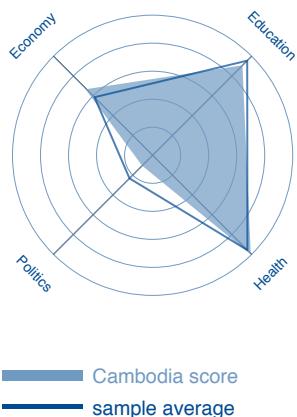


0.768 / 12 BDI

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes	Average length of single life (years)	23	25	0.90
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	63	30	2.12
Unemployed adults	—	—	—	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			6
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			32
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			21
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			90
Contributing family workers	8	6	1.40	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.50
Own-account workers	84	81	1.04	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.67	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	84	/ 4	
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/ 100	
Firms whose ownership includes women			44.00	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			16.30	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl,	/ empl	
R&D personnel	—	—	—	gov			
Access to assets	female	male	value	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	7	7	0.89	Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Women's access to financial services			*1.00				
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.00				
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50				
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50				
Access to technology	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	1	2	0.53	Out-of-school children of primary school age	3	5	0.64
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Political leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	69	64	1.08
Year women received right to vote			1961	Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Years since any women received voting rights			55	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Number of female heads of state to date			1	PhD graduates	—	—	—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	STEM graduates	4	7	0.60
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Skill diversity	0.347	0.267	*1.30
Voluntary political party quotas			no				
Seats held in upper house	42	58	0.72				
Health	female	male	value				
Malnutrition of children under age 5	6	7	0.85				
Cardiovascular disease	292	329	#0.89				
Cancer	142	130	#1.09				
Diabetes	35	43	#0.82				
Chronic respiratory disease	39	52	#0.74				
HIV/AIDS	69	59	#1.18				
Suicide	13	34	#0.37				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)	†712	[471 - 1 050]					
Existence of 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			60.3				
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			33.4				

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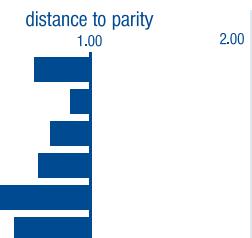
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	18.05
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	3,278
Total population (thousands)	15,577.90
Population growth rate (%)	1.52
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.05
Human capital optimization (%)	58.88

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	77	0.659	29	0.675
Educational attainment	128	0.897	105	0.809
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	108	0.098	94	0.053
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	77	0.659	0.586			0.66
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	44	0.879	0.665	78	88	0.88
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	20	0.762	0.622	—	—	0.76
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	38	0.678	0.502	2,649	3,907	0.68
Professional and technical workers	101	0.219	0.358	18	82	0.22
	109	0.536	0.862	35	65	0.54

**Educational attainment**

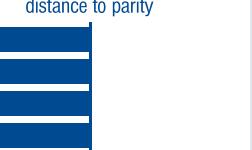
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
	128	0.897	0.955			0.90
Literacy rate	116	0.851	0.897	72	85	0.85
Enrolment in primary education	109	0.978	0.980	94	96	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	125	0.918	0.970	37	40	0.92
Enrolment in tertiary education	125	0.615	0.930	12	20	0.62

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.980	0.957			0.98
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95
	1	1.060	1.043	64	60	1.07

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	108	0.098	0.233			0.10
Women in ministerial positions	73	0.255	0.269	20	80	0.26
Years with female head of state (last 50)	123	0.075	0.238	7	93	0.08
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

KHM | AVG

0.658 / 112

KHM

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	79	80	0.99
Unemployed adults	0	0	0.71
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—
Contributing family workers	6	5	1.17
Own-account workers	54	45	1.19
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.67
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			46.20
Firms whose top management includes women			57.30
R&D personnel	23	77	0.29

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	11	15	0.72
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1955
Years since any women received voting rights			61
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			—
Seats held in upper house	15	85	0.17

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	22	25	0.88
Proportion married by age 25	55	28	1.95
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			27
Average number of children per woman			3
Women with unmet demand for family planning			17
Potential support ratio			16
Total dependency ratio			56
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	90	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	50	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits	empl	/	—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

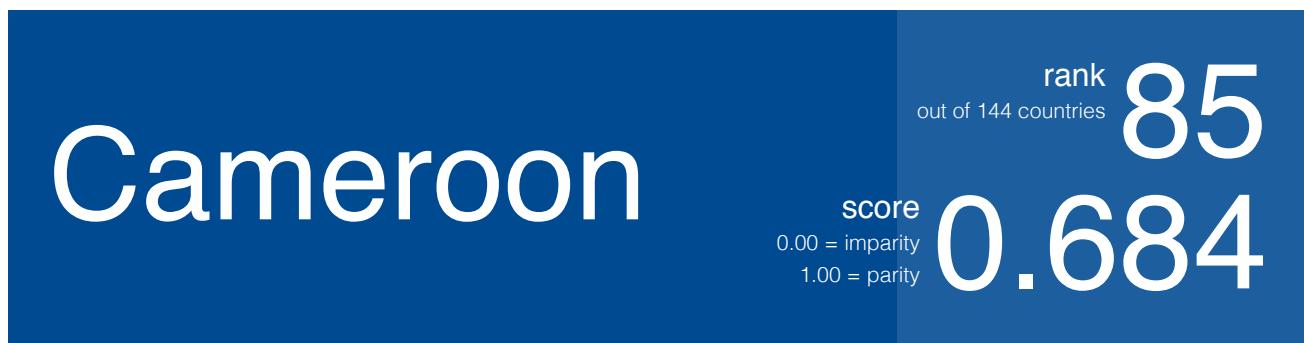
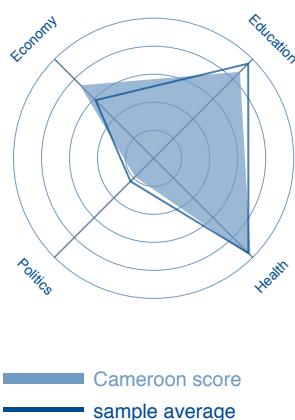
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	6	4	1.49
Primary education attainment in adults	25	48	0.53
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	61	52	1.17
Secondary education attainment in adults	3	10	0.34
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	4	16	0.28
Skill diversity	0.576	0.437	*1.32

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	11	11	0.94
Cardiovascular disease	170	203	#0.84
Cancer	93	112	#0.83
Diabetes	16	12	#1.31
Chronic respiratory disease	29	40	#0.73
HIV/AIDS	19	22	#0.85
Suicide	7	13	#0.52
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*161 [117-213]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			14
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			89
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			75.6

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	29.20
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	2,939
Total population (thousands)	23,344.18
Population growth rate (%)	2.41
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human capital optimization (%)	61.64

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	85	0.684	103	0.587
Educational attainment	39	0.727	94	0.495
Health and survival	130	0.862	101	0.824
Political empowerment	114	0.968	97	0.966
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	0.00	distance to parity	1.00	2.00
Economic participation and opportunity										
Labour force participation	39	0.727	0.586			0.73				
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	45	0.878	0.665	72	82	0.88				
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	53	0.674	0.622	—	—	0.67				
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	43	0.663	0.502	2,370	3,575	0.66				
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.358	—	—	—				
—	—	—	0.862	—	—	—				
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	0.00	distance to parity	1.00	2.00
Educational attainment										
Literacy rate	130	0.862	0.955			0.86				
Enrolment in primary education	117	0.849	0.897	69	81	0.85				
Enrolment in secondary education	123	0.897	0.980	87	97	0.90				
Enrolment in tertiary education	131	0.870	0.970	40	46	0.87				
—	115	0.735	0.930	10	14	0.74				
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	0.00	distance to parity	1.00	2.00
Health and survival										
Sex ratio at birth	114	0.968	0.957			0.97				
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.97				
—	123	1.021	1.043	49	48	1.02				
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	0.00	distance to parity	1.00	2.00
Political empowerment										
Women in parliament	65	0.180	0.233			0.18				
Women in ministerial positions	38	0.452	0.269	31	69	0.45				
Years with female head of state (last 50)	88	0.163	0.238	14	86	0.16				
—	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00				

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.684 / 85

CMR

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	16	5	3.43
Unemployed adults	4	3	1.42
Discouraged job seekers	84	16	5.07
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—
Workers employed part-time	34	26	1.30
Contributing family workers	34	20	1.74
Own-account workers	50	44	1.13
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.58
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			15.70
Firms whose top management includes women			10.00
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	9	14	0.64
Women's access to financial services			*0.50
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1946
Years since any women received voting rights			70
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	20	80	0.25

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	23	29	0.80
Proportion married by age 25	57	14	4.17
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			29
Average number of children per woman			4
Women with unmet demand for family planning			24
Potential support ratio			17
Total dependency ratio			84
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	98	/ 3	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/ empl	
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

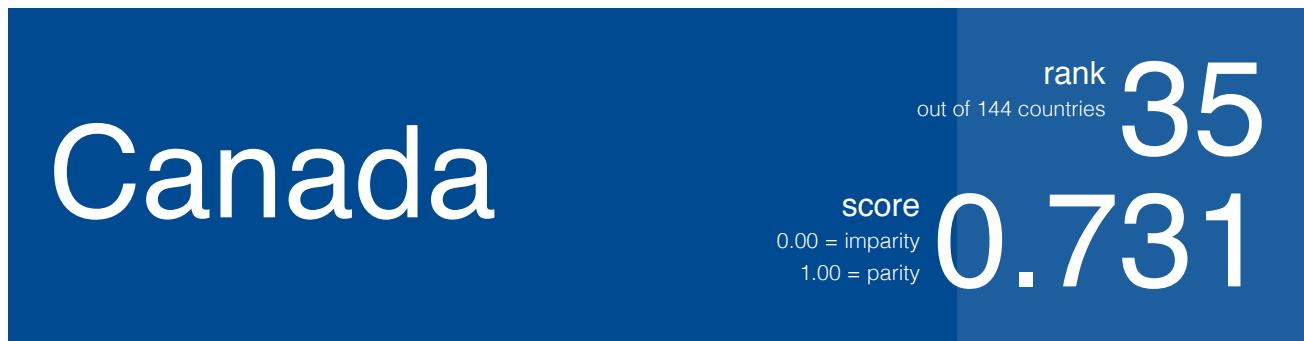
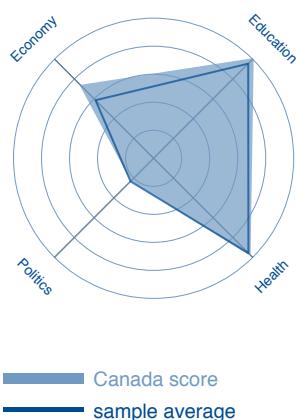
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	10	0	21.92
Primary education attainment in adults	26	47	0.56
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	61	52	1.17
Secondary education attainment in adults	11	25	0.45
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	12	28	0.42
Skill diversity	0.462	0.357	*x1.29

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	5	7	0.74
Cardiovascular disease	285	284	*1.00
Cancer	74	75	#0.98
Diabetes	56	48	*1.15
Chronic respiratory disease	30	47	#0.64
HIV/AIDS	222	191	*1.16
Suicide	3	11	#0.31
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*596 [440-881]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			no
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			51
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			64.7
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			58.8

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) ^x Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population [†] Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	1,550.54
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	42,891
Total population (thousands)	35,939.93
Population growth rate (%)	0.90
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human capital optimization (%)	81.95

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	35	0.731	14	0.716
Educational attainment	36	0.732	10	0.730
Health and survival	1	1.000	21	0.999
Political empowerment	108	0.969	51	0.978
rank out of	49	0.222	33	0.159
	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
Economic participation and opportunity	36	0.732	0.586			0.73	1.00
Labour force participation	25	0.912	0.665	74	81	0.91	0.00
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	68	0.651	0.622	—	—	0.65	0.00
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	44	0.659	0.502	35,869	54,411	0.66	0.00
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	43	0.551	0.358	36	64	0.55	0.00
Professional and technical workers	1	1.000	0.862	58	42	1.36	0.00
Educational attainment	1	1.000	0.955			1.00	2.00
Literacy rate	1	1.000	0.897	99	99	1.00	0.00
Enrolment in primary education	—	—	0.980	—	—	—	0.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.970	49	51	1.01	0.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	—	—	0.930	—	—	—	0.00
Health and survival	108	0.969	0.957			0.97	1.00
Sex ratio at birth	95	0.943	0.918	—	—	0.94	0.00
Healthy life expectancy	117	1.028	1.043	73	71	1.03	0.00
Political empowerment	49	0.222	0.233			0.22	2.00
Women in parliament	54	0.352	0.269	26	74	0.35	0.00
Women in ministerial positions	24	0.444	0.238	31	69	0.44	0.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	57	0.007	0.204	0	50	0.01	0.00

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG CAN

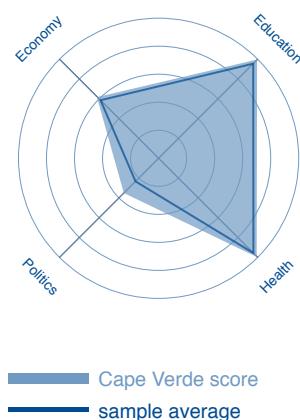
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CAN

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

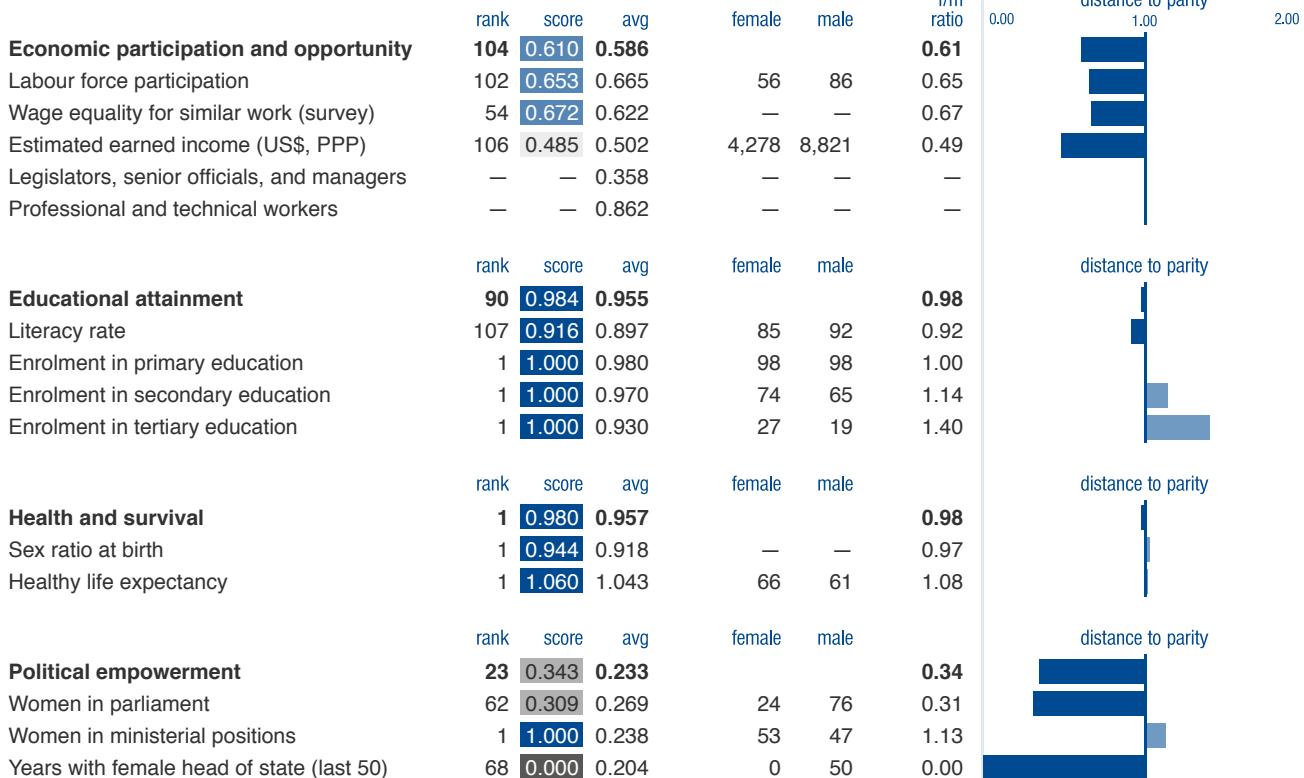
	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	27	29	0.94
Youth not in employment or education	100	89	1.12	Proportion married by age 25	22	12	1.82
Unemployed adults	5	6	0.87	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			31
Discouraged job seekers	45	50	0.89	Average number of children per woman			2
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	74	80	0.93	Potential support ratio			4
Workers employed part-time	38	22	1.76	Total dependency ratio			47
Contributing family workers	0	0	1.66	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Own-account workers	9	12	0.77	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00
Work, minutes per day	521	501	1.04				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	49	32	1.53				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			245
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.73	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	105	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	21	79	0.27	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	34	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			—	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Firms whose top management includes women			—	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	—
R&D personnel	—	—	—	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
				Government provides child allowance to parents			yes
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	99	99	1.00	Out-of-school children of primary school age	0	0	0.52
Women's access to financial services			*1.00	Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	—	—	—
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00	Secondary education attainment in adults	83	83	1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	11	35	0.33
				Skill diversity	0.192	0.190	*x1.01
Access to technology	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Malnutrition of children under age 5	1	1	0.92
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Cardiovascular disease	68	112	#0.61
Political leadership	female	male	value	Cancer	104	139	#0.75
Year women received right to vote			1917, 1960	Diabetes	8	12	#0.61
Years since any women received voting rights			99	Chronic respiratory disease	19	28	#0.66
Number of female heads of state to date			1	HIV/AIDS	0	1	#0.31
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Suicide	5	15	#0.32
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*†7 [5-9]
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			no
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			6
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.4
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			98.9

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	1.63
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	6,296
Total population (thousands)	520.50
Population growth rate (%)	1.21
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human capital optimization (%)	—

	2016		2012	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	36	0.729	35	0.718
Educational attainment	90	0.984	97	0.968
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	23	0.343	25	0.301
rank out of	144		135	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



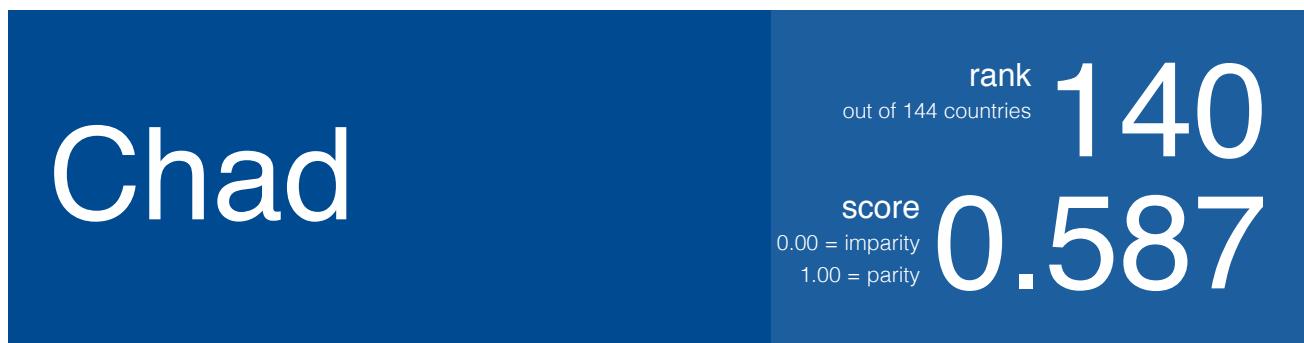
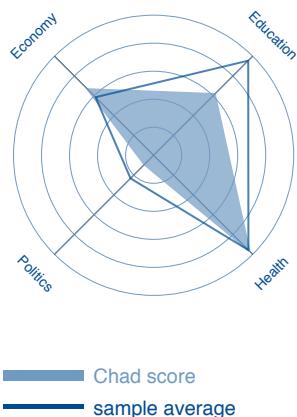
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SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

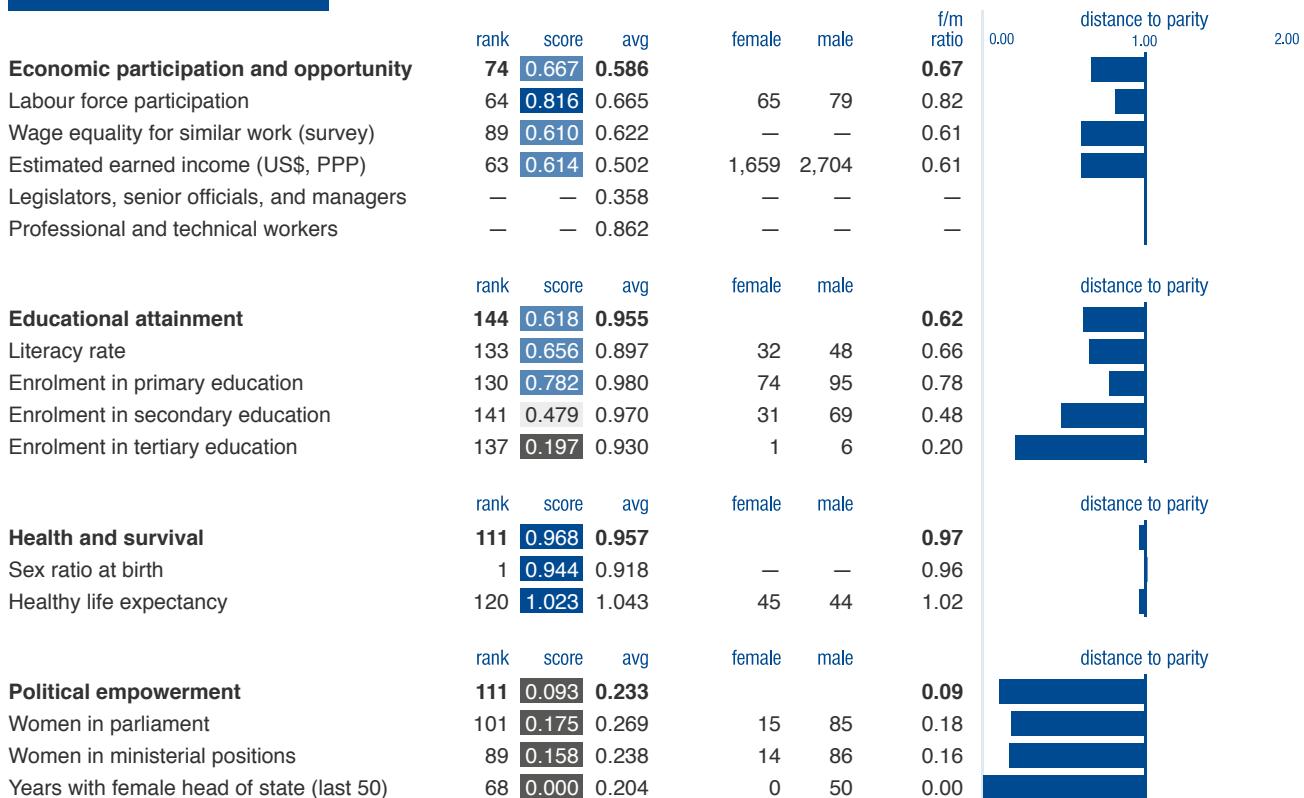
	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	23	28	0.82
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	41	23	1.77
Unemployed adults	—	—	—	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			27
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			2
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			14
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			52
Contributing family workers	15	6	2.28	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*—
Own-account workers	29	29	1.00	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*—
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—	Care	female	male	value
				Length of parental leave (days)			—
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	60	/	—
Law mandates equal pay			no	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.63	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl,	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			33.10	gov			
Firms whose top management includes women			16.70	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
R&D personnel	43	57	0.76	Government provides child allowance to parents			yes
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	—	—	—	Out-of-school children of primary school age	2	2	0.83
Women's access to financial services			*	Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Inheritance rights for daughters			*	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	26	34	0.78
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*	Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	13	40	0.31
				Skill diversity	0.380	0.262	*1.45
Access to technology	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Cardiovascular disease	—	—	#—
				Cancer	—	—	#—
Political leadership	female	male	value	Diabetes	—	—	#—
Year women received right to vote			1975	Chronic respiratory disease	—	—	#—
Years since any women received voting rights			41	HIV/AIDS	3	4	*0.83
Number of female heads of state to date			—	Suicide	—	—	#—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			50	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			50	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			—
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			—
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) ^ Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	10.89
GDP per capita (constant '11 int'l. \$, PPP)	2,044
Total population (thousands)	14,037.47
Population growth rate (%)	3.15
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human capital optimization (%)	44.23

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index	140	0.587	113	0.525
Economic participation and opportunity	74	0.667	65	0.601
Educational attainment	144	0.618	115	0.468
Health and survival	111	0.968	56	0.976
Political empowerment	111	0.093	91	0.054
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



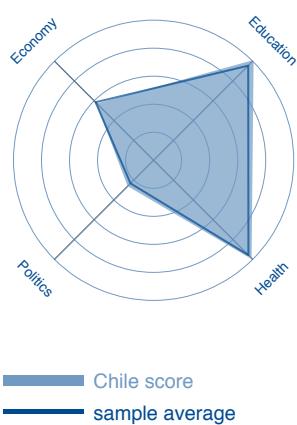
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TCD

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes	Average length of single life (years)	18	25	0.75
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	90	38	2.37
Unemployed adults	—	—	—	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			28
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			6
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			28
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			20
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			101
Contributing family workers	—	—	—	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.00
Own-account workers	—	—	—	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.47	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	98	/ 1	
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	50	/ 100	
Firms whose ownership includes women			40.10	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			6.80	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/ empl	
R&D personnel	—	—	—	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
				Government provides child allowance to parents			yes
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	4	12	0.34	Out-of-school children of primary school age	26	5	4.90
Women's access to financial services			*0.50	Primary education attainment in adults	3	14	0.24
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.00	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	94	81	1.16
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	4	15	0.29
				Skill diversity	0.369	0.292	*1.26
Access to technology	female	male	value				
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—				
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—				
Political leadership	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1958	Malnutrition of children under age 5	12	14	0.80
Years since any women received voting rights			58	Cardiovascular disease	300	310	#0.97
Number of female heads of state to date			—	Cancer	89	91	#0.98
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Diabetes	44	46	#0.96
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Chronic respiratory disease	48	54	#0.90
Voluntary political party quotas			—	HIV/AIDS	165	146	#1.13
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Suicide	2	7	#0.31
				Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)	†856 [560 - 1 350]		
				Existence of legislation on domestic violence			no
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			57
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			24.3
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			31

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	240.22
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	22,145
Total population (thousands)	17,948.14
Population growth rate (%)	0.97
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human capital optimization (%)	71.45

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	70	0.699	78	0.645
Educational attainment	38	0.999	69	0.980
Health and survival	39	0.979	1	0.980
Political empowerment	39	0.254	56	0.109
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	119	0.565	0.586			0.57
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	92	0.721	0.665	57	80	0.72
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	133	0.482	0.622	—	—	0.48
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	97	0.517	0.502	15,107	29,223	0.52
Professional and technical workers	84	0.340	0.358	25	75	0.34
	83	0.887	0.862	47	53	0.89

**Educational attainment**

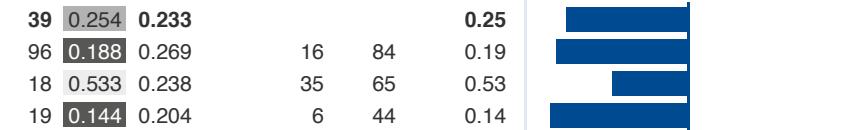
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	38	0.999	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	57	0.997	0.897	97	97	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	66	0.999	0.980	93	93	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	90	87	1.04
	1	1.000	0.930	92	81	1.14

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	39	0.979	0.957			0.98
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.96
	64	1.059	1.043	72	68	1.06

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	39	0.254	0.233			0.25
Women in ministerial positions	96	0.188	0.269	16	84	0.19
Years with female head of state (last 50)	18	0.533	0.238	35	65	0.53
	19	0.144	0.204	6	44	0.14



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.699 / 70

CHL

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	16	8	2.13
Unemployed adults	5	5	1.16
Discouraged job seekers	61	39	1.58
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	62	74	0.83
Workers employed part-time	31	17	1.80
Contributing family workers	2	1	2.66
Own-account workers	22	20	1.08
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.50
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			29.60
Firms whose top management includes women			4.50
R&D personnel	38	62	0.61

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	59	68	0.87
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	61	60	1.01

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1949
Years since any women received voting rights			67
Number of female heads of state to date			1
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			40
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	27	29	0.94
Proportion married by age 25	24	17	1.46
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			28
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Potential support ratio			6
Total dependency ratio			45
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			84
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	126	/ 5	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/ empl	
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

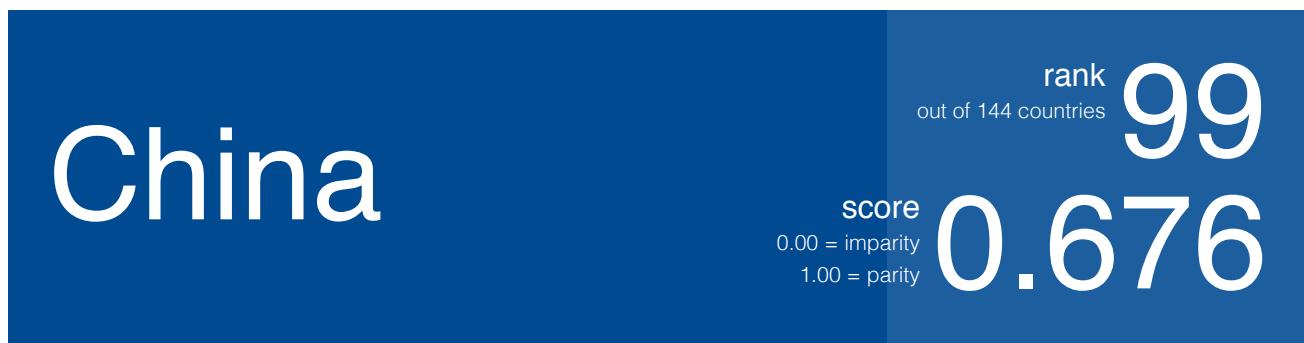
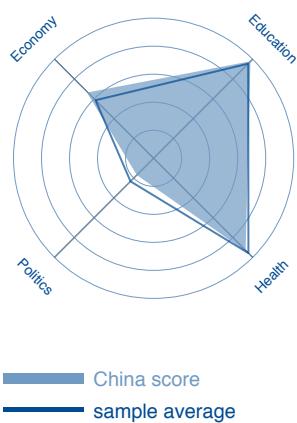
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	7	7	1.02
Primary education attainment in adults	84	86	0.98
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	5	7	0.82
Secondary education attainment in adults	53	55	0.97
Tertiary education attainment in adults	11	13	0.87
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	7	35	0.19
Skill diversity	0.234	0.195	*1.20

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	0	0	0.67
Cardiovascular disease	90	145	#0.62
Cancer	99	139	#0.71
Diabetes	13	18	#0.68
Chronic respiratory disease	20	35	#0.57
HIV/AIDS	1	4	#0.24
Suicide	6	19	#0.31
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*22 [18-26]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			36
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.8
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	10,866.44
GDP per capita (constant '11 int'l. \$, PPP)	13,400
Total population (thousands)	1,376,048.94
Population growth rate (%)	0.39
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.94
Human capital optimization (%)	67.81

Global Gender Gap Index		2016		2006
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	81	0.656	53	0.621
Educational attainment	70	0.649	78	0.957
Health and survival	144	0.919	114	0.936
Political empowerment	74	0.162	52	0.111
rank out of		144		115

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
Economic participation and opportunity	81	0.656	0.586			0.66	
Labour force participation	57	0.838	0.665	70	84	0.84	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	70	0.649	0.622	—	—	0.65	
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	59	0.621	0.502	10,049	16,177	0.62	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	103	0.201	0.358	17	83	0.20	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.000	0.862	52	48	1.07	
Educational attainment	99	0.967	0.955			0.97	
Literacy rate	95	0.962	0.897	94	98	0.96	
Enrolment in primary education	—	—	0.980	—	—	—	
Enrolment in secondary education	119	0.953	0.970	47	53	0.95	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.930	43	37	1.16	
Health and survival	144	0.919	0.957			0.92	
Sex ratio at birth	144	0.870	0.918	—	—	0.87	
Healthy life expectancy	112	1.030	1.043	69	67	1.03	
Political empowerment	74	0.162	0.233			0.16	
Women in parliament	61	0.309	0.269	24	76	0.31	
Women in ministerial positions	101	0.130	0.238	12	88	0.13	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	33	0.076	0.204	4	46	0.08	

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.676 / 99

CHN

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	—	—	—
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—
Contributing family workers	—	—	—
Own-account workers	—	—	—
Work, minutes per day	525	481	1.09
Proportion of unpaid work per day	45	19	2.36

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.66
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			64.20
Firms whose top management includes women			17.50
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	76	81	0.94
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1949
Years since any women received voting rights			67
Number of female heads of state to date			1
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			—
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	24	26	0.93
Proportion married by age 25	36	20	1.75
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			27
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			2
Potential support ratio			8
Total dependency ratio			37
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	128	/ 3	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl, / empl	gov	
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

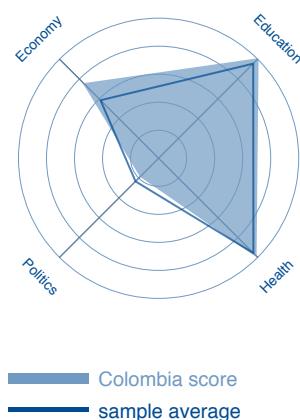
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	—	—	—
Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	—	—	—
Secondary education attainment in adults	19	25	0.76
Tertiary education attainment in adults	3	4	0.72
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	—	—	—
Skill diversity	—	—	*—

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	2	2	0.88
Cardiovascular disease	286	314	#0.91
Cancer	98	193	#0.51
Diabetes	18	12	#1.49
Chronic respiratory disease	67	90	#0.74
HIV/AIDS	1	3	#0.41
Suicide	9	7	#1.23
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†27 [22-32]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			15
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.9
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) ^ Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

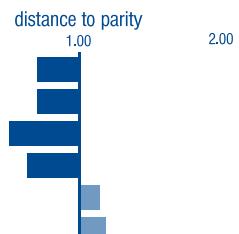
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	292.08
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	12,988
Total population (thousands)	48,228.70
Population growth rate (%)	0.81
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human capital optimization (%)	69.58

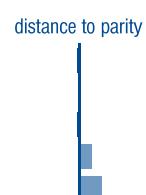
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	39	0.727	22	0.705
Educational attainment	28	0.749	39	0.661
Health and survival	37	0.999	14	1.000
Political empowerment	40	0.979	1	0.980
rank out of	66	0.180	27	0.180
	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	28	0.749	0.586			0.75
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	86	0.751	0.665	62	83	0.75
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	102	0.576	0.622	—	—	0.58
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	37	0.682	0.502	10,864	15,928	0.68
Professional and technical workers	1	1.000	0.358	53	47	1.13
	1	1.000	0.862	54	46	1.17

**Educational attainment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	37	0.999	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	95	94	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	68	0.998	0.980	90	90	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	82	76	1.08
	1	1.000	0.930	55	48	1.15

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	40	0.979	0.957			0.98
Healthy life expectancy	95	0.943	0.918	—	—	0.94
	1	1.060	1.043	69	65	1.06

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	66	0.180	0.233			0.18
Women in ministerial positions	77	0.248	0.269	20	80	0.25
Years with female head of state (last 50)	29	0.417	0.238	29	71	0.42
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

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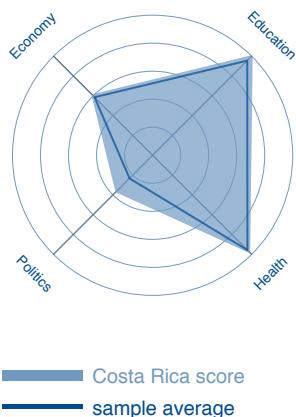
0.727 / 39

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SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	23	27	0.85
Youth not in employment or education	32	12	2.59	Proportion married by age 25	48	26	1.84
Unemployed adults	9	5	1.62	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			28
Discouraged job seekers	76	24	3.15	Average number of children per woman			2
Workers in informal employment	59	61	0.96	Women with unmet demand for family planning			8
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	84	93	0.91	Potential support ratio			10
Workers employed part-time	32	14	2.23	Total dependency ratio			46
Contributing family workers	6	2	2.72	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Own-account workers	41	44	0.92	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.59	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	98	/	10
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	100
Firms whose ownership includes women			35.30	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			12.10	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	gov
R&D personnel	—	—	—	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
				Government provides child allowance to parents			yes
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	34	43	0.77	Out-of-school children of primary school age	8	8	0.95
Women's access to financial services			*1.00	Primary education attainment in adults	76	75	1.02
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	17	20	0.88
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00	Secondary education attainment in adults	45	44	1.03
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00	Tertiary education attainment in adults	11	10	1.04
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	14	34	0.41
				Skill diversity	0.396	0.310	*1.28
Access to technology	female	male	value				
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using a mobile phone	87	85	1.03	Malnutrition of children under age 5	1	1	1.00
				Cardiovascular disease	128	178	#0.72
Political leadership	female	male	value	Cancer	85	100	#0.85
Year women received right to vote			1954	Diabetes	17	16	#1.05
Years since any women received voting rights			62	Chronic respiratory disease	29	46	#0.63
Number of female heads of state to date			—	HIV/AIDS	3	10	#0.31
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			30	Suicide	2	9	#0.21
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			30	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*64 [56-81]
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			39
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.7
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			88.6

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	51.11
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	14,472
Total population (thousands)	4,807.85
Population growth rate (%)	0.96
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human capital optimization (%)	69.72

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index	32	0.736	30	0.694
Economic participation and opportunity	105	0.606	89	0.522
Educational attainment	30	1.000	32	0.995
Health and survival	62	0.975	1	0.980
Political empowerment	20	0.365	15	0.277
rank out of			144	115

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
	105	0.606	0.586			0.61	0.00
Economic participation and opportunity							
Labour force participation	112	0.635	0.665	52	82	0.64	1.00
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	116	0.553	0.622	—	—	0.55	1.00
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	82	0.582	0.502	10,970	18,860	0.58	1.00
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	37	0.567	0.358	36	64	0.57	1.00
Professional and technical workers	92	0.783	0.862	44	56	0.78	1.00
Educational attainment							
Literacy rate	30	1.000	0.955			1.00	0.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	98	98	1.00	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	63	0.999	0.980	96	96	1.00	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	80	76	1.05	1.00
	1	1.000	0.930	59	48	1.24	1.00
Health and survival							
Sex ratio at birth	62	0.975	0.957			0.98	0.00
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95	1.00
	79	1.044	1.043	71	68	1.04	1.00
Political empowerment							
Women in parliament	20	0.365	0.233			0.37	0.00
Women in ministerial positions	30	0.500	0.269	33	67	0.50	1.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	14	0.692	0.238	41	59	0.69	1.00
	30	0.087	0.204	4	46	0.09	1.00

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.736 / 32

CRI

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	24	12	1.90
Unemployed adults	8	5	1.69
Discouraged job seekers	64	36	1.82
Workers in informal employment	48	39	1.21
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	69	81	0.86
Workers employed part-time	33	16	2.11
Contributing family workers	1	1	1.33
Own-account workers	18	21	0.88
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.61
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			43.50
Firms whose top management includes women			15.40
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	60	69	0.87
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	60	60	0.99
Individuals using a mobile phone	73	73	1.00

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1949
Years since any women received voting rights			67
Number of female heads of state to date			1
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			50
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			50
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	26	29	0.89
Proportion married by age 25	31	18	1.76
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			27
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			6
Potential support ratio			8
Total dependency ratio			45
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.50
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	120	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl,	/	—
gov			—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

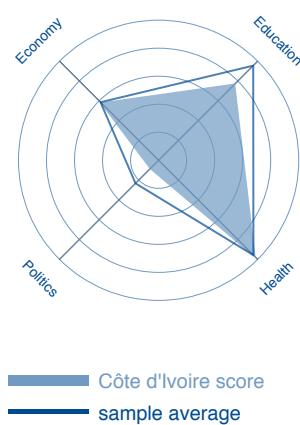
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	4	4	1.00
Primary education attainment in adults	81	83	0.98
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	15	19	0.82
Secondary education attainment in adults	41	40	1.02
Tertiary education attainment in adults	23	23	0.99
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	7	24	0.30
Skill diversity	0.286	0.248	*1.15

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	2	1	2.50
Cardiovascular disease	118	163	#0.73
Cancer	97	127	#0.76
Diabetes	20	19	#1.05
Chronic respiratory disease	26	31	#0.83
HIV/AIDS	1	5	#0.23
Suicide	2	11	#0.20
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*25 [20-29]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			36
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.2
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			90.2

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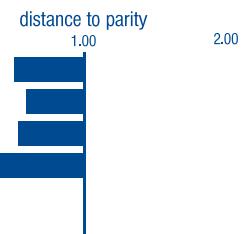
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	31.75
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	3,290
Total population (thousands)	22,701.56
Population growth rate (%)	2.38
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.97
Human capital optimization (%)	50.34

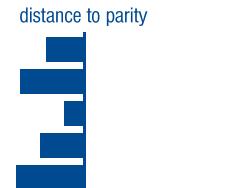
	2016		2010	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index	136	0.597	130	0.569
Economic participation and opportunity	116	0.575	106	0.539
Educational attainment	139	0.764	130	0.692
Health and survival	112	0.968	1	0.980
Political empowerment	120	0.081	104	0.065
rank out of			144	134

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	116	0.575	0.586			0.58
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	103	0.650	0.665	53	81	0.65
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	94	0.595	0.622	—	—	0.60
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	110	0.480	0.502	2,102	4,375	0.48
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.358	—	—	—
	—	—	0.862	—	—	—

**Educational attainment**

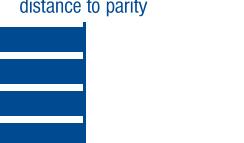
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	139	0.764	0.955			0.76
Enrolment in primary education	137	0.614	0.897	33	53	0.61
Enrolment in secondary education	124	0.886	0.980	70	79	0.89
Enrolment in tertiary education	137	0.737	0.970	41	59	0.74
	127	0.585	0.930	6	11	0.59

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	112	0.968	0.957			0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.97
	121	1.022	1.043	46	45	1.02

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	120	0.081	0.233			0.08
Women in ministerial positions	125	0.101	0.269	9	91	0.10
Years with female head of state (last 50)	76	0.200	0.238	17	83	0.20
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

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CIV

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	—	—	—
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—
Contributing family workers	30	15	2.04
Own-account workers	59	56	1.05
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			61.90
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	12	18	0.66
Women's access to financial services			*0.50
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1952
Years since any women received voting rights			64
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			—
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	23	29	0.79
Proportion married by age 25	56	13	4.33
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			29
Average number of children per woman			5
Women with unmet demand for family planning			27
Potential support ratio			18
Total dependency ratio			83
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	98	/ 2	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/ empl	
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

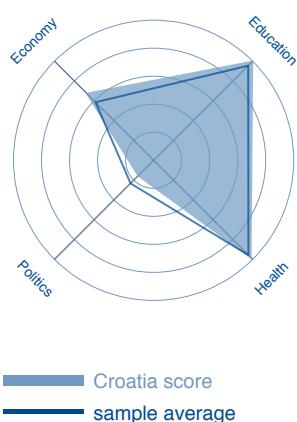
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	29	20	1.43
Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	—	—	—
Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	9	27	0.35
Skill diversity	0.423	0.264	*1.60

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	—	—	#—
Cancer	—	—	#—
Diabetes	—	—	#—
Chronic respiratory disease	—	—	#—
HIV/AIDS	233	191	*1.22
Suicide	—	—	#—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*†—
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			no
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			26
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Births attended by skilled health personnel			—
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) × Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

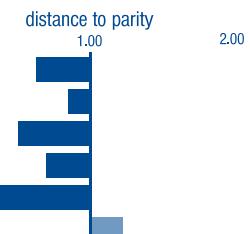
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	48.73
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	20,430
Total population (thousands)	4,240.32
Population growth rate (%)	-0.37
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.07
Human capital optimization (%)	74.99

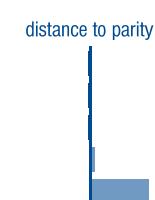
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	68	0.700	16	0.714
Educational attainment	57	0.995	51	0.990
Health and survival	40	0.979	36	0.979
Political empowerment	76	0.154	18	0.238
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	68	0.672	0.586			0.67
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	50	0.866	0.665	61	71	0.87
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	113	0.555	0.622	—	—	0.56
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	19	0.728	0.502	18,332	25,180	0.73
Professional and technical workers	91	0.302	0.358	23	77	0.30
	1	1.000	0.862	55	45	1.20

**Educational attainment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	57	0.995	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	67	0.993	0.897	99	100	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	84	0.991	0.980	88	89	0.99
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	94	91	1.03
	1	1.000	0.930	81	59	1.37

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	40	0.979	0.957			0.98
Healthy life expectancy	95	0.943	0.918	—	—	0.94
	1	1.060	1.043	70	65	1.08

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	76	0.154	0.233			0.15
Women in ministerial positions	97	0.180	0.269	15	85	0.18
Years with female head of state (last 50)	61	0.250	0.238	20	80	0.25
	31	0.083	0.204	4	46	0.08



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG HRV

0.700 / 68

HRV

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	19	21	0.90
Unemployed adults	16	13	1.18
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	74	71	1.04
Workers employed part-time	20	13	1.52
Contributing family workers	3	1	2.53
Own-account workers	6	11	0.59
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.55
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			32.10
Firms whose top management includes women			18.70
R&D personnel	53	47	1.12

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	88	84	1.04
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	65	74	0.88
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1945
Years since any women received voting rights			71
Number of female heads of state to date			2
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	27	30	0.91
Proportion married by age 25	20	7	2.87
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			31
Average number of children per woman			1
Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Potential support ratio			3
Total dependency ratio			51
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			120
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	208	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

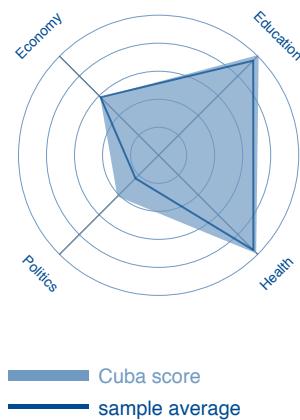
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	0	3	0.12
Primary education attainment in adults	95	99	0.97
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	6	11	0.59
Secondary education attainment in adults	63	79	0.80
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	14	38	0.36
Skill diversity	0.278	0.221	*1.26

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	194	292	#0.66
Cancer	113	223	#0.51
Diabetes	11	17	#0.65
Chronic respiratory disease	10	29	#0.33
HIV/AIDS	0	0	#0.00
Suicide	5	20	#0.23
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*8 [6-11]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			13
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.9
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			93.3

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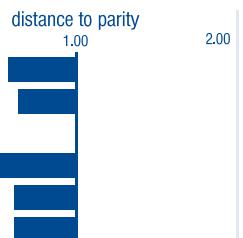
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	—
GDP per capita (constant '11 int'l. \$, PPP)	—
Total population (thousands)	11,389.56
Population growth rate (%)	-0.04
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human capital optimization (%)	75.55

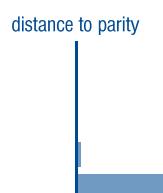
	2016		2007	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	27	0.740	22	0.717
Educational attainment	114	0.578	39	0.681
Health and survival	1	1.000	55	0.990
Political empowerment	61	0.975	69	0.974
rank out of	144		128	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	114	0.578	0.586			0.58
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	106	0.648	0.665	51	79	0.65
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	—	—	0.622	—	—	—
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	115	0.468	0.502	13,125	28,026	0.47
Professional and technical workers	30	0.616	0.358	38	62	0.62
	103	0.616	0.862	38	62	0.62

**Educational attainment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	distance to parity
Literacy rate	1	1.000	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	94	93	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	91	88	1.04

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	distance to parity
Sex ratio at birth	61	0.975	0.957			0.98
Healthy life expectancy	95	0.943	0.918	—	—	0.94

**Political empowerment**

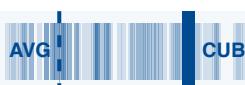
	rank	score	avg	female	male	distance to parity
Women in parliament	12	0.407	0.233			0.41
Women in ministerial positions	3	0.955	0.269	49	51	0.96
Years with female head of state (last 50)	23	0.450	0.238	31	69	0.45



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.740 / 27

CUB

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			—
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	2	2	1.25
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	84	89	0.95
Workers employed part-time	3	1	2.86
Contributing family workers	0	0	0.22
Own-account workers	8	11	0.71
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	—	—	—
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	30	25	1.19
Individuals using a mobile phone	11	12	0.95

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1934
Years since any women received voting rights			82
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			—
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	21	25	0.84
Proportion married by age 25	56	31	1.77
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			27
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			9
Potential support ratio			5
Total dependency ratio			43
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	—	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	—	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits	—	/	—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	—	/	—
Government supports or provides childcare			—
Government provides child allowance to parents			—

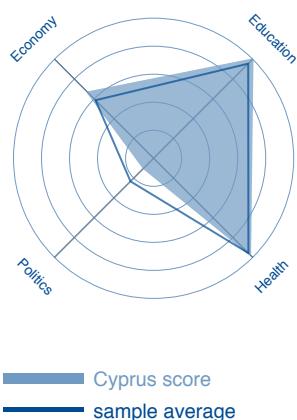
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	6	7	0.90
Primary education attainment in adults	90	92	0.98
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	15	17	0.86
Secondary education attainment in adults	57	58	0.99
Tertiary education attainment in adults	16	12	1.30
PhD graduates	0	0	1.16
STEM graduates	3	7	0.38
Skill diversity	0.280	0.211	*1.33

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	157	214	#0.73
Cancer	109	161	#0.68
Diabetes	18	14	#1.29
Chronic respiratory disease	15	22	#0.68
HIV/AIDS	1	4	#0.13
Suicide	5	19	#0.24
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*39 [33-47]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			—
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			—
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.4
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			97.8

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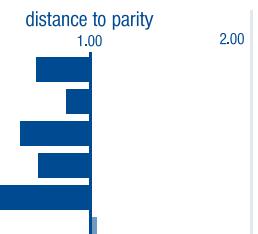
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	19.32
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	30,310
Total population (thousands)	1,165.30
Population growth rate (%)	0.89
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.96
Human capital optimization (%)	76.97

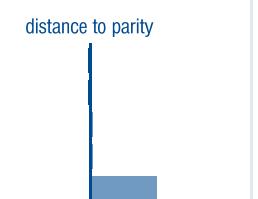
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	84	0.684	83	0.643
Educational attainment	75	0.665	75	0.562
Health and survival	41	0.998	55	0.989
Political empowerment	71	0.974	84	0.969
rank out of	105	0.100	95	0.052
	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	75	0.665	0.586			0.67
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	53	0.863	0.665	68	79	0.86
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	107	0.570	0.622	—	—	0.57
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	35	0.684	0.502	24,479	35,770	0.68
Professional and technical workers	92	0.294	0.358	23	77	0.29
	1	1.000	0.862	51	49	1.04

**Educational attainment**

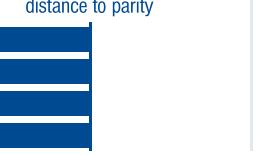
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	41	0.998	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	68	0.992	0.897	99	99	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	98	96	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	96	94	1.02
	1	1.000	0.930	63	44	1.42

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	71	0.974	0.957			0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95
	91	1.041	1.043	76	73	1.04

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	105	0.100	0.233			0.10
Women in ministerial positions	81	0.244	0.269	20	80	0.24
Years with female head of state (last 50)	117	0.100	0.238	9	91	0.10
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG CYP

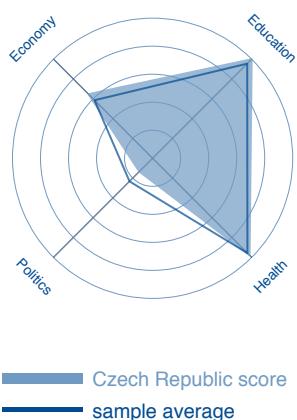
0.684 / 84

CYP

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes	Average length of single life (years)	26	29	0.90
Youth not in employment or education	17	21	0.83	Proportion married by age 25	25	11	2.28
Unemployed adults	13	15	0.85	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Discouraged job seekers	62	38	1.67	Average number of children per woman			1
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	82	86	0.95	Potential support ratio			5
Workers employed part-time	26	19	1.34	Total dependency ratio			42
Contributing family workers	1	1	1.19	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Own-account workers	9	13	0.70	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			0
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.56	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	126	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	72	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			—	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	—
R&D personnel	41	59	0.68	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
				Government provides child allowance to parents			yes
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	90	90	1.00	Out-of-school children of primary school age	2	3	0.63
Women's access to financial services			*1.00	Primary education attainment in adults	92	96	0.95
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	6	8	0.79
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00	Secondary education attainment in adults	68	71	0.96
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00	Tertiary education attainment in adults	26	26	1.00
				PhD graduates	0	1	0.64
				STEM graduates	12	30	0.40
				Skill diversity	0.251	0.303	*0.83
Access to technology	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	70	73	0.96	Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Cardiovascular disease	118	155	#0.76
Political leadership	female	male	value	Cancer	75	116	#0.65
Year women received right to vote			1960	Diabetes	21	25	#0.85
Years since any women received voting rights			56	Chronic respiratory disease	15	25	#0.57
Number of female heads of state to date			—	HIV/AIDS	0	0	#1.00
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Suicide	2	8	#0.20
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*7 [4-12]
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			15
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.9
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

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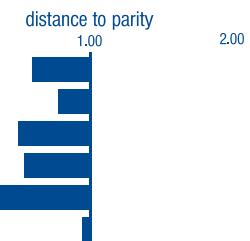
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	181.81
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	29,805
Total population (thousands)	10,543.19
Population growth rate (%)	0.06
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.04
Human capital optimization (%)	78.45

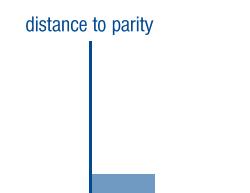
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	77	0.690	53	0.671
Educational attainment	89	0.647	52	0.627
Health and survival	1	1.000	47	0.991
Political empowerment	40	0.979	36	0.979
rank out of	85	0.134	70	0.088
	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	89	0.647	0.586			0.65
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	69	0.808	0.665	66	81	0.81
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	110	0.564	0.622	—	—	0.56
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	69	0.600	0.502	23,488	39,156	0.60
Professional and technical workers	74	0.418	0.358	29	71	0.42
	73	0.959	0.862	49	51	0.96

**Educational attainment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.000	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.980	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	49	51	1.01
	1	1.000	0.930	77	55	1.40

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	40	0.979	0.957			0.98
Healthy life expectancy	95	0.943	0.918	—	—	0.94
	1	1.060	1.043	71	66	1.08

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	85	0.134	0.233			0.13
Women in ministerial positions	74	0.250	0.269	20	80	0.25
Years with female head of state (last 50)	71	0.231	0.238	19	81	0.23
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG CZE

0.690 / 77

CZE

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	11	8	1.44
Unemployed adults	7	4	1.57
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	71	81	0.88
Workers employed part-time	22	13	1.63
Contributing family workers	1	0	4.11
Own-account workers	10	16	0.62
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.65
Boards of publicly traded companies	12	88	0.14
Firms whose ownership includes women			30.80
Firms whose top management includes women			11.60
R&D personnel	29	71	0.40

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	79	85	0.93
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	80	83	0.97
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1920
Years since any women received voting rights			96
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	17	83	0.21

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	31	34	0.93
Proportion married by age 25	5	2	3.05
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			31
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			4
Potential support ratio			4
Total dependency ratio			50
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			1,095
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	196	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	70	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

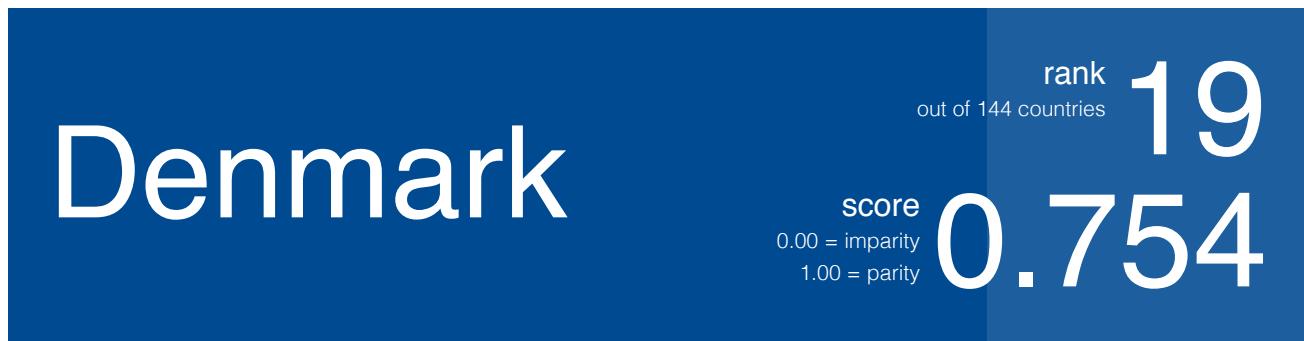
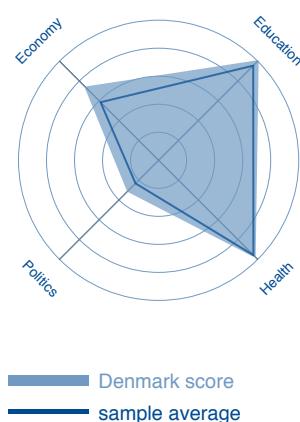
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	—	—	—
Primary education attainment in adults	100	100	1.00
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	—	—	—
Secondary education attainment in adults	85	94	0.90
Tertiary education attainment in adults	18	20	0.93
PhD graduates	0	1	0.47
STEM graduates	12	41	0.30
Skill diversity	0.222	0.190	*1.17

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	4	5	0.77
Cardiovascular disease	192	299	#0.64
Cancer	109	188	#0.58
Diabetes	10	13	#0.74
Chronic respiratory disease	10	23	#0.43
HIV/AIDS	0	0	#0.00
Suicide	4	22	#0.18
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*4 [3-6]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			21
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.8
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			98.8

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) ^x Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population [†] Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

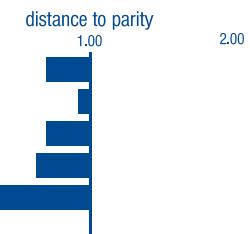
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	295.16
GDP per capita (constant '11 int'l. \$, PPP)	43,415
Total population (thousands)	5,669.08
Population growth rate (%)	0.37
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human capital optimization (%)	82.47

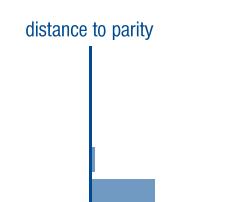
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	19	0.754	8	0.746
Educational attainment	34	0.735	19	0.708
Health and survival	1	1.000	1	1.000
Political empowerment	106	0.970	76	0.972
rank out of	29	0.309	13	0.305
	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	34	0.735	0.586			0.74
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	19	0.926	0.665	75	81	0.93
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	29	0.734	0.622	—	—	0.73
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	42	0.667	0.502	36,501	54,704	0.67
Professional and technical workers	78	0.366	0.358	27	73	0.37
	1	1.000	0.862	50	50	1.01

**Educational attainment**

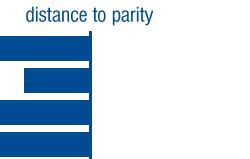
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.000	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	98	98	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	91	88	1.03
	1	1.000	0.930	95	68	1.40

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	106	0.970	0.957			0.97
Healthy life expectancy	95	0.943	0.918	—	—	0.94
	113	1.029	1.043	71	69	1.03

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	29	0.309	0.233			0.31
Women in ministerial positions	19	0.598	0.269	37	63	0.60
Years with female head of state (last 50)	39	0.357	0.238	26	74	0.36
	32	0.081	0.204	4	46	0.08



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG

DNK

0.754 / 19

DNK

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	6	6	0.92
Unemployed adults	6	5	1.16
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	78	78	1.00
Workers employed part-time	41	28	1.47
Contributing family workers	0	0	1.25
Own-account workers	3	6	0.54
Work, minutes per day	437	446	0.98
Proportion of unpaid work per day	56	42	1.33

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.82
Boards of publicly traded companies	26	74	0.35
Firms whose ownership includes women			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	37	63	0.58

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	100	100	1.00
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	96	96	1.00
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1915
Years since any women received voting rights			101
Number of female heads of state to date			1
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	32	33	0.95
Proportion married by age 25	4	1	2.69
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			31
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Potential support ratio			3
Total dependency ratio			56
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			224
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	126	/	14
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	50	/	50
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	gov
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

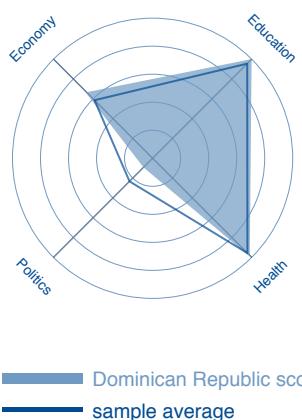
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	1	2	0.69
Primary education attainment in adults	100	100	1.00
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	11	12	0.92
Secondary education attainment in adults	76	77	0.99
Tertiary education attainment in adults	24	34	0.73
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	13	31	0.40
Skill diversity	0.228	0.220	*1.04

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	86	135	#0.64
Cancer	138	180	#0.77
Diabetes	9	17	#0.50
Chronic respiratory disease	33	40	#0.81
HIV/AIDS	0	1	#0.33
Suicide	4	14	#0.30
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†6 [5-9]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			32
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.2
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) † Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population
† Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

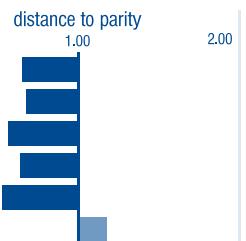
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	67.10
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	13,375
Total population (thousands)	10,528.39
Population growth rate (%)	1.07
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human capital optimization (%)	65.88

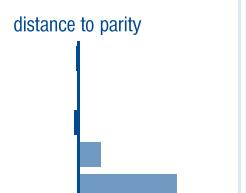
Global Gender Gap Index		2016		2006
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	78	0.658	78	0.559
Educational attainment	77	0.989	1	1.000
Health and survival	97	0.971	1	0.980
Political empowerment	118	0.085	49	0.117
rank out of		144		115

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	78	0.658	0.586			0.66
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	95	0.688	0.665	57	83	0.69
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	106	0.570	0.622	—	—	0.57
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	51	0.650	0.502	10,453	16,091	0.65
Professional and technical workers	47	0.536	0.358	35	65	0.54
	1	1.000	0.862	54	46	1.19

**Educational attainment**

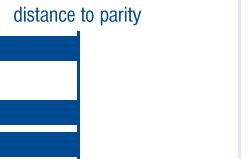
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	77	0.989	0.955			0.99
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	93	92	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	112	0.977	0.980	83	85	0.98
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	70	61	1.14
	1	1.000	0.930	59	36	1.62

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	97	0.971	0.957			0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.96
	106	1.032	1.043	64	62	1.03

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	—	—	0.269	—	—	—
Women in ministerial positions	70	0.238	0.238	19	81	0.24
Years with female head of state (last 50)	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.676 / 97

DOM

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	28	15	1.89
Unemployed adults	17	6	2.79
Discouraged job seekers	79	21	3.72
Workers in informal employment	53	43	1.23
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	75	85	0.88
Workers employed part-time	20	12	1.68
Contributing family workers	2	1	2.01
Own-account workers	26	48	0.53
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.55
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			30.00
Firms whose top management includes women			11.00
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	56	52	1.07
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1942
Years since any women received voting rights			74
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			33
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			33
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	9	91	0.10

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	21	26	0.81
Proportion married by age 25	64	33	1.92
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			26
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			11
Potential support ratio			10
Total dependency ratio			58
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	84	/ 2	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl,	/ empl	
gov			
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

Education and skills

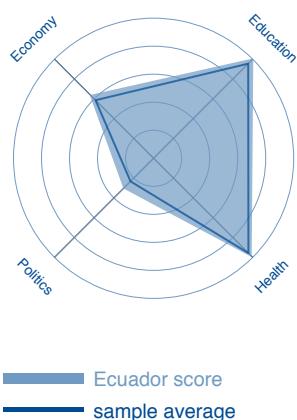
	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	15	14	1.07
Primary education attainment in adults	67	66	1.02
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	24	25	0.95
Secondary education attainment in adults	37	31	1.18
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	9	23	0.39
Skill diversity	0.299	0.277	*x1.08

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	2	3	0.71
Cardiovascular disease	209	187	*1.12
Cancer	82	112	#0.73
Diabetes	31	18	*1.70
Chronic respiratory disease	15	15	*1.00
HIV/AIDS	12	20	#0.61
Suicide	2	6	#0.34
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*92 [77-111]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			17
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Births attended by skilled health personnel			97.7
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			92.9

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) ^x Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population [†] Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

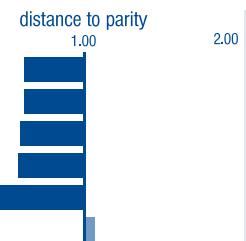
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	100.87
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	10,718
Total population (thousands)	16,144.36
Population growth rate (%)	1.43
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human capital optimization (%)	70.84

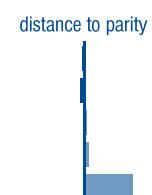
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	40	0.726	82	0.643
Educational attainment	48	0.996	39	0.994
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	32	0.297	64	0.100
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	93	0.631	0.586			0.63
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	114	0.628	0.665	52	82	0.63
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	91	0.604	0.622	—	—	0.60
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	79	0.590	0.502	8,435	14,309	0.59
Professional and technical workers	65	0.456	0.358	31	69	0.46
	1	1.000	0.862	52	48	1.07

**Educational attainment**

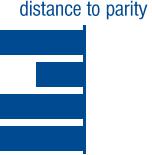
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	48	0.996	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	78	0.981	0.897	94	95	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	96	94	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	84	81	1.04
	1	1.000	0.930	45	35	1.31

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.060	1.043	68	64	1.06

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	32	0.297	0.233			0.30
Women in ministerial positions	8	0.713	0.269	42	58	0.71
Years with female head of state (last 50)	43	0.310	0.238	24	76	0.31
	64	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00



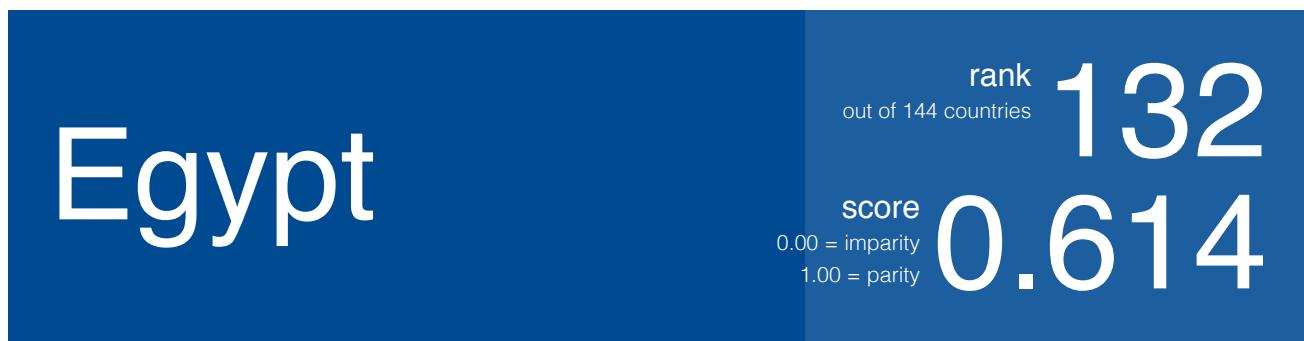
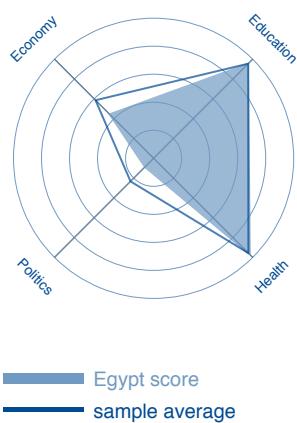


0.726 / 40 ECU

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

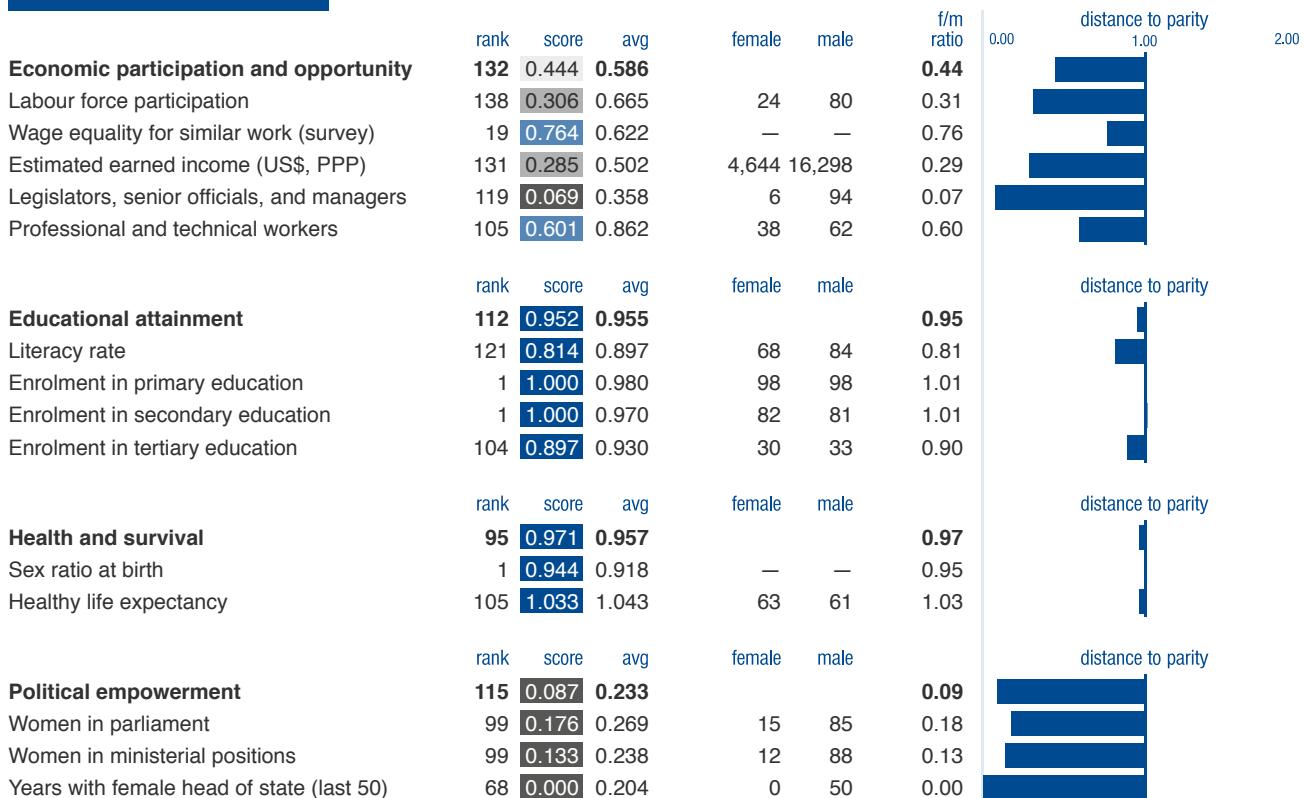
	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	22	25	0.87
Youth not in employment or education	4	4	1.04	Proportion married by age 25	55	37	1.49
Unemployed adults	4	2	1.59	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			27
Discouraged job seekers	56	44	1.30	Average number of children per woman			2
Workers in informal employment	58	55	1.04	Women with unmet demand for family planning			23
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	68	82	0.83	Potential support ratio			10
Workers employed part-time	30	15	2.05	Total dependency ratio			56
Contributing family workers	16	5	3.14	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Own-account workers	34	29	1.17	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.57	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	84	/ 12	
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/ 100	
Firms whose ownership includes women			24.10	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			17.00	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl,	/ empl	
R&D personnel	37	63	0.60	gov			
Access to assets	female	male	value	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	41	52	0.79	Government provides child allowance to parents			yes
Women's access to financial services			*1.00				
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00				
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50				
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00				
Access to technology	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—		Out-of-school children of primary school age	2	4	0.54
Individuals using a mobile phone	38	43	0.88	Primary education attainment in adults	80	82	0.97
Political leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	16	17	0.96
Year women received right to vote			1929	Secondary education attainment in adults	38	39	0.96
Years since any women received voting rights			87	Tertiary education attainment in adults	11	10	1.06
Number of female heads of state to date			1	PhD graduates	—	—	—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			50	STEM graduates	7	26	0.26
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			50	Skill diversity	0.303	0.222	*1.36
Voluntary political party quotas			no				
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—				
Health	female	male	value				
				Malnutrition of children under age 5	2	3	0.62
				Cardiovascular disease	130	170	#0.77
				Cancer	106	112	#0.95
				Diabetes	27	25	#1.12
				Chronic respiratory disease	19	29	#0.63
				HIV/AIDS	6	30	#0.21
				Suicide	5	13	#0.40
				Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*64 [57-71]
				Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			46
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			96.3
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			79.5

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	330.78
GDP per capita (constant '11 int'l. \$, PPP)	10,250
Total population (thousands)	91,508.08
Population growth rate (%)	1.88
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human capital optimization (%)	63.72

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	132	0.614	109	0.579
Educational attainment	112	0.952	90	0.903
Health and survival	95	0.971	66	0.974
Political empowerment	115	0.087	111	0.022
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

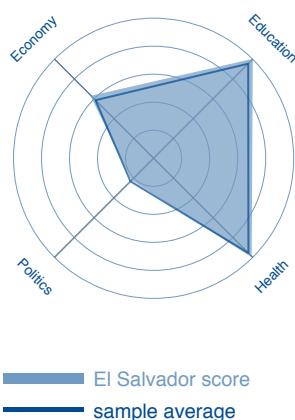


0.614 / 132 EGY

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	22	28	0.80
Youth not in employment or education	41	17	2.36	Proportion married by age 25	62	13	4.74
Unemployed adults	17	5	3.34	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			27
Discouraged job seekers	90	11	8.50	Average number of children per woman			3
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			12
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	62	86	0.72	Potential support ratio			12
Workers employed part-time	7	3	2.06	Total dependency ratio			62
Contributing family workers	40	6	7.09	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.00
Own-account workers	6	14	0.44	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.62	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	90	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			16.10	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			7.10	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl.	/	—
R&D personnel	—	—	—	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
				Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	9	18	0.51	Out-of-school children of primary school age	1	1	0.44
Women's access to financial services			*0.50	Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.00	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	24	21	1.12
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	8	16	0.47
				Skill diversity	0.210	0.240	*0.88
Access to technology	female	male	value				
Individuals using the internet	31	37	0.85	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using a mobile phone	72	83	0.87	Malnutrition of children under age 5	7	9	0.81
Political leadership	female	male	value	Cardiovascular disease	388	516	#0.75
Year women received right to vote			1956	Cancer	101	146	#0.69
Years since any women received voting rights			60	Diabetes	13	14	#0.94
Number of female heads of state to date			—	Chronic respiratory disease	32	55	#0.58
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	HIV/AIDS	0	1	#0.33
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Suicide	1	2	#0.50
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*33 [26-39]
Seats held in upper house	4	96	0.05	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			no
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			34
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			91.5
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			82.8

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

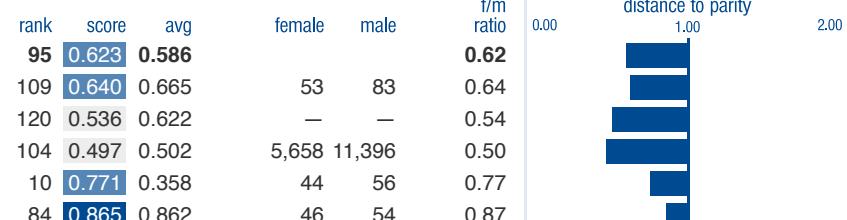
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	25.85
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	8,096
Total population (thousands)	6,126.58
Population growth rate (%)	0.34
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.13
Human capital optimization (%)	66.31

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	64	0.702	39	0.684
Educational attainment	73	0.991	59	0.988
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	52	0.214	24	0.197
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

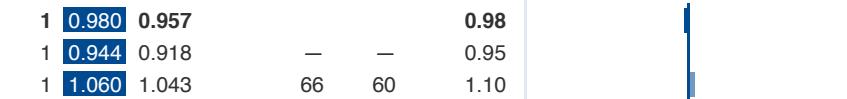
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	95	0.623	0.586			0.62
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	109	0.640	0.665	53	83	0.64
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	120	0.536	0.622	—	—	0.54
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	104	0.497	0.502	5,658	11,396	0.50
Professional and technical workers	10	0.771	0.358	44	56	0.77
	84	0.865	0.862	46	54	0.87

**Educational attainment**

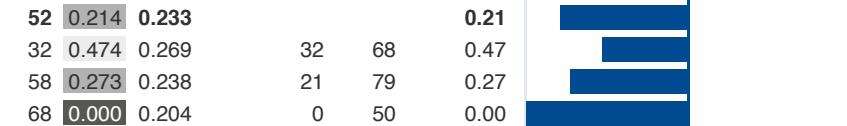
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	73	0.991	0.955			0.99
Enrolment in primary education	99	0.950	0.897	86	90	0.95
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	93	93	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	71	69	1.03
	1	1.000	0.930	30	28	1.09

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.980	0.957	—	—	0.98
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	66	60	0.95

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	52	0.214	0.233			0.21
Women in ministerial positions	32	0.474	0.269	32	68	0.47
Years with female head of state (last 50)	58	0.273	0.238	21	79	0.27



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG SLV

0.702 / 64

SLV

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	4	7	0.59
Unemployed adults	3	5	0.52
Discouraged job seekers	22	78	0.28
Workers in informal employment	72	59	1.23
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	22	74	0.30
Workers employed part-time	26	17	1.58
Contributing family workers	8	7	1.19
Own-account workers	37	24	1.53
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.49
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			40.20
Firms whose top management includes women			21.40
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	29	40	0.73
Women's access to financial services			*0.50
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	23	27	0.87
Individuals using a mobile phone	75	77	0.97

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1939
Years since any women received voting rights			77
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			30
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			30
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	23	26	0.88
Proportion married by age 25	46	33	1.41
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			27
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			17
Potential support ratio			8
Total dependency ratio			54
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	84	/ 3	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/ empl	
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

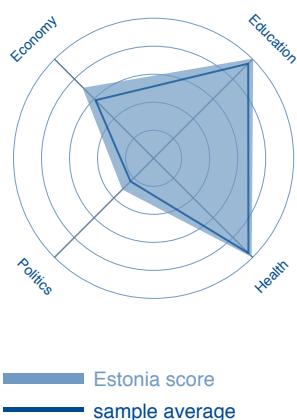
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	6	6	0.89
Primary education attainment in adults	53	61	0.87
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	28	26	1.11
Secondary education attainment in adults	25	29	0.88
Tertiary education attainment in adults	6	7	0.83
PhD graduates	0	0	0.93
STEM graduates	11	37	0.30
Skill diversity	0.265	0.264	*1.00

Health

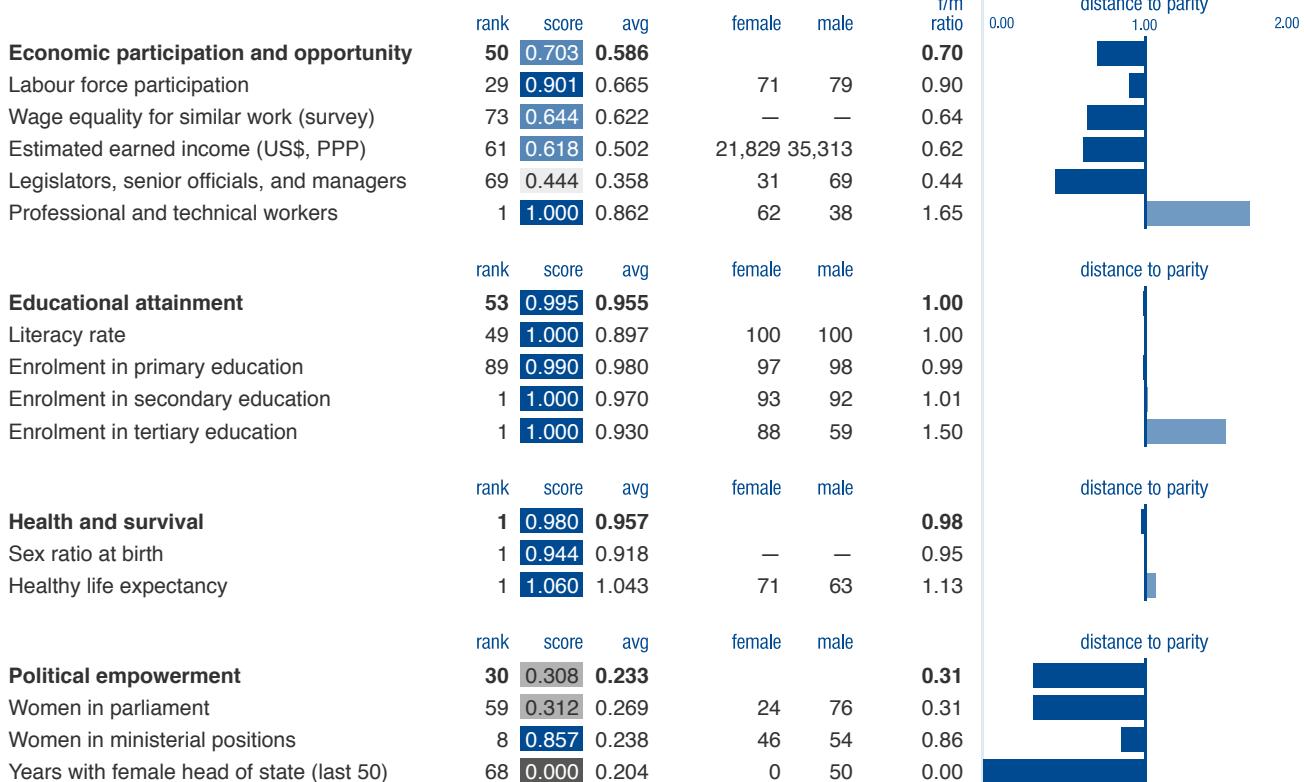
	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	1	2	0.29
Cardiovascular disease	155	192	#0.81
Cancer	112	108	#1.04
Diabetes	44	34	#1.29
Chronic respiratory disease	30	30	#1.01
HIV/AIDS	12	25	#0.48
Suicide	6	24	#0.24
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†54 [40-69]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			26
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Births attended by skilled health personnel			98
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			90

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	22.69
GDP per capita (constant '11 int'l. \$, PPP)	26,930
Total population (thousands)	1,312.56
Population growth rate (%)	-0.27
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.14
Human capital optimization (%)	80.63

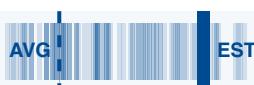
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	22	0.747	29	0.694
Educational attainment	50	0.703	27	0.682
Health and survival	53	0.995	16	0.999
Political empowerment	1	0.980	36	0.979
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.747 / 22

EST

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	12	11	1.09
Unemployed adults	7	7	0.96
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	78	86	0.90
Workers employed part-time	26	17	1.49
Contributing family workers	0	0	2.99
Own-account workers	5	7	0.68
Work, minutes per day	494	424	1.17
Proportion of unpaid work per day	50	38	1.34

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.76
Boards of publicly traded companies	8	92	0.09
Firms whose ownership includes women			35.80
Firms whose top management includes women			25.30
R&D personnel	45	55	0.82

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	97	98	1.00
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	87	90	0.98
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1918
Years since any women received voting rights			98
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			—
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	33	35	0.93
Proportion married by age 25	8	3	2.74
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			31
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Potential support ratio			3
Total dependency ratio			53
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			435
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	140	/ 10	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/ gov	
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

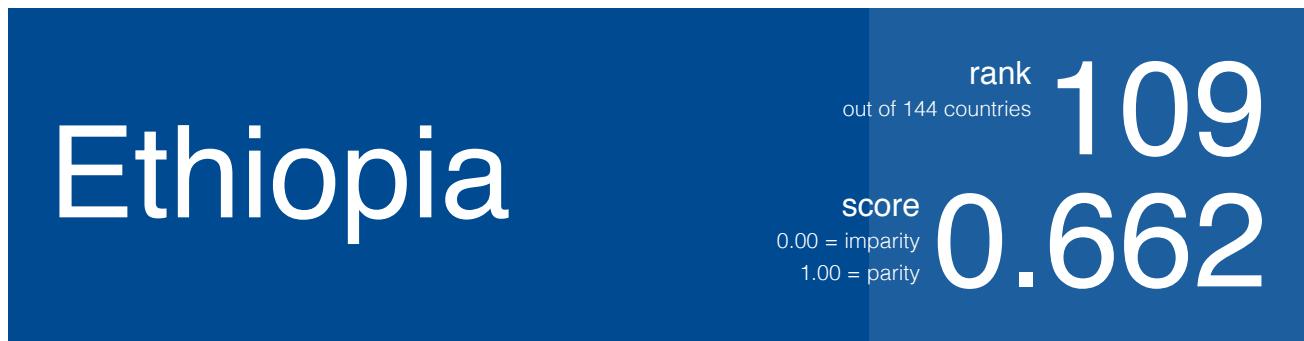
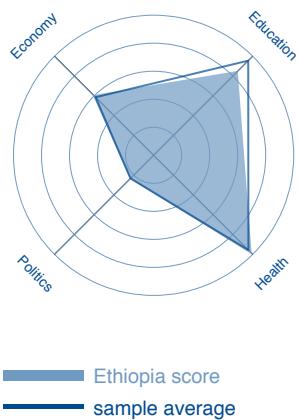
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	1	0	1.73
Primary education attainment in adults	99	99	1.00
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	11	15	0.71
Secondary education attainment in adults	92	87	1.05
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	12	43	0.27
Skill diversity	0.206	0.191	*1.08

Health

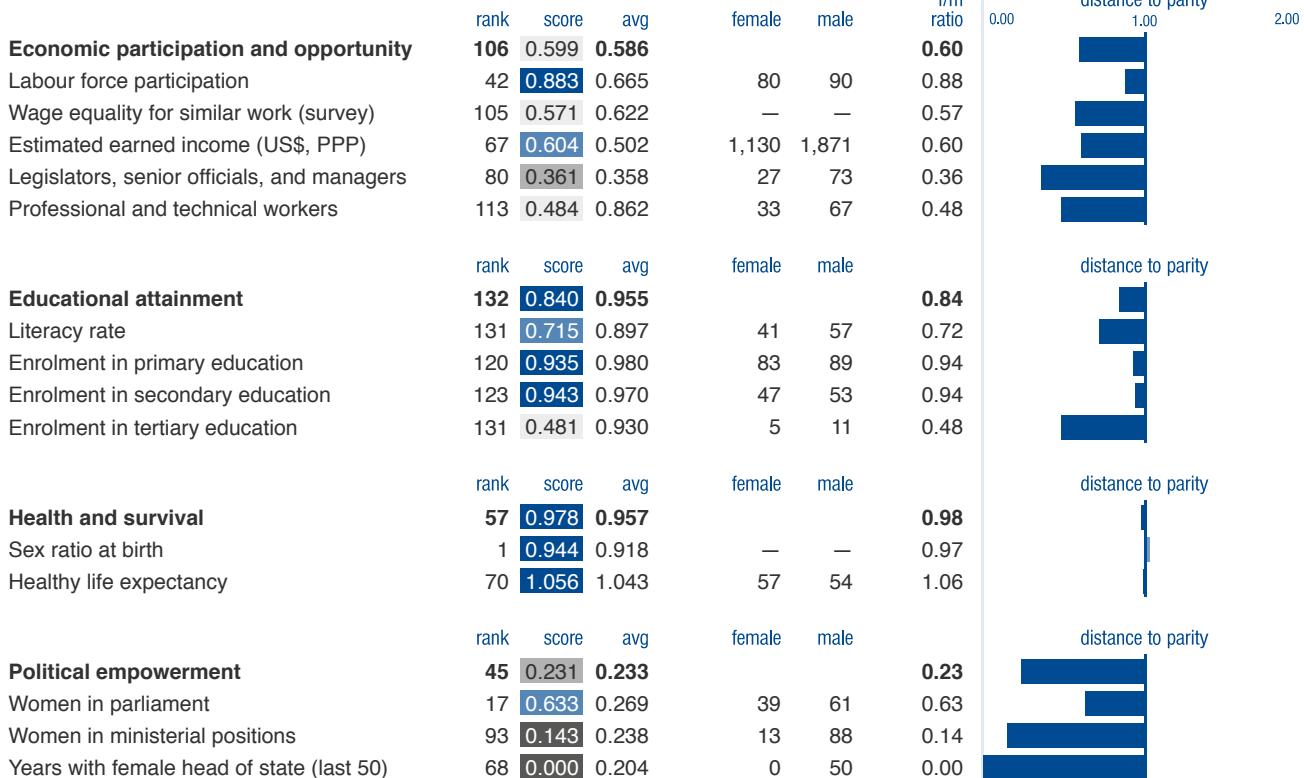
	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	200	387	#0.52
Cancer	104	216	#0.48
Diabetes	4	7	#0.63
Chronic respiratory disease	4	20	#0.19
HIV/AIDS	2	6	#0.40
Suicide	4	25	#0.15
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*9 [6-14]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			no
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			20
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.4
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			96.8

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	61.54
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	1,530
Total population (thousands)	99,390.75
Population growth rate (%)	2.38
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human capital optimization (%)	53.02

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	109	0.662	100	0.595
Educational attainment	132	0.840	108	0.739
Health and survival	57	0.978	87	0.969
Political empowerment	45	0.231	61	0.102
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

ETH AVG

0.662 / 109

ETH

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	2	0	3.73
Unemployed adults	6	2	2.99
Discouraged job seekers	79	21	3.74
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	94	96	0.98
Workers employed part-time	63	39	1.61
Contributing family workers	13	6	2.14
Own-account workers	39	40	0.97
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.55
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			36.20
Firms whose top management includes women			4.50
R&D personnel	23	77	0.30

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	21	23	0.93
Women's access to financial services			*0.50
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1955
Years since any women received voting rights			61
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	32	68	0.47

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	21	26	0.82
Proportion married by age 25	68	28	2.47
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Average number of children per woman			4
Women with unmet demand for family planning			26
Potential support ratio			16
Total dependency ratio			82
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	90	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits	empl	/	—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			—
Government supports or provides childcare			no
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

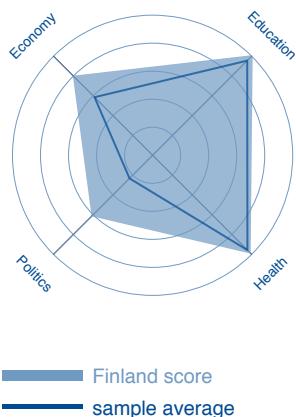
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	16	11	1.54
Primary education attainment in adults	14	37	0.38
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	90	75	1.20
Secondary education attainment in adults	6	13	0.45
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	8	12	0.62
Skill diversity	0.358	0.285	*x1.26

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	7	10	0.73
Cardiovascular disease	141	184	#0.77
Cancer	107	64	#1.69
Diabetes	24	25	#0.98
Chronic respiratory disease	12	103	#0.11
HIV/AIDS	71	50	#1.42
Suicide	7	17	#0.41
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*353 [247-567]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			71
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			15.5
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			32.1

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) # Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) \$ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

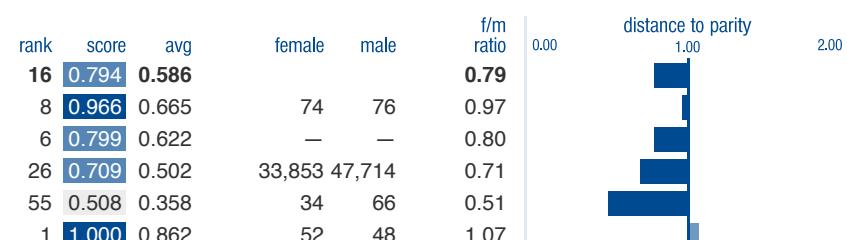
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	229.81
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	38,643
Total population (thousands)	5,503.46
Population growth rate (%)	0.29
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human capital optimization (%)	85.86

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	2	0.845	3	0.796
Educational attainment	16	0.794	8	0.734
Health and survival	1	1.000	18	0.999
Political empowerment	2	0.607	3	0.470
rank out of		144		115

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

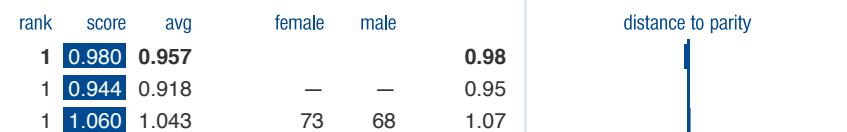
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	16	0.794	0.586			0.79
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	8	0.966	0.665	74	76	0.97
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	6	0.799	0.622	—	—	0.80
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	26	0.709	0.502	33,853	47,714	0.71
Professional and technical workers	55	0.508	0.358	34	66	0.51
	1	1.000	0.862	52	48	1.07

**Educational attainment**

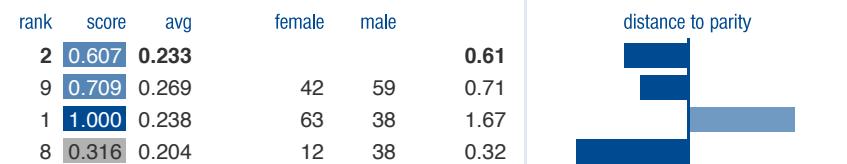
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.000	0.955	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	100	99	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	94	94	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	97	81	1.21
	1	1.000	0.930			

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.060	1.043	73	68	1.07

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	2	0.607	0.233			0.61
Women in ministerial positions	9	0.709	0.269	42	59	0.71
Years with female head of state (last 50)	1	1.000	0.238	63	38	1.67
	8	0.316	0.204	12	38	0.32



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG

FIN

0.845 / 2

FIN

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	8	11	0.76
Unemployed adults	6	8	0.85
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	75	76	0.98
Workers employed part-time	37	28	1.35
Contributing family workers	0	1	0.66
Own-account workers	7	12	0.58
Work, minutes per day	442	408	1.08
Proportion of unpaid work per day	52	39	1.35

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.85
Boards of publicly traded companies	30	70	0.43
Firms whose ownership includes women			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	100	100	1.00
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	93	92	1.01
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1906
Years since any women received voting rights			110
Number of female heads of state to date			3
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			—
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	30	32	0.94
Proportion married by age 25	8	4	2.12
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			31
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Potential support ratio			3
Total dependency ratio			58
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			215
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	147	/	24
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	58	/	58
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	gov
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

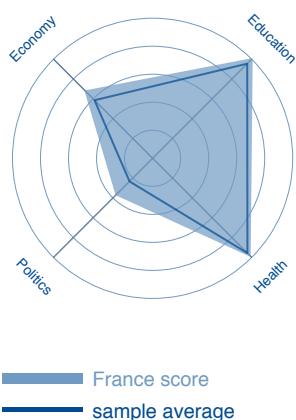
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	0	1	0.13
Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	8	8	1.03
Secondary education attainment in adults	73	72	1.01
Tertiary education attainment in adults	23	21	1.12
PhD graduates	1	1	0.69
STEM graduates	13	51	0.25
Skill diversity	0.196	0.243	*0.80

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	104	197	#0.53
Cancer	87	125	#0.70
Diabetes	3	6	#0.54
Chronic respiratory disease	8	20	#0.41
HIV/AIDS	0	0	#0.00
Suicide	8	22	#0.34
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*3 [2-3]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			30
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.7
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

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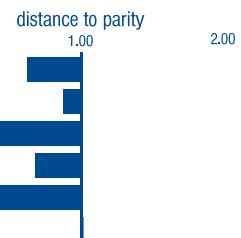
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	2,421.68
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	37,306
Total population (thousands)	64,395.35
Population growth rate (%)	0.41
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.06
Human capital optimization (%)	80.33

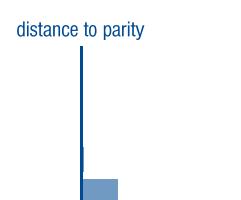
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	17	0.755	70	0.652
Educational attainment	64	0.676	88	0.525
Health and survival	1	1.000	1	1.000
Political empowerment	19	0.365	60	0.104
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	64	0.676	0.586			0.68
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	34	0.895	0.665	67	75	0.90
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	134	0.475	0.622	—	—	0.48
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	22	0.723	0.502	33,148	45,845	0.72
Professional and technical workers	61	0.464	0.358	32	68	0.46
	1	1.000	0.862	50	50	1.02

**Educational attainment**

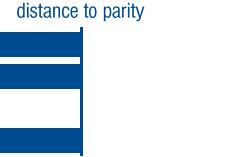
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.000	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	49	51	1.02
	1	1.000	0.930	71	58	1.23

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.980	0.957			0.98
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95
	1	1.060	1.043	74	69	1.07

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	19	0.365	0.233			0.37
Women in ministerial positions	52	0.354	0.269	26	74	0.35
Years with female head of state (last 50)	1	1.000	0.238	50	50	1.00
	51	0.018	0.204	1	49	0.02



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG

FRA

0.755 / 17

FRA

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	11	11	1.04
Unemployed adults	8	9	0.98
Discouraged job seekers	50	50	1.01
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	77	80	0.96
Workers employed part-time	42	26	1.61
Contributing family workers	1	0	4.55
Own-account workers	5	8	0.64
Work, minutes per day	405	376	1.08
Proportion of unpaid work per day	57	38	1.51

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.57
Boards of publicly traded companies	33	67	0.49
Firms whose ownership includes women			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	29	71	0.42

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	95	98	0.98
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	84	86	0.98
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1944
Years since any women received voting rights			72
Number of female heads of state to date			1
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			50
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			50
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	25	75	0.33

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	32	34	0.95
Proportion married by age 25	6	2	2.65
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			2
Potential support ratio			3
Total dependency ratio			60
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			0
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	112	/ 11	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	73	/ 73	
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/ gov	
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	0	1	0.46
Primary education attainment in adults	97	98	1.00
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	0	0	0.83
Secondary education attainment in adults	65	72	0.91
Tertiary education attainment in adults	16	17	0.91
PhD graduates	0	1	0.51
STEM graduates	13	39	0.34
Skill diversity	0.281	0.245	*1.14

Health

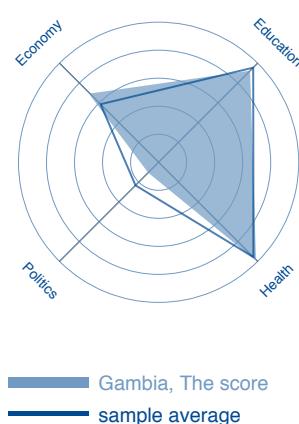
	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	65	112	#0.58
Cancer	96	180	#0.53
Diabetes	6	9	#0.62
Chronic respiratory disease	8	19	#0.43
HIV/AIDS	0	1	#0.33
Suicide	6	19	#0.31
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*8 [7-10]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			26
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.3
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			98.9

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SCORE AT A GLANCE

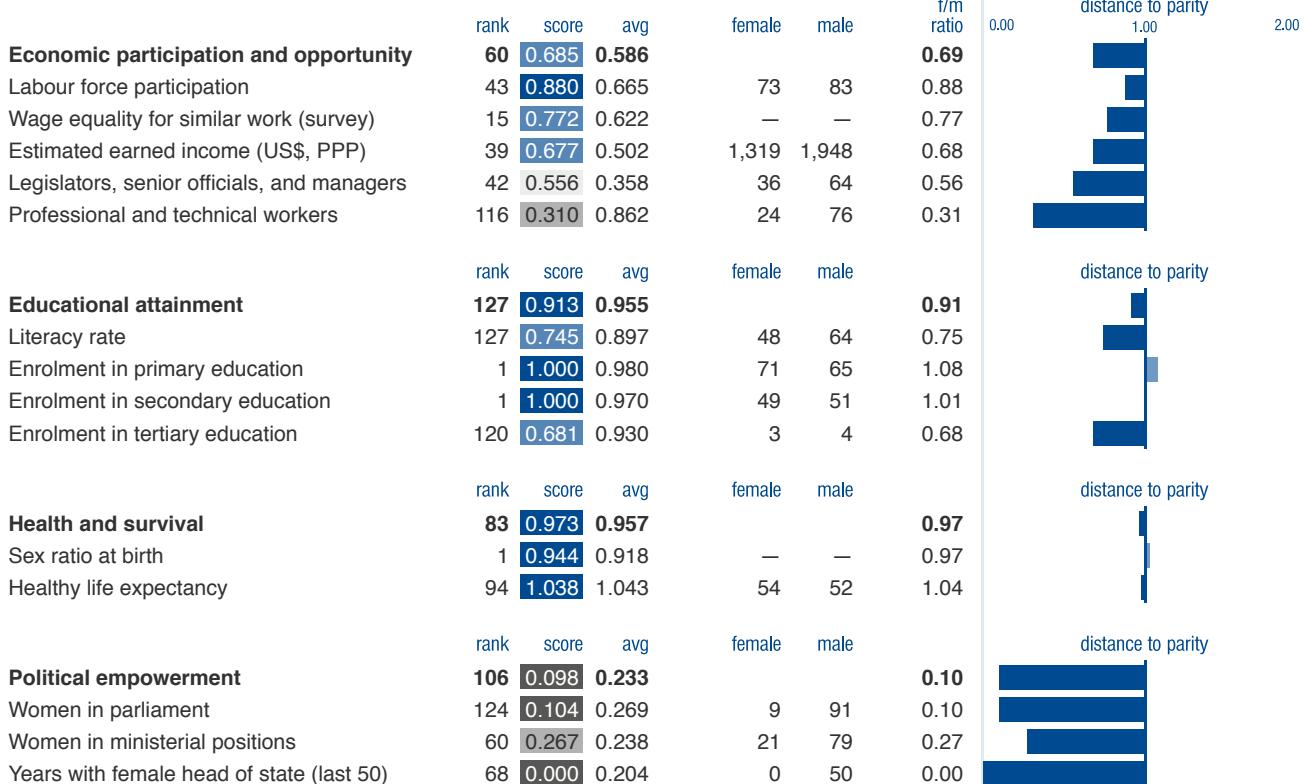
KEY INDICATORS



GDP (US\$ billions)	—
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	—
Total population (thousands)	1,990.92
Population growth rate (%)	3.11
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human capital optimization (%)	—

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	60	0.685	25	0.688
Educational attainment	127	0.913	106	0.809
Health and survival	83	0.973	64	0.974
Political empowerment	106	0.098	55	0.109
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

GMB AVG

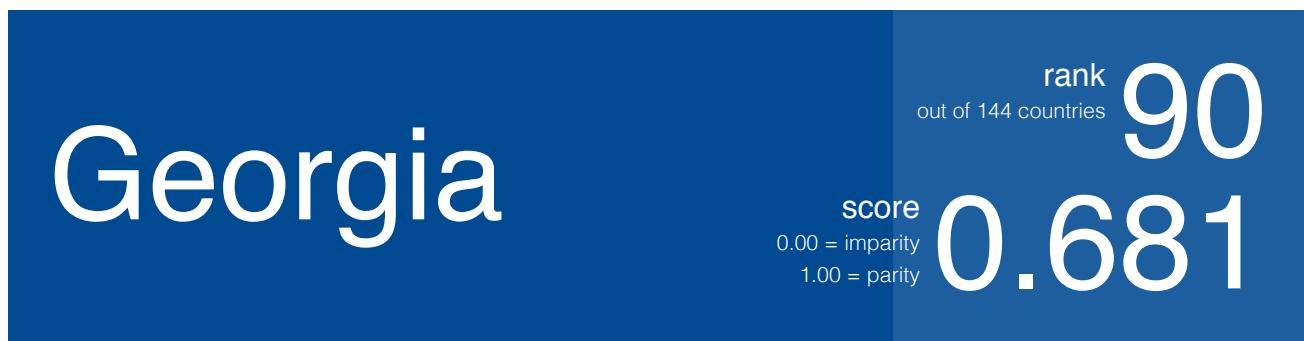
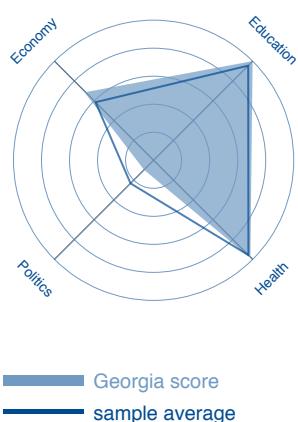
0.667 / 104

GMB

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	22	30	0.74
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	61	9	7.04
Unemployed adults	34	15	2.21	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			6
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			22
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			22
Workers employed part-time	32	15	2.14	Total dependency ratio			94
Contributing family workers	0	0	0.60	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Own-account workers	70	53	1.32	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.72	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	180	/	10
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	100
Firms whose ownership includes women			21.30	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl	/	empl
R&D personnel	4	96	0.05	Government supports or provides childcare			no
				Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	—	—	—	Out-of-school children of primary school age	28	34	0.83
Women's access to financial services			*0.50	Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.00	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	—	—	—
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.00	Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.00	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	—	—	—
				Skill diversity	—	—	*—
Access to technology	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Malnutrition of children under age 5	10	12	0.86
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Cardiovascular disease	292	306	#0.95
				Cancer	57	73	#0.77
Political leadership	female	male	value	Diabetes	56	41	#1.35
Year women received right to vote			1960	Chronic respiratory disease	28	49	#0.57
Years since any women received voting rights			56	HIV/AIDS	25	41	#0.63
Number of female heads of state to date			—	Suicide	3	8	#0.34
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)	†706	[484 - 1 030]	yes
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			—
Voluntary political party quotas			—	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			—
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			57.2
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			77.6

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	13.97
GDP per capita (constant '11 int'l. \$, PPP)	9,109
Total population (thousands)	3,999.81
Population growth rate (%)	-0.11
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.10
Human capital optimization (%)	—

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	61	0.679	41	0.656
Educational attainment	78	0.989	28	0.997
Health and survival	119	0.967	115	0.923
Political empowerment	114	0.089	59	0.104
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
Economic participation and opportunity							
Labour force participation	61	0.679	0.586			0.68	1.00
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	85	0.756	0.665	62	83	0.76	1.00
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	34	0.722	0.622	—	—	0.72	1.00
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	108	0.484	0.502	6,072	12,551	0.48	1.00
Professional and technical workers	51	0.514	0.358	34	66	0.51	1.00
	1	1.000	0.862	62	38	1.62	1.00
Educational attainment							
Literacy rate	78	0.989	0.955			0.99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	51	0.999	0.897	100	100	1.00	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	111	0.977	0.980	93	95	0.98	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	91	0.999	0.970	92	92	1.00	1.00
	1	1.000	0.930	44	35	1.26	1.00
Health and survival							
Sex ratio at birth	119	0.967	0.957			0.97	1.00
Healthy life expectancy	137	0.926	0.918	—	—	0.93	1.00
	1	1.060	1.043	68	62	1.10	1.00
Political empowerment							
Women in parliament	114	0.089	0.233			0.09	1.00
Women in ministerial positions	114	0.128	0.269	11	89	0.13	1.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	80	0.188	0.238	16	84	0.19	1.00
	58	0.007	0.204	0	50	0.01	1.00

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

GEO AVG

0.681 / 90

GEO

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	10	14	0.75
Discouraged job seekers	27	73	0.38
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—
Contributing family workers	34	14	2.48
Own-account workers	23	42	0.55
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.66
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			33.90
Firms whose top management includes women			32.00
R&D personnel	57	43	1.31

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	40	40	1.01
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1918, 1921
Years since any women received voting rights			98
Number of female heads of state to date			1
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	24	28	0.85
Proportion married by age 25	48	22	2.20
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			27
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			12
Potential support ratio			5
Total dependency ratio			46
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.50
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	183	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits	gov	/	—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			yes
Government supports or provides childcare			no
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

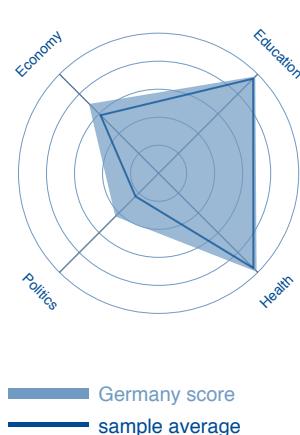
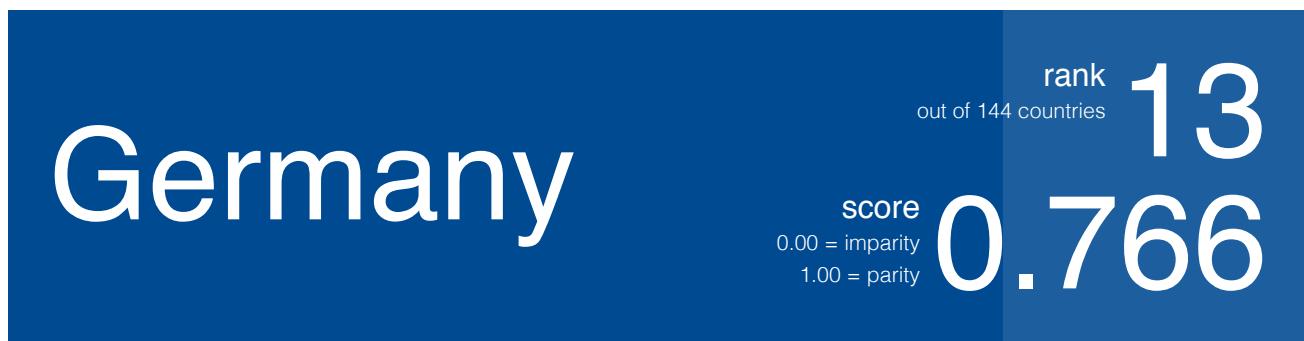
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	6	4	1.62
Primary education attainment in adults	99	99	1.00
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	11	13	0.87
Secondary education attainment in adults	91	93	0.98
Tertiary education attainment in adults	31	31	1.00
PhD graduates	0	0	0.50
STEM graduates	11	25	0.45
Skill diversity	0.281	0.252	*x1.12

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	2	2	0.83
Cardiovascular disease	349	545	#0.64
Cancer	77	134	#0.57
Diabetes	7	10	#0.76
Chronic respiratory disease	16	39	#0.40
HIV/AIDS	1	6	#0.24
Suicide	1	6	#0.18
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*36 [28-47]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			50
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.9
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			86.9

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) ^x Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population [†] Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability



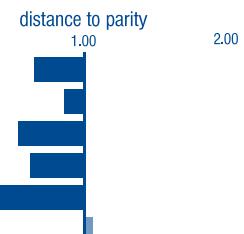
GDP (US\$ billions)	3,355.77
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	44,053
Total population (thousands)	80,688.55
Population growth rate (%)	-0.07
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.04
Human capital optimization (%)	81.55

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index	13	0.766	5	0.752
Economic participation and opportunity	57	0.691	32	0.669
Educational attainment	100	0.966	31	0.995
Health and survival	54	0.979	36	0.979
Political empowerment	10	0.428	6	0.366
rank out of		144		115

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

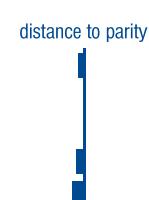
Economic participation and opportunity

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	57	0.691	0.586			0.69
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	41	0.884	0.665	73	83	0.88
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	95	0.591	0.622	—	—	0.59
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	41	0.671	0.502	37,408	55,707	0.67
Professional and technical workers	75	0.414	0.358	29	71	0.41
	1	1.000	0.862	51	49	1.06



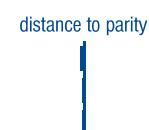
Educational attainment

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	100	0.966	0.955			0.97
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.980	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	118	0.953	0.970	47	53	0.95
	100	0.936	0.930	63	68	0.94



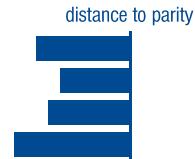
Health and survival

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	54	0.979	0.957			0.98
Healthy life expectancy	95	0.943	0.918	—	—	0.94
	65	1.058	1.043	73	69	1.06



Political empowerment

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	10	0.428	0.233			0.43
Women in ministerial positions	24	0.574	0.269	36	64	0.57
Years with female head of state (last 50)	20	0.500	0.238	33	67	0.50
	11	0.285	0.204	11	39	0.29



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG

DEU

0.766 / 13

DEU

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	7	6	1.26
Unemployed adults	4	5	0.88
Discouraged job seekers	57	43	1.33
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	75	73	1.02
Workers employed part-time	47	21	2.22
Contributing family workers	1	0	2.41
Own-account workers	5	7	0.70
Work, minutes per day	450	445	1.01
Proportion of unpaid work per day	60	37	1.63

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.67
Boards of publicly traded companies	25	75	0.33
Firms whose ownership includes women			20.30
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	27	73	0.37

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	99	98	1.01
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	86	90	0.95
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1918
Years since any women received voting rights			98
Number of female heads of state to date			2
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	22	78	0.28

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	32	34	0.94
Proportion married by age 25	7	2	2.84
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			32
Average number of children per woman			1
Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Potential support ratio			3
Total dependency ratio			52
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			360
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	98	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl,	/	—
gov			
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

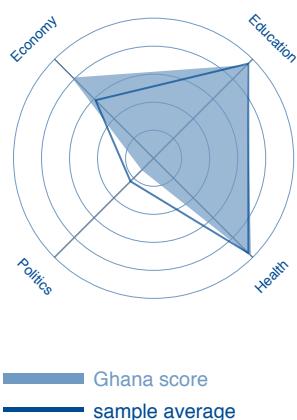
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	—	—	—
Primary education attainment in adults	100	100	1.00
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	—	—	—
Secondary education attainment in adults	78	88	0.88
Tertiary education attainment in adults	19	30	0.65
PhD graduates	1	2	0.45
STEM graduates	12	42	0.27
Skill diversity	0.222	0.191	*1.16

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	1	1	0.67
Cardiovascular disease	116	172	#0.68
Cancer	99	152	#0.65
Diabetes	9	12	#0.72
Chronic respiratory disease	14	27	#0.52
HIV/AIDS	0	1	#0.29
Suicide	4	15	#0.28
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†6 [5-8]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			22
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.5
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			99.3

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) ^ Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	37.86
GDP per capita (constant '11 int'l. \$, PPP)	3,953
Total population (thousands)	27,409.89
Population growth rate (%)	2.16
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human capital optimization (%)	64.26

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	59	0.705	58	0.665
Educational attainment	10	0.805	5	0.753
Health and survival	119	0.931	94	0.868
Political empowerment	85	0.973	89	0.969
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
	rank	score	avg	female	male	distance to parity	
Economic participation and opportunity							
Labour force participation	10	0.805	0.586			0.81	1.00
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	6	0.972	0.665	77	79	0.97	0.00
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	26	0.750	0.622	—	—	0.75	2.00
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	18	0.744	0.502	3,484	4,685	0.74	1.00
Professional and technical workers	1	1.000	0.358	50	50	1.00	0.00
	107	0.546	0.862	35	65	0.55	1.00
Educational attainment							
Literacy rate	119	0.931	0.955			0.93	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	114	0.870	0.897	71	82	0.87	0.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	91	91	1.01	2.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	107	0.982	0.970	57	58	0.98	1.00
	122	0.668	0.930	12	19	0.67	0.00
Health and survival							
Sex ratio at birth	85	0.973	0.957			0.97	1.00
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.97	0.00
	96	1.038	1.043	55	53	1.04	2.00
Political empowerment							
Women in parliament	95	0.112	0.233			0.11	1.00
Women in ministerial positions	116	0.122	0.269	11	89	0.12	0.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	45	0.300	0.238	23	77	0.30	1.00
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00	2.00

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG GHA

0.705 / 59

GHA

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	4	4	1.17
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—
Contributing family workers	28	16	1.70
Own-account workers	51	42	1.21
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.66
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			31.60
Firms whose top management includes women			14.90
R&D personnel	21	79	0.27

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	34	35	0.96
Women's access to financial services			*0.50
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1954
Years since any women received voting rights			62
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	25	29	0.86
Proportion married by age 25	40	12	3.26
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Average number of children per woman			4
Women with unmet demand for family planning			36
Potential support ratio			17
Total dependency ratio			73
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	84	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits	empl	/	—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

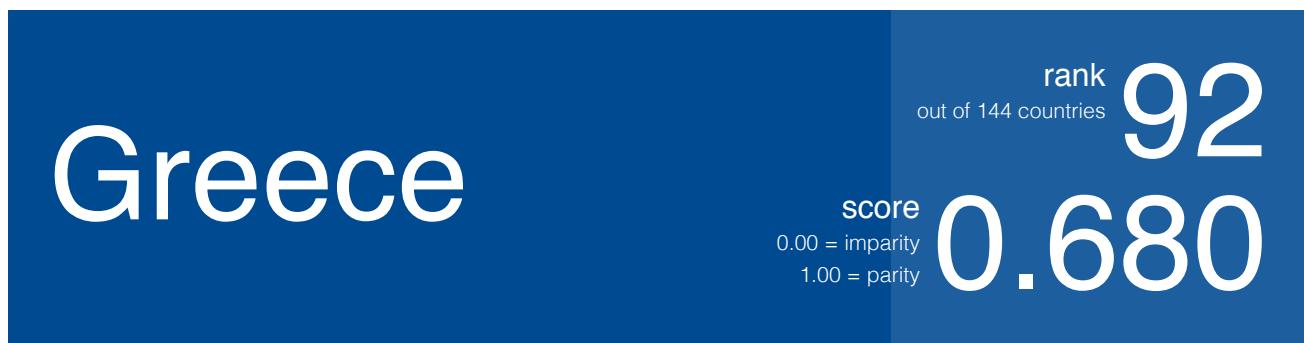
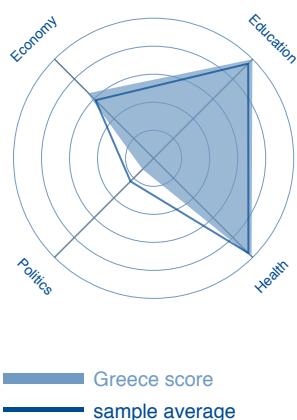
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	8	8	0.95
Primary education attainment in adults	57	73	0.78
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	40	37	1.08
Secondary education attainment in adults	15	27	0.54
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	10	23	0.44
Skill diversity	0.266	0.216	*1.23

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	5	7	0.72
Cardiovascular disease	350	320	*1.09
Cancer	73	93	*0.78
Diabetes	37	42	*0.89
Chronic respiratory disease	30	36	*0.81
HIV/AIDS	49	50	*0.98
Suicide	2	4	*0.52
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*319 [216-458]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			23
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			70.8
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			87.3

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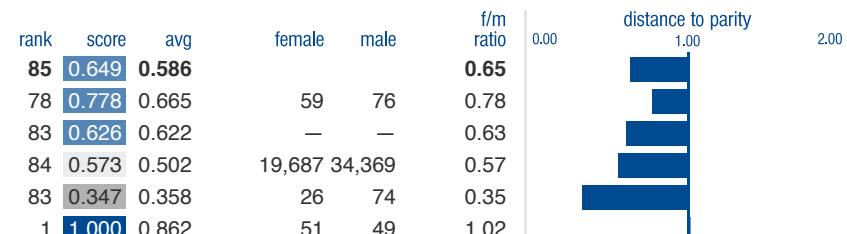
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	195.21
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	24,617
Total population (thousands)	10,954.62
Population growth rate (%)	-0.24
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.05
Human capital optimization (%)	73.64

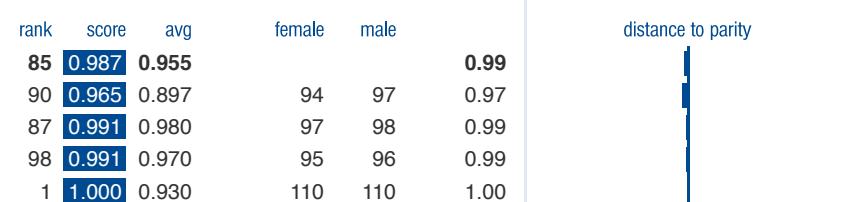
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	92	0.680	69	0.654
Educational attainment	85	0.649	70	0.585
Health and survival	85	0.987	46	0.992
Political empowerment	54	0.979	53	0.978
rank out of	101	0.104	87	0.061
	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

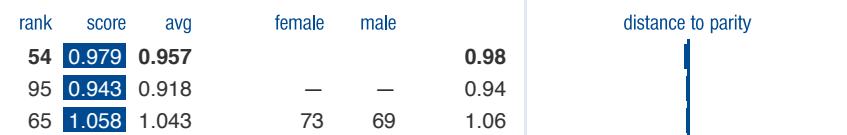
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	85	0.649	0.586			0.65
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	78	0.778	0.665	59	76	0.78
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	83	0.626	0.622	—	—	0.63
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	84	0.573	0.502	19,687	34,369	0.57
Professional and technical workers	83	0.347	0.358	26	74	0.35
	1	1.000	0.862	51	49	1.02

**Educational attainment**

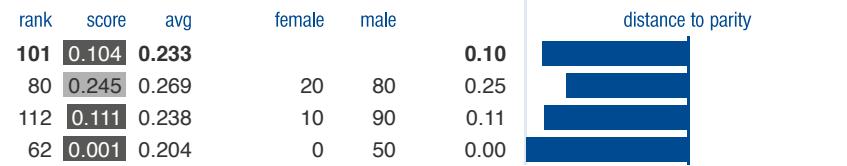
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	85	0.987	0.955			0.99
Enrolment in primary education	90	0.965	0.897	94	97	0.97
Enrolment in secondary education	87	0.991	0.980	97	98	0.99
Enrolment in tertiary education	98	0.991	0.970	95	96	0.99
	1	1.000	0.930	110	110	1.00

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	54	0.979	0.957			0.98
Healthy life expectancy	95	0.943	0.918	—	—	0.94

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	101	0.104	0.233			0.10
Women in ministerial positions	80	0.245	0.269	20	80	0.25
Years with female head of state (last 50)	112	0.111	0.238	10	90	0.11



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

GRG AVG

0.680 / 92

GRG

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	20	21	0.96
Unemployed adults	28	22	1.28
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	78	78	1.00
Workers employed part-time	24	14	1.75
Contributing family workers	6	3	2.13
Own-account workers	19	27	0.70
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.59
Boards of publicly traded companies	10	90	0.11
Firms whose ownership includes women			24.40
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	39	61	0.65

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	87	88	0.98
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	65	69	0.93
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1952
Years since any women received voting rights			64
Number of female heads of state to date			1
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			33
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			33
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	29	33	0.89
Proportion married by age 25	14	5	3.00
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			32
Average number of children per woman			1
Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Potential support ratio			3
Total dependency ratio			56
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.50
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			0
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	119	/ 2	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov / empl		
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

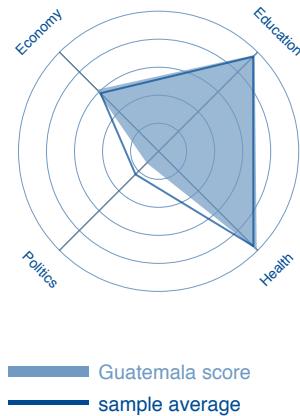
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	3	2	1.37
Primary education attainment in adults	93	97	0.96
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	6	5	1.20
Secondary education attainment in adults	55	58	0.96
Tertiary education attainment in adults	21	24	0.88
PhD graduates	0	1	0.42
STEM graduates	18	43	0.43
Skill diversity	0.182	0.185	*0.99

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	1	1	0.67
Cardiovascular disease	145	210	#0.69
Cancer	83	157	#0.53
Diabetes	5	7	#0.71
Chronic respiratory disease	23	34	#0.66
HIV/AIDS	1	2	#0.43
Suicide	1	6	#0.21
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*3 [2-4]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			19
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			—
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability



GDP (US\$ billions)	63.79
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	7,253
Total population (thousands)	16,342.90
Population growth rate (%)	1.95
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.05
Human capital optimization (%)	61.07

Global Gender Gap Index					
	rank	score	rank	score	
Economic participation and opportunity	102	0.613	104	0.443	
Educational attainment	107	0.960	91	0.895	
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980	
Political empowerment	96	0.112	54	0.110	
rank out of			144	115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
Economic participation and opportunity	102	0.613	0.586			0.61	
Labour force participation	125	0.507	0.665	43	85	0.51	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	99	0.588	0.622	—	—	0.59	
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	105	0.488	0.502	4,929	10,092	0.49	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	12	0.756	0.358	43	57	0.76	
Professional and technical workers	82	0.905	0.862	47	53	0.91	
Educational attainment	107	0.960	0.955			0.96	
Literacy rate	113	0.873	0.897	74	85	0.87	
Enrolment in primary education	80	0.993	0.980	86	87	0.99	
Enrolment in secondary education	120	0.946	0.970	45	48	0.95	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.930	19	18	1.06	
Health and survival	1	0.980	0.957			0.98	
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.060	1.043	65	60	1.08	
Political empowerment	96	0.112	0.233			0.11	
Women in parliament	104	0.162	0.269	14	86	0.16	
Women in ministerial positions	61	0.250	0.238	20	80	0.25	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00	

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

GTM | AVG

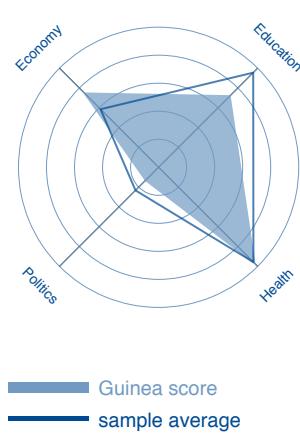
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GTM

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	21	24	0.90
Youth not in employment or education	46	13	3.62	Proportion married by age 25	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	2	2	1.11	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			28
Discouraged job seekers	67	33	2.06	Average number of children per woman			3
Workers in informal employment	78	71	1.11	Women with unmet demand for family planning			27
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	76	82	0.92	Potential support ratio			12
Workers employed part-time	36	16	2.29	Total dependency ratio			71
Contributing family workers	19	10	1.81	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.50
Own-account workers	35	24	1.48	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.57	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	84	/	2
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	100
Firms whose ownership includes women			44.20	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			15.70	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl,	/ empl	
R&D personnel	44	56	0.77	gov			
Access to assets	female	male	value	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	35	48	0.72	Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Women's access to financial services			*1.00				
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00				
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50				
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00				
Access to technology	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Out-of-school children of primary school age	11	11	1.02
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Primary education attainment in adults	61	62	0.99
Political leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	56	50	1.12
Year women received right to vote			1946	Secondary education attainment in adults	27	26	1.06
Years since any women received voting rights			70	Tertiary education attainment in adults	5	8	0.63
Number of female heads of state to date			—	PhD graduates	—	0	—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	STEM graduates	11	22	0.52
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Skill diversity	0.266	0.247	*1.07
Voluntary political party quotas			yes				
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—				
Health	female	male	value				
Malnutrition of children under age 5	1	1	0.50				
Cardiovascular disease	109	139	#0.78				
Cancer	110	109	#1.01				
Diabetes	46	40	#1.15				
Chronic respiratory disease	20	27	#0.73				
HIV/AIDS	15	44	#0.35				
Suicide	4	14	#0.31				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)							
Existence of legislation on domestic violence							
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime							
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health							
Births attended by skilled health personnel							
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits							

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

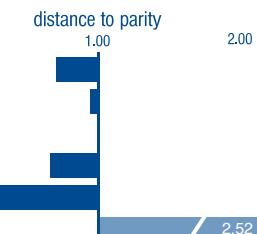


GDP (US\$ billions)	6.70
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	1,135
Total population (thousands)	12,608.59
Population growth rate (%)	2.59
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human capital optimization (%)	50.17

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

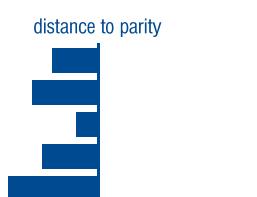
Economic participation and opportunity

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	29	0.745	0.586			0.75
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	9	0.956	0.665	82	86	0.96
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	—	—	0.622	—	—	—
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	29	0.705	0.502	1,009	1,432	0.71
Professional and technical workers	89	0.315	0.358	24	76	0.32
	1	1.000	0.862	72	28	2.52



Educational attainment

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	142	0.718	0.955			0.72
Enrolment in primary education	139	0.600	0.897	23	38	0.60
Enrolment in secondary education	126	0.864	0.980	70	81	0.86
Enrolment in tertiary education	140	0.662	0.970	25	38	0.66
	132	0.447	0.930	7	15	0.45



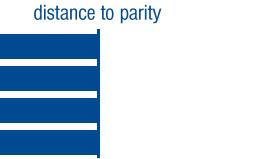
Health and survival

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	115	0.967	0.957			0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.97
	124	1.020	1.043	50	49	1.02



Political empowerment

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	88	0.130	0.233			0.13
Women in ministerial positions	66	0.281	0.269	22	78	0.28
Years with female head of state (last 50)	85	0.172	0.238	15	85	0.17
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00



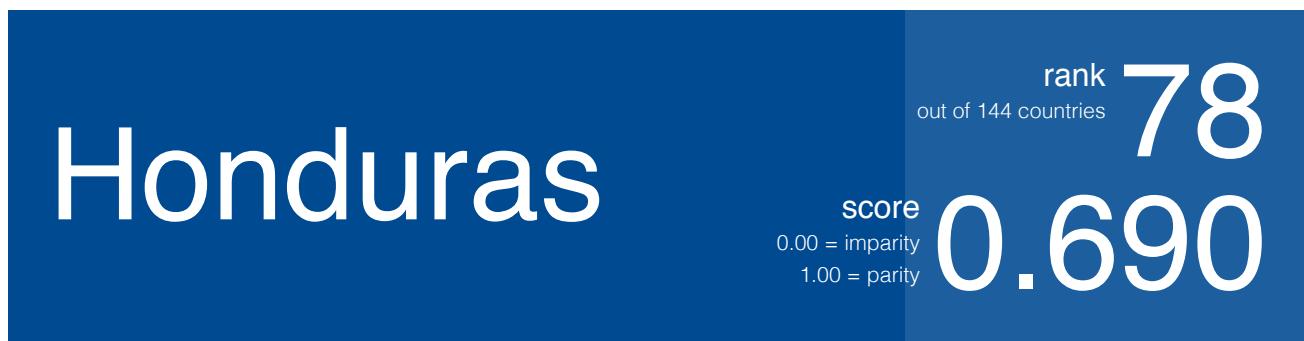
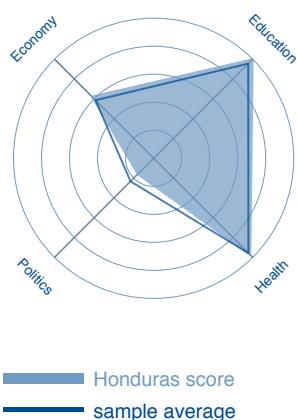


0.640 / 122 GIN

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes	Average length of single life (years)	21	29	0.72
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	70	11	6.12
Unemployed adults	1	3	0.33	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			29
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			5
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			24
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			18
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			84
Contributing family workers	48	27	1.78	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.00
Own-account workers	47	58	0.81	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—	Care	female	male	value
				Length of parental leave (days)			—
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	98	/	—
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl,	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			25.40	gov			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—	Government supports or provides childcare			no
R&D personnel	—	—	—	Government provides child allowance to parents			yes
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	4	9	0.44	Out-of-school children of primary school age	28	16	1.70
Women's access to financial services			*0.50	Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	76	60	1.27
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	14	23	0.60
				Skill diversity	0.226	0.184	*1.23
Access to technology	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Malnutrition of children under age 5	9	10	0.90
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Cardiovascular disease	332	288	#1.15
				Cancer	74	120	#0.62
Political leadership	female	male	value	Diabetes	45	41	#1.09
Year women received right to vote			1958	Chronic respiratory disease	36	50	#0.73
Years since any women received voting rights			58	HIV/AIDS	61	50	#1.20
Number of female heads of state to date			—	Suicide	2	7	#0.34
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			30	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*679 [504-927]
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			no
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			—
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			45.3
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			56.6

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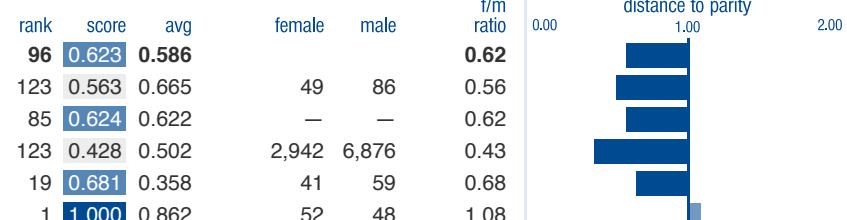
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	20.15
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	4,785
Total population (thousands)	8,075.06
Population growth rate (%)	1.38
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human capital optimization (%)	61.61

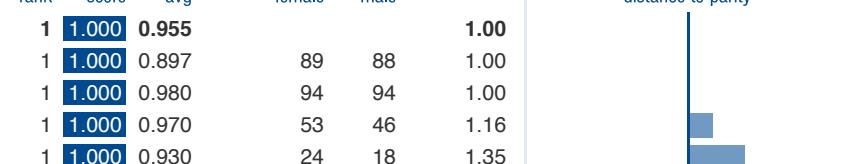
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	78	0.690	74	0.648
Educational attainment	96	0.623	99	0.478
Health and survival	1	1.000	1	1.000
Political empowerment	59	0.976	1	0.980
rank out of	75	0.160	42	0.136
	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	96	0.623	0.586			0.62
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	123	0.563	0.665	49	86	0.56
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	85	0.624	0.622	—	—	0.62
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	123	0.428	0.502	2,942	6,876	0.43
Professional and technical workers	19	0.681	0.358	41	59	0.68
	1	1.000	0.862	52	48	1.08

**Educational attainment**

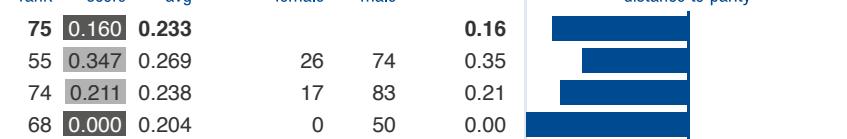
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.000	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	89	88	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	94	94	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	53	46	1.16
	1	1.000	0.930	24	18	1.35

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	59	0.976	0.957	—	—	0.98
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	65	62	1.05

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	75	0.160	0.233	26	74	0.35
Women in ministerial positions	55	0.347	0.269	17	83	0.21
Years with female head of state (last 50)	74	0.211	0.238	0	50	0.00



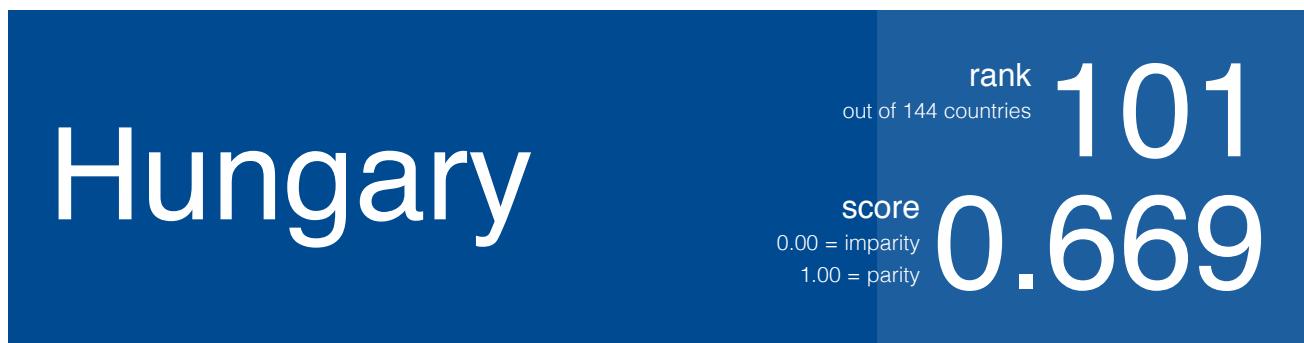
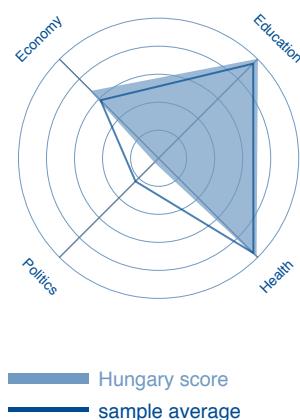


0.690 / 78 HND

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes	Average length of single life (years)	21	24	0.88
Youth not in employment or education	68	16	4.31	Proportion married by age 25	63	46	1.36
Unemployed adults	3	2	1.46	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			28
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			2
Workers in informal employment	75	71	1.06	Women with unmet demand for family planning			11
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			13
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			58
Contributing family workers	14	13	1.14	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Own-account workers	42	35	1.18	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.62	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	84	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			43.30	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			31.70	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl.	/	—
R&D personnel	—	—	—	gov			
Access to assets	female	male	value	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	25	35	0.70	Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Women's access to financial services			*0.50				
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50				
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50				
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00				
Access to technology	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Out-of-school children of primary school age	5	5	0.90
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Primary education attainment in adults	59	58	1.01
Political leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	44	51	0.87
Year women received right to vote			1955	Secondary education attainment in adults	24	21	1.14
Years since any women received voting rights			61	Tertiary education attainment in adults	6	6	1.03
Number of female heads of state to date			—	PhD graduates	—	—	—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			40	STEM graduates	8	21	0.36
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			40	Skill diversity	0.320	0.238	*1.35
Voluntary political party quotas			no				
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—				
Health	female	male	value				
				Malnutrition of children under age 5	1	2	0.56
				Cardiovascular disease	164	240	#0.69
				Cancer	105	107	#0.98
				Diabetes	15	16	#0.93
				Chronic respiratory disease	31	50	#0.61
				HIV/AIDS	18	33	#0.54
				Suicide	3	8	#0.34
				Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*129 [99-166]
				Existence of 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			82.8
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			88.9

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	120.69
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	24,474
Total population (thousands)	9,855.02
Population growth rate (%)	-0.35
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.10
Human capital optimization (%)	76.36

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	67	0.672	48	0.640
Educational attainment	67	0.992	49	0.991
Health and survival	40	0.979	36	0.979
Political empowerment	138	0.035	82	0.069
rank out of			144	115

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
Economic participation and opportunity	67	0.672	0.586			0.67	
Labour force participation	62	0.823	0.665	61	74	0.82	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	130	0.495	0.622	—	—	0.50	
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	73	0.596	0.502	18,951	31,804	0.60	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	18	0.682	0.358	41	59	0.68	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.000	0.862	58	42	1.36	
	rank	score	avg	female	male		distance to parity
Educational attainment	67	0.992	0.955			0.99	
Literacy rate	46	1.000	0.897	99	99	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education	99	0.984	0.980	90	91	0.98	
Enrolment in secondary education	93	0.999	0.970	92	92	1.00	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.930	60	47	1.29	
	rank	score	avg	female	male		distance to parity
Health and survival	40	0.979	0.957			0.98	
Sex ratio at birth	95	0.943	0.918	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.060	1.043	68	61	1.12	
	rank	score	avg	female	male		distance to parity
Political empowerment	138	0.035	0.233			0.04	
Women in parliament	119	0.112	0.269	10	90	0.11	
Women in ministerial positions	139	0.000	0.238	0	100	0.00	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00	

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

HUN AVG

0.669 / 101

HUN

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	17	14	1.28
Unemployed adults	7	7	1.07
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	72	79	0.91
Workers employed part-time	16	11	1.48
Contributing family workers	0	0	1.01
Own-account workers	5	6	0.75
Work, minutes per day	500	454	1.10
Proportion of unpaid work per day	54	28	1.92

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.49
Boards of publicly traded companies	11	89	0.12
Firms whose ownership includes women			47.10
Firms whose top management includes women			20.40
R&D personnel	35	65	0.53

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	72	72	1.01
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*—
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	71	75	0.95
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1918, 1945
Years since any women received voting rights			98
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	32	34	0.94
Proportion married by age 25	5	2	2.72
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			31
Average number of children per woman			1
Women with unmet demand for family planning			7
Potential support ratio			4
Total dependency ratio			48
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			590
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	168	/ 5	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	70	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/ empl	
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

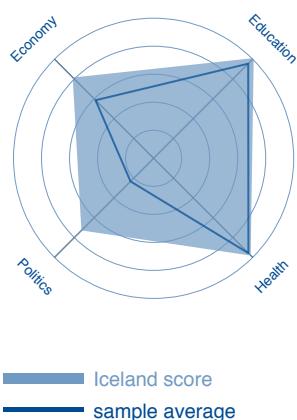
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	4	4	0.99
Primary education attainment in adults	99	100	1.00
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	7	8	0.99
Secondary education attainment in adults	70	79	0.88
Tertiary education attainment in adults	21	19	1.08
PhD graduates	1	1	0.68
STEM graduates	7	34	0.22
Skill diversity	0.258	0.203	*1.28

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	4	5	0.78
Cardiovascular disease	229	384	#0.60
Cancer	138	253	#0.55
Diabetes	11	14	#0.76
Chronic respiratory disease	18	42	#0.44
HIV/AIDS	0	0	#0.00
Suicide	7	32	#0.23
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†17 [12-22]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			21
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.1
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	16.60
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	42,449
Total population (thousands)	329.43
Population growth rate (%)	0.76
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human capital optimization (%)	79.74

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	1	0.874	4	0.781
Educational attainment	9	0.806	17	0.711
Health and survival	1	1.000	50	0.991
Political empowerment	104	0.970	92	0.968
rank out of		144		115

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
Economic participation and opportunity	9	0.806	0.586			0.81	1.00
Labour force participation	10	0.951	0.665	83	87	0.95	0.00
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	11	0.789	0.622	—	—	0.79	0.20
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	23	0.720	0.502	36,817	51,143	0.72	0.29
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	29	0.617	0.358	38	62	0.62	0.38
Professional and technical workers	1	1.000	0.862	57	43	1.35	0.55
Educational attainment	1	1.000	0.955			1.00	1.00
Literacy rate	1	1.000	0.897	99	99	1.00	0.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.980	99	98	1.00	0.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.970	88	88	1.01	0.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.930	105	61	1.72	0.68
Health and survival	104	0.970	0.957			0.97	1.00
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95	0.05
Healthy life expectancy	117	1.028	1.043	73	71	1.03	0.00
Political empowerment	1	0.719	0.233			0.72	1.00
Women in parliament	12	0.703	0.269	41	59	0.70	0.29
Women in ministerial positions	9	0.800	0.238	44	56	0.80	0.18
Years with female head of state (last 50)	4	0.685	0.204	20	30	0.69	0.31

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG

ISL

0.874 / 1

ISL

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	4	7	0.60
Unemployed adults	4	3	1.27
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	89	94	0.95
Workers employed part-time	37	23	1.58
Contributing family workers	0	0	0.56
Own-account workers	6	11	0.53
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.86
Boards of publicly traded companies	44	56	0.79
Firms whose ownership includes women			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	45	55	0.82

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	—	—	—
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	98	98	1.00
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1915, 1920
Years since any women received voting rights			101
Number of female heads of state to date			2
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	28	30	0.94
Proportion married by age 25	14	6	2.28
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			31
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Potential support ratio			5
Total dependency ratio			52
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			90
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	90	/	90
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	49	/	49
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	gov
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

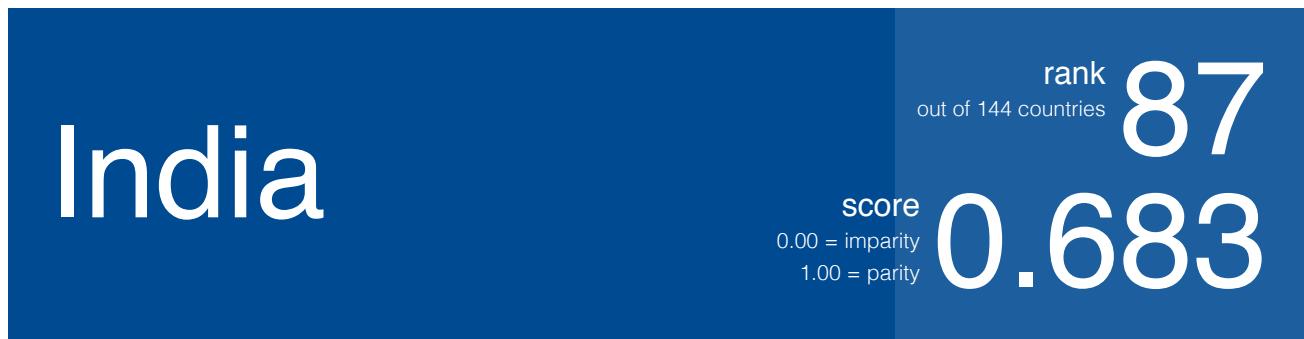
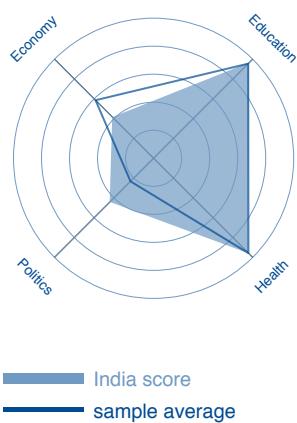
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	1	2	0.74
Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	16	19	0.85
Secondary education attainment in adults	55	67	0.82
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	10	27	0.38
Skill diversity	0.226	0.271	*0.83

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	87	119	#0.73
Cancer	113	127	#0.89
Diabetes	5	5	#1.02
Chronic respiratory disease	20	25	#0.80
HIV/AIDS	0	0	#0.00
Suicide	7	21	#0.32
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*3 [2-6]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			no
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			22
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			—
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

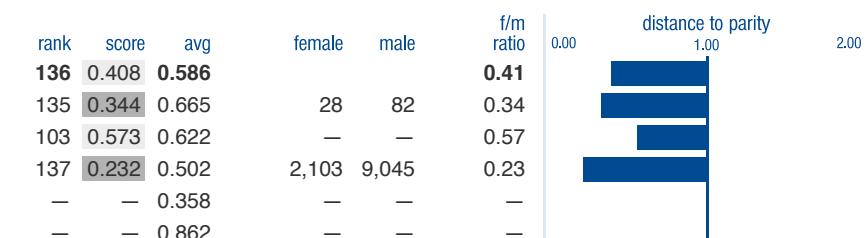
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	2,073.54
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	5,730
Total population (thousands)	1,311,050.53
Population growth rate (%)	1.15
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.93
Human capital optimization (%)	57.73

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	87	0.683	98	0.601
Educational attainment	113	0.950	102	0.819
Health and survival	142	0.942	103	0.962
Political empowerment	9	0.433	20	0.227
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

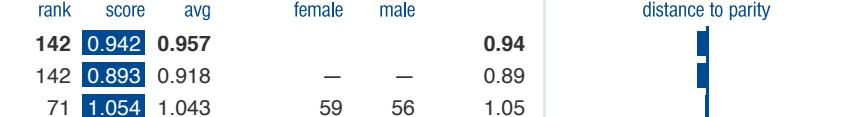
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	136	0.408	0.586			0.41
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	135	0.344	0.665	28	82	0.34
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	103	0.573	0.622	—	—	0.57
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	137	0.232	0.502	2,103	9,045	0.23
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.358	—	—	—
	—	—	0.862	—	—	—

**Educational attainment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	distance to parity
Literacy rate	113	0.950	0.955			0.95
Enrolment in primary education	124	0.778	0.897	63	81	0.78
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	93	92	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	62	61	1.01
	99	0.936	0.930	23	25	0.94

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	distance to parity
Sex ratio at birth	142	0.893	0.918	—	—	0.89
Healthy life expectancy	71	1.054	1.043	59	56	1.05

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	distance to parity
Women in parliament	9	0.433	0.233			0.43
Women in ministerial positions	112	0.136	0.269	12	88	0.14
Years with female head of state (last 50)	50	0.286	0.238	22	78	0.29
	2	0.723	0.204	21	29	0.72



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG IND

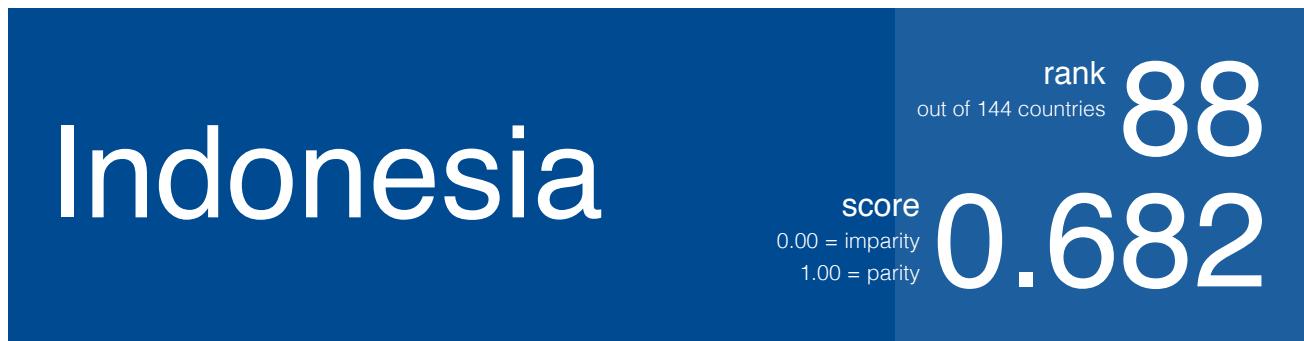
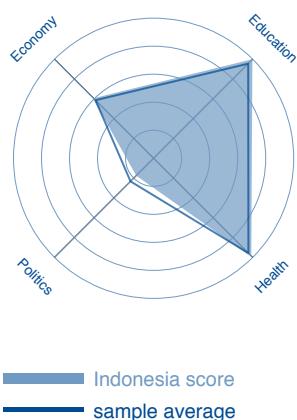
0.683 / 87

IND

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

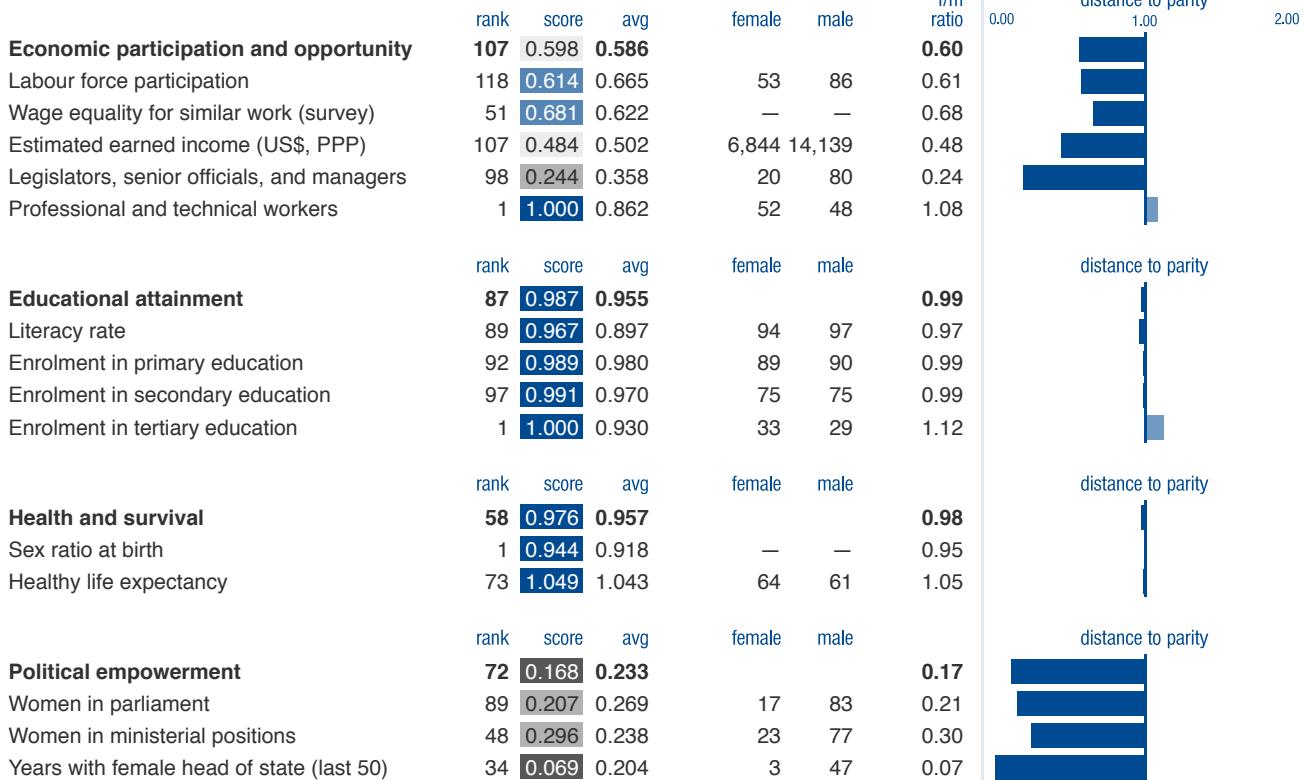
	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes	Average length of single life (years)	21	25	0.83
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	74	35	2.13
Unemployed adults	3	2	1.60	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			26
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			2
Workers in informal employment	86	84	1.03	Women with unmet demand for family planning			21
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			12
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			52
Contributing family workers	—	—	—	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.50
Own-account workers	—	—	—	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50
Work, minutes per day	537	442	1.21				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	66	12	5.60				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.59	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	84	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	10	90	0.11	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			10.70	Provider of parental leave benefits	empl	/	—
Firms whose top management includes women			8.90	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			—
R&D personnel	15	85	0.18	Government supports or provides childcare			no
				Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	43	62	0.68	Out-of-school children of primary school age	2	3	0.53
Women's access to financial services			*0.50	Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	49	47	1.03
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	25	33	0.75
				Skill diversity	0.336	0.318	*1.06
Access to technology	female	male	value				
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—				
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—				
Political leadership	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1935, 1950	Malnutrition of children under age 5	19	21	0.93
Years since any women received voting rights			81	Cardiovascular disease	265	349	#0.76
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Cancer	66	79	#0.84
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Diabetes	23	30	#0.75
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Chronic respiratory disease	125	189	#0.66
Voluntary political party quotas			no	HIV/AIDS	9	14	#0.62
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Suicide	16	26	#0.64
				Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*174 [139-217]
				Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			37
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			74.4
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			49.7

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	861.93
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	10,385
Total population (thousands)	257,563.82
Population growth rate (%)	1.08
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human capital optimization (%)	67.61

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	88	0.682	68	0.654
Educational attainment	87	0.987	81	0.949
Health and survival	58	0.976	88	0.969
Political empowerment	72	0.168	63	0.101
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

IDN AVG

0.682 / 88

IDN

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	31	18	1.73
Unemployed adults	3	3	0.99
Discouraged job seekers	41	59	0.70
Workers in informal employment	73	72	1.01
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	81	93	0.87
Workers employed part-time	34	19	1.83
Contributing family workers	28	6	4.89
Own-account workers	17	17	1.04
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.69
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			22.10
Firms whose top management includes women			22.10
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	37	35	1.08
Women's access to financial services			*0.50
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	20	24	0.86
Individuals using a mobile phone	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1945, 2003
Years since any women received voting rights			71
Number of female heads of state to date			1
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			30
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			30
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	22	26	0.87
Proportion married by age 25	59	31	1.90
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			28
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			11
Potential support ratio			13
Total dependency ratio			49
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.50
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	90	/ 2	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits	empl	/ empl	—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			—
Government supports or provides childcare			no
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

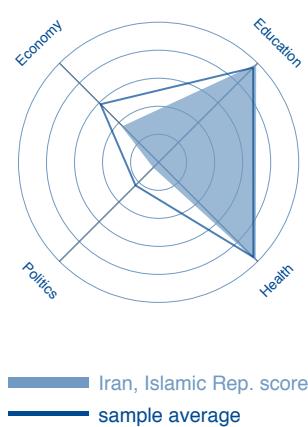
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	8	7	1.15
Primary education attainment in adults	72	81	0.89
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	33	27	1.23
Secondary education attainment in adults	27	35	0.79
Tertiary education attainment in adults	8	8	0.93
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	15	28	0.54
Skill diversity	0.238	0.226	*1.05

Health

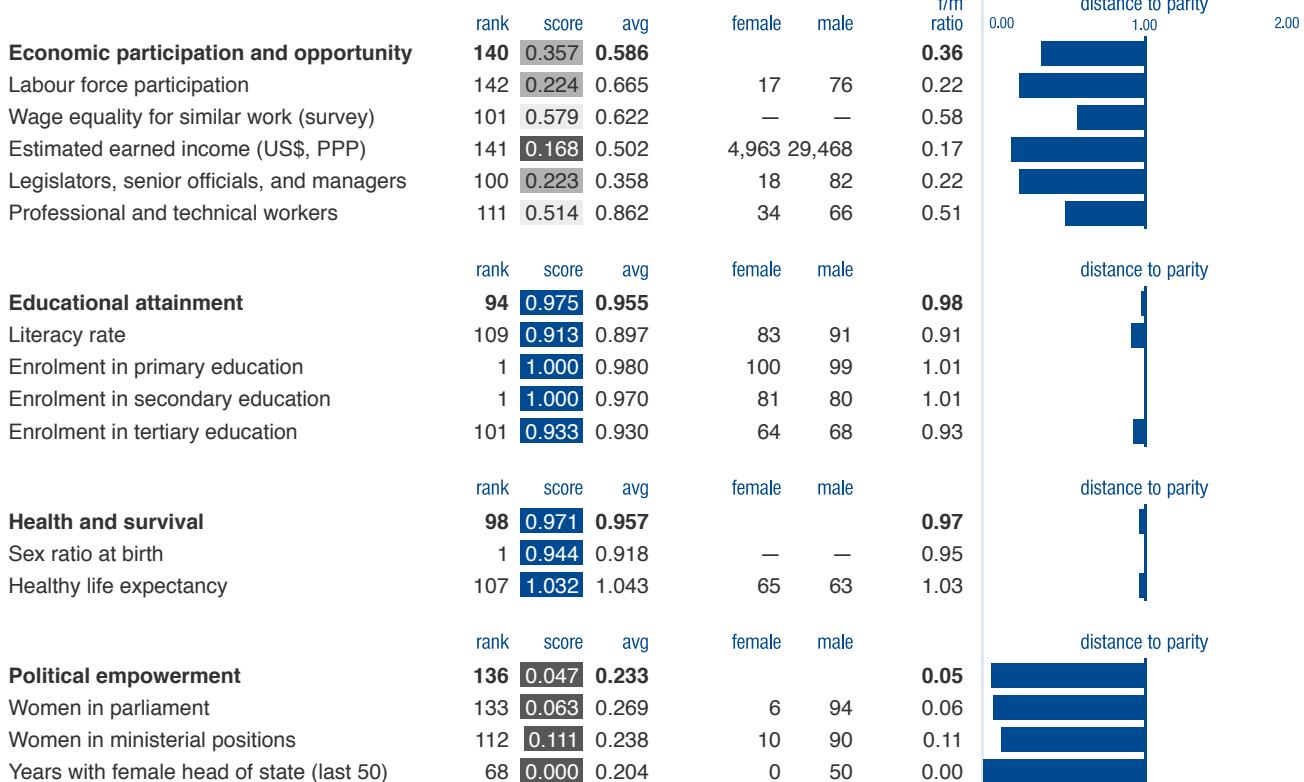
	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	13	14	0.89
Cardiovascular disease	337	408	#0.83
Cancer	95	133	#0.72
Diabetes	72	49	#1.47
Chronic respiratory disease	34	85	#0.40
HIV/AIDS	7	13	#0.54
Suicide	5	4	#1.32
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*126 [93-179]
Existence of legislation 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			87.4
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			83.5

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	—
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	—
Total population (thousands)	79,109.27
Population growth rate (%)	1.06
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human capital optimization (%)	64.16

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	139	0.587	108	0.580
Educational attainment	94	0.975	80	0.954
Health and survival	98	0.971	52	0.978
Political empowerment	136	0.047	109	0.031
rank out of			144	115

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

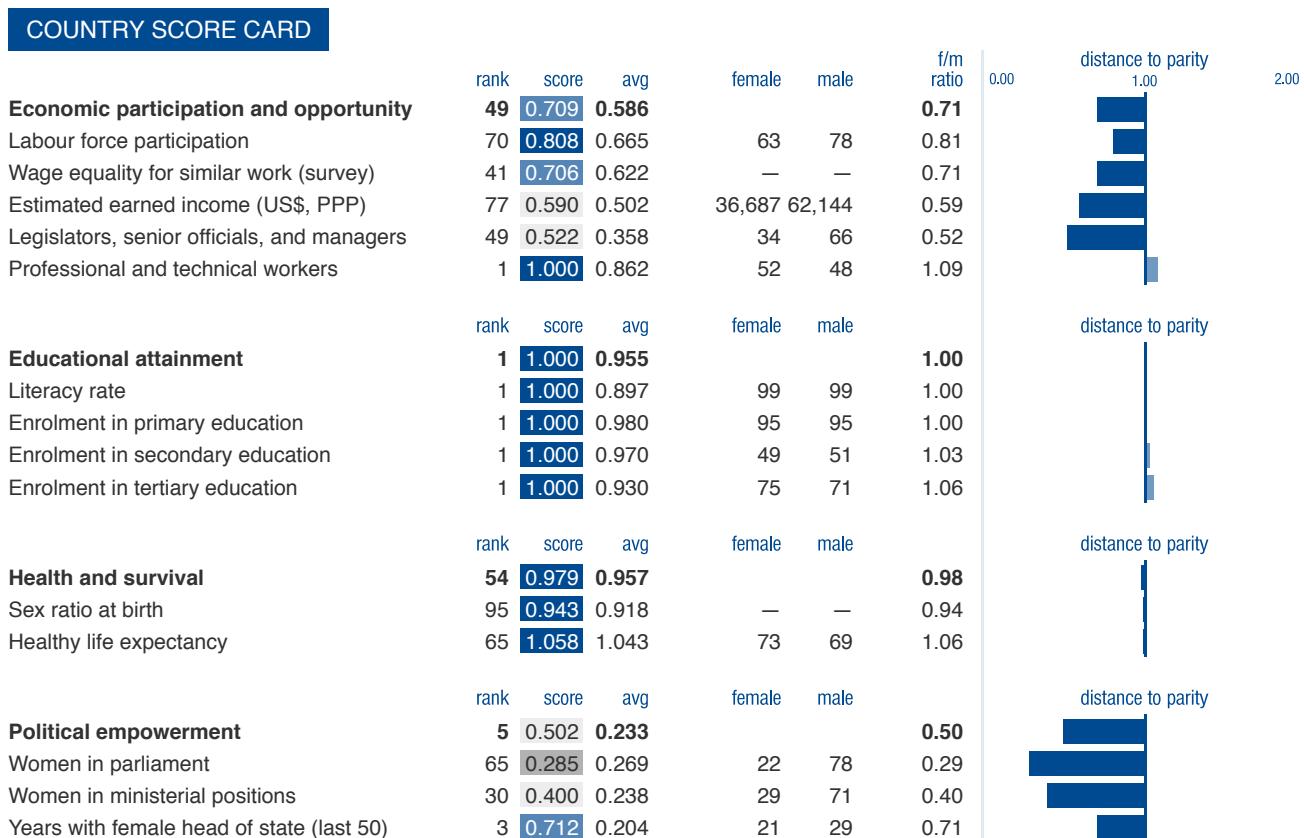


0.587 / 139 IRN

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	24	27	0.88
Youth not in employment or education	48	22	2.17	Proportion married by age 25	53	22	2.37
Unemployed adults	15	9	1.71	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			29
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			2
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			14
Workers employed part-time	42	16	2.69	Total dependency ratio			40
Contributing family workers	20	2	8.39	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.00
Own-account workers	22	38	0.59	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.50	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	270	/	14
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	67	/	100
Firms whose ownership includes women			—	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	gov
R&D personnel	30	70	0.43	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
				Government provides child allowance to parents			yes
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	87	97	0.90	Out-of-school children of primary school age	0	1	0.22
Women's access to financial services			*0.50	Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.00	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	23	23	1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Secondary education attainment in adults	46	47	0.99
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50	Tertiary education attainment in adults	16	16	0.98
				PhD graduates	0	0	0.53
				STEM graduates	33	58	0.57
				Skill diversity	0.207	0.364	*0.57
Access to technology	female	male	value				
Individuals using the internet	26	34	0.76				
Individuals using a mobile phone	56	78	0.73				
Political leadership	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1963	Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Years since any women received voting rights			53	Cardiovascular disease	—	—	#—
Number of female heads of state to date			—	Cancer	—	—	#—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Diabetes	—	—	#—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Chronic respiratory disease	—	—	#—
Voluntary political party quotas			—	HIV/AIDS	2	10	*0.17
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Suicide	—	—	#—
				Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†—
				Existence of 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 coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG

IRL

0.797 / 6

IRL

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	16	16	0.96
Unemployed adults	8	11	0.71
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	76	85	0.90
Workers employed part-time	46	21	2.22
Contributing family workers	1	1	1.46
Own-account workers	5	17	0.29
Work, minutes per day	493	473	1.04
Proportion of unpaid work per day	60	27	2.20

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.71
Boards of publicly traded companies	13	87	0.15
Firms whose ownership includes women			41.60
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	28	72	0.38

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	95	95	1.00
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	81	79	1.03
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1918, 1928
Years since any women received voting rights			98
Number of female heads of state to date			2
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			30
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	23	77	0.30

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	29	30	0.96
Proportion married by age 25	15	8	1.86
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			31
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Potential support ratio			5
Total dependency ratio			54
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			0
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	182	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	35	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

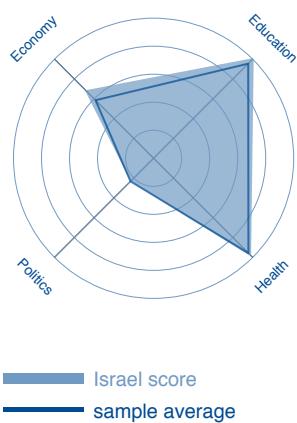
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	0	1	0.35
Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	1	1	0.70
Secondary education attainment in adults	69	64	1.08
Tertiary education attainment in adults	29	24	1.19
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	12	37	0.33
Skill diversity	0.202	0.186	*1.08

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	94	148	#0.63
Cancer	107	149	#0.72
Diabetes	5	9	#0.53
Chronic respiratory disease	20	33	#0.61
HIV/AIDS	0	0	#0.67
Suicide	5	17	#0.31
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*8 [6-11]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			15
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.8
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

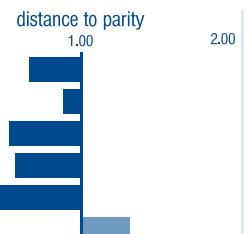
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	296.08
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	31,671
Total population (thousands)	8,064.04
Population growth rate (%)	1.56
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human capital optimization (%)	78.99

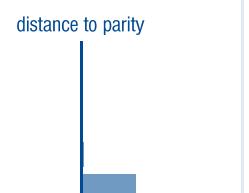
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	49	0.719	35	0.689
Educational attainment	62	0.678	46	0.641
Health and survival	1	1.000	36	0.995
Political empowerment	67	0.974	83	0.969
rank out of	48	0.224	36	0.150
	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	62	0.678	0.586			0.68
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	31	0.898	0.665	69	76	0.90
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	111	0.564	0.622	—	—	0.56
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	75	0.592	0.502	25,131	42,419	0.59
Professional and technical workers	58	0.489	0.358	33	67	0.49
	1	1.000	0.862	57	43	1.30

**Educational attainment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	distance to parity
Literacy rate	1	1.000	0.955	—	—	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	—	—	0.897	—	—	—
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	97	96	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	49	51	1.02
	1	1.000	0.930	76	57	1.34

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	distance to parity
Sex ratio at birth	67	0.974	0.957	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95
	87	1.042	1.043	74	71	1.04

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	distance to parity
Women in parliament	48	0.224	0.233	—	—	0.22
Women in ministerial positions	50	0.364	0.269	27	73	0.36
Years with female head of state (last 50)	72	0.222	0.238	18	82	0.22
	22	0.128	0.204	6	44	0.13



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG ISR

0.719 / 49

ISR

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	17	15	1.15
Unemployed adults	5	4	1.04
Discouraged job seekers	51	46	1.11
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	75	83	0.90
Workers employed part-time	39	20	1.94
Contributing family workers	0	0	2.65
Own-account workers	7	9	0.75
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.65
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			27.30
Firms whose top management includes women			10.10
R&D personnel	21	79	0.26

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	90	90	1.00
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	73	77	0.95
Individuals using a mobile phone	89	94	0.94

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1948
Years since any women received voting rights			68
Number of female heads of state to date			2
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	26	29	0.90
Proportion married by age 25	28	11	2.48
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			31
Average number of children per woman			3
Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Potential support ratio			5
Total dependency ratio			64
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			0
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	98	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

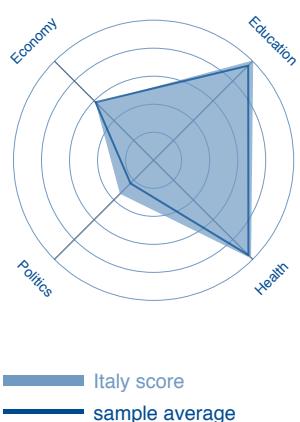
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	3	3	0.82
Primary education attainment in adults	94	97	0.97
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	0	4	0.04
Secondary education attainment in adults	81	81	1.00
Tertiary education attainment in adults	35	30	1.15
PhD graduates	1	2	0.63
STEM graduates	16	48	0.33
Skill diversity	0.227	0.283	*0.80

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	70	105	#0.67
Cancer	96	129	#0.74
Diabetes	18	23	#0.76
Chronic respiratory disease	14	24	#0.60
HIV/AIDS	0	1	#0.33
Suicide	2	10	#0.24
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†5 [4-6]
Existence of 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 coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) † Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population
† Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	1,814.76
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	33,587
Total population (thousands)	59,797.69
Population growth rate (%)	-0.02
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.06
Human capital optimization (%)	75.85

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	50	0.719	77	0.646
Educational attainment	56	0.995	27	0.997
Health and survival	72	0.974	77	0.972
Political empowerment	25	0.331	72	0.087
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

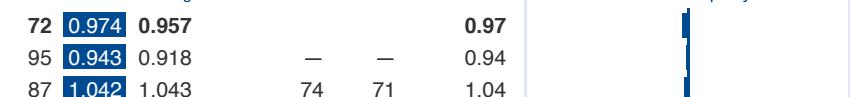
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	117	0.574	0.586			0.57
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	89	0.736	0.665	54	74	0.74
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	127	0.511	0.622	—	—	0.51
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	98	0.517	0.502	24,374	47,185	0.52
Professional and technical workers	79	0.362	0.358	27	73	0.36
	87	0.837	0.862	46	54	0.84

**Educational attainment**

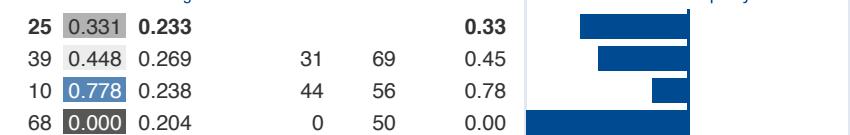
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
	56	0.995	0.995			1.00
Literacy rate	62	0.995	0.897	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	82	0.992	0.980	97	98	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	92	0.999	0.970	95	95	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.930	74	53	1.40

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	72	0.974	0.957			0.97
Healthy life expectancy	95	0.943	0.918	—	—	0.94

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	25	0.331	0.233			0.33
Women in ministerial positions	39	0.448	0.269	31	69	0.45
Years with female head of state (last 50)	10	0.778	0.238	44	56	0.78



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.719 / 50

ITA

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	21	23	0.94
Unemployed adults	11	9	1.15
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	73	76	0.95
Workers employed part-time	41	18	2.32
Contributing family workers	2	1	1.85
Own-account workers	12	19	0.64
Work, minutes per day	513	453	1.13
Proportion of unpaid work per day	61	23	2.68

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.48
Boards of publicly traded companies	26	74	0.35
Firms whose ownership includes women			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	35	65	0.53

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	83	92	0.91
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	62	70	0.89
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1945
Years since any women received voting rights			71
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			33
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	29	71	0.41

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	31	35	0.91
Proportion married by age 25	7	1	4.65
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			32
Average number of children per woman			1
Women with unmet demand for family planning			12
Potential support ratio			3
Total dependency ratio			57
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			300
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	150	/	1
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	80	/	100
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	gov
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

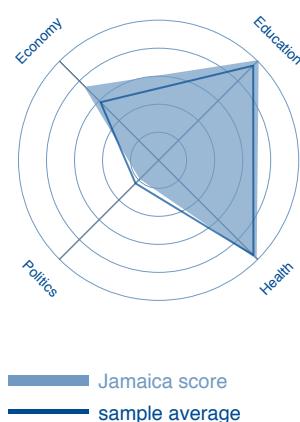
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	1	0	2.51
Primary education attainment in adults	93	96	0.96
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	7	7	1.00
Secondary education attainment in adults	46	48	0.96
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	15	29	0.50
Skill diversity	0.180	0.201	*0.90

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	85	130	#0.66
Cancer	90	151	#0.60
Diabetes	10	13	#0.73
Chronic respiratory disease	10	24	#0.43
HIV/AIDS	1	2	#0.29
Suicide	2	8	#0.25
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*4 [3-5]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			19
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.9
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			86.5

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	14.01
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	8,529
Total population (thousands)	2,793.34
Population growth rate (%)	0.33
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human capital optimization (%)	68.62

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	42	0.724	25	0.701
Educational attainment	35	0.733	7	0.738
Health and survival	1	1.000	1	1.000
Political empowerment	63	0.183	65	0.098
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
Economic participation and opportunity	35	0.733	0.586			0.73	1.00
Labour force participation	60	0.833	0.665	63	76	0.83	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	82	0.628	0.622	—	—	0.63	
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	65	0.609	0.502	6,729	11,044	0.61	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	1	1.000	0.358	59	41	1.46	
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.862	—	—	—	
Educational attainment	1	1.000	0.955			1.00	2.00
Literacy rate	1	1.000	0.897	93	84	1.11	
Enrolment in primary education	—	—	0.980	—	—	—	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.970	70	64	1.09	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.930	39	17	2.28	2.28
Health and survival	1	0.980	0.957			0.98	1.00
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.060	1.043	66	61	1.08	
Political empowerment	63	0.183	0.233			0.18	1.00
Women in parliament	87	0.212	0.269	17	83	0.21	
Women in ministerial positions	61	0.250	0.238	20	80	0.25	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	23	0.126	0.204	6	44	0.13	

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.724 / 42

JAM

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	10	5	2.02
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—
Contributing family workers	2	0	5.17
Own-account workers	29	40	0.72
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.70
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			38.20
Firms whose top management includes women			24.10
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	78	79	0.98
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	44	37	1.21
Individuals using a mobile phone	90	88	1.02

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1944
Years since any women received voting rights			72
Number of female heads of state to date			1
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			—
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	33	35	0.96
Proportion married by age 25	—	—	—
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			27
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			11
Potential support ratio			7
Total dependency ratio			49
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	56	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits	empl	/	—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			yes
Government supports or provides childcare			no
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

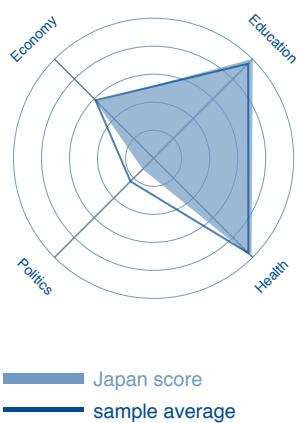
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	6	7	0.86
Primary education attainment in adults	99	99	1.00
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	33	38	0.87
Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Tertiary education attainment in adults	8	5	1.61
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	—	—	—
Skill diversity	—	—	*—

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	3	3	0.97
Cardiovascular disease	204	266	#0.77
Cancer	96	157	#0.61
Diabetes	80	60	#1.32
Chronic respiratory disease	9	26	#0.35
HIV/AIDS	34	65	#0.52
Suicide	1	2	#0.39
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†89 [70-115]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			35
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.6
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			85.6

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) ^ Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

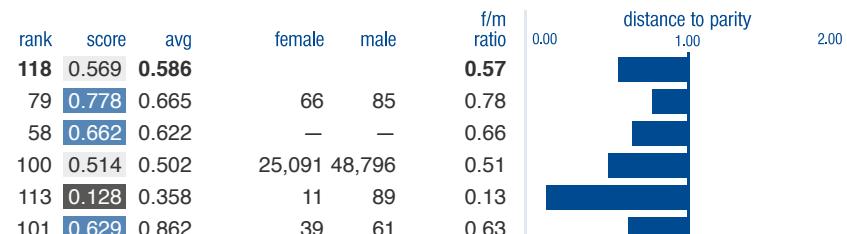
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	4,123.26
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	35,804
Total population (thousands)	126,573.48
Population growth rate (%)	-0.24
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.06
Human capital optimization (%)	83.44

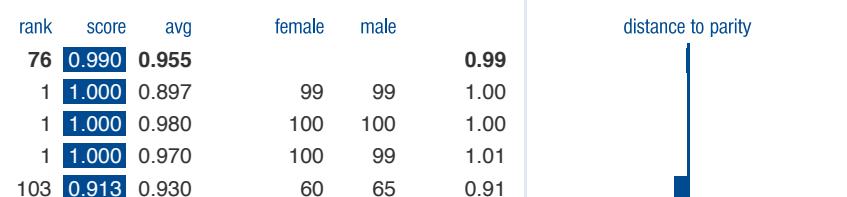
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	111	0.660	80	0.645
Educational attainment	76	0.990	60	0.986
Health and survival	40	0.979	1	0.980
Political empowerment	103	0.103	83	0.067
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

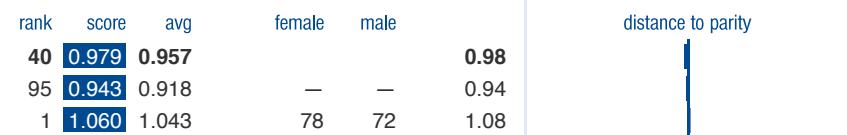
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	118	0.569	0.586			0.57
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	79	0.778	0.665	66	85	0.78
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	58	0.662	0.622	—	—	0.66
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	100	0.514	0.502	25,091	48,796	0.51
Professional and technical workers	113	0.128	0.358	11	89	0.13
	101	0.629	0.862	39	61	0.63

**Educational attainment**

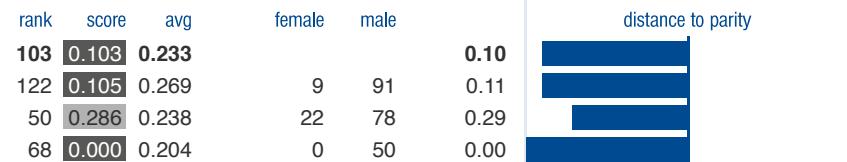
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	76	0.990	0.955			0.99
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	100	99	1.01
	103	0.913	0.930	60	65	0.91

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	40	0.979	0.957			0.98
Healthy life expectancy	95	0.943	0.918	—	—	0.94
	1	1.060	1.043	78	72	1.08

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	103	0.103	0.233			0.10
Women in ministerial positions	122	0.105	0.269	9	91	0.11
Years with female head of state (last 50)	50	0.286	0.238	22	78	0.29
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

JPN AVG

0.660 / 111

JPN

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	5	2	2.10
Unemployed adults	3	3	0.85
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	69	86	0.80
Workers employed part-time	39	13	2.88
Contributing family workers	5	1	5.79
Own-account workers	4	8	0.50
Work, minutes per day	506	533	0.95
Proportion of unpaid work per day	59	12	5.10

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.54
Boards of publicly traded companies	3	97	0.03
Firms whose ownership includes women			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	97	96	1.01
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	86	92	0.94
Individuals using a mobile phone	70	73	0.95

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1945, 1947
Years since any women received voting rights			71
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			—
Seats held in upper house	18	82	0.22

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	30	31	0.95
Proportion married by age 25	10	6	1.73
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			31
Average number of children per woman			1
Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Potential support ratio			2
Total dependency ratio			64
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			309
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	98	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	67	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

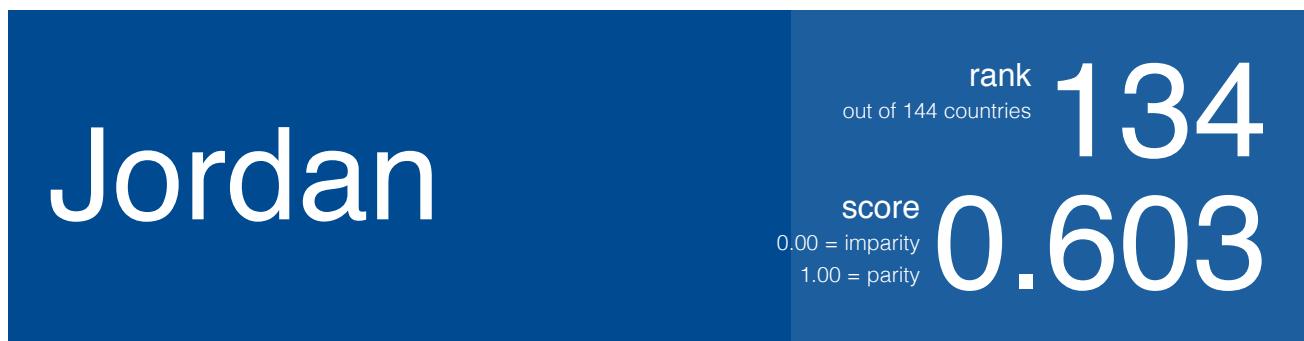
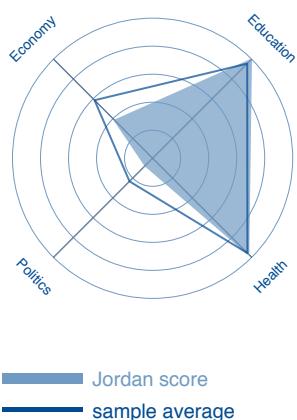
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	0	0	1.00
Primary education attainment in adults	100	100	1.00
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	2	4	0.58
Secondary education attainment in adults	79	82	0.97
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	6	33	0.18
Skill diversity	0.148	0.208	*0.71

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	2	3	0.59
Cardiovascular disease	59	108	#0.55
Cancer	73	145	#0.51
Diabetes	3	5	#0.46
Chronic respiratory disease	9	26	#0.34
HIV/AIDS	0	0	#0.00
Suicide	10	27	#0.38
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*5 [4-7]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			15
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.8
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	37.52
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	10,240
Total population (thousands)	7,594.55
Population growth rate (%)	1.45
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.95
Human capital optimization (%)	64.70

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	134	0.603	93	0.611
Educational attainment	64	0.993	70	0.979
Health and survival	131	0.966	62	0.975
Political empowerment	123	0.073	100	0.048
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
Economic participation and opportunity	138	0.381	0.586			0.38	
Labour force participation	143	0.222	0.665	15	68	0.22	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	78	0.636	0.622	—	—	0.64	
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	142	0.167	0.502	3,388	20,304	0.17	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.358	—	—	—	
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.862	—	—	—	
	rank	score	avg	female	male	0.99	distance to parity
Educational attainment	64	0.993	0.955				
Literacy rate	70	0.990	0.897	97	99	0.99	
Enrolment in primary education	91	0.990	0.980	87	88	0.99	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.970	88	83	1.06	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.930	52	44	1.18	
	rank	score	avg	female	male	0.97	distance to parity
Health and survival	131	0.966	0.957				
Sex ratio at birth	95	0.943	0.918	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	134	1.016	1.043	65	64	1.02	
	rank	score	avg	female	male	0.07	distance to parity
Political empowerment	123	0.073	0.233				
Women in parliament	111	0.136	0.269	12	88	0.14	
Women in ministerial positions	103	0.125	0.238	11	89	0.13	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00	

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

JOR

AVG

0.603 / 134

JOR

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	33	11	3.05
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—
Contributing family workers	1	1	0.75
Own-account workers	1	10	0.14
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.66
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			15.70
Firms whose top management includes women			2.40
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	16	33	0.47
Women's access to financial services			*0.50
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1974
Years since any women received voting rights			42
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	12	88	0.14

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	25	30	0.84
Proportion married by age 25	34	7	4.55
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Average number of children per woman			3
Women with unmet demand for family planning			12
Potential support ratio			16
Total dependency ratio			65
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	70	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits	gov	/	—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			yes
Government supports or provides childcare			no
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

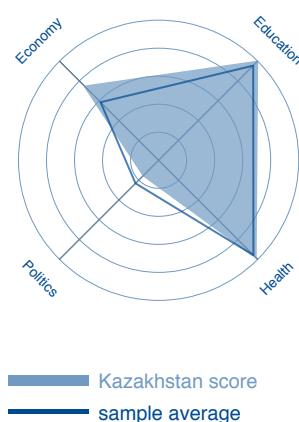
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	13	12	1.08
Primary education attainment in adults	80	90	0.88
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	16	26	0.60
Secondary education attainment in adults	40	43	0.94
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	15	17	0.88
Skill diversity	0.208	0.191	*1.09

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	2	2	1.00
Cardiovascular disease	294	359	#0.82
Cancer	94	133	#0.71
Diabetes	60	61	#0.99
Chronic respiratory disease	21	44	#0.47
HIV/AIDS	0	0	#0.00
Suicide	2	2	#0.86
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*58 [44-75]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			23
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.6
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			94.5

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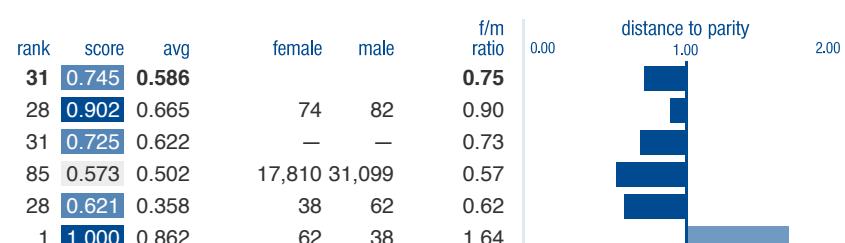
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	184.36
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	24,353
Total population (thousands)	17,625.23
Population growth rate (%)	1.09
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.07
Human capital optimization (%)	77.57

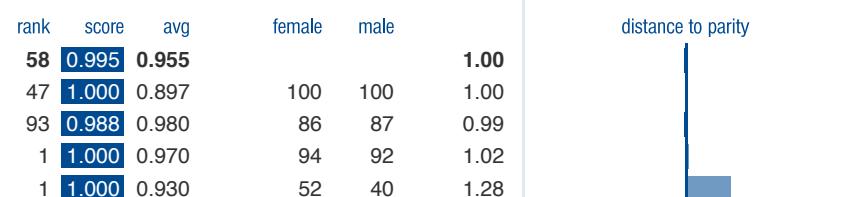
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	51	0.718	32	0.693
Educational attainment	58	0.995	53	0.990
Health and survival	1	0.980	36	0.979
Political empowerment	77	0.153	69	0.089
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

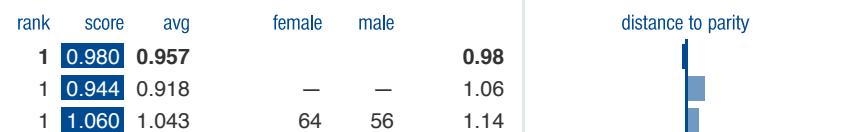
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	31	0.745	0.586			0.75
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	28	0.902	0.665	74	82	0.90
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	31	0.725	0.622	—	—	0.73
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	85	0.573	0.502	17,810	31,099	0.57
Professional and technical workers	28	0.621	0.358	38	62	0.62
	1	1.000	0.862	62	38	1.64

**Educational attainment**

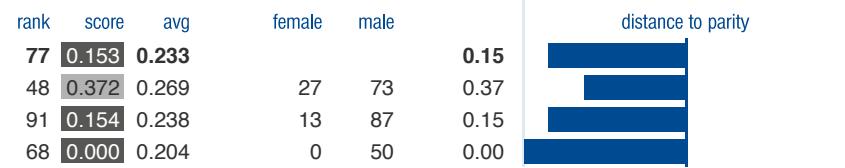
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	58	0.995	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	47	1.000	0.897	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	93	0.988	0.980	86	87	0.99
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	94	92	1.02
	1	1.000	0.930	52	40	1.28

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.980	0.957			0.98
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	1.06

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	77	0.153	0.233			0.15
Women in ministerial positions	48	0.372	0.269	27	73	0.37
Years with female head of state (last 50)	91	0.154	0.238	13	87	0.15



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG KAZ

0.718 / 51

KAZ

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	6	5	1.29
Discouraged job seekers	67	33	2.01
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—
Workers employed part-time	11	6	2.01
Contributing family workers	0	0	0.89
Own-account workers	25	26	0.94
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.70
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			28.30
Firms whose top management includes women			18.90
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	56	52	1.07
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	73	73	1.00
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1924, 1993
Years since any women received voting rights			92
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	23	26	0.88
Proportion married by age 25	51	26	1.94
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			29
Average number of children per woman			3
Women with unmet demand for family planning			12
Potential support ratio			10
Total dependency ratio			50
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			0
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	126	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl	/	—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

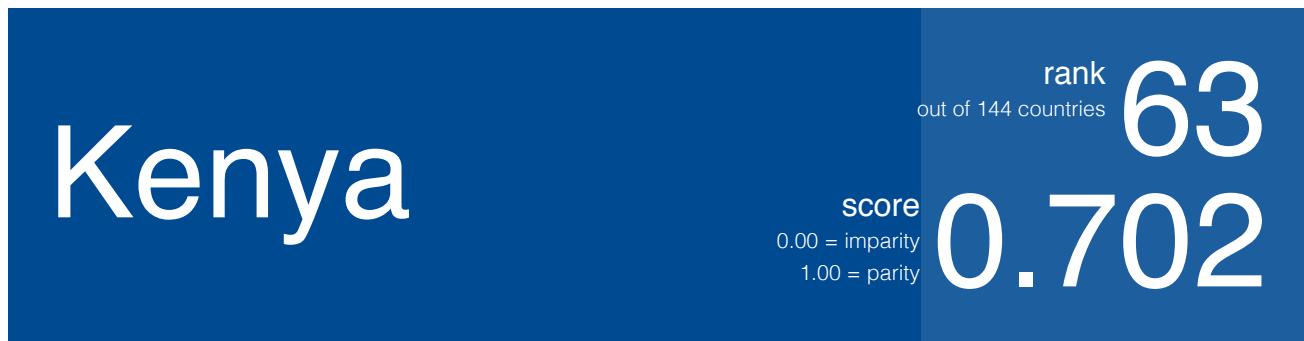
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	0	0	0.49
Primary education attainment in adults	100	100	1.00
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	0	5	0.09
Secondary education attainment in adults	96	96	1.00
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	16	40	0.40
Skill diversity	0.253	0.295	*0.86

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	4	4	0.84
Cardiovascular disease	515	808	#0.64
Cancer	123	217	#0.56
Diabetes	10	11	#0.95
Chronic respiratory disease	25	71	#0.35
HIV/AIDS	1	3	#0.37
Suicide	9	41	#0.23
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*12 [10-15]
Existence of 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			99.5
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			87

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COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	0.00	distance to parity	1.00	2.00
Economic participation and opportunity	48	0.710	0.586			0.71				
Labour force participation	52	0.864	0.665	63	72	0.86				
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	67	0.651	0.622	—	—	0.65				
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	46	0.653	0.502	2,334	3,574	0.65				
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.358	—	—	—				
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.862	—	—	—				
Educational attainment	116	0.943	0.955			0.94				
Literacy rate	106	0.924	0.897	75	81	0.92				
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.980	87	83	1.04				
Enrolment in secondary education	113	0.969	0.970	56	57	0.97				
Enrolment in tertiary education	119	0.703	0.930	3	5	0.70				
Health and survival	83	0.973	0.957			0.97				
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.98				
Healthy life expectancy	94	1.038	1.043	54	52	1.04				
Political empowerment	64	0.182	0.233			0.18				
Women in parliament	79	0.246	0.269	20	80	0.25				
Women in ministerial positions	27	0.429	0.238	30	70	0.43				
Years with female head of state (last 50)	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00				

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG KEN

0.702 / 63

KEN

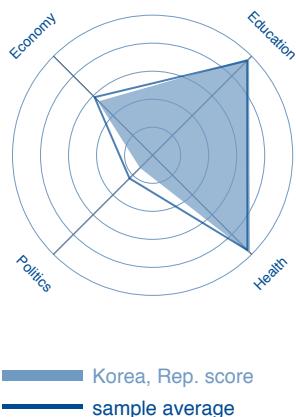
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	23	27	0.84
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	58	20	2.88
Unemployed adults	—	—	—	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			29
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			4
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			26
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			20
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			81
Contributing family workers	—	—	—	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.50
Own-account workers	—	—	—	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.59	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	90	/	14
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	100
Firms whose ownership includes women			48.70	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			13.40	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl	/	empl
R&D personnel	39	61	0.64	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
				Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	52	59	0.88	Out-of-school children of primary school age	12	16	0.77
Women's access to financial services			*0.50	Primary education attainment in adults	47	55	0.87
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	24	15	1.54
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Secondary education attainment in adults	18	26	0.70
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	15	39	0.40
				Skill diversity	0.216	0.170	*1.27
Access to technology	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Malnutrition of children under age 5	6	8	0.71
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Cardiovascular disease	191	220	#0.87
				Cancer	137	148	#0.92
Political leadership	female	male	value	Diabetes	28	43	#0.66
Year women received right to vote			1919, 1963	Chronic respiratory disease	18	22	#0.80
Years since any women received voting rights			97	HIV/AIDS	146	129	#1.13
Number of female heads of state to date			—	Suicide	8	24	#0.34
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*510 [344-754]
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			no
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			41
Seats held in upper house	26	74	0.36	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			61.8
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			57.6

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability



SCORE AT A GLANCE



KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	1,377.87
GDP per capita (constant '11 int'l. \$, PPP)	34,387
Total population (thousands)	50,293.44
Population growth rate (%)	0.38
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human capital optimization (%)	76.89

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	116	0.649	92	0.616
Educational attainment	102	0.964	82	0.948
Health and survival	76	0.973	94	0.967
Political empowerment	92	0.120	84	0.067
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
	rank	score	avg	female	male	distance to parity	
Economic participation and opportunity							
Labour force participation	123	0.537	0.586			0.54	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	91	0.731	0.665	56	76	0.73	
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	125	0.524	0.622	—	—	0.52	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	120	0.450	0.502	20,760	46,183	0.45	
Professional and technical workers	114	0.117	0.358	10	90	0.12	
	78	0.928	0.862	48	52	0.93	
Educational attainment							
Literacy rate	102	0.964	0.955			0.96	
Enrolment in primary education	66	0.993	0.897	98	98	0.99	
Enrolment in secondary education	79	0.994	0.980	96	97	0.99	
Enrolment in tertiary education	99	0.991	0.970	96	97	0.99	
	112	0.754	0.930	81	108	0.75	
Health and survival							
Sex ratio at birth	76	0.973	0.957			0.97	
Healthy life expectancy	125	0.935	0.918	—	—	0.94	
	1	1.060	1.043	75	70	1.07	
Political empowerment							
Women in parliament	92	0.120	0.233			0.12	
Women in ministerial positions	90	0.205	0.269	17	83	0.21	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	128	0.063	0.238	6	94	0.06	
	29	0.094	0.204	4	46	0.09	

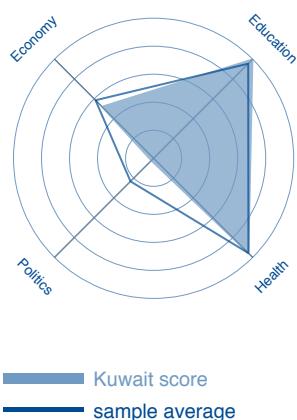


0.649 / 116 KOR

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes	Average length of single life (years)	29	32	0.90
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	6	2	3.45
Unemployed adults	3	3	0.88	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			33
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			1
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	65	89	0.74	Potential support ratio			6
Workers employed part-time	18	8	2.26	Total dependency ratio			37
Contributing family workers	9	1	9.14	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Own-account workers	11	19	0.60	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00
Work, minutes per day	501	467	1.07				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	45	10	4.71				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.48	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	90	/	3
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	100
Firms whose ownership includes women			19.10	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl,	/ empl	
R&D personnel	4	96	0.04	gov			
Access to assets	female	male	value	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	93	95	0.98	Government provides child allowance to parents			yes
Women's access to financial services			*1.00				
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00				
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50				
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50				
Access to technology	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—		Out-of-school children of primary school age	4	3	1.19
Individuals using a mobile phone	94	96	0.98	Primary education attainment in adults	91	98	0.94
Political leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	6	5	1.19
Year women received right to vote			1948	Secondary education attainment in adults	66	80	0.83
Years since any women received voting rights			68	Tertiary education attainment in adults	20	29	0.67
Number of female heads of state to date			3	PhD graduates	0	1	0.28
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			50	STEM graduates	—	—	—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			50	Skill diversity	—	—	*—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes				
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—				
Health	female	male	value				
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—				
Cardiovascular disease	—	—	#—				
Cancer	—	—	#—				
Diabetes	—	—	#—				
Chronic respiratory disease	—	—	#—				
HIV/AIDS	0	0	#0.00				
Suicide	—	—	#—				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†—				
Existence of 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 coverage, at least four visits			—				

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	112.81
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	67,113
Total population (thousands)	3,892.12
Population growth rate (%)	2.07
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.78
Human capital optimization (%)	60.27

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	128	0.624	86	0.634
Educational attainment	47	0.997	41	0.993
Health and survival	136	0.957	105	0.961
Political empowerment	140	0.022	114	0.005
rank out of			144	115

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
	125	0.520	0.586			0.52	1.00
Economic participation and opportunity							
Labour force participation	121	0.576	0.665	49	86	0.58	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	72	0.647	0.622	—	—	0.65	
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	93	0.535	0.502	40,120	75,000	0.54	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	108	0.161	0.358	14	86	0.16	
Professional and technical workers	110	0.517	0.862	34	66	0.52	
	rank	score	avg	female	male	1.00	distance to parity
	47	0.997	0.955			1.00	
Educational attainment							
Literacy rate	76	0.984	0.897	95	97	0.98	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.980	93	93	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.970	85	81	1.04	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.930	33	20	1.62	
	rank	score	avg	female	male	1.00	distance to parity
	136	0.957	0.957			0.96	
Health and survival							
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95	
Healthy life expectancy	142	0.985	1.043	67	68	0.99	
	rank	score	avg	female	male	1.00	distance to parity
	140	0.022	0.233			0.02	
Political empowerment							
Women in parliament	139	0.016	0.269	2	98	0.02	
Women in ministerial positions	124	0.071	0.238	7	93	0.07	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00	



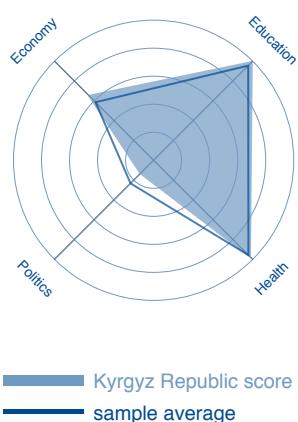
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SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

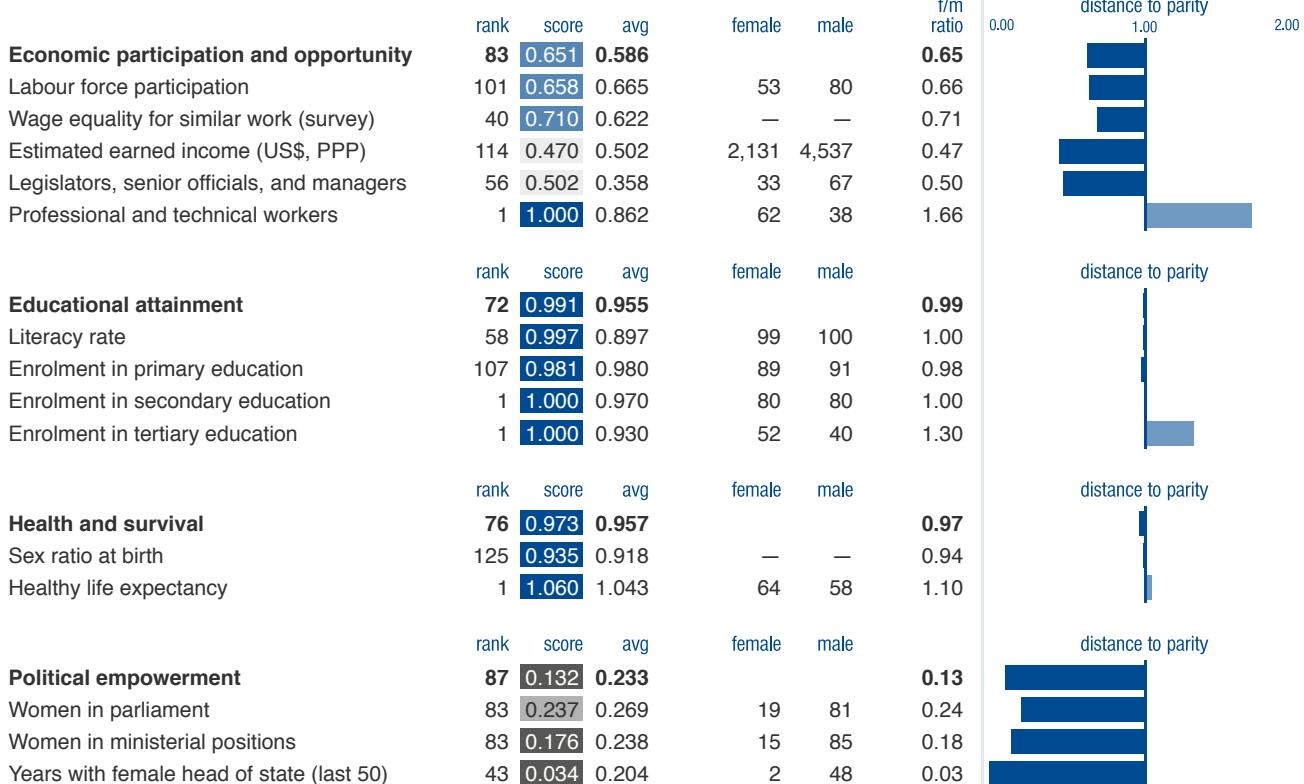
	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	28	29	0.95
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	32	17	1.84
Unemployed adults	1	1	0.79	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			2
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			38
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			32
Contributing family workers	0	0	1.49	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.00
Own-account workers	0	3	0.10	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.60	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	70	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			—	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl	/	—
R&D personnel	40	60	0.67	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
				Government provides child allowance to parents			yes
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	64	79	0.81	Out-of-school children of primary school age	1	2	0.35
Women's access to financial services			*1.00	Primary education attainment in adults	62	56	1.11
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.00	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	28	26	1.06
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00	Secondary education attainment in adults	34	25	1.36
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00	Tertiary education attainment in adults	11	7	1.56
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	13	46	0.28
				Skill diversity	0.311	0.309	*1.01
Access to technology	female	male	value				
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—				
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—				
Political leadership	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			2005	Malnutrition of children under age 5	2	3	0.71
Years since any women received voting rights			11	Cardiovascular disease	234	244	#0.96
Number of female heads of state to date			—	Cancer	78	73	#1.07
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Diabetes	34	21	#1.58
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Chronic respiratory disease	17	10	#1.70
Voluntary political party quotas			—	HIV/AIDS	0	0	#1.00
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Suicide	1	1	#0.80
				Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*4 [3-6]
				Existence of 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			99.9
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	6.57
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	3,225
Total population (thousands)	5,939.96
Population growth rate (%)	1.44
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human capital optimization (%)	72.35

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	81	0.687	52	0.674
Educational attainment	72	0.991	33	0.995
Health and survival	76	0.973	1	0.980
Political empowerment	87	0.132	107	0.035
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.687 / 81

KGZ

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	30	13	2.24
Unemployed adults	8	6	1.34
Discouraged job seekers	45	55	0.84
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	68	86	0.79
Workers employed part-time	32	18	1.77
Contributing family workers	17	5	3.63
Own-account workers	16	35	0.45
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.63
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			49.40
Firms whose top management includes women			28.80
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	19	18	1.06
Women's access to financial services			*0.50
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1918
Years since any women received voting rights			98
Number of female heads of state to date			1
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			30
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	22	25	0.87
Proportion married by age 25	63	26	2.41
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			28
Average number of children per woman			3
Women with unmet demand for family planning			18
Potential support ratio			15
Total dependency ratio			55
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			0
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	126	/	0
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	19	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl,	/	—
gov			
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

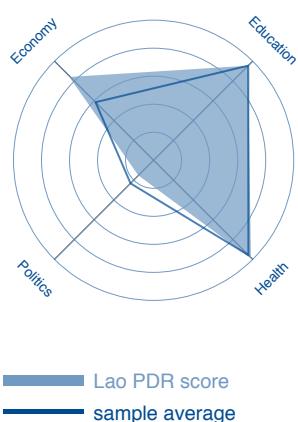
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	2	2	1.56
Primary education attainment in adults	97	99	0.99
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	44	42	1.03
Secondary education attainment in adults	87	90	0.97
Tertiary education attainment in adults	17	15	1.17
PhD graduates	0	0	0.67
STEM graduates	10	31	0.33
Skill diversity	0.228	0.265	*0.86

Health

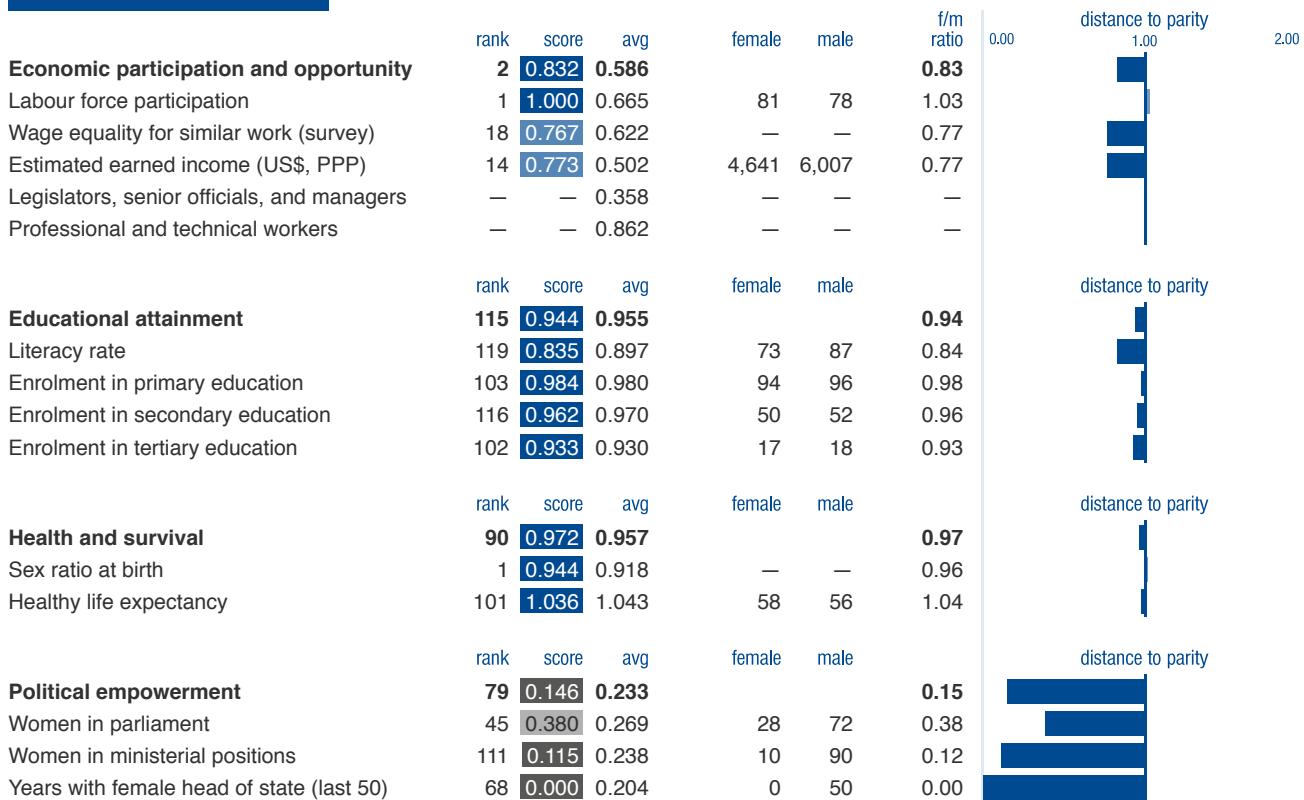
	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	—	—	#—
Cancer	—	—	#—
Diabetes	—	—	#—
Chronic respiratory disease	—	—	#—
HIV/AIDS	0	3	*#0.11
Suicide	—	—	#—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†—
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			—
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			—
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	12.33
GDP per capita (constant '11 int'l. \$, PPP)	5,341
Total population (thousands)	6,802.02
Population growth rate (%)	1.68
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human capital optimization (%)	57.67

	2016		2013	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	43	0.724	60	0.699
Educational attainment	2	0.832	8	0.800
Health and survival	115	0.944	113	0.895
Political empowerment	90	0.972	106	0.967
rank out of	79	0.146	73	0.135
	144		136	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



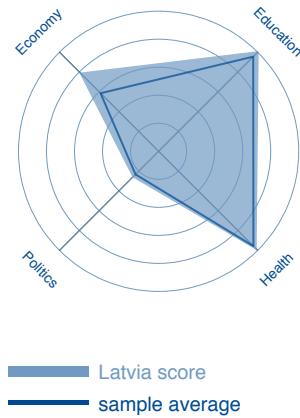
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LAO

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	21	23	0.88
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	72	49	1.49
Unemployed adults	—	—	—	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			27
Discouraged job seekers	65	35	1.84	Average number of children per woman			3
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			27
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			16
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			63
Contributing family workers	45	24	1.85	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Own-account workers	44	54	0.80	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.69	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	105	/	3
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	100
Firms whose ownership includes women			43.10	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			45.30	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl	/ empl	
R&D personnel	—	—	—	Government supports or provides childcare			no
				Government provides child allowance to parents			yes
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	—	—	—	Out-of-school children of primary school age	6	4	1.38
Women's access to financial services			*1.00	Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	54	47	1.15
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	9	25	0.36
				Skill diversity	0.297	0.223	*x1.33
Access to technology	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Cardiovascular disease	—	—	#—
				Cancer	—	—	#—
Political leadership	female	male	value	Diabetes	—	—	#—
Year women received right to vote			1958	Chronic respiratory disease	—	—	#—
Years since any women received voting rights			58	HIV/AIDS	5	8	#0.67
Number of female heads of state to date			—	Suicide	—	—	#—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Voluntary political party quotas			—	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			—
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			—
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

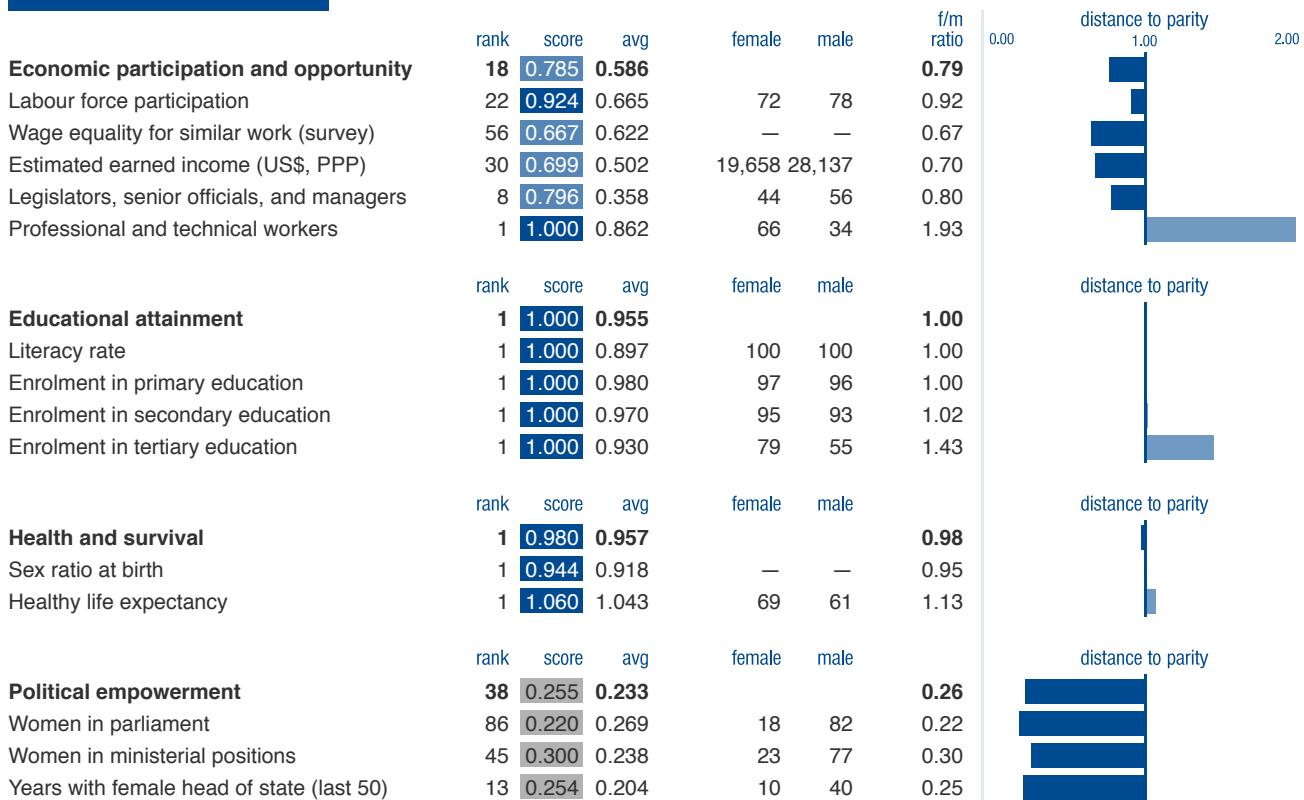
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GDP (US\$ billions)	27.04
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	22,628
Total population (thousands)	1,970.50
Population growth rate (%)	-0.53
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.18
Human capital optimization (%)	78.13

Global Gender Gap Index					
	rank	score	rank	score	
Economic participation and opportunity	18	0.785	20	0.705	
Educational attainment	1	1.000	85	0.931	
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980	
Political empowerment	38	0.255	21	0.221	
rank out of		144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG

LVA

0.755 / 18

LVA

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	13	13	1.06
Unemployed adults	9	11	0.82
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	82	87	0.94
Workers employed part-time	21	11	1.83
Contributing family workers	1	1	0.60
Own-account workers	6	9	0.73
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.77
Boards of publicly traded companies	32	68	0.47
Firms whose ownership includes women			36.30
Firms whose top management includes women			31.50
R&D personnel	49	51	0.97

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	90	90	1.00
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	78	80	0.98
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1918
Years since any women received voting rights			98
Number of female heads of state to date			2
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			—
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	30	33	0.92
Proportion married by age 25	11	4	2.64
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			31
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			17
Potential support ratio			3
Total dependency ratio			52
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			548
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	112	/	10
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	80	/	80
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	gov
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

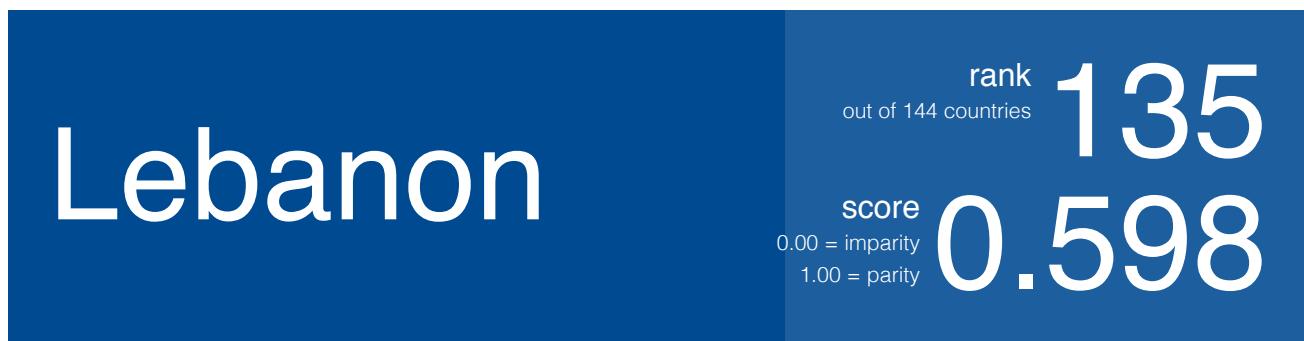
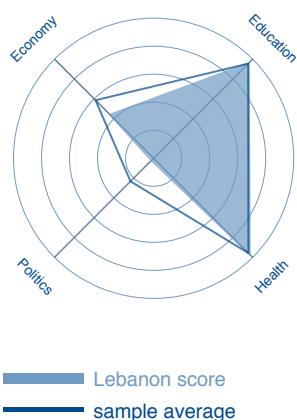
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	3	3	0.81
Primary education attainment in adults	100	100	1.00
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	11	11	1.00
Secondary education attainment in adults	90	85	1.06
Tertiary education attainment in adults	32	20	1.56
PhD graduates	0	1	0.72
STEM graduates	8	40	0.20
Skill diversity	0.257	0.243	*1.06

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	267	512	#0.52
Cancer	116	238	#0.49
Diabetes	19	25	#0.78
Chronic respiratory disease	4	18	#0.21
HIV/AIDS	2	6	#0.28
Suicide	4	31	#0.14
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†18 [13-26]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			32
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.1
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	47.10
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	13,117
Total population (thousands)	5,850.74
Population growth rate (%)	0.14
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human capital optimization (%)	—

	2016		2010	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	135	0.598	116	0.608
Educational attainment	108	0.959	91	0.977
Health and survival	102	0.970	1	0.980
Political empowerment	143	0.021	127	0.028
rank out of	144		134	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
Economic participation and opportunity	133	0.440	0.586			0.44	
Labour force participation	136	0.343	0.665	26	75	0.34	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	88	0.611	0.622	—	—	0.61	
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	135	0.252	0.502	7,000	27,831	0.25	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	118	0.092	0.358	8	92	0.09	
Professional and technical workers	76	0.933	0.862	48	52	0.93	
Educational attainment	108	0.959	0.955			0.96	distance to parity
Literacy rate	96	0.958	0.897	92	96	0.96	
Enrolment in primary education	121	0.929	0.980	83	90	0.93	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.970	65	65	1.00	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.930	46	40	1.16	
Health and survival	102	0.970	0.957			0.97	distance to parity
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95	
Healthy life expectancy	113	1.029	1.043	71	69	1.03	
Political empowerment	143	0.021	0.233			0.02	distance to parity
Women in parliament	137	0.032	0.269	3	97	0.03	
Women in ministerial positions	135	0.045	0.238	4	96	0.05	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00	

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

LBN

AVG

0.598 / 135

LBN

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	27	16	1.71
Unemployed adults	7	6	1.28
Discouraged job seekers	36	64	0.56
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—
Contributing family workers	6	4	1.49
Own-account workers	10	28	0.36
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.57
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			43.50
Firms whose top management includes women			4.40
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	33	62	0.53
Women's access to financial services			*0.50
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1952
Years since any women received voting rights			64
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	28	32	0.88
Proportion married by age 25	19	3	6.64
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			12
Potential support ratio			8
Total dependency ratio			47
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.50
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	70	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits	empl	/	—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			yes
Government supports or provides childcare			no
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

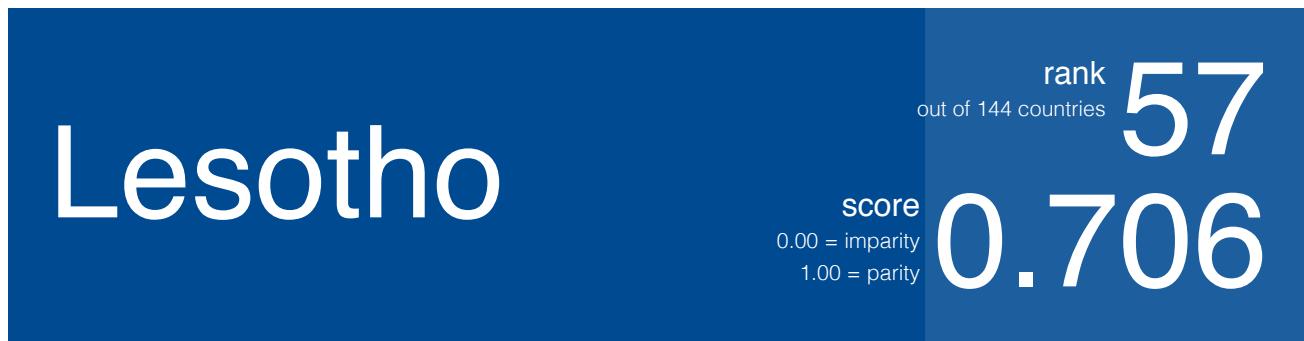
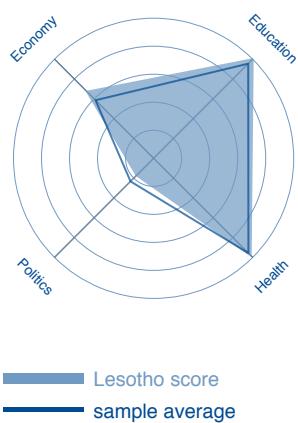
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	14	8	1.74
Primary education attainment in adults	75	83	0.91
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	34	34	0.99
Secondary education attainment in adults	33	33	0.97
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	18	30	0.59
Skill diversity	0.252	0.330	*0.76

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	5	8	0.69
Cardiovascular disease	160	268	#0.60
Cancer	92	106	#0.87
Diabetes	9	25	#0.37
Chronic respiratory disease	14	24	#0.61
HIV/AIDS	2	4	#0.43
Suicide	1	1	#0.50
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*15 [10-22]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			35
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.2
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	—
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	—
Total population (thousands)	2,135.02
Population growth rate (%)	1.12
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human capital optimization (%)	51.62

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	57	0.706	43	0.681
Educational attainment	66	0.672	61	0.607
Health and survival	1	1.000	1	1.000
Political empowerment	70	0.172	41	0.136
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	0.00	distance to parity	2.00
	rank	score	avg	female	male	1.00	1.00	distance to parity	1.00
Economic participation and opportunity									
Labour force participation	66	0.672	0.586			0.67			
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	71	0.807	0.665	60	75	0.81			
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	117	0.553	0.622	—	—	0.55			
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	64	0.610	0.502	2,005	3,285	0.61			
Professional and technical workers	38	0.565	0.358	36	64	0.57			
	1	1.000	0.862	62	38	1.63			
Educational attainment									
Literacy rate	1	1.000	0.955			1.00			
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	88	70	1.26			
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	82	79	1.04			
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	42	27	1.57			
	1	1.000	0.930	12	8	1.45			
Health and survival									
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.97			
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.060	1.043	44	41	1.07			
Political empowerment									
Women in parliament	70	0.172	0.233			0.17			
Women in ministerial positions	58	0.333	0.269	25	75	0.33			
Years with female head of state (last 50)	56	0.278	0.238	22	78	0.28			
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00			



0.706 / 57

LSO

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	34	29	1.19
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	36	34	1.06
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—
Contributing family workers	8	9	0.86
Own-account workers	29	30	0.95
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.52
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			18.40
Firms whose top management includes women			21.60
R&D personnel	34	66	0.51

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	—	—	—
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1965
Years since any women received voting rights			51
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			50
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	24	29	0.86
Proportion married by age 25	51	19	2.77
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			28
Average number of children per woman			3
Women with unmet demand for family planning			23
Potential support ratio			14
Total dependency ratio			67
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.50
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	84	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits	empl	/	—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			—
Government supports or provides childcare			no
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

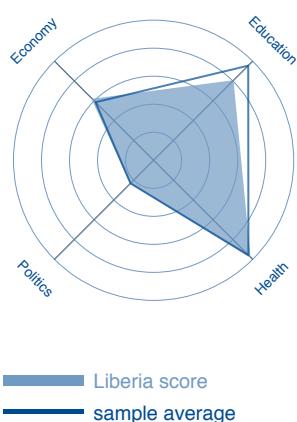
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	18	21	0.83
Primary education attainment in adults	47	34	1.39
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	40	48	0.84
Secondary education attainment in adults	14	13	1.06
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	5	19	0.27
Skill diversity	0.314	0.232	*1.35

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	4	4	0.83
Cardiovascular disease	310	302	#1.03
Cancer	64	88	#0.72
Diabetes	87	54	#1.63
Chronic respiratory disease	65	133	#0.49
HIV/AIDS	759	819	#0.93
Suicide	3	9	#0.37
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*487 [310-871]
Existence of 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			77.9
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			74.4

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	2.05
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	787
Total population (thousands)	4,503.44
Population growth rate (%)	2.45
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human capital optimization (%)	—

	2016		2014	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	114	0.652	111	0.646
Educational attainment	137	0.797	135	0.774
Health and survival	118	0.967	112	0.967
Political empowerment	46	0.230	46	0.206
rank out of	144		142	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
	103	0.612	0.586			0.61	0.00
Economic participation and opportunity							
Labour force participation	20	0.925	0.665	59	64	0.93	1.00
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	119	0.546	0.622	—	—	0.55	1.00
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	32	0.691	0.502	687	995	0.69	1.00
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	97	0.273	0.358	21	79	0.27	1.00
Professional and technical workers	108	0.544	0.862	35	65	0.54	1.00
	rank	score	avg	female	male	0.00	2.00
	137	0.797	0.955			0.80	1.00
Educational attainment							
Literacy rate	142	0.526	0.897	33	62	0.53	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	117	0.952	0.980	37	39	0.95	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	133	0.799	0.970	43	57	0.80	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	124	0.631	0.930	9	14	0.63	1.00
	rank	score	avg	female	male	0.00	2.00
	118	0.967	0.957			0.97	1.00
Health and survival							
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.97	1.00
Healthy life expectancy	127	1.019	1.043	53	52	1.02	1.00
	rank	score	avg	female	male	0.00	2.00
	46	0.230	0.233			0.23	1.00
Political empowerment							
Women in parliament	115	0.123	0.269	11	89	0.12	1.00
Women in ministerial positions	61	0.250	0.238	20	80	0.25	1.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	10	0.294	0.204	11	39	0.29	1.00

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

LBR AVG

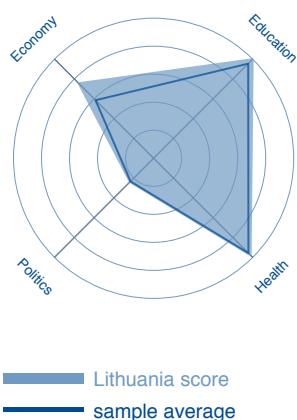
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LBR

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

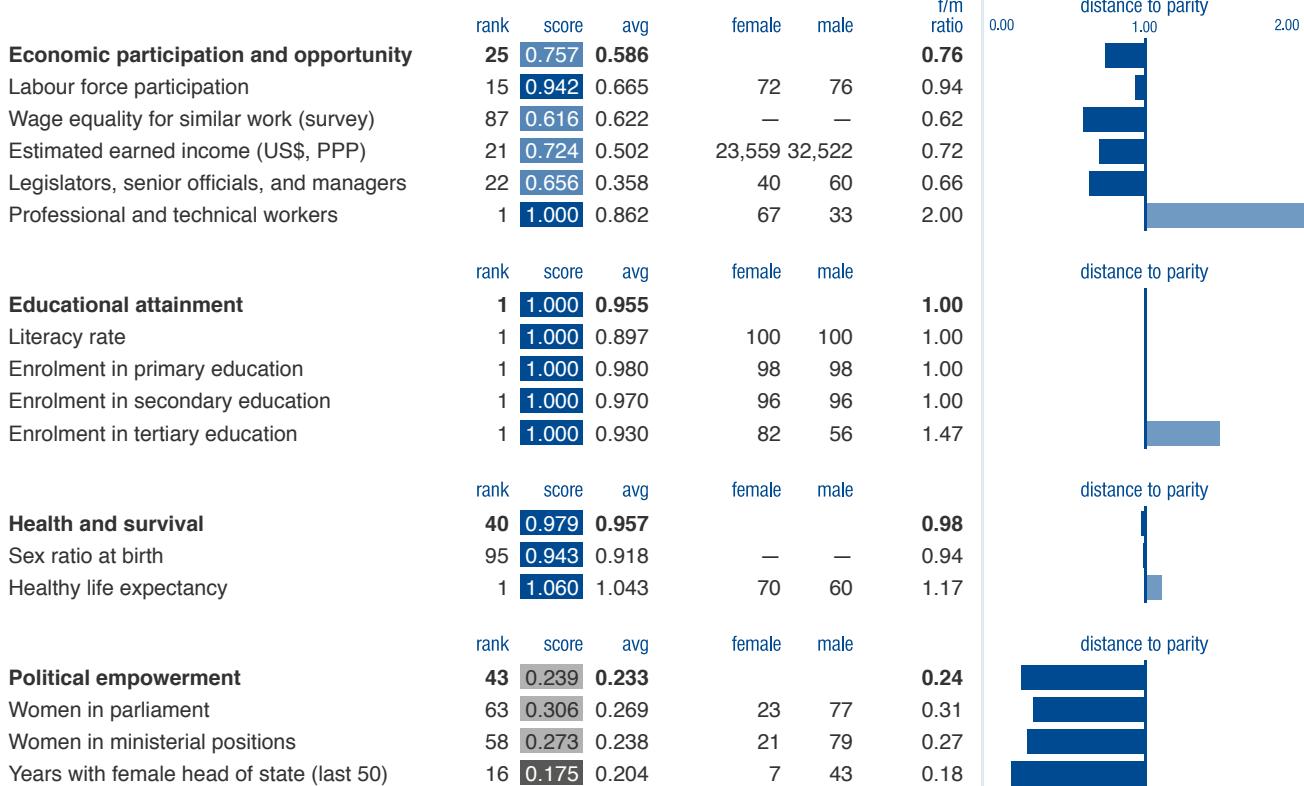
	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	23	27	0.87
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	58	22	2.58
Unemployed adults	—	—	—	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			29
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			4
Workers in informal employment	72	47	1.53	Women with unmet demand for family planning			36
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			18
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			83
Contributing family workers	19	13	1.51	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Own-account workers	68	56	1.22	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.52	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	90	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			53.00	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			29.90	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl	/	—
R&D personnel	—	—	—	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
				Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	—	—	—	Out-of-school children of primary school age	63	61	1.03
Women's access to financial services			*1.00	Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	—	—	—
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	7	8	0.88
				Skill diversity	0.293	0.409	*0.72
Access to technology	female	male	value				
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—				
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—				
Political leadership	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1946	Malnutrition of children under age 5	5	6	0.92
Years since any women received voting rights			70	Cardiovascular disease	256	237	*1.08
Number of female heads of state to date			2	Cancer	83	104	*0.80
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Diabetes	39	34	*1.14
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Chronic respiratory disease	112	142	*0.79
Voluntary political party quotas			no	HIV/AIDS	67	55	*1.20
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Suicide	2	7	*0.29
				Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*725 [527 - 1 030]
				Existence of legislation on domestic violence			no
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			39
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			61.1
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			78.1

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	41.24
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	26,397
Total population (thousands)	2,878.41
Population growth rate (%)	-0.59
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.17
Human capital optimization (%)	79.35

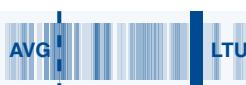
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	25	0.744	21	0.708
Educational attainment	25	0.757	15	0.713
Health and survival	1	1.000	24	0.998
Political empowerment	40	0.979	36	0.979
rank out of	43	0.239	39	0.140
	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.744 / 25

LTU

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	11	12	0.91
Unemployed adults	8	11	0.75
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	82	85	0.96
Workers employed part-time	21	10	2.10
Contributing family workers	1	1	1.66
Own-account workers	7	10	0.70
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.69
Boards of publicly traded companies	16	84	0.19
Firms whose ownership includes women			35.80
Firms whose top management includes women			21.00
R&D personnel	50	50	0.98

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	78	78	1.00
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	72	71	1.01
Individuals using a mobile phone	94	94	1.00

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1919
Years since any women received voting rights			97
Number of female heads of state to date			3
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	30	33	0.92
Proportion married by age 25	4	1	4.45
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			18
Potential support ratio			4
Total dependency ratio			50
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			309
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	126	/ 30	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/ gov	
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

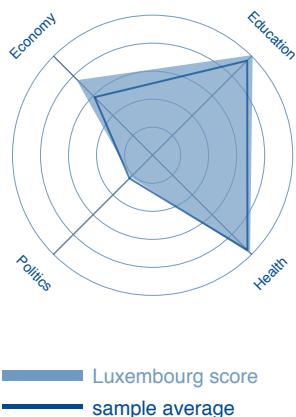
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	0	1	0.14
Primary education attainment in adults	98	99	0.99
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	8	10	0.78
Secondary education attainment in adults	81	86	0.95
Tertiary education attainment in adults	34	28	1.25
PhD graduates	0	1	0.88
STEM graduates	9	44	0.21
Skill diversity	0.293	0.256	*1.14

Health

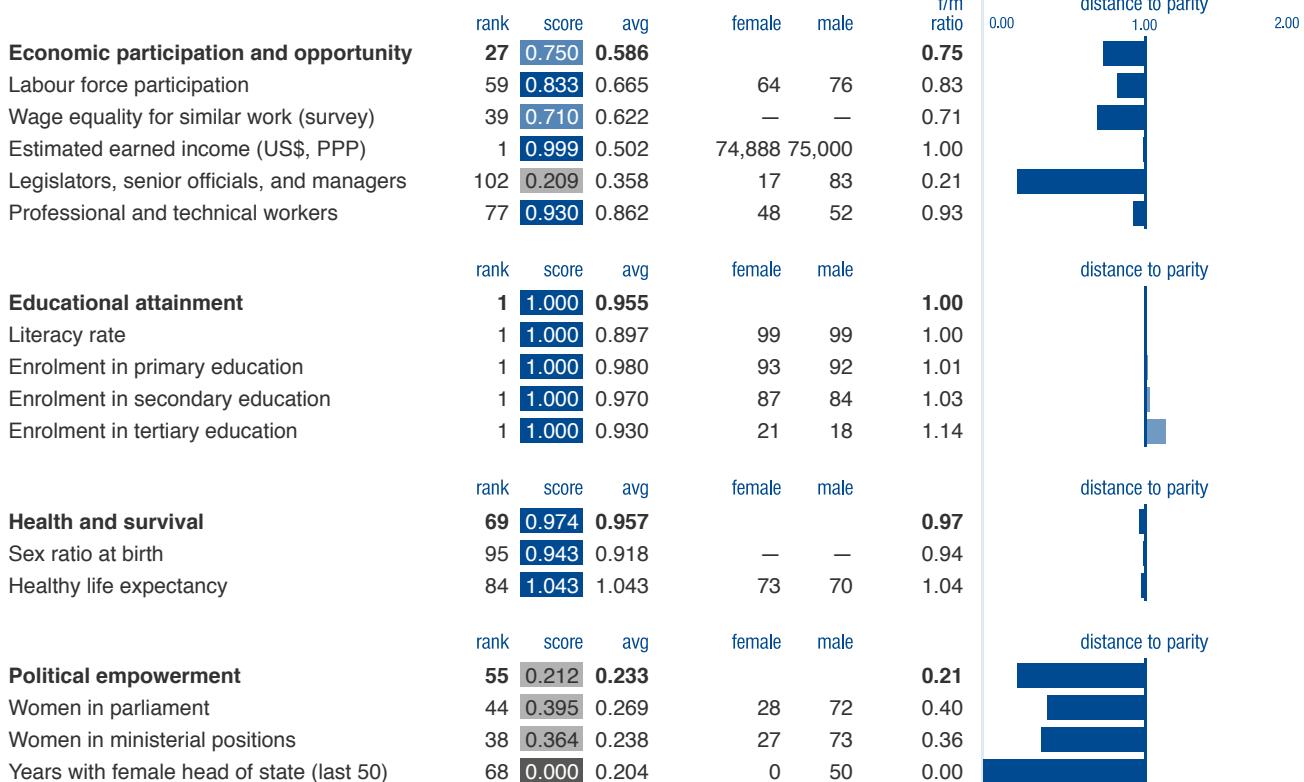
	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	242	448	#0.54
Cancer	101	221	#0.46
Diabetes	4	6	#0.69
Chronic respiratory disease	5	26	#0.18
HIV/AIDS	0	2	#0.13
Suicide	8	51	#0.17
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*10 [7-14]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			24
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			100
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) × Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	57.79
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	93,553
Total population (thousands)	567.11
Population growth rate (%)	1.30
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human capital optimization (%)	79.28

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	34	0.734	56	0.667
Educational attainment	27	0.750	76	0.560
Health and survival	1	1.000	1	1.000
Political empowerment	69	0.974	71	0.973
rank out of	55	0.212	44	0.135
	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.734 / 34

LUX

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	4	6	0.68
Unemployed adults	5	5	1.09
Discouraged job seekers	94	6	15.90
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	76	81	0.93
Workers employed part-time	37	16	2.29
Contributing family workers	1	1	1.63
Own-account workers	5	5	0.99
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.76
Boards of publicly traded companies	11	89	0.12
Firms whose ownership includes women			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	24	76	0.32

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	97	96	1.01
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	96	99	0.97
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1919
Years since any women received voting rights			97
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	28	30	0.92
Proportion married by age 25	17	8	2.19
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			32
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Potential support ratio			5
Total dependency ratio			44
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			180
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	112	/ 2	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/ empl	
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

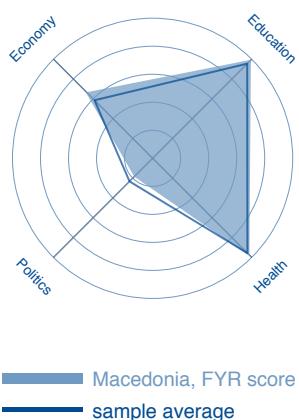
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	4	6	0.69
Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	15	18	0.84
Secondary education attainment in adults	76	83	0.92
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	10	24	0.40
Skill diversity	0.322	0.307	*1.05

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	88	132	#0.67
Cancer	103	154	#0.67
Diabetes	6	7	#0.87
Chronic respiratory disease	18	25	#0.71
HIV/AIDS	0	0	#1.33
Suicide	4	13	#0.34
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*10 [7-16]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			22
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.9
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			97.3

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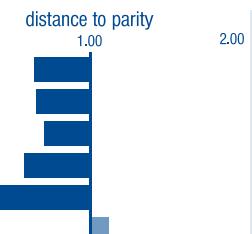
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	10.09
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	12,725
Total population (thousands)	2,078.45
Population growth rate (%)	0.10
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human capital optimization (%)	70.01

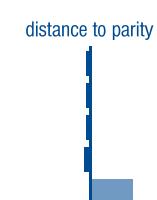
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index	73	0.696	28	0.698
Economic participation and opportunity	79	0.658	31	0.671
Educational attainment	91	0.982	64	0.985
Health and survival	119	0.967	101	0.964
Political empowerment	67	0.178	28	0.173
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	79	0.658	0.586			0.66
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	100	0.672	0.665	52	78	0.67
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	32	0.723	0.622	—	—	0.72
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	72	0.596	0.502	10,114	16,962	0.60
Professional and technical workers	88	0.317	0.358	24	76	0.32
	1	1.000	0.862	53	47	1.12

**Educational attainment**

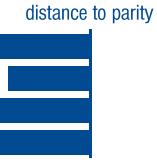
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	91	0.982	0.955			0.98
Enrolment in primary education	79	0.980	0.897	97	99	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	100	0.984	0.980	82	84	0.98
Enrolment in tertiary education	111	0.971	0.970	81	83	0.97
	1	1.000	0.930	44	35	1.26

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	119	0.967	0.957			0.97
Healthy life expectancy	137	0.926	0.918	—	—	0.93
	1	1.060	1.043	68	64	1.06

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	67	0.178	0.233			0.18
Women in ministerial positions	30	0.500	0.269	33	67	0.50
Years with female head of state (last 50)	119	0.087	0.238	8	92	0.09
	60	0.003	0.204	0	50	0.00



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG MKD

0.696 / 73

MKD

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	25	23	1.09
Unemployed adults	23	24	0.96
Discouraged job seekers	50	50	1.00
Workers in informal employment	8	15	0.51
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	82	77	1.06
Workers employed part-time	8	6	1.34
Contributing family workers	12	5	2.42
Own-account workers	6	19	0.34
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.72
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			30.00
Firms whose top management includes women			25.70
R&D personnel	52	48	1.07

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	64	80	0.80
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1946
Years since any women received voting rights			70
Number of female heads of state to date			1
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			33
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			33
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	23	27	0.86
Proportion married by age 25	—	—	—
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			29
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			34
Potential support ratio			6
Total dependency ratio			41
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			0
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	270	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits	gov	/	—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

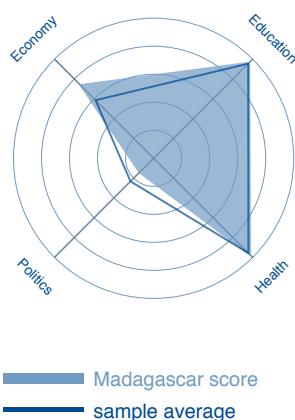
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	12	11	1.13
Primary education attainment in adults	72	85	0.84
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	30	27	1.14
Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	14	30	0.48
Skill diversity	0.265	0.212	*1.25

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	—	—	#—
Cancer	—	—	#—
Diabetes	—	—	#—
Chronic respiratory disease	—	—	#—
HIV/AIDS	0	0	#—
Suicide	—	—	#—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†—
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			18
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			—
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	9.98
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	1,373
Total population (thousands)	24,235.39
Population growth rate (%)	2.74
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human capital optimization (%)	56.17

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	60	0.704	84	0.639
Educational attainment	32	0.739	71	0.578
Health and survival	101	0.964	76	0.960
Political empowerment	88	0.973	49	0.978
rank out of	81	0.142	104	0.038
	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
Economic participation and opportunity	32	0.739	0.586			0.74	0.00
Labour force participation	11	0.951	0.665	86	90	0.95	1.00
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	80	0.631	0.622	—	—	0.63	1.00
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	27	0.708	0.502	1,194	1,687	0.71	1.00
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	34	0.577	0.358	37	63	0.58	1.00
Professional and technical workers	80	0.917	0.862	48	52	0.92	1.00
Educational attainment	101	0.964	0.955			0.96	2.00
Literacy rate	104	0.938	0.897	63	67	0.94	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	—	—	0.980	—	—	—	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.970	32	31	1.04	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	98	0.937	0.930	4	4	0.94	1.00
Health and survival	88	0.973	0.957			0.97	1.00
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.97	1.00
Healthy life expectancy	99	1.037	1.043	56	54	1.04	1.00
Political empowerment	81	0.142	0.233			0.14	2.00
Women in parliament	71	0.258	0.269	21	79	0.26	1.00
Women in ministerial positions	61	0.250	0.238	20	80	0.25	1.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00	1.00

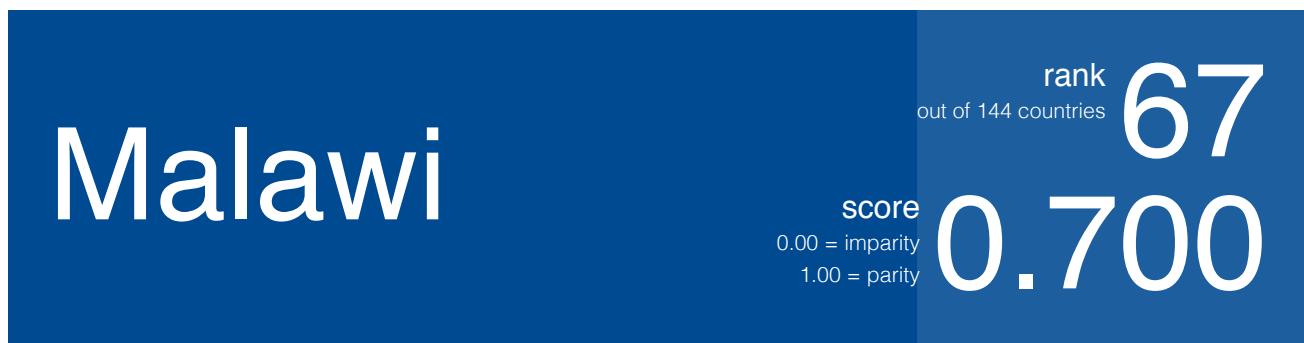
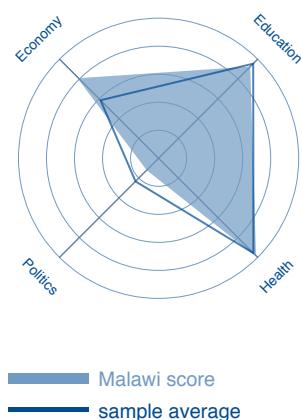


0.704 / 60 MDG

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

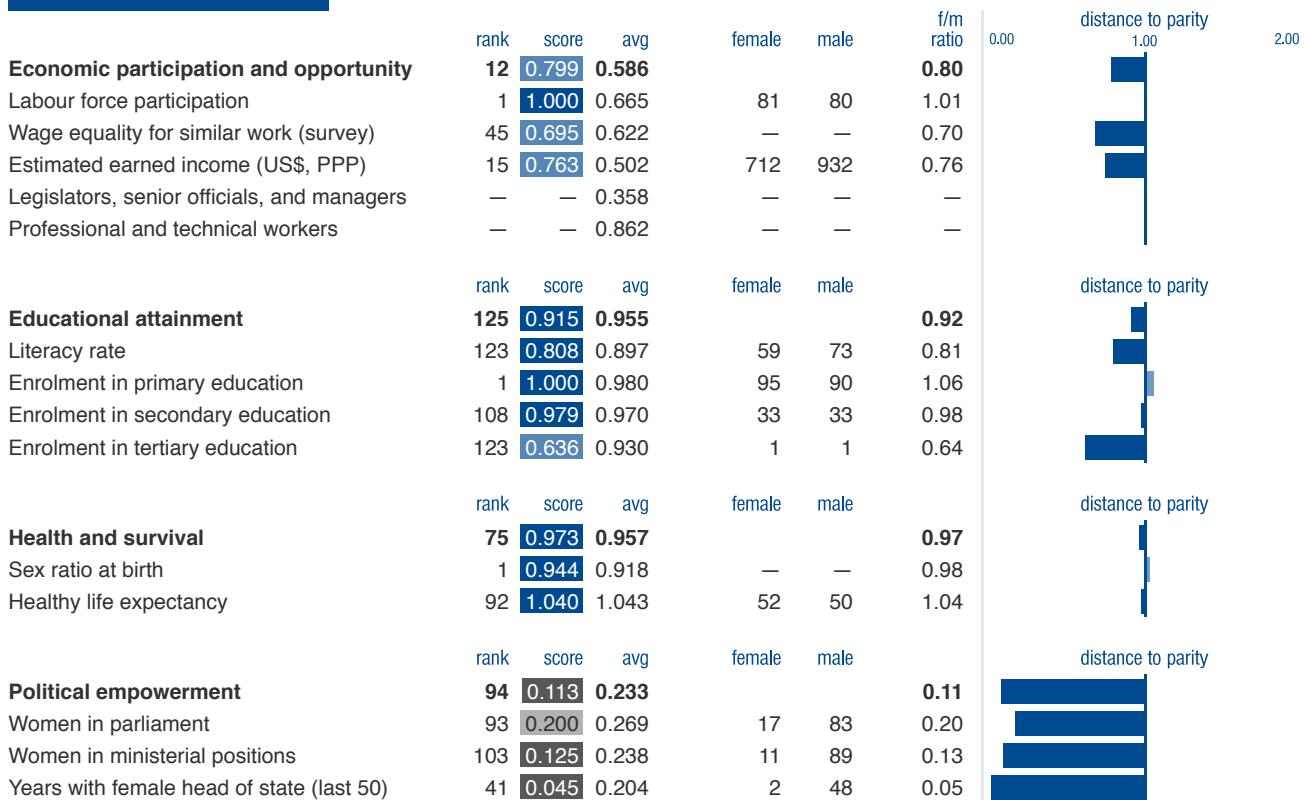
	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	20	24	0.84
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	76	45	1.69
Unemployed adults	1	1	1.65	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			28
Discouraged job seekers	27	73	0.37	Average number of children per woman			4
Workers in informal employment	93	86	1.08	Women with unmet demand for family planning			19
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	66	76	0.86	Potential support ratio			20
Workers employed part-time	45	33	1.35	Total dependency ratio			80
Contributing family workers	60	30	2.02	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Own-account workers	30	52	0.57	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.58	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	98	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			41.60	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			28.20	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl.	/	—
R&D personnel	36	64	0.56	gov			
Access to assets	female	male	value	Government supports or provides childcare			no
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	6	6	0.92	Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Women's access to financial services			*1.00				
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50				
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50				
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00				
Access to technology	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Out-of-school children of primary school age	22	23	0.99
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Political leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	78	73	1.07
Year women received right to vote			1959	Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Years since any women received voting rights			57	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Number of female heads of state to date			1	PhD graduates	—	—	—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	STEM graduates	12	28	0.43
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Skill diversity	0.391	0.346	*1.13
Voluntary political party quotas			—				
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—				
Health	female	male	value				
Malnutrition of children under age 5	13	18	0.69				
Cardiovascular disease	355	349	#1.02				
Cancer	106	151	#0.70				
Diabetes	20	25	#0.82				
Chronic respiratory disease	39	48	#0.80				
HIV/AIDS	29	38	#0.76				
Suicide	7	15	#0.45				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†353 [256-484]				
Existence of 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			44.3				
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			51.1				

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	6.57
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	1,113
Total population (thousands)	17,215.23
Population growth rate (%)	3.02
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human capital optimization (%)	54.64

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	67	0.700	81	0.644
Educational attainment	125	0.915	96	0.860
Health and survival	75	0.973	106	0.960
Political empowerment	94	0.113	68	0.090
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG MWI

0.700 / 67

MWI

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	6	5	1.23
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—
Contributing family workers	—	—	—
Own-account workers	—	—	—
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.58
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			28.10
Firms whose top management includes women			14.20
R&D personnel	18	82	0.22

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	13	19	0.67
Women's access to financial services			*0.50
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1961
Years since any women received voting rights			55
Number of female heads of state to date			1
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	20	25	0.81
Proportion married by age 25	81	40	2.02
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			29
Average number of children per woman			5
Women with unmet demand for family planning			26
Potential support ratio			15
Total dependency ratio			95
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	56	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits	empl	/	—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			—
Government supports or provides childcare			no
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

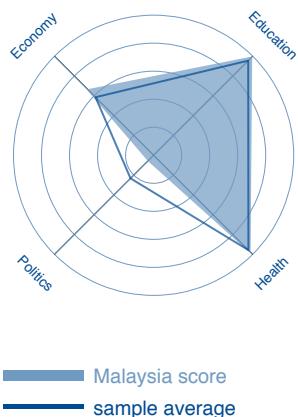
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	4	10	0.43
Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	62	56	1.11
Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	20	38	0.53
Skill diversity	0.292	0.334	*0.87

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	4	4	0.86
Cardiovascular disease	367	296	#1.24
Cancer	116	91	#1.27
Diabetes	24	38	#0.63
Chronic respiratory disease	29	54	#0.52
HIV/AIDS	324	371	#0.87
Suicide	9	24	#0.37
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)	†634	[422 - 1 080]	[422 - 1 080]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			31
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Births attended by skilled health personnel			87.4
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			44.7

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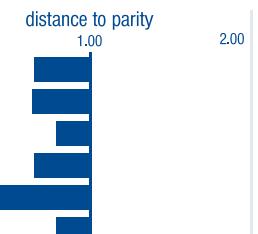
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	296.22
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	25,308
Total population (thousands)	30,331.01
Population growth rate (%)	1.30
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human capital optimization (%)	74.26

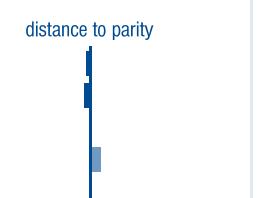
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	106	0.666	72	0.651
Educational attainment	80	0.658	68	0.592
Health and survival	89	0.985	63	0.985
Political empowerment	109	0.969	80	0.970
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	80	0.658	0.586			0.66
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	104	0.650	0.665	52	81	0.65
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	10	0.791	0.622	—	—	0.79
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	48	0.652	0.502	20,105	30,828	0.65
Professional and technical workers	95	0.285	0.358	22	78	0.29
	90	0.797	0.862	44	56	0.80

**Educational attainment**

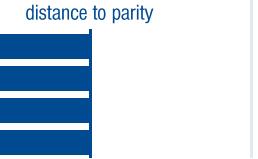
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	89	0.985	0.955			0.99
Enrolment in primary education	88	0.968	0.897	93	96	0.97
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.980	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	50	50	1.07
	—	—	0.930	—	—	—

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	109	0.969	0.957			0.97
Healthy life expectancy	125	0.935	0.918	—	—	0.94

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	134	0.051	0.233			0.05
Women in ministerial positions	118	0.116	0.269	10	90	0.12
Years with female head of state (last 50)	130	0.061	0.238	6	94	0.06



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

MYS | AVG

0.666 / 106

MYS

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	1	1	1.56
Unemployed adults	2	2	0.97
Discouraged job seekers	45	55	0.81
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	65	73	0.90
Workers employed part-time	8	4	2.11
Contributing family workers	8	2	3.80
Own-account workers	17	18	0.96
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.78
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			25.40
Firms whose top management includes women			26.30
R&D personnel	38	62	0.62

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	78	83	0.94
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	69	73	0.95
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1957
Years since any women received voting rights			59
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			—
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	26	28	0.92
Proportion married by age 25	33	24	1.36
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			31
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			9
Potential support ratio			12
Total dependency ratio			44
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.50
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	60	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits	empl	/	—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			yes
Government supports or provides childcare			no
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

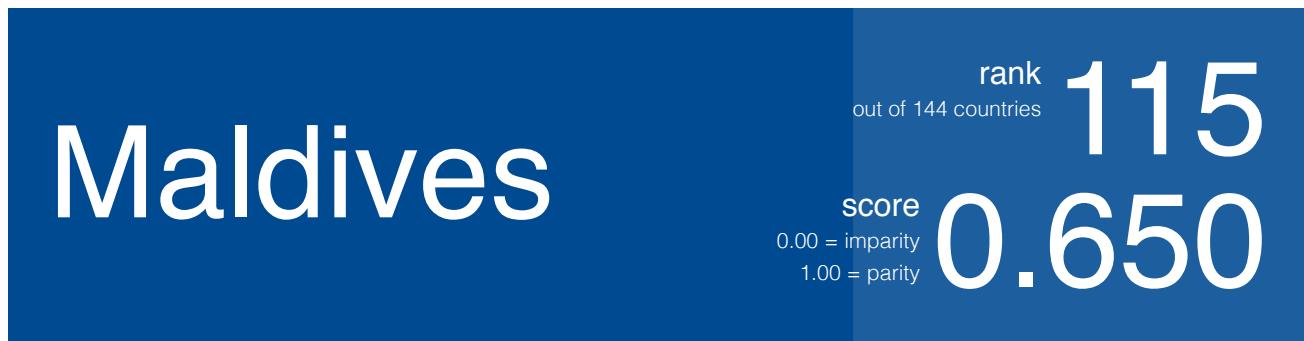
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	—	—	—
Primary education attainment in adults	88	94	0.93
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	—	—	—
Secondary education attainment in adults	50	52	0.96
Tertiary education attainment in adults	7	10	0.73
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	25	45	0.56
Skill diversity	0.179	0.203	*0.88

Health

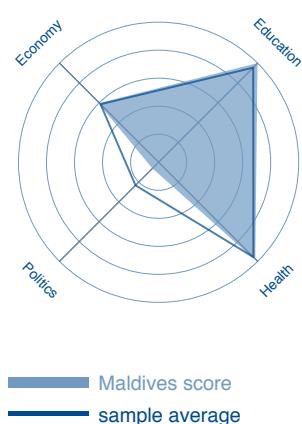
	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	269	325	#0.83
Cancer	93	104	#0.90
Diabetes	27	23	#1.15
Chronic respiratory disease	36	72	#0.50
HIV/AIDS	2	34	#0.06
Suicide	2	5	#0.32
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*40 [32-53]
Existence of legislation 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
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

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SCORE AT A GLANCE

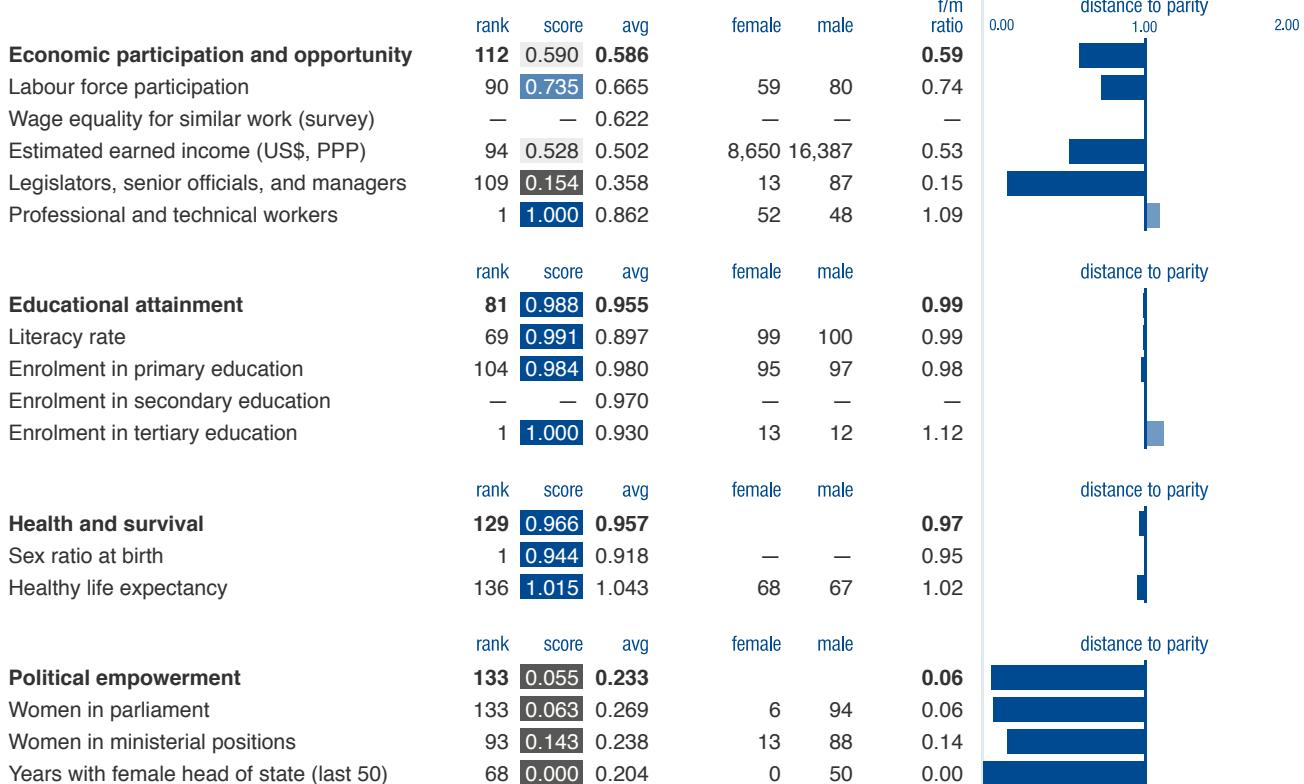
KEY INDICATORS



GDP (US\$ billions)	3.14
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	11,892
Total population (thousands)	363.66
Population growth rate (%)	1.56
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human capital optimization (%)	—

	2016		2007	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	115	0.650	99	0.635
Educational attainment	81	0.988	1	1.000
Health and survival	129	0.966	120	0.951
Political empowerment	133	0.055	87	0.075
rank out of	144		128	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

MDV AVG

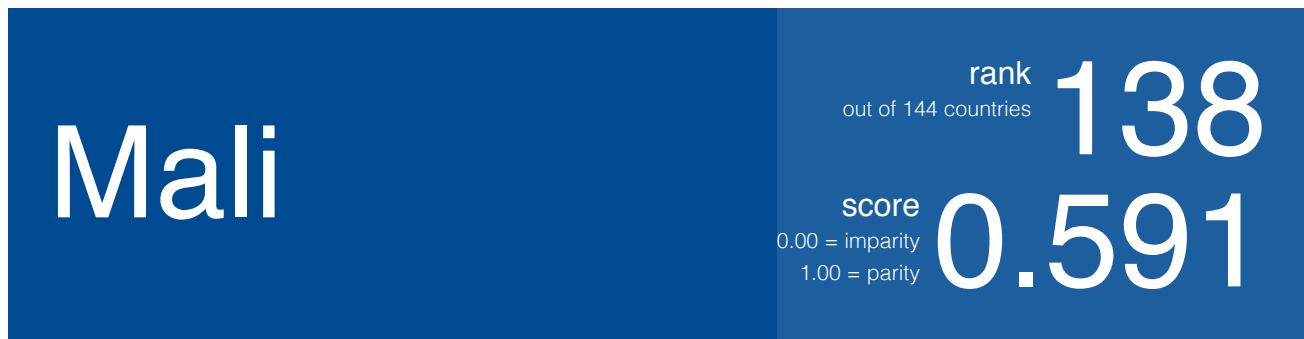
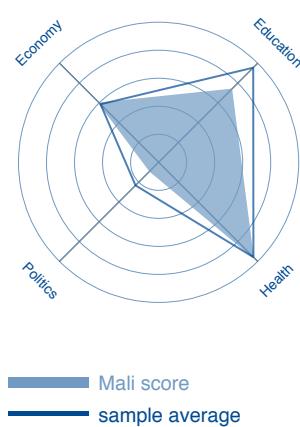
0.650 / 115

MDV

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes	Average length of single life (years)	22	26	0.85
Youth not in employment or education	77	33	2.35	Proportion married by age 25	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	10	5	2.09	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			28
Discouraged job seekers	78	22	3.59	Average number of children per woman			2
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	79	90	0.87	Potential support ratio			14
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			47
Contributing family workers	2	1	1.41	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*—
Own-account workers	26	12	2.15	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*—
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			0
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*—	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	60	/	3
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	100
Firms whose ownership includes women			—	Provider of parental leave benefits	empl	/ empl	—
Firms whose top management includes women			—	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			—
R&D personnel	—	—	—	Government supports or provides childcare			no
				Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	—	—	—	Out-of-school children of primary school age	4	3	1.55
Women's access to financial services			*—	Primary education attainment in adults	35	43	0.82
Inheritance rights for daughters			*—	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	31	34	0.92
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*—	Secondary education attainment in adults	4	6	0.63
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*—	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	—	—	—
				Skill diversity	—	—	*—
Access to technology	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Malnutrition of children under age 5	10	14	0.76
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Cardiovascular disease	208	279	#0.75
				Cancer	60	80	#0.75
Political leadership	female	male	value	Diabetes	14	12	#1.18
Year women received right to vote			1932	Chronic respiratory disease	70	53	#1.32
Years since any women received voting rights			84	HIV/AIDS	1	1	#0.46
Number of female heads of state to date			—	Suicide	5	8	#0.63
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			#68 [45-108]
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Voluntary political party quotas			—	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			—
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			95.5
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			85.1

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	13.10
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	2,285
Total population (thousands)	17,599.69
Population growth rate (%)	3.01
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human capital optimization (%)	49.37

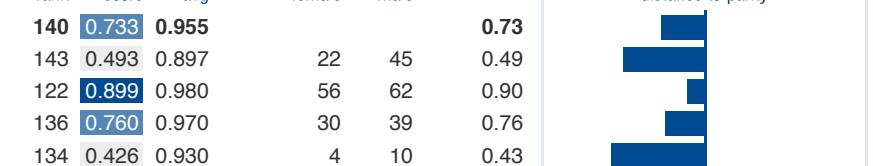
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index	138	0.591	99	0.600
Economic participation and opportunity	110	0.594	35	0.665
Educational attainment	140	0.733	111	0.674
Health and survival	140	0.949	91	0.968
Political empowerment	117	0.086	67	0.091
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	110	0.594	0.586			0.59
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	117	0.615	0.665	51	83	0.62
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	55	0.672	0.622	—	—	0.67
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	116	0.466	0.502	1,013	2,175	0.47
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.358	—	—	—
	—	—	0.862	—	—	—

**Educational attainment**

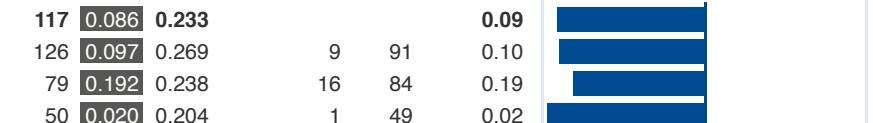
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	140	0.733	0.955			0.73
Enrolment in primary education	143	0.493	0.897	22	45	0.49
Enrolment in secondary education	122	0.899	0.980	56	62	0.90
Enrolment in tertiary education	136	0.760	0.970	30	39	0.76
	134	0.426	0.930	4	10	0.43

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	140	0.949	0.957			0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.97
	144	0.960	1.043	48	50	0.96

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	117	0.086	0.233			0.09
Women in ministerial positions	126	0.097	0.269	9	91	0.10
Years with female head of state (last 50)	79	0.192	0.238	16	84	0.19
	50	0.020	0.204	1	49	0.02



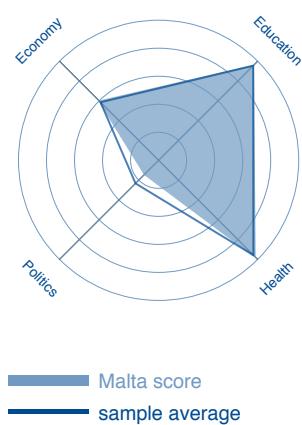


0.591 / 138 MLI

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	19	26	0.72
Youth not in employment or education	16	11	1.47	Proportion married by age 25	83	19	4.32
Unemployed adults	10	5	1.80	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			29
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			6
Workers in informal employment	89	74	1.20	Women with unmet demand for family planning			28
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			20
Workers employed part-time	96	95	1.01	Total dependency ratio			100
Contributing family workers	34	18	1.84	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.00
Own-account workers	—	—	—	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.56	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	98	/	3
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	100
Firms whose ownership includes women			58.30	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			21.00	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	gov
R&D personnel	16	84	0.20	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
				Government provides child allowance to parents			yes
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	11	16	0.66	Out-of-school children of primary school age	40	33	1.21
Women's access to financial services			*1.00	Primary education attainment in adults	16	29	0.56
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	75	65	1.16
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Secondary education attainment in adults	3	9	0.39
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50	Tertiary education attainment in adults	1	3	0.24
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	1	5	0.24
				Skill diversity	0.496	0.445	*1.12
Access to technology	female	male	value				
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Malnutrition of children under age 5	14	16	0.88
Political leadership	female	male	value	Cardiovascular disease	448	335	#1.34
Year women received right to vote			1956	Cancer	114	79	#1.45
Years since any women received voting rights			60	Diabetes	58	50	#1.16
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Chronic respiratory disease	66	146	#0.45
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	HIV/AIDS	38	50	#0.75
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Suicide	3	7	#0.38
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*587 [448-823]
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Existence of 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			57.1
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			41.2

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

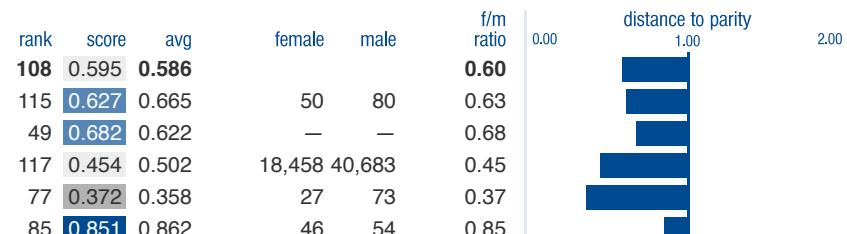
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	—
GDP per capita (constant '11 int'l. \$, PPP)	—
Total population (thousands)	418.67
Population growth rate (%)	0.20
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human capital optimization (%)	75.66

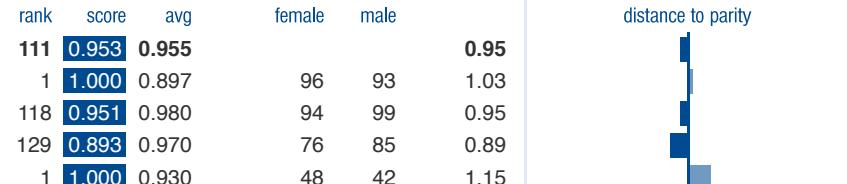
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	108	0.664	71	0.652
Educational attainment	111	0.953	26	0.998
Health and survival	107	0.970	65	0.974
Political empowerment	82	0.140	48	0.126
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

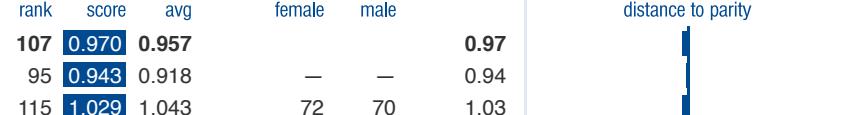
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	108	0.595	0.586			0.60
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	115	0.627	0.665	50	80	0.63
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	49	0.682	0.622	—	—	0.68
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	117	0.454	0.502	18,458	40,683	0.45
Professional and technical workers	77	0.372	0.358	27	73	0.37
	85	0.851	0.862	46	54	0.85

**Educational attainment**

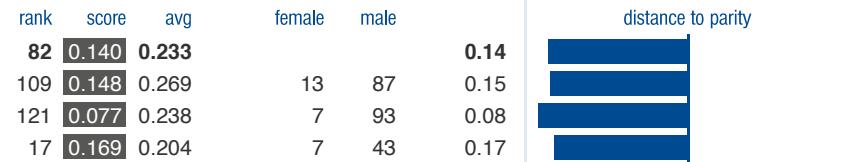
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	111	0.953	0.955			0.95
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	96	93	1.03
Enrolment in secondary education	118	0.951	0.980	94	99	0.95
Enrolment in tertiary education	129	0.893	0.970	76	85	0.89
	1	1.000	0.930	48	42	1.15

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	107	0.970	0.957			0.97
Healthy life expectancy	95	0.943	0.918	—	—	0.94

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	82	0.140	0.233			0.14
Women in ministerial positions	109	0.148	0.269	13	87	0.15
Years with female head of state (last 50)	121	0.077	0.238	7	93	0.08



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

MLT | AVG

0.664 / 108

MLT

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	10	10	1.02
Unemployed adults	4	5	0.88
Discouraged job seekers	100	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	79	86	0.92
Workers employed part-time	34	13	2.67
Contributing family workers	0	0	1.46
Own-account workers	5	12	0.42
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.65
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	25	75	0.34

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	96	97	0.99
Women's access to financial services			*—
Inheritance rights for daughters			*—
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*—
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*—

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	75	78	0.97
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1947
Years since any women received voting rights			69
Number of female heads of state to date			2
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	28	30	0.92
Proportion married by age 25	10	4	2.82
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			31
Average number of children per woman			1
Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Potential support ratio			3
Total dependency ratio			51
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*—
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*—

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			0
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	126	/ 1	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	82	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl, / empl	gov	
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

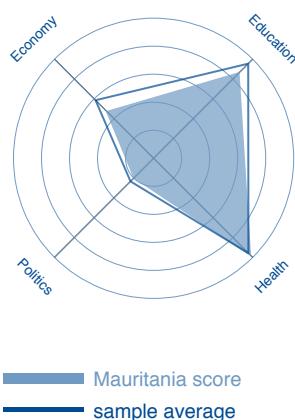
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	6	1	6.08
Primary education attainment in adults	98	99	0.99
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	25	16	1.53
Secondary education attainment in adults	34	37	0.91
Tertiary education attainment in adults	13	14	0.89
PhD graduates	0	0	0.27
STEM graduates	8	34	0.25
Skill diversity	0.255	0.209	*x1.22

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	125	184	#0.68
Cancer	104	142	#0.73
Diabetes	8	11	#0.67
Chronic respiratory disease	9	24	#0.40
HIV/AIDS	0	0	#0.00
Suicide	1	11	#0.06
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*9 [6-15]
Existence of 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			99.9
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) × Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population
† Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

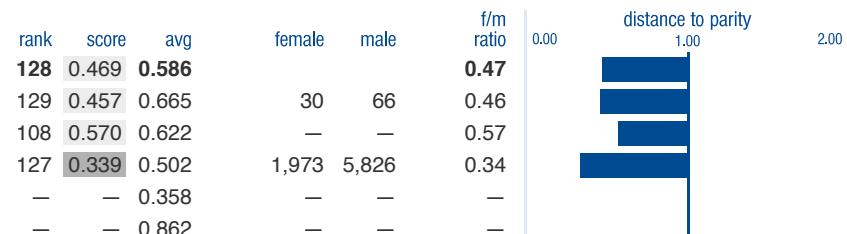
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	—
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	—
Total population (thousands)	4,067.56
Population growth rate (%)	2.34
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human capital optimization (%)	42.33

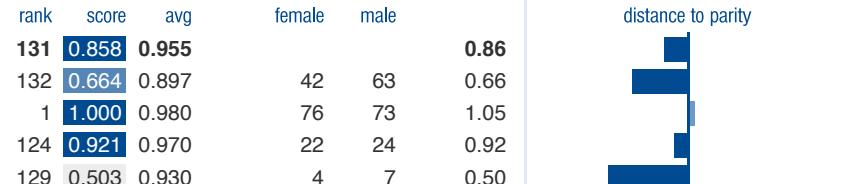
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	129	0.624	106	0.583
Educational attainment	128	0.469	93	0.499
Health and survival	131	0.858	103	0.818
Political empowerment	85	0.973	1	0.980
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

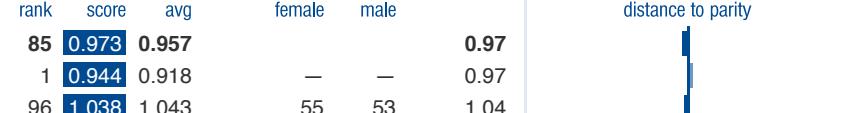
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	128	0.469	0.586			0.47
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	129	0.457	0.665	30	66	0.46
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	108	0.570	0.622	—	—	0.57
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	127	0.339	0.502	1,973	5,826	0.34
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.358	—	—	—
	—	—	0.862	—	—	—

**Educational attainment**

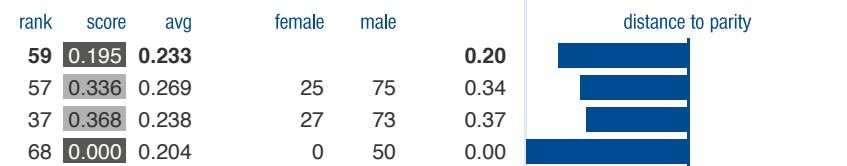
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	131	0.858	0.955			0.86
Enrolment in primary education	132	0.664	0.897	42	63	0.66
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	76	73	1.05
Enrolment in tertiary education	124	0.921	0.970	22	24	0.92
	129	0.503	0.930	4	7	0.50

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	85	0.973	0.957			0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.97
	96	1.038	1.043	55	53	1.04

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	59	0.195	0.233			0.20
Women in ministerial positions	57	0.336	0.269	25	75	0.34
Years with female head of state (last 50)	37	0.368	0.238	27	73	0.37
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.624 / 129

MRT

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	—	—	—
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—
Contributing family workers	—	—	—
Own-account workers	—	—	—
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.40
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			15.00
Firms whose top management includes women			4.50
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	19	22	0.85
Women's access to financial services			*0.50
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1961
Years since any women received voting rights			55
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			50
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	14	86	0.17

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	22	29	0.74
Proportion married by age 25	—	—	—
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Average number of children per woman			4
Women with unmet demand for family planning			32
Potential support ratio			18
Total dependency ratio			76
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	98	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	—
Government supports or provides childcare			no
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

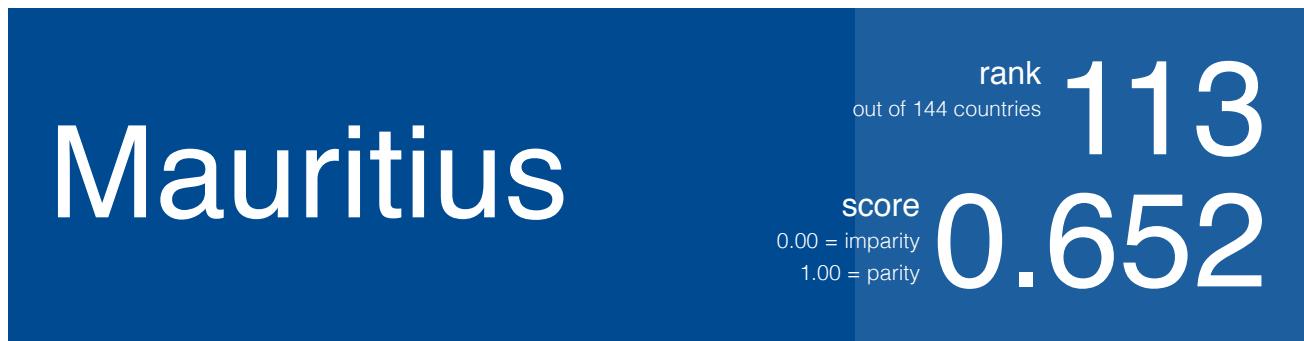
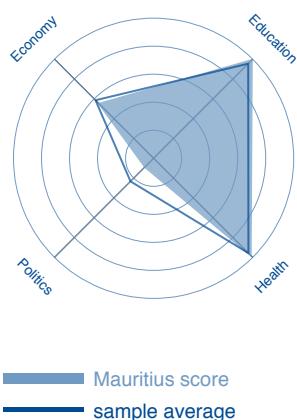
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	23	27	0.87
Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	75	72	1.03
Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	7	11	0.58
Skill diversity	0.466	0.406	*1.15

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	10	13	0.77
Cardiovascular disease	268	252	*1.06
Cancer	68	67	*1.01
Diabetes	45	33	*1.35
Chronic respiratory disease	26	40	*0.66
HIV/AIDS	26	18	*1.46
Suicide	2	5	*0.33
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*602 [399-984]
Existence of 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			65.1
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			48.4

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) ^x Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) [#] Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population [†] Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

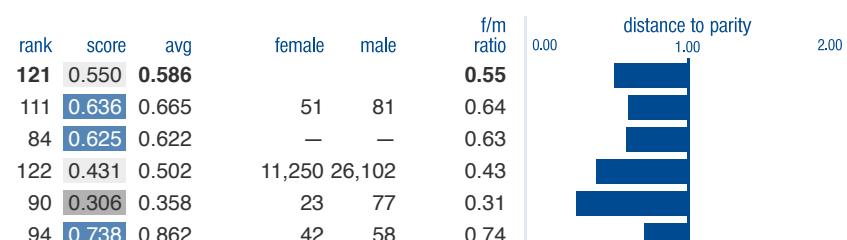
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	11.51
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	18,333
Total population (thousands)	1,273.21
Population growth rate (%)	0.28
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human capital optimization (%)	66.53

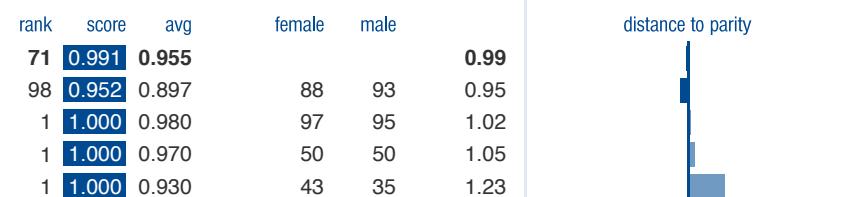
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	113	0.652	88	0.633
Educational attainment	121	0.550	95	0.483
Health and survival	71	0.991	65	0.983
Political empowerment	1	0.980	1	0.980
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

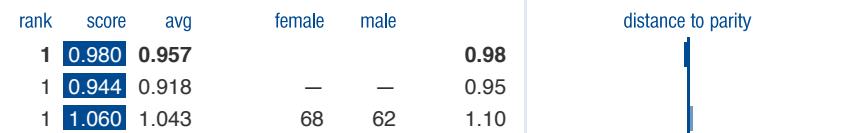
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	121	0.550	0.586			0.55
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	111	0.636	0.665	51	81	0.64
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	84	0.625	0.622	—	—	0.63
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	122	0.431	0.502	11,250	26,102	0.43
Professional and technical workers	90	0.306	0.358	23	77	0.31
	94	0.738	0.862	42	58	0.74

**Educational attainment**

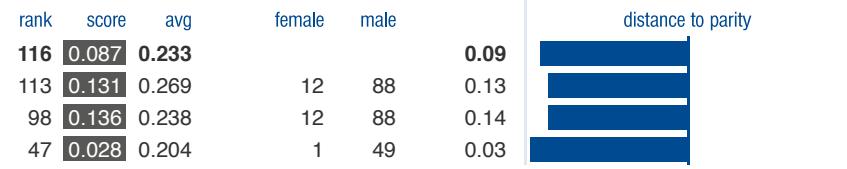
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	71	0.991	0.955			0.99
Enrolment in primary education	98	0.952	0.897	88	93	0.95
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	97	95	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	50	50	1.05
	1	1.000	0.930	43	35	1.23

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.980	0.957			0.98
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	116	0.087	0.233			0.09
Women in ministerial positions	113	0.131	0.269	12	88	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	98	0.136	0.238	12	88	0.14



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

MUS | AVG

0.652 / 113

MUS

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	9	3	2.87
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—
Workers employed part-time	32	23	1.40
Contributing family workers	5	1	4.52
Own-account workers	10	17	0.55
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.62
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			16.90
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	30	70	0.42

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	80	85	0.95
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	46	55	0.84
Individuals using a mobile phone	77	83	0.92

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1956
Years since any women received voting rights			60
Number of female heads of state to date			2
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			33
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	24	29	0.82
Proportion married by age 25	38	12	3.33
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			28
Average number of children per woman			1
Women with unmet demand for family planning			24
Potential support ratio			7
Total dependency ratio			41
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	84	/ 5	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits	empl	/ empl	—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			—
Government supports or provides childcare			no
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

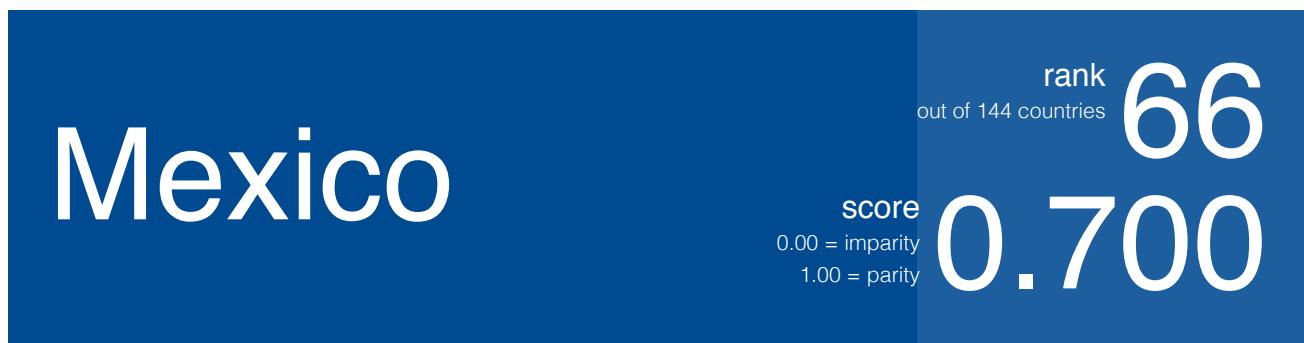
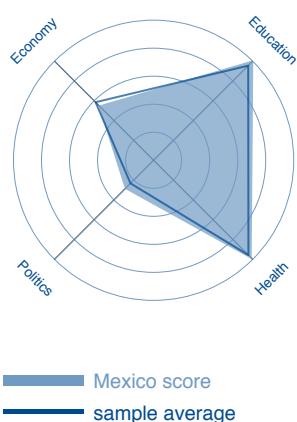
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	2	4	0.53
Primary education attainment in adults	63	71	0.89
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	21	18	1.18
Secondary education attainment in adults	40	48	0.84
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	16	33	0.48
Skill diversity	0.293	0.215	*x1.36

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	157	269	#0.58
Cancer	72	99	#0.73
Diabetes	144	202	#0.71
Chronic respiratory disease	23	57	#0.41
HIV/AIDS	1	9	#0.10
Suicide	3	13	#0.22
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*53 [38-77]
Existence of 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			99.8
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) ^x Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population [†] Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	1,144.33
GDP per capita (constant '11 int'l. \$, PPP)	16,502
Total population (thousands)	127,017.22
Population growth rate (%)	1.20
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human capital optimization (%)	69.25

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	66	0.700	75	0.646
Educational attainment	51	0.996	45	0.992
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	34	0.281	45	0.133
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
	122	0.544	0.586			0.54	0.00
Economic participation and opportunity							
Labour force participation	120	0.585	0.665	48	83	0.59	1.00
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	128	0.507	0.622	—	—	0.51	1.00
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	109	0.482	0.502	11,277	23,415	0.48	1.00
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	40	0.560	0.358	36	64	0.56	1.00
Professional and technical workers	98	0.663	0.862	40	60	0.66	1.00
	rank	score	avg	female	male	distance to parity	
	51	0.996	0.955			1.00	2.00
Educational attainment							
Literacy rate	83	0.978	0.897	94	96	0.98	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.980	95	95	1.01	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.970	69	66	1.04	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.930	30	30	1.01	1.00
	rank	score	avg	female	male	distance to parity	
	1	0.980	0.957			0.98	2.00
Health and survival							
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95	1.00
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.060	1.043	69	65	1.06	1.00
	rank	score	avg	female	male	distance to parity	
	34	0.281	0.233			0.28	2.00
Political empowerment							
Women in parliament	6	0.736	0.269	42	58	0.74	1.00
Women in ministerial positions	73	0.214	0.238	18	82	0.21	1.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00	1.00

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.700 / 66

MEX

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	31	9	3.31
Unemployed adults	3	3	0.98
Discouraged job seekers	77	23	3.35
Workers in informal employment	59	50	1.16
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	74	89	0.84
Workers employed part-time	32	16	1.91
Contributing family workers	8	4	2.03
Own-account workers	23	22	1.01
Work, minutes per day	607	580	1.05
Proportion of unpaid work per day	62	19	3.17

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.49
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			25.70
Firms whose top management includes women			14.60
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	39	39	1.01
Women's access to financial services			*0.50
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	55	61	0.90
Individuals using a mobile phone	61	63	0.97

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1947
Years since any women received voting rights			69
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			50
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			50
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	33	67	0.49

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	23	26	0.90
Proportion married by age 25	50	36	1.40
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			27
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			12
Potential support ratio			10
Total dependency ratio			52
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	84	/ 5	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/ empl	
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

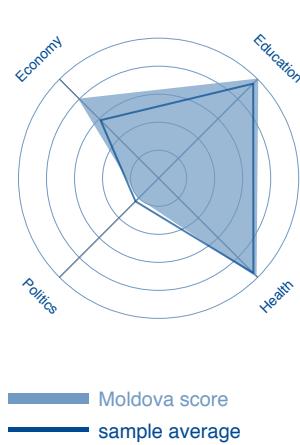
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	2	3	0.63
Primary education attainment in adults	78	80	0.97
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	41	43	0.95
Secondary education attainment in adults	31	33	0.95
Tertiary education attainment in adults	13	15	0.84
PhD graduates	0	0	0.34
STEM graduates	16	39	0.41
Skill diversity	0.304	0.278	*1.09

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	1	2	0.78
Cardiovascular disease	130	170	#0.77
Cancer	69	78	#0.88
Diabetes	86	96	#0.90
Chronic respiratory disease	28	43	#0.65
HIV/AIDS	2	7	#0.23
Suicide	2	7	#0.24
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†38 [34-42]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			47
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.7
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

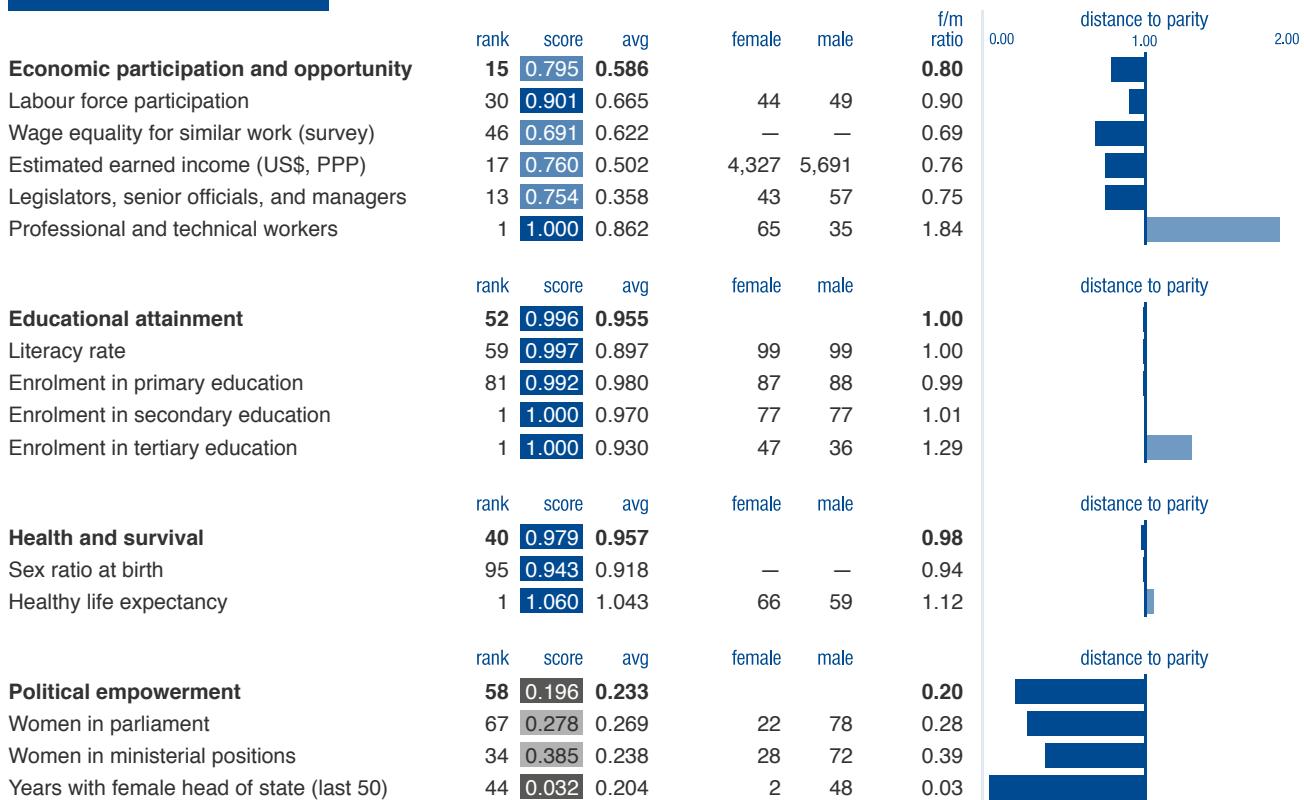
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GDP (US\$ billions)	6.55
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	4,742
Total population (thousands)	4,068.90
Population growth rate (%)	-0.24
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.08
Human capital optimization (%)	69.67

	2016	2006		
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index	26	0.741	17	0.713
Economic participation and opportunity	15	0.795	2	0.760
Educational attainment	52	0.996	37	0.994
Health and survival	40	0.979	1	0.980
Political empowerment	58	0.196	50	0.117
rank out of		144		115

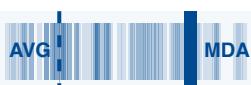
COUNTRY SCORE CARD



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.741 / 26

MDA

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	3	5	0.64
Discouraged job seekers	48	52	0.93
Workers in informal employment	8	20	0.40
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	58	69	0.84
Workers employed part-time	26	19	1.33
Contributing family workers	5	2	2.43
Own-account workers	23	37	0.63
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.63
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			47.30
Firms whose top management includes women			25.70
R&D personnel	52	48	1.06

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	19	16	1.16
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1924, 1993
Years since any women received voting rights			92
Number of female heads of state to date			2
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	22	26	0.85
Proportion married by age 25	62	28	2.22
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			28
Average number of children per woman			1
Women with unmet demand for family planning			11
Potential support ratio			7
Total dependency ratio			35
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			1,039
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	126	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

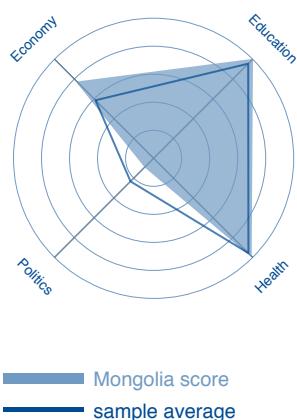
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	10	10	1.01
Primary education attainment in adults	99	99	1.00
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	38	40	0.94
Secondary education attainment in adults	73	77	0.95
Tertiary education attainment in adults	22	18	1.21
PhD graduates	0	0	0.80
STEM graduates	15	42	0.35
Skill diversity	0.265	0.262	*1.01

Health

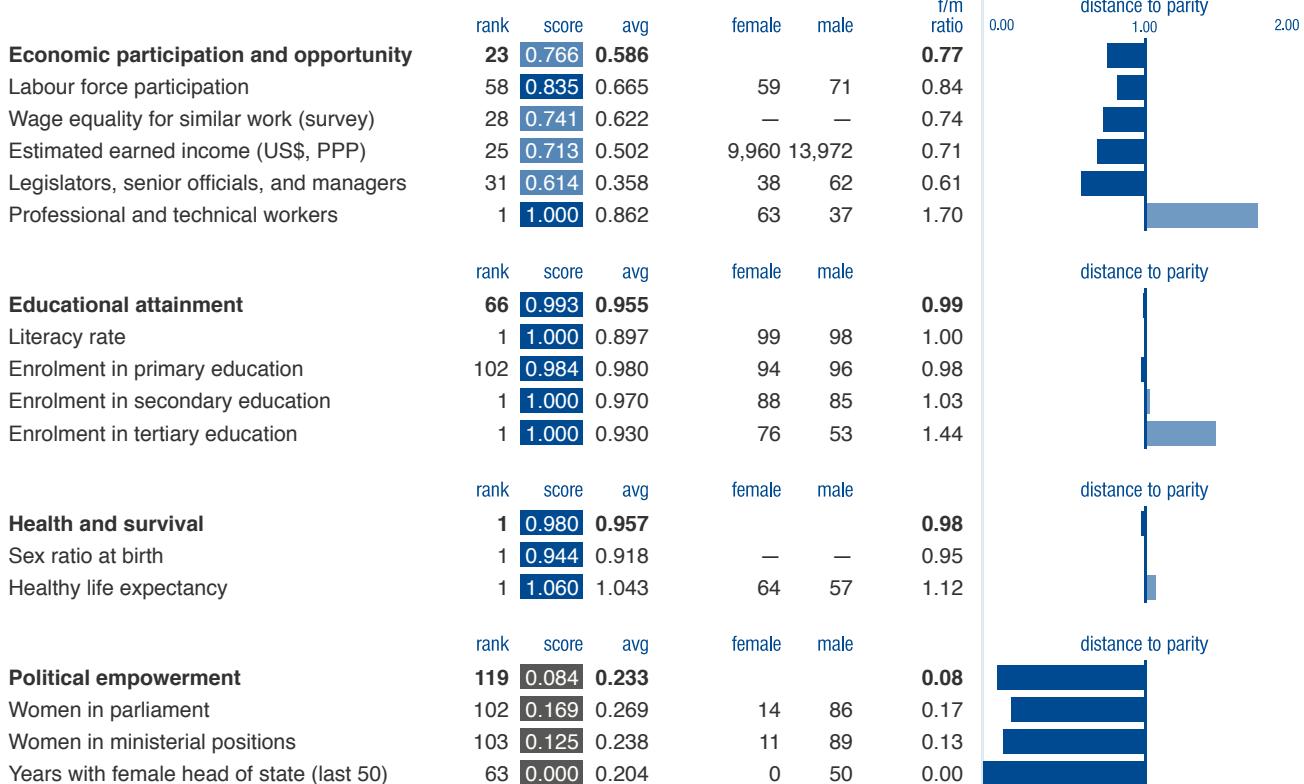
	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	—	—	#—
Cancer	—	—	#—
Diabetes	—	—	#—
Chronic respiratory disease	—	—	#—
HIV/AIDS	1	2	*0.59
Suicide	—	—	#—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†-
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			25
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			—
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	11.76
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	11,471
Total population (thousands)	2,959.13
Population growth rate (%)	1.43
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human capital optimization (%)	70.71

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	58	0.705	42	0.682
Educational attainment	66	0.993	20	0.999
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	119	0.084	101	0.046
rank out of			144	115

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG MNG

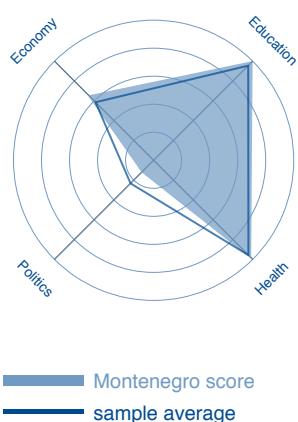
0.705 / 58

MNG

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	23	25	0.95
Youth not in employment or education	1	2	0.90	Proportion married by age 25	49	34	1.41
Unemployed adults	7	6	1.07	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			3
Workers in informal employment	21	28	0.74	Women with unmet demand for family planning			22
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	71	81	0.89	Potential support ratio			17
Workers employed part-time	16	11	1.44	Total dependency ratio			48
Contributing family workers	3	1	3.80	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Own-account workers	19	23	0.81	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.72	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	120	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			37.80	Provider of parental leave benefits	gov	/	—
Firms whose top management includes women			35.60	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			—
R&D personnel	—	—	—	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Access to assets	female	male	value	Government provides child allowance to parents			yes
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	93	90	1.03	Education and skills	female	male	value
Women's access to financial services			*1.00	Out-of-school children of primary school age	5	4	1.33
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00	Primary education attainment in adults	96	95	1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	7	16	0.44
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00	Secondary education attainment in adults	71	64	1.12
Access to technology	female	male	value	Tertiary education attainment in adults	27	20	1.31
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	PhD graduates	0	0	0.66
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	STEM graduates	12	32	0.38
Political leadership	female	male	value	Skill diversity	0.244	0.216	*1.13
Year women received right to vote			1924	Health	female	male	value
Years since any women received voting rights			92	Malnutrition of children under age 5	2	2	1.33
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Cardiovascular disease	483	723	#0.67
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			20	Cancer	155	244	#0.63
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			20	Diabetes	5	9	#0.56
Voluntary political party quotas			—	Chronic respiratory disease	32	60	#0.53
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	HIV/AIDS	1	1	#1.00
				Suicide	4	16	#0.23
				Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*44 [35-55]
				Existence of 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			98.9
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			89.6

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	3.99
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	15,010
Total population (thousands)	625.78
Population growth rate (%)	0.00
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human capital optimization (%)	—

	2016		2014	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	89	0.681	74	0.693
Educational attainment	79	0.989	55	0.995
Health and survival	60	0.975	129	0.964
Political empowerment	93	0.114	104	0.103
rank out of	144		142	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
Economic participation and opportunity	88	0.647	0.586			0.65	0.00
Labour force participation	75	0.792	0.665	51	65	0.79	1.00
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	74	0.642	0.622	—	—	0.64	—
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	86	0.573	0.502	10,998	19,208	0.57	—
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	96	0.284	0.358	22	78	0.28	—
Professional and technical workers	1	1.000	0.862	56	44	1.26	—
Educational attainment	79	0.989	0.955			0.99	0.00
Literacy rate	75	0.986	0.897	98	99	0.99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	94	0.988	0.980	92	93	0.99	—
Enrolment in secondary education	102	0.988	0.970	48	52	0.99	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.930	62	49	1.26	—
Health and survival	60	0.975	0.957			0.98	0.00
Sex ratio at birth	95	0.943	0.918	—	—	0.94	1.00
Healthy life expectancy	76	1.047	1.043	67	64	1.05	—
Political empowerment	93	0.114	0.233			0.11	0.00
Women in parliament	88	0.209	0.269	17	83	0.21	1.00
Women in ministerial positions	76	0.200	0.238	17	83	0.20	—
Years with female head of state (last 50)	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00	—

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

MNE AVG

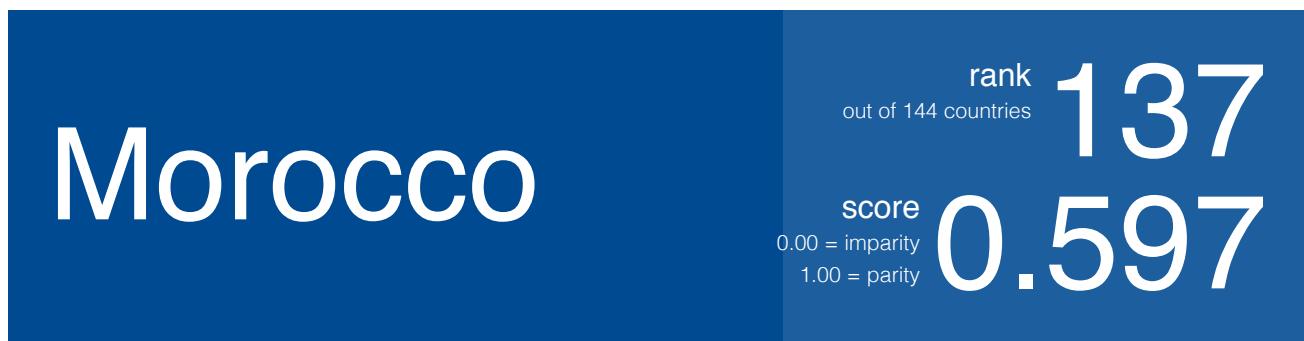
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MNE

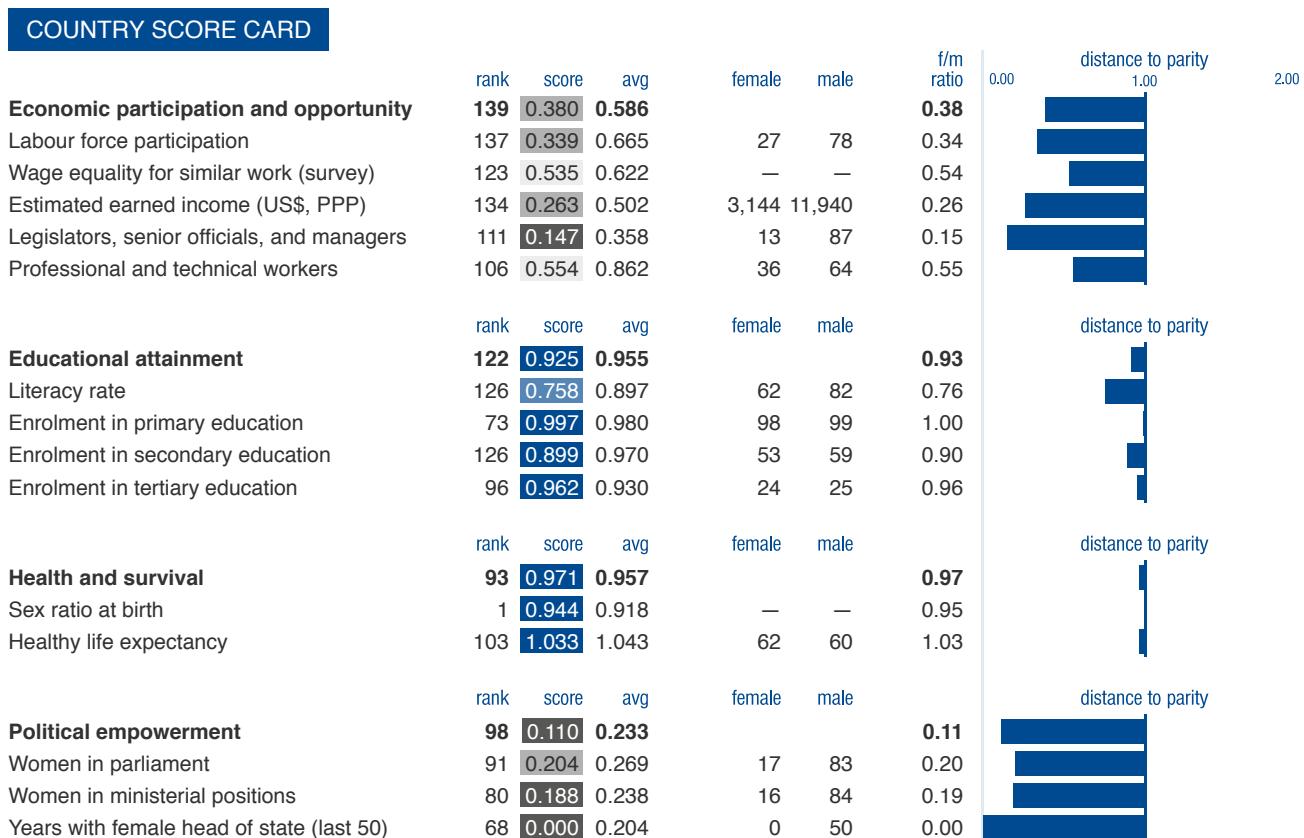
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes	Average length of single life (years)	26	30	0.89
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	23	6	4.11
Unemployed adults	19	18	1.03	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			2
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	78	76	1.04	Potential support ratio			5
Workers employed part-time	12	6	1.98	Total dependency ratio			48
Contributing family workers	3	2	1.80	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*—
Own-account workers	6	12	0.51	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*—
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			365
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.60	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	45	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			23.90	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Firms whose top management includes women			19.30	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	—
R&D personnel	55	45	1.24	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
				Government provides child allowance to parents			yes
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	58	62	0.94	Out-of-school children of primary school age	7	6	1.18
Women's access to financial services			*—	Primary education attainment in adults	96	99	0.97
Inheritance rights for daughters			*—	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	—	—	—
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*—	Secondary education attainment in adults	65	80	0.81
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*—	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	—	—	—
				Skill diversity	—	—	*—
Access to technology	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Malnutrition of children under age 5	2	3	0.77
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Cardiovascular disease	330	406	#0.81
				Cancer	117	191	#0.62
Political leadership	female	male	value	Diabetes	12	12	#1.04
Year women received right to vote			1946	Chronic respiratory disease	2	6	#0.33
Years since any women received voting rights			70	HIV/AIDS	0	0	#—
Number of female heads of state to date			—	Suicide	6	25	#0.26
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			30	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			#7 [4-12]
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			30	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			—
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			99
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			86.6

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability



<p>Morocco score</p> <p>sample average</p>	GDP (US\$ billions)	100.36	2016	2006
	GDP per capita (constant '11 int'l. \$, PPP)	7,361	rank	score
	Total population (thousands)	34,377.51	137	0.597
	Population growth rate (%)	1.17	102	0.461
	Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02	99	0.848
	Human capital optimization (%)	59.65	90	0.968
Global Gender Gap Index		98	0.110	92
Economic participation and opportunity		139	0.380	107
Educational attainment		122	0.925	102
Health and survival		93	0.971	90
Political empowerment		106	0.554	92
rank out of		144		115



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

MAR

AVG

0.597 / 137

MAR

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	8	6	1.24
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—
Workers employed part-time	38	8	4.81
Contributing family workers	47	12	3.80
Own-account workers	16	34	0.49
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.53
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			31.30
Firms whose top management includes women			4.30
R&D personnel	31	69	0.45

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	—	—	—
Women's access to financial services			*0.50
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	51	63	0.82
Individuals using a mobile phone	76	86	0.88

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1959
Years since any women received voting rights			57
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	26	31	0.84
Proportion married by age 25	41	7	6.31
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			12
Potential support ratio			11
Total dependency ratio			50
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.50
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	98	/ 3	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	67	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/ gov	
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

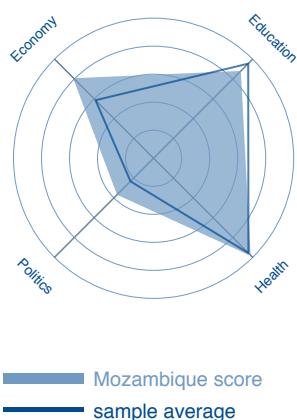
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	1	1	1.24
Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	48	36	1.33
Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	28	41	0.70
Skill diversity	0.237	0.185	*1.28

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	2	3	0.64
Cardiovascular disease	314	347	*0.90
Cancer	78	123	*0.63
Diabetes	122	106	*1.15
Chronic respiratory disease	30	62	*0.48
HIV/AIDS	2	5	*0.49
Suicide	1	10	*0.12
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*121 [93-142]
Existence of 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			73.6
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			55.3

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) ^x Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) [#] Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population [†] Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

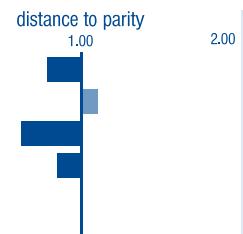
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	14.69
GDP per capita (constant '11 int'l. \$, PPP)	1,116
Total population (thousands)	27,977.86
Population growth rate (%)	2.68
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.05
Human capital optimization (%)	53.64

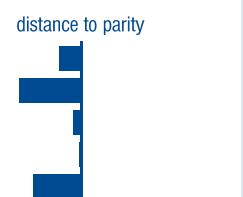
	2016		2007	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	21	0.750	43	0.688
Educational attainment	13	0.798	1	0.797
Health and survival	129	0.871	120	0.752
Political empowerment	113	0.968	57	0.978
rank out of	21	0.361	22	0.226
	144		128	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	13	0.798	0.586			0.80
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	1	1.000	0.665	84	75	1.11
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	81	0.629	0.622	—	—	0.63
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	5	0.853	0.502	1,042	1,221	0.85
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.358	—	—	—
	—	—	0.862	—	—	—

**Educational attainment**

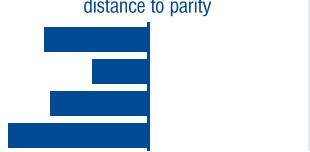
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	129	0.871	0.955			0.87
Enrolment in primary education	136	0.620	0.897	46	73	0.62
Enrolment in secondary education	116	0.953	0.980	85	90	0.95
Enrolment in tertiary education	94	0.997	0.970	18	18	1.00

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	113	0.968	0.957			0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.98

**Political empowerment**

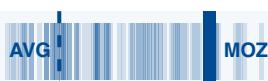
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	21	0.361	0.233			0.36
Women in ministerial positions	15	0.656	0.269	40	60	0.66
Years with female head of state (last 50)	30	0.400	0.238	29	71	0.40



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.750 / 21

MOZ

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	12	7	1.69
Unemployed adults	18	11	1.62
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	76	72	1.06
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—
Contributing family workers	—	—	—
Own-account workers	—	—	—
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.60
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			24.40
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	34	66	0.51

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	—	—	—
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1975
Years since any women received voting rights			41
Number of female heads of state to date			1
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	19	24	0.82
Proportion married by age 25	85	51	1.66
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			29
Average number of children per woman			5
Women with unmet demand for family planning			29
Potential support ratio			15
Total dependency ratio			95
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	60	/ 1	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/ 100	—
Provider of parental leave benefits	gov / empl		—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov / empl		—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

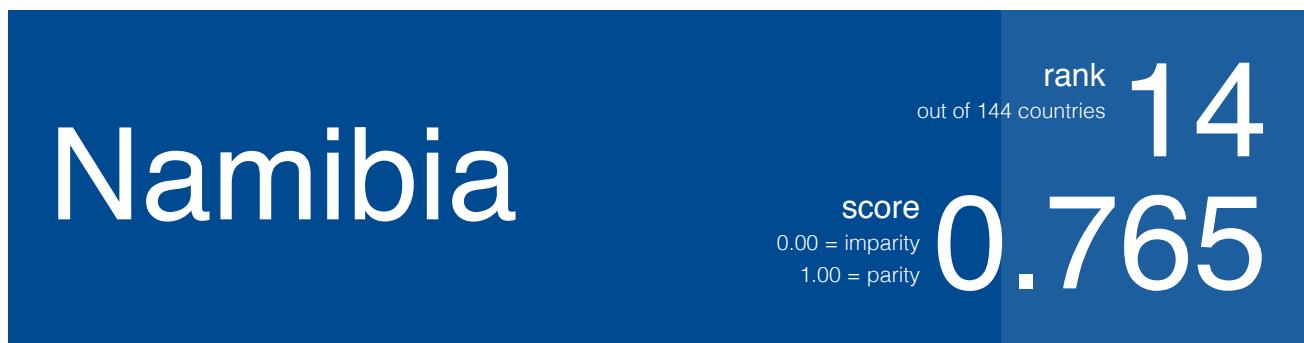
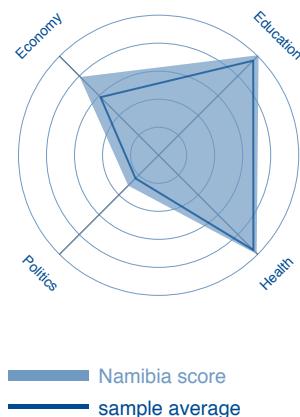
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	15	10	1.41
Primary education attainment in adults	17	28	0.60
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	75	68	1.11
Secondary education attainment in adults	4	7	0.60
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	5	11	0.47
Skill diversity	0.373	0.277	*1.35

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	6	7	0.82
Cardiovascular disease	204	225	#0.91
Cancer	108	85	#1.27
Diabetes	28	40	#0.71
Chronic respiratory disease	43	46	#0.94
HIV/AIDS	505	426	#1.19
Suicide	21	34	#0.62
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*489 [360-686]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			32
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			54.3
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			50.6

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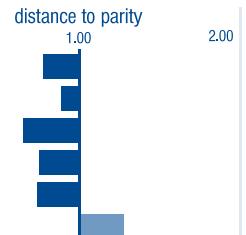
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	11.55
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	9,801
Total population (thousands)	2,458.83
Population growth rate (%)	2.10
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.06
Human capital optimization (%)	57.90

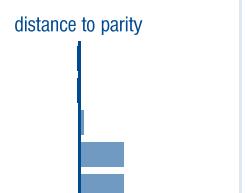
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	14	0.765	38	0.686
Educational attainment	35	0.999	43	0.993
Health and survival	1	0.980	93	0.967
Political empowerment	31	0.299	29	0.172
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	20	0.781	0.586			0.78
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	36	0.892	0.665	57	64	0.89
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	64	0.653	0.622	—	—	0.65
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	16	0.761	0.502	8,638	11,345	0.76
Professional and technical workers	14	0.747	0.358	43	57	0.75
	1	1.000	0.862	56	44	1.28

**Educational attainment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	35	0.999	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	61	0.996	0.897	91	91	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	91	88	1.03
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	57	45	1.28
	1	1.000	0.930	10	8	1.28

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.980	0.957			0.98
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.97
	1	1.060	1.043	60	56	1.07

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	31	0.299	0.233			0.30
Women in ministerial positions	10	0.705	0.269	41	59	0.71
Years with female head of state (last 50)	56	0.278	0.238	22	78	0.28
	48	0.026	0.204	1	49	0.03



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG

NAM

0.765 / 14

NAM

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	26	20	1.31
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	47	41	1.14
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—
Contributing family workers	5	4	1.45
Own-account workers	2	4	0.56
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.63
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			41.00
Firms whose top management includes women			27.40
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	56	60	0.93
Women's access to financial services			*0.50
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1989
Years since any women received voting rights			27
Number of female heads of state to date			1
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	27	73	0.37

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	30	33	0.90
Proportion married by age 25	19	7	2.80
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			28
Average number of children per woman			3
Women with unmet demand for family planning			21
Potential support ratio			17
Total dependency ratio			67
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	84	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits	gov	/	—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			—
Government supports or provides childcare			no
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

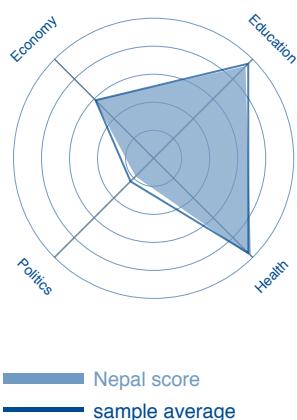
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	8	11	0.72
Primary education attainment in adults	49	51	0.98
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	41	37	1.12
Secondary education attainment in adults	16	19	0.86
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	2	4	0.44
Skill diversity	0.353	0.373	*0.95

Health

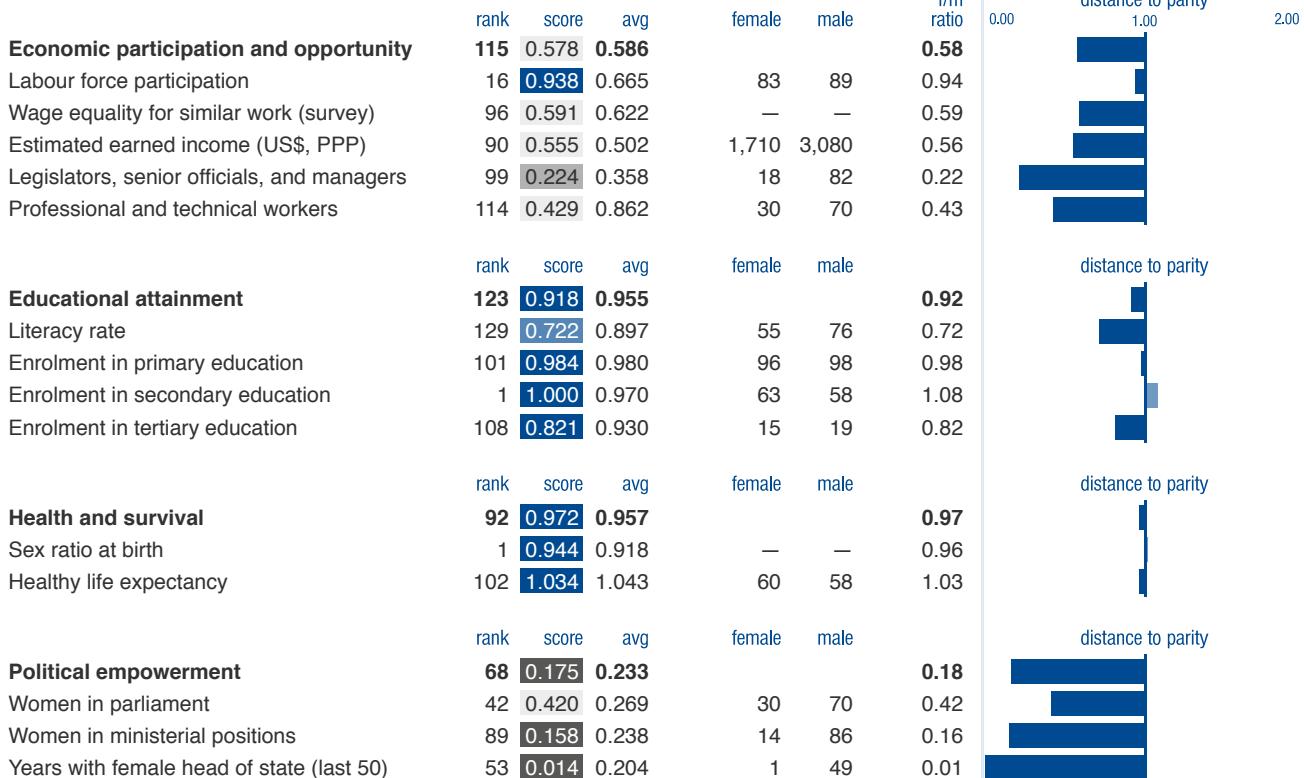
	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	5	9	0.58
Cardiovascular disease	318	280	*1.14
Cancer	50	81	*0.62
Diabetes	67	45	*1.49
Chronic respiratory disease	49	84	*0.59
HIV/AIDS	138	251	*0.55
Suicide	1	4	*0.32
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*265 [172-423]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			36
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			88.2
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			62.5

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	20.88
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	2,313
Total population (thousands)	28,513.70
Population growth rate (%)	1.14
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.06
Human capital optimization (%)	57.35

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	110	0.661	111	0.548
Educational attainment	123	0.918	109	0.734
Health and survival	92	0.972	111	0.953
Political empowerment	68	0.175	102	0.039
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

NPL AVG

0.661 / 110

NPL

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	2	2	0.98
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—
Contributing family workers	13	6	2.25
Own-account workers	71	57	1.25
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.53
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			21.80
Firms whose top management includes women			17.20
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	31	37	0.85
Women's access to financial services			*0.50
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1951
Years since any women received voting rights			65
Number of female heads of state to date			1
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			33
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			40
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	20	23	0.86
Proportion married by age 25	77	45	1.73
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			25
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			28
Potential support ratio			11
Total dependency ratio			62
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	52	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits	empl	/	—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			—
Government supports or provides childcare			no
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

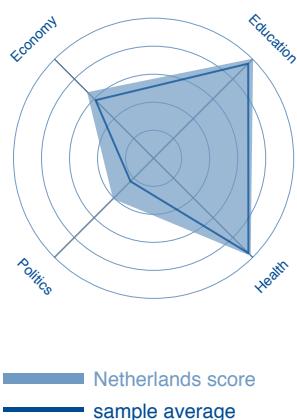
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	4	2	1.70
Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	42	48	0.86
Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	—	—	—
Skill diversity	—	—	*—

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	10	12	0.81
Cardiovascular disease	252	289	#0.88
Cancer	75	78	#0.97
Diabetes	31	35	#0.87
Chronic respiratory disease	136	172	#0.79
HIV/AIDS	10	27	#0.37
Suicide	20	30	#0.66
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†258 [176-425]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			28
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			48.2
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			59.5

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) ^ Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

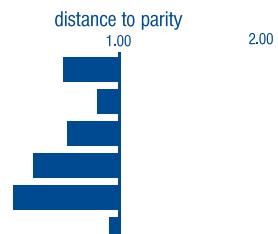
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	752.55
GDP per capita (constant '11 int'l. \$, PPP)	46,374
Total population (thousands)	16,924.93
Population growth rate (%)	0.31
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human capital optimization (%)	82.18

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	16	0.756	12	0.725
Educational attainment	76	0.659	51	0.635
Health and survival	60	0.994	73	0.972
Political empowerment	103	0.970	67	0.974
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	76	0.659	0.586			0.66
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	46	0.874	0.665	74	85	0.87
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	48	0.683	0.622	—	—	0.68
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	111	0.478	0.502	31,310	65,446	0.48
Professional and technical workers	81	0.352	0.358	26	74	0.35
	74	0.950	0.862	49	51	0.95

**Educational attainment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	60	0.994	0.955			0.99
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	96	0.986	0.980	98	99	0.99
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	91	90	1.01
	1	1.000	0.930	82	75	1.11

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	103	0.970	0.957			0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95
	115	1.029	1.043	72	70	1.03

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	14	0.401	0.233			0.40
Women in ministerial positions	20	0.596	0.269	37	63	0.60
Years with female head of state (last 50)	7	0.875	0.238	47	53	0.88
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG

NLD

0.756 / 16

NLD

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	5	5	1.09
Unemployed adults	6	7	0.88
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	82	80	1.01
Workers employed part-time	64	30	2.13
Contributing family workers	1	0	2.85
Own-account workers	10	14	0.73
Work, minutes per day	460	487	0.94
Proportion of unpaid work per day	55	27	2.03

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.75
Boards of publicly traded companies	24	76	0.32
Firms whose ownership includes women			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	28	72	0.40

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	99	99	1.00
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	94	93	1.01
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1919
Years since any women received voting rights			97
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	35	65	0.53

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	26	29	0.91
Proportion married by age 25	27	13	2.13
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			31
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Potential support ratio			4
Total dependency ratio			53
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	112	/ 2	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/ empl	
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

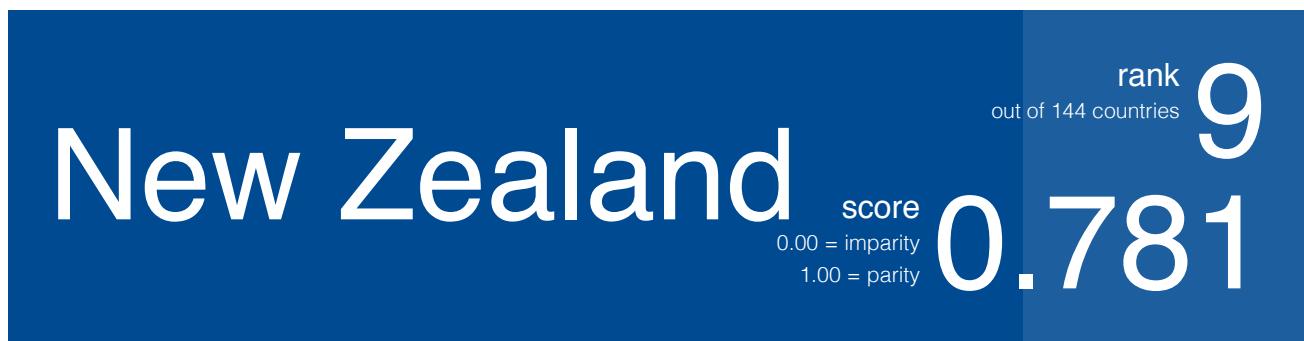
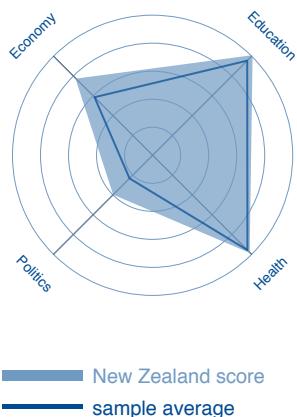
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	2	1	3.50
Primary education attainment in adults	98	99	0.99
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	3	3	1.07
Secondary education attainment in adults	65	74	0.89
Tertiary education attainment in adults	26	31	0.84
PhD graduates	0	1	0.36
STEM graduates	6	26	0.23
Skill diversity	0.239	0.238	*1.00

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	2	3	0.66
Cardiovascular disease	85	129	#0.66
Cancer	124	178	#0.70
Diabetes	7	9	#0.73
Chronic respiratory disease	18	30	#0.60
HIV/AIDS	0	1	#0.20
Suicide	5	12	#0.41
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†7 [5-9]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			no
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			25
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			—
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) ^ Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	173.75
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	34,762
Total population (thousands)	4,528.53
Population growth rate (%)	0.87
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.05
Human capital optimization (%)	82.79

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	9	0.781	7	0.751
Educational attainment	24	0.765	14	0.714
Health and survival	40	0.999	17	0.999
Political empowerment	104	0.970	69	0.973
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
Economic participation and opportunity	24	0.765	0.586			0.77	0.00
Labour force participation	40	0.885	0.665	74	83	0.89	1.00
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	23	0.754	0.622	—	—	0.75	1.00
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	66	0.609	0.502	28,674	47,100	0.61	1.00
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	21	0.665	0.358	40	60	0.67	1.00
Professional and technical workers	1	1.000	0.862	55	45	1.25	2.00
Educational attainment	40	0.999	0.955			1.00	0.00
Literacy rate	1	1.000	0.897	99	99	1.00	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	71	0.997	0.980	98	99	1.00	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.970	97	96	1.02	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.930	94	68	1.38	1.00
Health and survival	104	0.970	0.957			0.97	0.00
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95	1.00
Healthy life expectancy	117	1.028	1.043	73	71	1.03	1.00
Political empowerment	16	0.390	0.233			0.39	0.00
Women in parliament	36	0.458	0.269	31	69	0.46	1.00
Women in ministerial positions	20	0.500	0.238	33	67	0.50	1.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	12	0.281	0.204	11	39	0.28	1.00

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG

NZL

0.781 / 9

NZL

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	15	9	1.68
Unemployed adults	5	3	1.39
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	76	74	1.02
Workers employed part-time	42	20	2.06
Contributing family workers	1	1	1.48
Own-account workers	8	12	0.64
Work, minutes per day	469	479	0.98
Proportion of unpaid work per day	56	29	1.91

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.79
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	99	100	0.99
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	82	81	1.01
Individuals using a mobile phone	86	84	1.01

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1893
Years since any women received voting rights			123
Number of female heads of state to date			2
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			—
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	31	32	0.95
Proportion married by age 25	10	5	1.97
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Potential support ratio			4
Total dependency ratio			54
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			0
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	112	/	0
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	47	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits	gov	/	—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

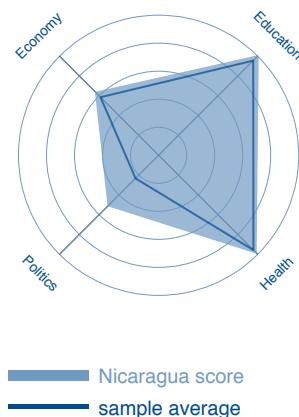
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	2	1	1.20
Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	2	5	0.46
Secondary education attainment in adults	67	72	0.93
Tertiary education attainment in adults	27	25	1.10
PhD graduates	0	1	0.28
STEM graduates	11	30	0.37
Skill diversity	0.193	0.194	*0.99

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	86	122	#0.71
Cancer	101	128	#0.79
Diabetes	8	13	#0.62
Chronic respiratory disease	21	28	#0.77
HIV/AIDS	0	0	#0.50
Suicide	5	14	#0.35
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*11 [9-14]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			33
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			96.6
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

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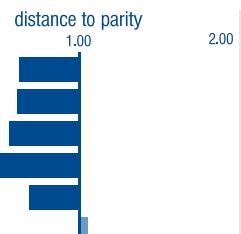
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	12.69
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	4,884
Total population (thousands)	6,082.03
Population growth rate (%)	1.08
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human capital optimization (%)	60.60

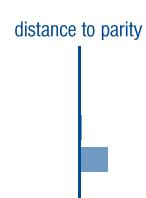
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	92	0.632	101	0.463
Educational attainment	1	1.000	40	0.994
Health and survival	1	0.980	50	0.978
Political empowerment	4	0.506	25	0.192
rank out of		144		115

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	92	0.632	0.586			0.63
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	116	0.626	0.665	52	83	0.63
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	104	0.573	0.622	—	—	0.57
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	112	0.476	0.502	3,189	6,697	0.48
Professional and technical workers	17	0.695	0.358	41	59	0.70
	1	1.000	0.862	51	49	1.05

**Educational attainment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.000	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	83	82	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	98	96	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	53	45	1.18
	—	—	0.930	—	—	—

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.060	1.043	66	62	1.07

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	4	0.506	0.233			0.51
Women in ministerial positions	11	0.704	0.269	41	59	0.70
Years with female head of state (last 50)	5	0.889	0.238	47	53	0.89
	18	0.155	0.204	7	43	0.16





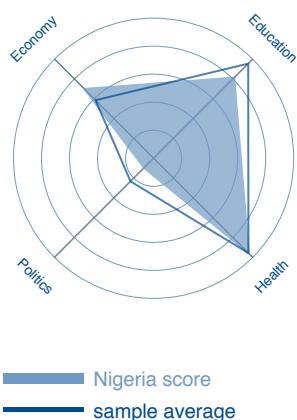
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NIC

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	21	24	0.84
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	64	42	1.51
Unemployed adults	4	4	0.81	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			27
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			2
Workers in informal employment	78	72	1.08	Women with unmet demand for family planning			11
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			13
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			54
Contributing family workers	9	12	0.75	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.50
Own-account workers	36	32	1.12	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.56	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	84	/	5
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	100
Firms whose ownership includes women			61.90	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			32.30	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl,	/ empl	
R&D personnel	—	—	—	gov			
Access to assets	female	male	value	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	14	24	0.59	Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Women's access to financial services			*0.50				
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50				
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50				
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00				
Access to technology	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Out-of-school children of primary school age	0	3	0.10
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Political leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	32	37	0.86
Year women received right to vote			1950	Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Years since any women received voting rights			66	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Number of female heads of state to date			1	PhD graduates	—	—	—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			50	STEM graduates	—	—	—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			50	Skill diversity	—	—	x
Voluntary political party quotas			yes				
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—				
Health	female	male	value				
Malnutrition of children under age 5	1	2	0.93				
Cardiovascular disease	198	262	#0.76				
Cancer	90	98	#0.92				
Diabetes	48	41	#1.15				
Chronic respiratory disease	29	41	#0.70				
HIV/AIDS	1	5	#0.30				
Suicide	5	15	#0.32				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†150 [115-196]				
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes				
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			29				
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no				
Births attended by skilled health personnel			88				
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			87.8				

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	481.07
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	5,639
Total population (thousands)	182,201.96
Population growth rate (%)	2.54
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.96
Human capital optimization (%)	48.86

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index	118	0.643	94	0.610
Economic participation and opportunity	52	0.700	59	0.612
Educational attainment	134	0.814	104	0.816
Health and survival	135	0.961	99	0.966
Political empowerment	109	0.097	99	0.049
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	0.00	distance to parity	1.00	2.00
Economic participation and opportunity										
Labour force participation	52	0.700	0.586				0.70			
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	84	0.761	0.665	49	64	0.76				
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	25	0.752	0.622	—	—	0.75				
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	87	0.572	0.502	4,280	7,483	0.57				
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.358	—	—	—				
—	—	—	0.862	—	—	—				
Educational attainment										
Literacy rate	134	0.814	0.955				0.81			
Enrolment in primary education	130	0.718	0.897	50	69	0.72				
Enrolment in secondary education	129	0.837	0.980	58	69	0.84				
Enrolment in tertiary education	128	0.897	0.970	46	54	0.90				
—	117	0.718	0.930	9	12	0.72				
Health and survival										
Sex ratio at birth	135	0.961	0.957				0.96			
Healthy life expectancy	95	0.943	0.918	—	—	0.94				
—	138	1.000	1.043	47	47	1.00				
Political empowerment										
Women in parliament	109	0.097	0.233				0.10			
Women in ministerial positions	136	0.059	0.269	6	94	0.06				
Years with female head of state (last 50)	42	0.318	0.238	24	76	0.32				
—	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00				

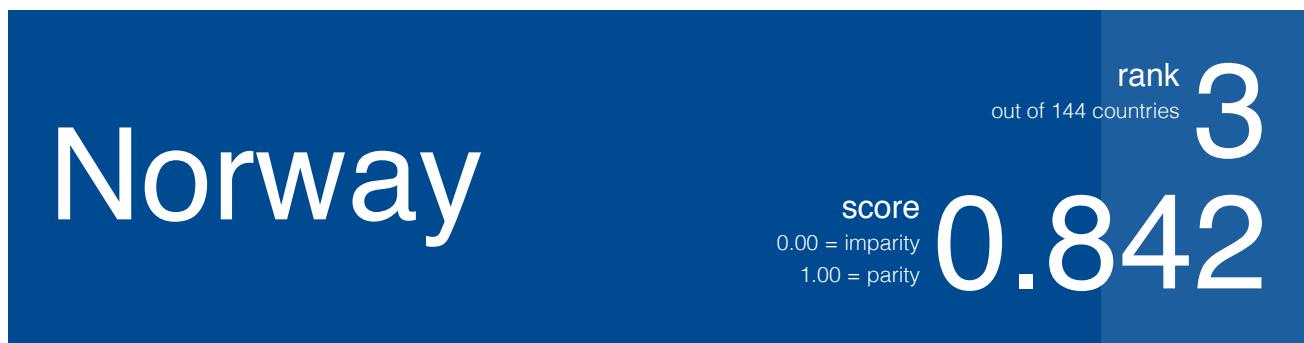
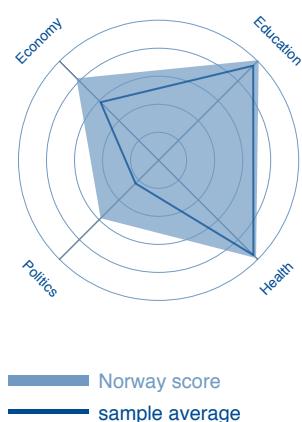


0.643 / 118 NGA

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	21	29	0.75
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	66	16	4.18
Unemployed adults	—	—	—	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			5
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			19
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			19
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			88
Contributing family workers	—	—	—	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.50
Own-account workers	—	—	—	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.62	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	84	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	50	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			16.20	Provider of parental leave benefits	empl	/	—
Firms whose top management includes women			13.90	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			—
R&D personnel	27	73	0.36	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
				Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	34	54	0.62	Out-of-school children of primary school age	40	29	1.39
Women's access to financial services			*0.00	Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.00	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	—	—	—
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	—	—	—
				Skill diversity	—	—	*—
Access to technology	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Malnutrition of children under age 5	7	9	0.82
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Cardiovascular disease	272	259	#1.05
				Cancer	97	121	#0.80
Political leadership	female	male	value	Diabetes	51	42	#1.23
Year women received right to vote			1958	Chronic respiratory disease	34	40	#0.85
Years since any women received voting rights			58	HIV/AIDS	183	157	#1.17
Number of female heads of state to date			—	Suicide	3	10	#0.28
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)	†814 [596 - 1 180]		
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Voluntary political party quotas			—	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			18
Seats held in upper house	4	96	0.04	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			35.2
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			51.1

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

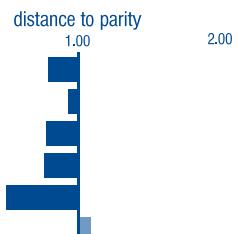
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	388.31
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	64,451
Total population (thousands)	5,210.97
Population growth rate (%)	1.06
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.99
Human capital optimization (%)	84.64

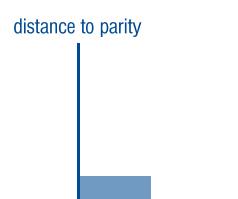
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	3	0.842	2	0.799
Educational attainment	7	0.818	11	0.729
Health and survival	28	1.000	15	1.000
Political empowerment	68	0.974	61	0.975
rank out of		144		115

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	7	0.818	0.586			0.82
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	13	0.948	0.665	76	80	0.95
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	5	0.806	0.622	—	—	0.81
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	10	0.790	0.502	57,857	73,258	0.79
Professional and technical workers	39	0.563	0.358	36	64	0.56
	1	1.000	0.862	52	48	1.08

**Educational attainment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	28	1.000	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	62	1.000	0.980	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	95	95	1.00
	1	1.000	0.930	91	63	1.45

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	68	0.974	0.957			0.97
Healthy life expectancy	95	0.943	0.918	—	—	0.94
	81	1.043	1.043	72	69	1.04

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	3	0.576	0.233			0.58
Women in ministerial positions	14	0.657	0.269	40	60	0.66
Years with female head of state (last 50)	5	0.889	0.238	47	53	0.89
	7	0.344	0.204	13	37	0.34



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

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SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	5	6	0.94
Unemployed adults	3	3	0.91
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	84	86	0.98
Workers employed part-time	48	32	1.48
Contributing family workers	0	0	0.94
Own-account workers	4	6	0.56
Work, minutes per day	440	454	0.97
Proportion of unpaid work per day	48	36	1.34

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.86
Boards of publicly traded companies	36	64	0.56
Firms whose ownership includes women			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	100	100	1.00
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	97	97	1.00
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1913
Years since any women received voting rights			103
Number of female heads of state to date			3
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			40
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	32	34	0.94
Proportion married by age 25	6	2	2.93
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			31
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Potential support ratio			4
Total dependency ratio			52
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			343
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	—	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	—	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	—	/	—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

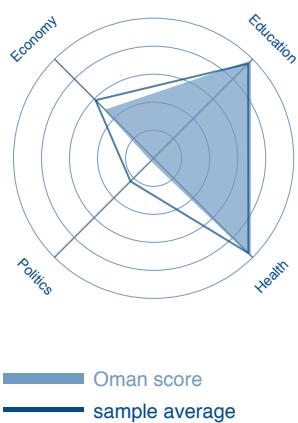
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	0	0	1.48
Primary education attainment in adults	100	100	1.00
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	9	9	0.95
Secondary education attainment in adults	76	78	0.98
Tertiary education attainment in adults	30	22	1.37
PhD graduates	1	1	0.61
STEM graduates	9	36	0.24
Skill diversity	0.213	0.172	*1.24

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	87	139	#0.63
Cancer	105	146	#0.72
Diabetes	5	9	#0.59
Chronic respiratory disease	22	30	#0.72
HIV/AIDS	0	0	#0.33
Suicide	5	13	#0.40
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*5 [4-6]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			27
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.1
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

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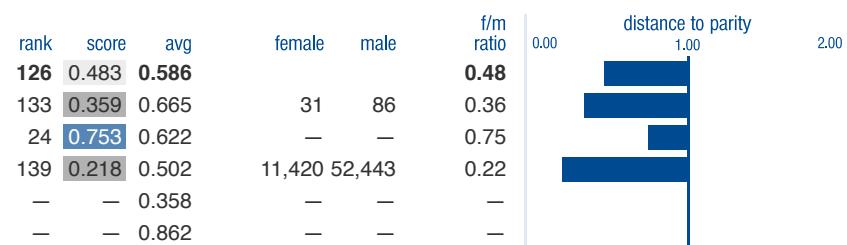
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	70.25
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	35,983
Total population (thousands)	4,490.54
Population growth rate (%)	1.40
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.51
Human capital optimization (%)	—

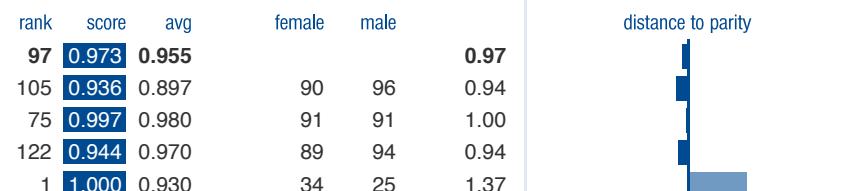
	2016		2007	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	133	0.612	119	0.590
Educational attainment	97	0.973	83	0.971
Health and survival	99	0.971	89	0.971
Political empowerment	142	0.021	119	0.035
rank out of	144		128	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

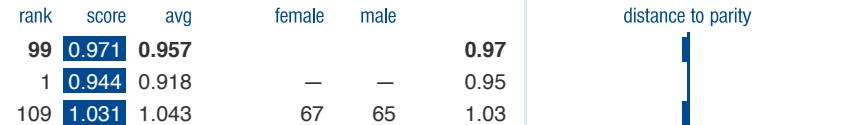
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	126	0.483	0.586			0.48
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	133	0.359	0.665	31	86	0.36
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	24	0.753	0.622	—	—	0.75
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	139	0.218	0.502	11,420	52,443	0.22
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.358	—	—	—
	—	—	0.862	—	—	—

**Educational attainment**

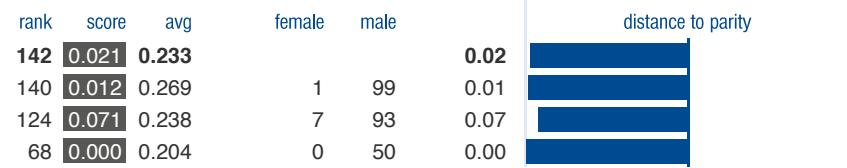
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	97	0.973	0.955			0.97
Enrolment in primary education	105	0.936	0.897	90	96	0.94
Enrolment in secondary education	75	0.997	0.980	91	91	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	122	0.944	0.970	89	94	0.94
	1	1.000	0.930	34	25	1.37

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	99	0.971	0.957			0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95
	109	1.031	1.043	67	65	1.03

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	142	0.021	0.233			0.02
Women in ministerial positions	140	0.012	0.269	1	99	0.01
Years with female head of state (last 50)	124	0.071	0.238	7	93	0.07
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00



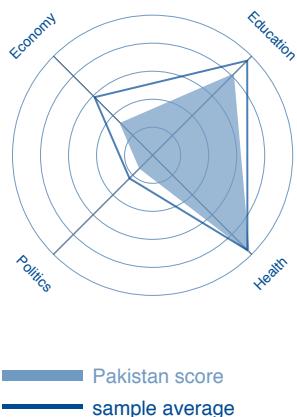


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SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

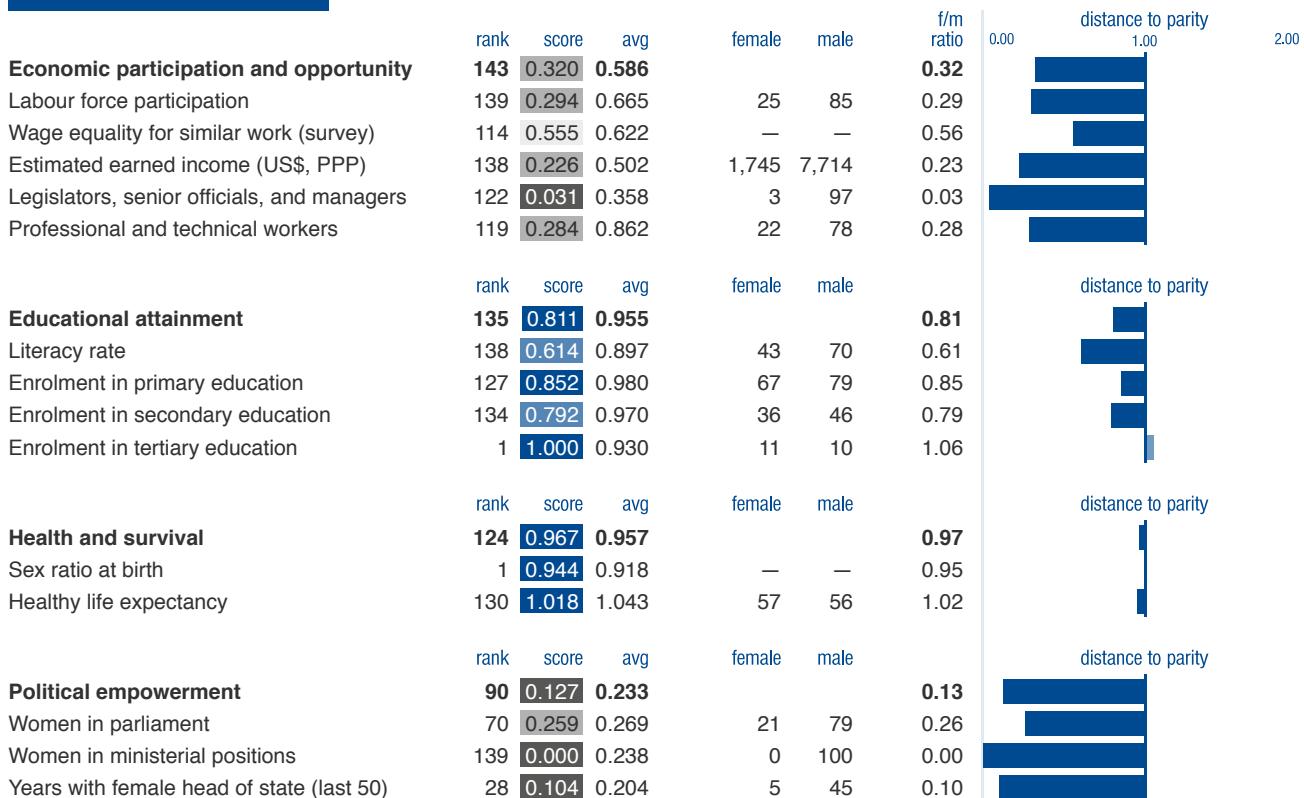
	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	26	28	0.92
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	34	16	2.10
Unemployed adults	—	—	—	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			31
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			3
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			30
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			30
Contributing family workers	—	—	—	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.00
Own-account workers	3	2	1.62	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.71	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	50	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			—	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl	/	—
R&D personnel	23	77	0.29	Government supports or provides childcare			no
				Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	—	—	—	Out-of-school children of primary school age	3	3	1.00
Women's access to financial services			*0.50	Primary education attainment in adults	59	68	0.88
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.00	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	18	13	1.40
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Secondary education attainment in adults	43	40	1.06
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50	Tertiary education attainment in adults	13	12	1.14
				PhD graduates	0	0	0.61
				STEM graduates	41	58	0.71
				Skill diversity	0.201	0.319	*0.63
Access to technology	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	60	71	0.84	Malnutrition of children under age 5	6	8	0.74
Individuals using a mobile phone	81	86	0.94	Cardiovascular disease	210	276	#0.76
				Cancer	57	72	#0.78
Political leadership	female	male	value	Diabetes	68	90	#0.75
Year women received right to vote			1994, 2003	Chronic respiratory disease	10	16	#0.65
Years since any women received voting rights			22	HIV/AIDS	3	10	#0.26
Number of female heads of state to date			—	Suicide	1	1	#0.50
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*17 [13-24]
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			no
Voluntary political party quotas			—	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			—
Seats held in upper house	16	84	0.20	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.1
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			93.8

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	269.97
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	4,745
Total population (thousands)	188,924.87
Population growth rate (%)	1.97
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.95
Human capital optimization (%)	53.10

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	143	0.556	112	0.543
Educational attainment	135	0.811	110	0.706
Health and survival	124	0.967	112	0.951
Political empowerment	90	0.127	37	0.148
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

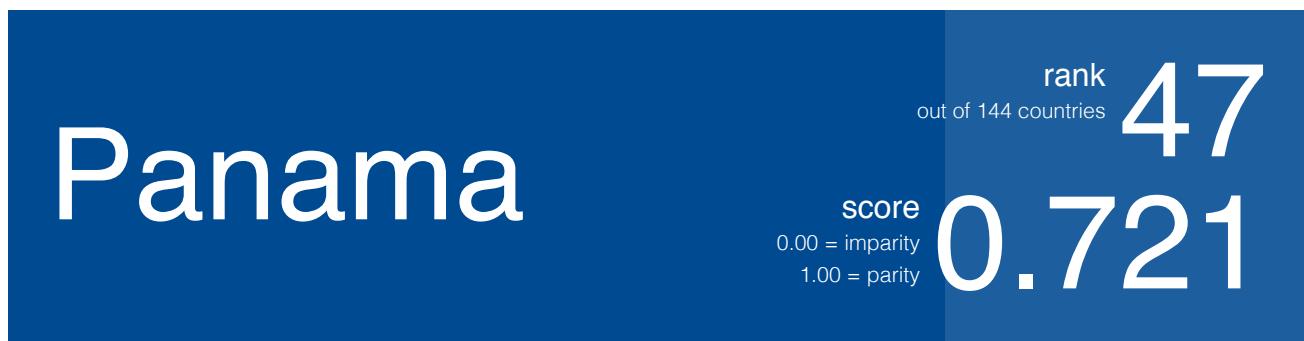


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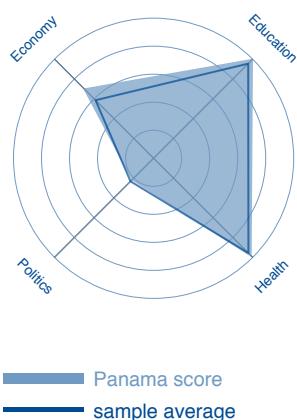
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	23	26	0.86
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	53	21	2.45
Unemployed adults	8	3	2.80	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			28
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			3
Workers in informal employment	76	79	0.96	Women with unmet demand for family planning			20
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			13
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			65
Contributing family workers	65	20	3.30	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.00
Own-account workers	13	40	0.32	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.49	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	84	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			11.80	Provider of parental leave benefits	gov	/	—
Firms whose top management includes women			6.00	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			—
R&D personnel	16	84	0.19	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
				Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	3	14	0.21	Out-of-school children of primary school age	33	21	1.54
Women's access to financial services			*1.00	Primary education attainment in adults	35	62	0.57
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.00	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	72	63	1.15
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Secondary education attainment in adults	19	33	0.59
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
				PhD graduates	0	1	0.05
				STEM graduates	—	—	—
				Skill diversity	—	—	*—
Access to technology	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Malnutrition of children under age 5	10	11	0.88
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Cardiovascular disease	294	256	#1.15
				Cancer	92	85	#1.09
Political leadership	female	male	value	Diabetes	50	36	#1.40
Year women received right to vote			1956	Chronic respiratory disease	41	138	#0.30
Years since any women received voting rights			60	HIV/AIDS	1	4	#0.34
Number of female heads of state to date			1	Suicide	10	9	#1.06
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†178 [111-283]
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			39
Seats held in upper house	16	84	0.20	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			52.1
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			36.6

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SCORE AT A GLANCE

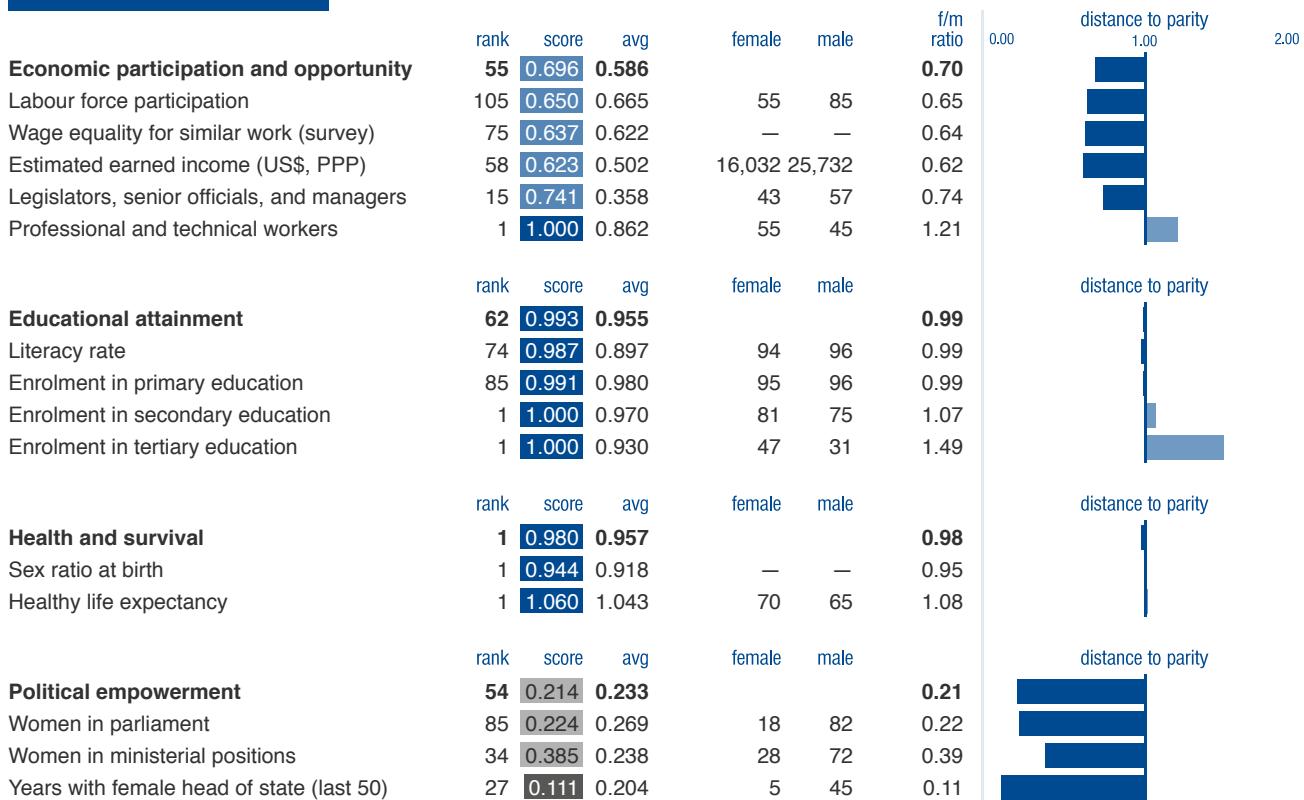


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	52.13
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	20,885
Total population (thousands)	3,929.14
Population growth rate (%)	1.48
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human capital optimization (%)	71.18

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	47	0.721	31	0.693
Educational attainment	62	0.993	35	0.995
Health and survival	1	0.980	47	0.979
Political empowerment	54	0.214	35	0.153
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD





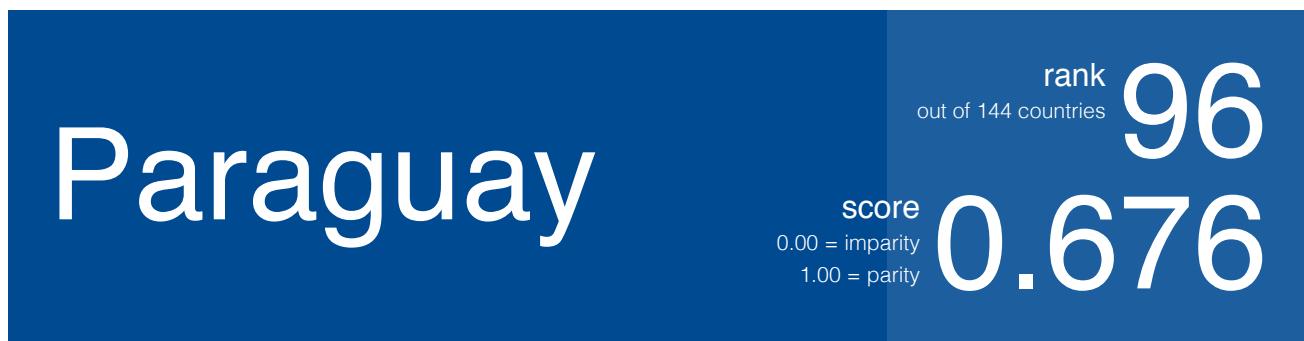
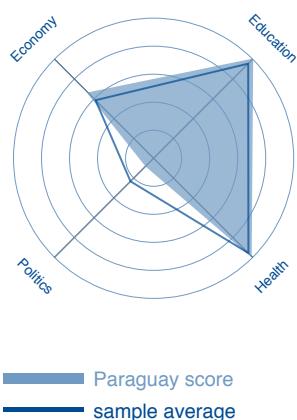
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SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	22	25	0.85
Youth not in employment or education	26	9	2.96	Proportion married by age 25	59	34	1.73
Unemployed adults	4	2	1.80	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			26
Discouraged job seekers	79	21	3.82	Average number of children per woman			2
Workers in informal employment	41	40	1.02	Women with unmet demand for family planning			6
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	71	85	0.83	Potential support ratio			9
Workers employed part-time	25	18	1.38	Total dependency ratio			53
Contributing family workers	6	3	2.00	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Own-account workers	21	28	0.76	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.66	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	98	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			24.70	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			23.50	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl,	/	—
R&D personnel	40	60	0.68	gov			
Access to assets	female	male	value	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	40	47	0.86	Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Women's access to financial services			*1.00				
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00				
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00				
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00				
Access to technology	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	53	50	1.05	Out-of-school children of primary school age	4	3	1.27
Individuals using a mobile phone	77	75	1.03	Primary education attainment in adults	82	83	1.00
Political leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	12	17	0.68
Year women received right to vote			1941, 1946	Secondary education attainment in adults	46	40	1.14
Years since any women received voting rights			75	Tertiary education attainment in adults	19	13	1.39
Number of female heads of state to date			1	PhD graduates	0	0	0.64
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			50	STEM graduates	10	26	0.39
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Skill diversity	0.235	0.186	*1.26
Voluntary political party quotas			no				
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—				
Health	female	male	value				
Malnutrition of children under age 5	1	1	1.27				
Cardiovascular disease	125	179	#0.70				
Cancer	82	105	#0.78				
Diabetes	28	27	#1.06				
Chronic respiratory disease	20	27	#0.72				
HIV/AIDS	7	21	#0.32				
Suicide	1	8	#0.16				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*94 [77-121]				
Existence of 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			91.4				
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			87.9				

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

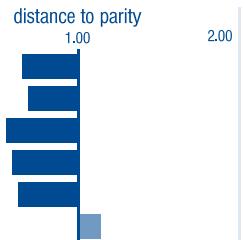
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	27.62
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	8,644
Total population (thousands)	6,639.12
Population growth rate (%)	1.25
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.97
Human capital optimization (%)	64.62

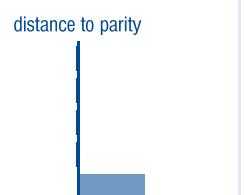
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	96	0.676	64	0.656
Educational attainment	82	0.656	80	0.554
Health and survival	59	0.995	83	0.944
Political empowerment	1	0.980	1	0.980
rank out of	122	0.075	38	0.144
	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	82	0.656	0.586			0.66
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	93	0.697	0.665	61	88	0.70
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	115	0.554	0.622	—	—	0.55
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	78	0.590	0.502	6,586	11,168	0.59
Professional and technical workers	25	0.632	0.358	39	61	0.63
	1	1.000	0.862	53	47	1.14

**Educational attainment**

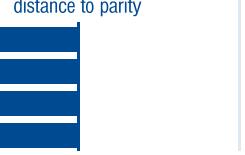
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	59	0.995	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	71	0.988	0.897	95	96	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	76	0.995	0.980	88	89	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	96	0.996	0.970	66	67	1.00
	1	1.000	0.930	41	29	1.42

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.980	0.957			0.98
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95
	1	1.060	1.043	67	63	1.06

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	122	0.075	0.233			0.08
Women in ministerial positions	98	0.176	0.269	15	85	0.18
Years with female head of state (last 50)	120	0.083	0.238	8	92	0.08
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.676 / 96

PRY

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	20	5	4.48
Unemployed adults	4	3	1.15
Discouraged job seekers	75	25	2.94
Workers in informal employment	68	62	1.10
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	78	88	0.89
Workers employed part-time	27	12	2.21
Contributing family workers	12	6	1.84
Own-account workers	30	31	0.97
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.51
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			51.60
Firms whose top management includes women			22.80
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	—	—	—
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	43	43	1.00
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1961
Years since any women received voting rights			55
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	20	80	0.25

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	23	27	0.85
Proportion married by age 25	45	22	2.01
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			28
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			5
Potential support ratio			11
Total dependency ratio			57
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	63	/ 2	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	50	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/ empl	
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

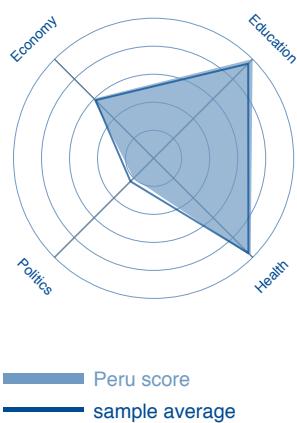
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	11	11	1.03
Primary education attainment in adults	72	75	0.97
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	29	32	0.91
Secondary education attainment in adults	37	36	1.01
Tertiary education attainment in adults	14	10	1.42
PhD graduates	0	0	0.90
STEM graduates	—	—	—
Skill diversity	—	—	*—

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	3	2	1.26
Cardiovascular disease	180	262	#0.69
Cancer	96	122	#0.79
Diabetes	49	43	#1.16
Chronic respiratory disease	16	35	#0.44
HIV/AIDS	4	5	#0.93
Suicide	3	9	#0.35
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†132 [107-163]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			18
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Births attended by skilled health personnel			95.7
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			76.7

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) ^ Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

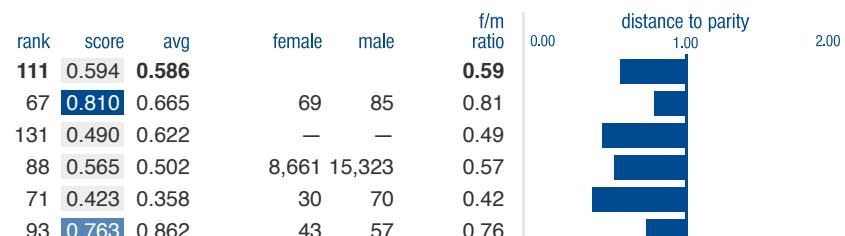
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	192.08
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	11,672
Total population (thousands)	31,376.67
Population growth rate (%)	1.20
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human capital optimization (%)	66.31

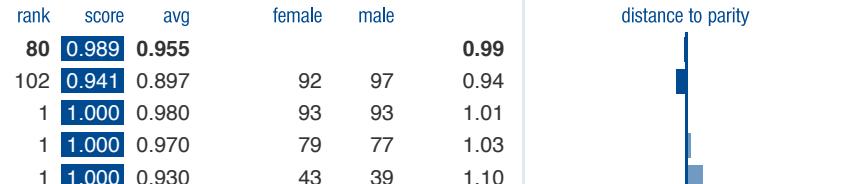
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	80	0.687	60	0.662
Educational attainment	80	0.989	71	0.976
Health and survival	100	0.970	58	0.976
Political empowerment	60	0.194	31	0.165
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

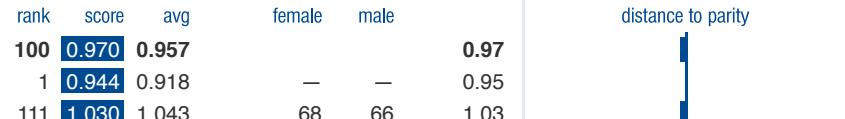
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	111	0.594	0.586			0.59
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	67	0.810	0.665	69	85	0.81
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	131	0.490	0.622	—	—	0.49
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	88	0.565	0.502	8,661	15,323	0.57
Professional and technical workers	71	0.423	0.358	30	70	0.42
	93	0.763	0.862	43	57	0.76

**Educational attainment**

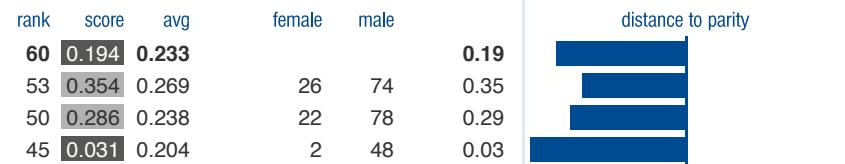
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
	80	0.989	0.955			0.99
Literacy rate	102	0.941	0.897	92	97	0.94
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.980	93	93	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.970	79	77	1.03
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.930	43	39	1.10

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	100	0.970	0.957	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95
	111	1.030	1.043	68	66	1.03

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	60	0.194	0.233			0.19
Women in ministerial positions	53	0.354	0.269	26	74	0.35
Years with female head of state (last 50)	50	0.286	0.238	22	78	0.29
	45	0.031	0.204	2	48	0.03



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.687 / 80

PER

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	19	11	1.68
Unemployed adults	3	2	1.67
Discouraged job seekers	66	34	1.91
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	71	84	0.84
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—
Contributing family workers	18	6	3.04
Own-account workers	35	35	0.99
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.51
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			28.70
Firms whose top management includes women			14.10
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	22	36	0.63
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	39	43	0.89
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1955
Years since any women received voting rights			61
Number of female heads of state to date			3
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			30
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			30
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	24	28	0.87
Proportion married by age 25	48	24	2.02
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			29
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			9
Potential support ratio			10
Total dependency ratio			53
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	90	/ 4	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/ empl	
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

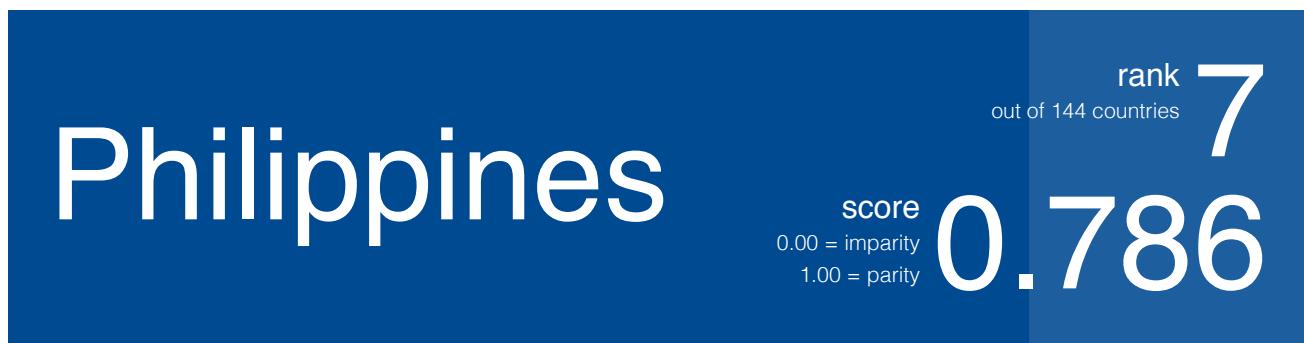
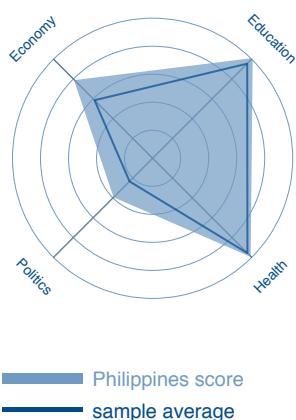
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	4	5	0.85
Primary education attainment in adults	74	85	0.87
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	18	19	0.96
Secondary education attainment in adults	51	60	0.84
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	—	—	—
Skill diversity	—	—	*—

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	1	1	0.71
Cardiovascular disease	105	143	#0.74
Cancer	109	114	#0.95
Diabetes	12	14	#0.86
Chronic respiratory disease	23	28	#0.79
HIV/AIDS	4	8	#0.43
Suicide	2	4	#0.48
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†68 [54-80]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			36
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			89.9
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			94.7

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) ^ Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

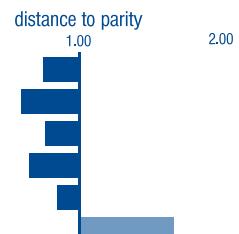
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	291.97
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	6,926
Total population (thousands)	100,699.40
Population growth rate (%)	1.48
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human capital optimization (%)	71.75

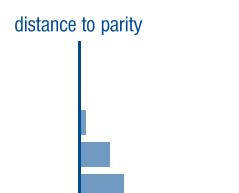
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	21	0.780	4	0.757
Educational attainment	1	1.000	1	1.000
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	17	0.386	16	0.269
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	107	0.648	0.665	52	81	0.65
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	7	0.798	0.622	—	—	0.80
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	31	0.692	0.502	5,691	8,223	0.69
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	5	0.871	0.358	47	53	0.87
Professional and technical workers	1	1.000	0.862	61	39	1.60

**Educational attainment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.000	0.955	97	96	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	98	94	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	74	62	1.04
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	40	31	1.19

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.060	1.043	63	57	1.11

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	—	—	0.269	—	—	—
Women in ministerial positions	61	0.250	0.238	20	80	0.25
Years with female head of state (last 50)	5	0.462	0.204	16	34	0.46



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG

PHL

0.786 / 7

PHL

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	32	18	1.81
Unemployed adults	4	5	0.73
Discouraged job seekers	29	71	0.41
Workers in informal employment	70	70	1.00
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	57	71	0.80
Workers employed part-time	29	25	1.19
Contributing family workers	14	7	1.97
Own-account workers	27	28	0.97
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.80
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			69.20
Firms whose top management includes women			29.90
R&D personnel	45	55	0.83

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	34	22	1.54
Women's access to financial services			*0.50
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1937
Years since any women received voting rights			79
Number of female heads of state to date			2
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	25	75	0.33

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	24	27	0.90
Proportion married by age 25	42	25	1.71
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			29
Average number of children per woman			3
Women with unmet demand for family planning			22
Potential support ratio			14
Total dependency ratio			58
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	60	/ 7	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/ empl	
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

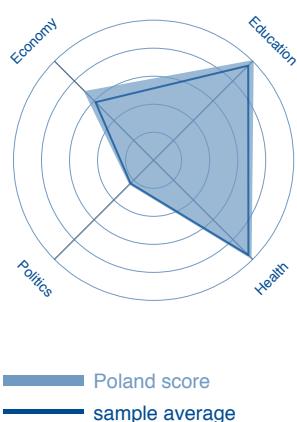
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	1	5	0.23
Primary education attainment in adults	86	82	1.04
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	15	23	0.65
Secondary education attainment in adults	60	57	1.06
Tertiary education attainment in adults	19	15	1.31
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	19	35	0.54
Skill diversity	0.237	0.166	*1.43

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	8	8	0.92
Cardiovascular disease	305	464	#0.66
Cancer	85	114	#0.75
Diabetes	61	66	#0.92
Chronic respiratory disease	35	97	#0.36
HIV/AIDS	0	0	#1.00
Suicide	1	5	#0.25
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*114 [87-175]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			18
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Births attended by skilled health personnel			72.8
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			84.3

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) ^ Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	474.78
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	24,836
Total population (thousands)	38,611.79
Population growth rate (%)	-0.11
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.07
Human capital optimization (%)	77.34

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	38	0.727	44	0.680
Educational attainment	58	0.690	50	0.635
Health and survival	31	1.000	13	1.000
Political empowerment	40	0.979	36	0.979
rank out of	44	0.238	58	0.107
	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	0.00	distance to parity	2.00
	rank	score	avg	female	male	1.00	1.00	distance to parity	1.00
Economic participation and opportunity									
Labour force participation	58	0.690	0.586			0.69	0.00	distance to parity	2.00
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	63	0.819	0.665	61	75	0.82			
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	124	0.531	0.622	—	—	0.53			
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	53	0.639	0.502	19,841	31,049	0.64			
Professional and technical workers	20	0.671	0.358	40	60	0.67			
	1	1.000	0.862	58	42	1.38			
Educational attainment									
Literacy rate	31	1.000	0.955			1.00	0.00	distance to parity	2.00
Enrolment in primary education	56	0.998	0.897	100	100	1.00			
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	97	97	1.00			
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	93	91	1.01			
	1	1.000	0.930	87	56	1.55			
Health and survival									
Sex ratio at birth	40	0.979	0.957			0.98	0.00	distance to parity	2.00
Healthy life expectancy	95	0.943	0.918	—	—	0.94			
	1	1.060	1.043	71	63	1.13			
Political empowerment									
Women in parliament	44	0.238	0.233			0.24	0.00	distance to parity	2.00
Women in ministerial positions	46	0.377	0.269	27	73	0.38			
Years with female head of state (last 50)	34	0.385	0.238	28	72	0.39			
	37	0.059	0.204	3	47	0.06			

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG POL

0.727 / 38

POL

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	12	12	1.02
Unemployed adults	8	7	1.17
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	78	83	0.93
Workers employed part-time	21	10	2.12
Contributing family workers	4	2	2.16
Own-account workers	11	17	0.63
Work, minutes per day	493	460	1.07
Proportion of unpaid work per day	60	34	1.76

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.60
Boards of publicly traded companies	18	82	0.22
Firms whose ownership includes women			40.40
Firms whose top management includes women			20.60
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	73	83	0.88
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	67	69	0.97
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1918
Years since any women received voting rights			98
Number of female heads of state to date			3
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			35
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			35
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	27	29	0.93
Proportion married by age 25	22	8	2.64
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Average number of children per woman			1
Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Potential support ratio			4
Total dependency ratio			44
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			182
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	182	/	14
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	100
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	gov
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

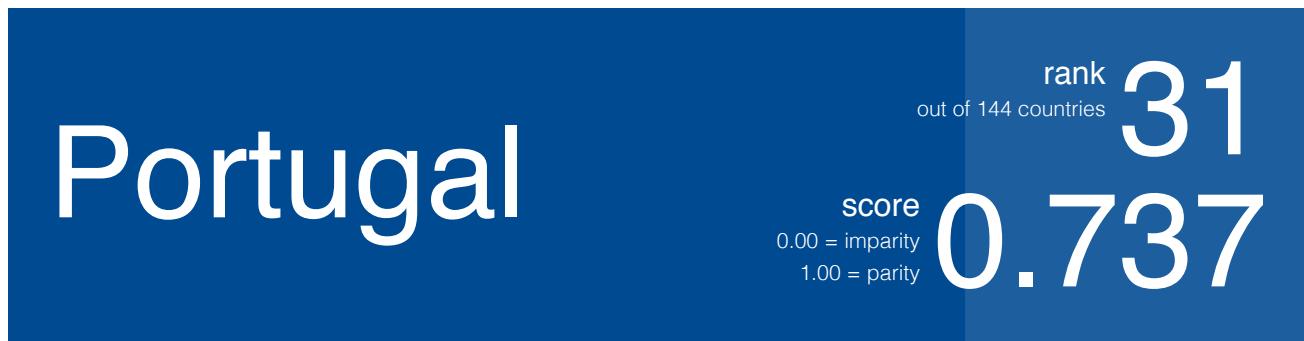
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	3	3	0.96
Primary education attainment in adults	98	99	0.99
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	8	9	0.89
Secondary education attainment in adults	81	86	0.94
Tertiary education attainment in adults	26	21	1.23
PhD graduates	0	1	0.69
STEM graduates	11	30	0.35
Skill diversity	0.233	0.201	*1.16

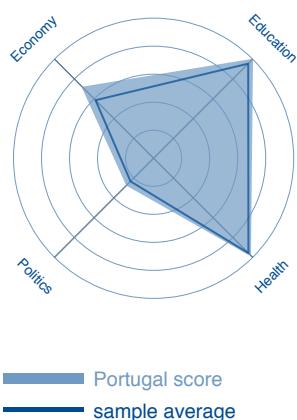
Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	192	334	#0.58
Cancer	114	204	#0.56
Diabetes	8	11	#0.69
Chronic respiratory disease	11	36	#0.32
HIV/AIDS	0	1	#0.17
Suicide	4	31	#0.13
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*3 [2-4]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			13
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.8
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

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SCORE AT A GLANCE



KEY INDICATORS

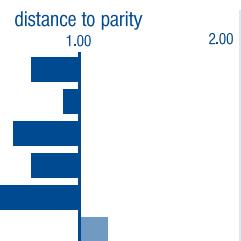
GDP (US\$ billions)	198.93
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	26,690
Total population (thousands)	10,349.80
Population growth rate (%)	-0.37
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.11
Human capital optimization (%)	74.39

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	31	0.737	33	0.692
Educational attainment	63	0.993	57	0.989
Health and survival	76	0.973	71	0.973
Political empowerment	36	0.268	40	0.138
rank out of	144		115	

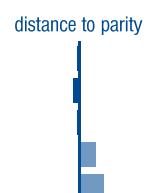
COUNTRY SCORE CARD

Economic participation and opportunity

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	46	0.713	0.586			0.71
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	26	0.910	0.665	70	77	0.91
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	97	0.590	0.622	—	—	0.59
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	28	0.706	0.502	24,025	34,025	0.71
Professional and technical workers	59	0.484	0.358	33	67	0.48
	1	1.000	0.862	54	46	1.19

**Educational attainment**

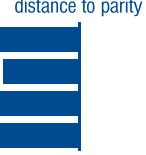
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	63	0.993	0.955			0.99
Enrolment in primary education	86	0.971	0.897	94	97	0.97
Enrolment in secondary education	72	0.997	0.980	98	99	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	87	79	1.10
	1	1.000	0.930	70	61	1.16

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	76	0.973	0.957			0.97
Healthy life expectancy	125	0.935	0.918	—	—	0.94
	1	1.060	1.043	73	68	1.07

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	36	0.268	0.233			0.27
Women in ministerial positions	27	0.533	0.269	35	65	0.53
Years with female head of state (last 50)	30	0.400	0.238	29	71	0.40
	56	0.009	0.204	0	50	0.01



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score



0.737 / 31

PRT

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	14	14	0.98
Unemployed adults	13	12	1.07
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	81	81	1.01
Workers employed part-time	24	18	1.35
Contributing family workers	1	0	1.33
Own-account workers	11	16	0.67
Work, minutes per day	559	469	1.19
Proportion of unpaid work per day	59	21	2.86

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.61
Boards of publicly traded companies	11	89	0.12
Firms whose ownership includes women			50.80
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	43	57	0.76

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	86	89	0.97
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	66	72	0.92
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1931, 1976
Years since any women received voting rights			85
Number of female heads of state to date			1
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			33
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			33
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	30	32	0.94
Proportion married by age 25	9	4	2.44
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			31
Average number of children per woman			1
Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Potential support ratio			3
Total dependency ratio			53
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			120
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	—	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	—	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	—	/	—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

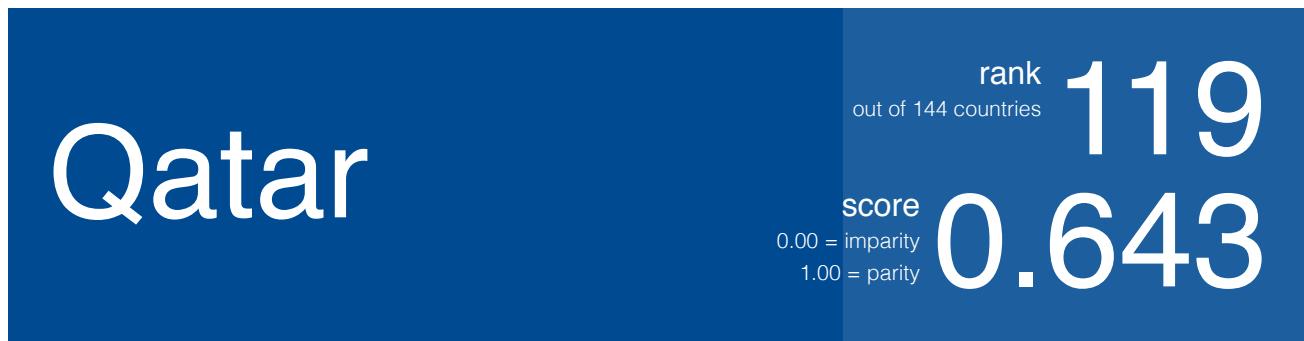
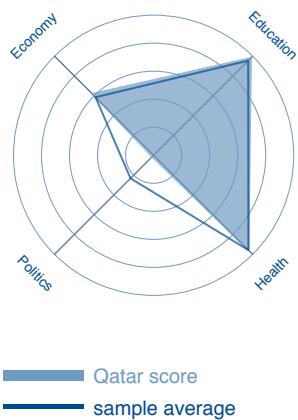
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	1	1	1.24
Primary education attainment in adults	87	94	0.92
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	3	2	1.74
Secondary education attainment in adults	36	32	1.12
Tertiary education attainment in adults	20	15	1.36
PhD graduates	0	0	0.88
STEM graduates	17	39	0.44
Skill diversity	0.196	0.210	*0.93

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	92	140	#0.65
Cancer	88	184	#0.48
Diabetes	15	20	#0.75
Chronic respiratory disease	15	33	#0.44
HIV/AIDS	2	9	#0.26
Suicide	4	14	#0.26
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*10 [9-13]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			19
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.9
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	166.91
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	135,322
Total population (thousands)	2,235.36
Population growth rate (%)	1.85
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.38
Human capital optimization (%)	68.64

	2016		2007	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	119	0.643	109	0.604
Educational attainment	97	0.619	115	0.456
Health and survival	92	0.982	45	0.993
Political empowerment	136	0.957	123	0.947
rank out of	144	0.013	124	0.021
	144		128	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
	97	0.619	0.586			0.62	1.00
Economic participation and opportunity							
Labour force participation	122	0.569	0.665	54	95	0.57	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	9	0.794	0.622	—	—	0.79	
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	2	0.913	0.502	68,486	75,000	0.91	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	112	0.139	0.358	12	88	0.14	
Professional and technical workers	118	0.306	0.862	23	77	0.31	
	rank	score	avg	female	male	0.00	2.00
	92	0.982	0.955			0.98	
Educational attainment							
Literacy rate	60	0.997	0.897	98	98	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education	115	0.961	0.980	90	94	0.96	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.970	93	87	1.07	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.930	46	7	6.32	
	rank	score	avg	female	male	0.00	2.00
	136	0.957	0.957			0.96	
Health and survival							
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.98	
Healthy life expectancy	142	0.985	1.043	67	68	0.99	
	rank	score	avg	female	male	0.00	2.00
	144	0.013	0.233			0.01	
Political empowerment							
Women in parliament	141	0.000	0.269	0	100	0.00	
Women in ministerial positions	133	0.053	0.238	5	95	0.05	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00	

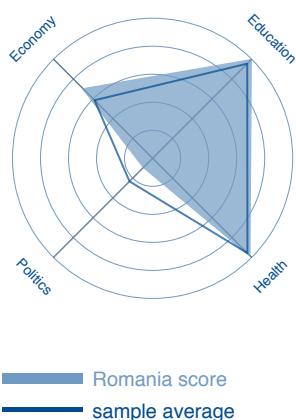


0.643 / 119 QAT

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

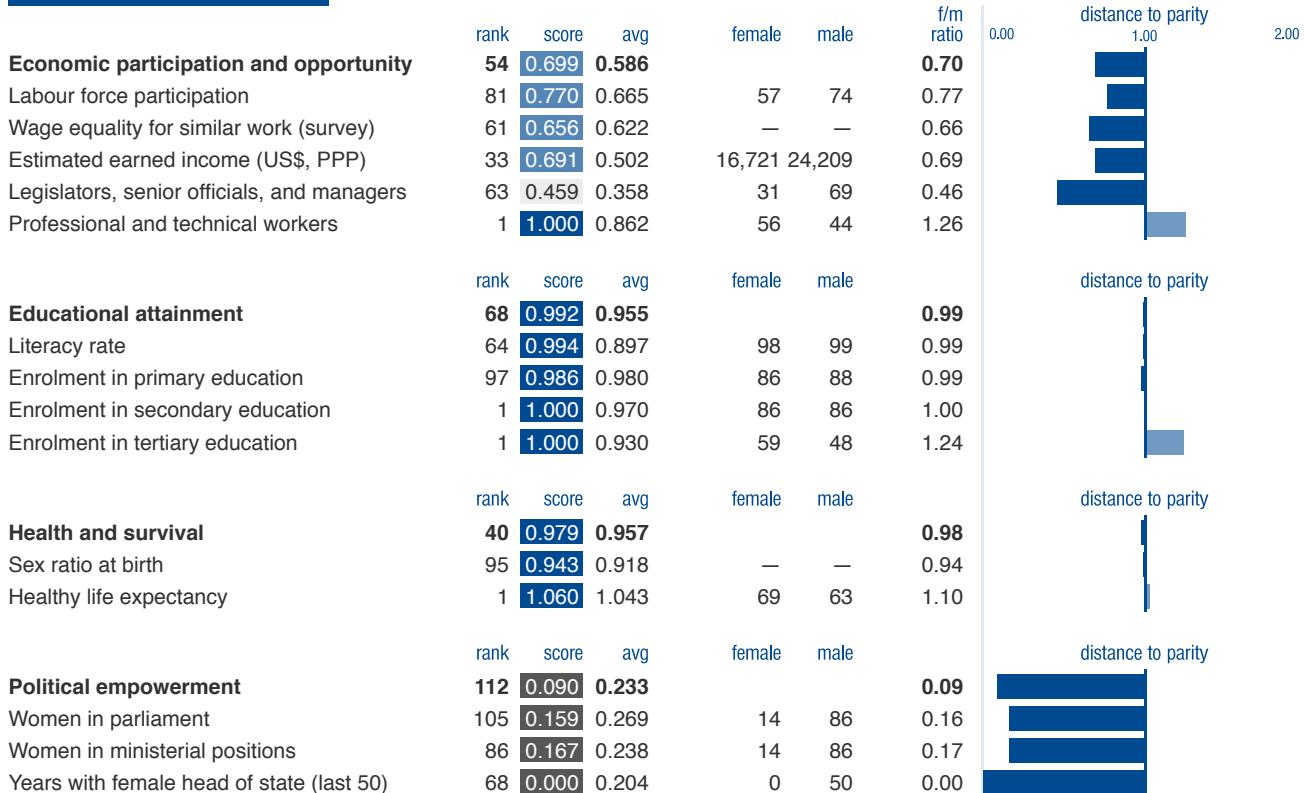
	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	26	28	0.94
Youth not in employment or education	31	3	10.74	Proportion married by age 25	38	25	1.49
Unemployed adults	1	0	21.75	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Discouraged job seekers	88	12	7.12	Average number of children per woman			2
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	61	97	0.63	Potential support ratio			70
Workers employed part-time	0	0	7.50	Total dependency ratio			20
Contributing family workers	—	0	—	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.00
Own-account workers	—	0	—	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.76	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	50	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			—	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl	/	—
R&D personnel	27	73	0.37	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
				Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	—	—	—	Out-of-school children of primary school age	5	1	4.81
Women's access to financial services			*0.50	Primary education attainment in adults	86	84	1.02
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.00	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	2	19	0.08
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Secondary education attainment in adults	58	41	1.43
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50	Tertiary education attainment in adults	36	17	2.17
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	17	46	0.37
				Skill diversity	0.269	0.270	*1.00
Access to technology	female	male	value				
Individuals using the internet	92	94	0.97				
Individuals using a mobile phone	99	100	0.99				
Political leadership	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			2003	Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Years since any women received voting rights			13	Cardiovascular disease	160	151	#1.06
Number of female heads of state to date			—	Cancer	76	97	#0.78
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Diabetes	79	56	#1.41
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Chronic respiratory disease	13	11	#1.18
Voluntary political party quotas			—	HIV/AIDS	0	0	#1.50
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Suicide	1	6	#0.21
				Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*13 [9-19]
				Existence of 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			100
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			84.5

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	177.95
GDP per capita (constant '11 int'l. \$, PPP)	19,926
Total population (thousands)	19,511.32
Population growth rate (%)	-0.69
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.06
Human capital optimization (%)	74.99

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	54	0.699	30	0.673
Educational attainment	68	0.992	44	0.993
Health and survival	40	0.979	36	0.979
Political empowerment	112	0.090	79	0.074
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.690 / 76

ROU

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	19	15	1.22
Unemployed adults	5	6	0.80
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	79	82	0.97
Workers employed part-time	14	9	1.63
Contributing family workers	15	5	2.71
Own-account workers	12	23	0.53
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.65
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			47.00
Firms whose top management includes women			20.10
R&D personnel	48	52	0.91

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	—	—	—
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	53	58	0.91
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1929, 1946
Years since any women received voting rights			87
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	7	93	0.08

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	26	29	0.88
Proportion married by age 25	59	19	3.11
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			29
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			12
Potential support ratio			4
Total dependency ratio			49
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			302
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	126	/ 15	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	85	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/ empl	
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

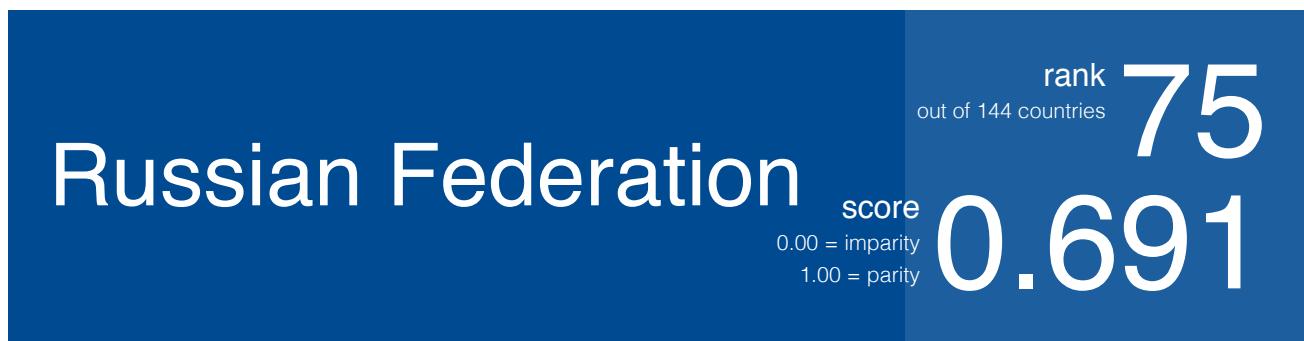
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	9	8	1.08
Primary education attainment in adults	98	99	0.99
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	—	—	—
Secondary education attainment in adults	58	69	0.84
Tertiary education attainment in adults	13	13	0.96
PhD graduates	0	0	1.10
STEM graduates	17	38	0.46
Skill diversity	0.288	0.248	*1.16

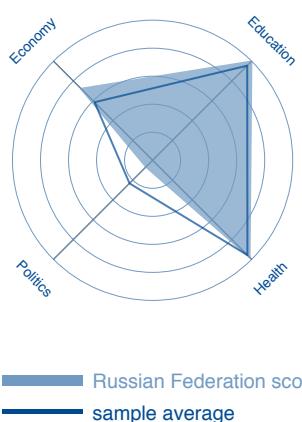
Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	3	4	0.94
Cardiovascular disease	300	444	#0.68
Cancer	102	198	#0.52
Diabetes	6	7	#0.79
Chronic respiratory disease	10	32	#0.33
HIV/AIDS	1	1	#0.64
Suicide	3	18	#0.16
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†31 [22-44]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			24
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.7
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

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SCORE AT A GLANCE



KEY INDICATORS

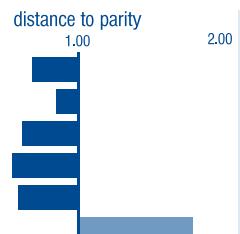
GDP (US\$ billions)	1,326.02
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	23,895
Total population (thousands)	143,456.92
Population growth rate (%)	-0.08
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.15
Human capital optimization (%)	77.86

Global Gender Gap Index		2016		2006
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	41	0.722	49	0.691
Educational attainment	45	0.997	22	0.696
Health and survival	40	0.979	19	0.999
Political empowerment	129	0.066	108	0.034
rank out of			144	115

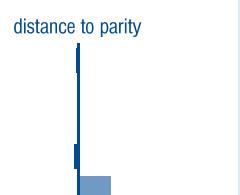
COUNTRY SCORE CARD

Economic participation and opportunity

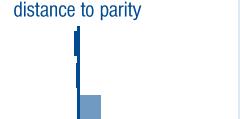
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	41	0.722	0.586			0.72
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	49	0.866	0.665	68	79	0.87
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	65	0.653	0.622	—	—	0.65
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	70	0.597	0.502	17,496	29,321	0.60
Professional and technical workers	26	0.631	0.358	39	61	0.63
	1	1.000	0.862	63	37	1.72

**Educational attainment**

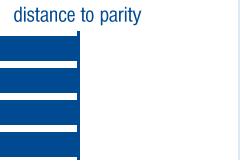
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	45	0.997	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	45	1.000	0.897	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	95	95	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	103	0.987	0.970	48	52	0.99
	1	1.000	0.930	86	72	1.21

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	40	0.979	0.957			0.98
Healthy life expectancy	95	0.943	0.918	—	—	0.94
	1	1.060	1.043	66	55	1.20

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	129	0.066	0.233			0.07
Women in ministerial positions	106	0.157	0.269	14	86	0.16
Years with female head of state (last 50)	127	0.069	0.238	6	94	0.07
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG RUS

0.691 / 75

RUS

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	4	5	0.87
Discouraged job seekers	67	33	2.06
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	76	88	0.86
Workers employed part-time	10	5	2.06
Contributing family workers	0	0	1.03
Own-account workers	5	6	0.83
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.66
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			28.50
Firms whose top management includes women			20.10
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	70	64	1.10
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	73	75	0.98
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1918
Years since any women received voting rights			98
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			—
Seats held in upper house	8	92	0.09

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	24	27	0.90
Proportion married by age 25	43	23	1.90
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			29
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			15
Potential support ratio			5
Total dependency ratio			43
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			1,025
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	140	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

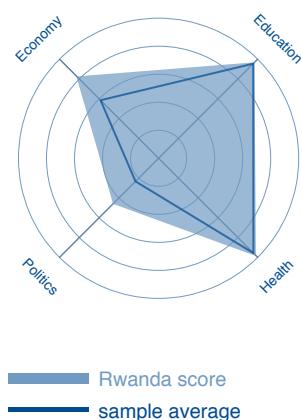
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	3	4	0.69
Primary education attainment in adults	99	100	1.00
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	—	—	—
Secondary education attainment in adults	83	86	0.97
Tertiary education attainment in adults	2	2	1.02
PhD graduates	1	1	0.96
STEM graduates	—	—	—
Skill diversity	—	—	*—

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	395	761	#0.52
Cancer	106	223	#0.47
Diabetes	5	4	#1.21
Chronic respiratory disease	7	37	#0.19
HIV/AIDS	18	58	#0.30
Suicide	6	35	#0.18
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			#25 [18-33]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			no
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			21
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.6
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	8.10
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	1,655
Total population (thousands)	11,609.67
Population growth rate (%)	2.26
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.09
Human capital optimization (%)	56.27

	2016		2014	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	5	0.800	7	0.785
Educational attainment	8	0.817	25	0.770
Health and survival	110	0.958	114	0.929
Political empowerment	89	0.972	118	0.967
rank out of	144		142	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
Economic participation and opportunity	8	0.817	0.586			0.82	1.00
Labour force participation	1	1.000	0.665	89	84	1.06	0.00
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	1	0.877	0.622	—	—	0.88	0.00
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	8	0.821	0.502	1,504	1,831	0.82	0.00
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	50	0.514	0.358	34	66	0.51	0.00
Professional and technical workers	95	0.726	0.862	42	58	0.73	0.00
Educational attainment	110	0.958	0.955			0.96	2.00
Literacy rate	108	0.914	0.897	68	75	0.91	0.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.980	97	95	1.03	0.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.970	52	48	1.17	0.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	110	0.785	0.930	7	8	0.79	0.00
Health and survival	89	0.972	0.957			0.97	2.00
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.97	0.00
Healthy life expectancy	100	1.036	1.043	57	55	1.04	0.00
Political empowerment	8	0.452	0.233			0.45	2.00
Women in parliament	1	1.000	0.269	64	36	1.76	0.00
Women in ministerial positions	15	0.550	0.238	35	65	0.55	0.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	52	0.015	0.204	1	49	0.02	0.00



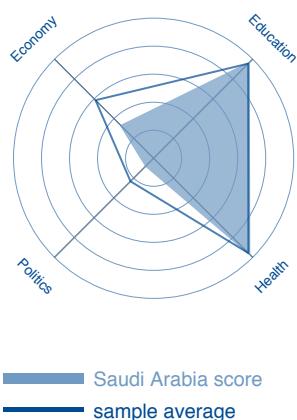
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RWA

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

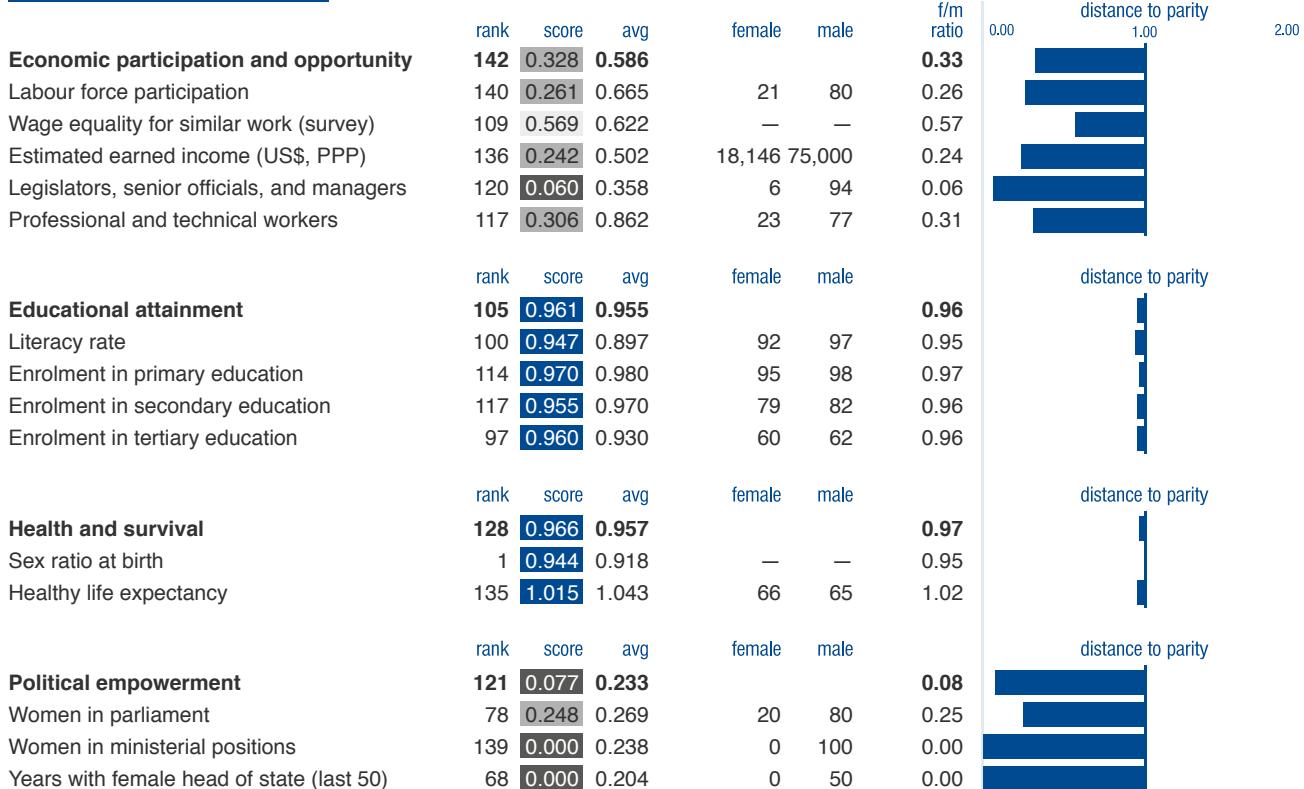
	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	25	27	0.92
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	41	20	2.10
Unemployed adults	4	3	1.46	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			4
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			21
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			20
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			78
Contributing family workers	12	6	2.12	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.50
Own-account workers	72	65	1.11	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.86	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	84	/ 4	
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	60	/ 100	
Firms whose ownership includes women			42.70	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			19.70	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl	/ empl	
R&D personnel	—	—	—	Government supports or provides childcare			no
				Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	31	46	0.66	Out-of-school children of primary school age	3	5	0.51
Women's access to financial services			*0.50	Primary education attainment in adults	27	36	0.74
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	—	—	—
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Secondary education attainment in adults	6	11	0.60
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50	Tertiary education attainment in adults	1	3	0.49
				PhD graduates	0	0	0.18
				STEM graduates	16	27	0.58
				Skill diversity	0.367	0.238	*1.54
Access to technology	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Malnutrition of children under age 5	2	4	0.69
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Cardiovascular disease	252	272	#0.93
Political leadership	female	male	value	Cancer	118	133	#0.89
Year women received right to vote			1961	Diabetes	32	38	#0.84
Years since any women received voting rights			55	Chronic respiratory disease	22	31	#0.70
Number of female heads of state to date			1	HIV/AIDS	70	63	#1.11
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Suicide	7	17	#0.42
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*290 [208-389]
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Seats held in upper house	38	62	0.63	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			56
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			90.7
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			43.9

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	646.00
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	50,284
Total population (thousands)	31,540.37
Population growth rate (%)	1.72
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.77
Human capital optimization (%)	63.69

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	141	0.583	114	0.524
Educational attainment	142	0.328	115	0.240
Health and survival	105	0.961	93	0.880
Political empowerment	128	0.966	54	0.977
rank out of	121	0.077	115	0.000
	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



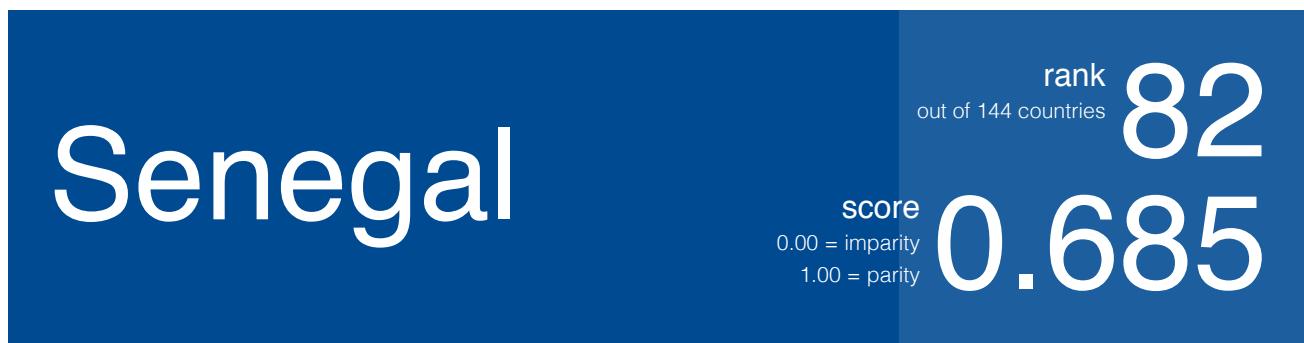
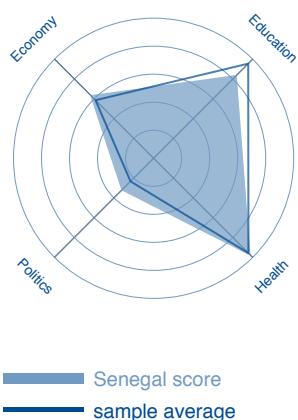
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SAU

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	25	28	0.89
Youth not in employment or education	29	8	3.82	Proportion married by age 25	40	13	3.16
Unemployed adults	16	1	10.97	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			32
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			3
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	57	95	0.61	Potential support ratio			24
Workers employed part-time	2	2	1.07	Total dependency ratio			46
Contributing family workers	0	0	1.28	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.00
Own-account workers	1	3	0.29	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.53	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	70	/	1
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	100
Firms whose ownership includes women			—	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl	/	empl
R&D personnel	—	—	—	Government supports or provides childcare			no
				Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	61	75	0.81	Out-of-school children of primary school age	5	2	2.46
Women's access to financial services			*0.50	Primary education attainment in adults	74	86	0.87
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.00	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	11	10	1.06
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Secondary education attainment in adults	46	51	0.90
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50	Tertiary education attainment in adults	1	2	0.42
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	21	33	0.65
				Skill diversity	0.227	0.193	*1.18
Access to technology	female	male	value				
Individuals using the internet	60	77	0.78	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Malnutrition of children under age 5	11	13	0.85
				Cardiovascular disease	288	382	#0.75
Political leadership	female	male	value	Cancer	63	67	#0.94
Year women received right to vote			—	Diabetes	27	43	#0.63
Years since any women received voting rights			—	Chronic respiratory disease	21	29	#0.72
Number of female heads of state to date			—	HIV/AIDS	0	0	#—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Suicide	0	1	#0.33
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*12 [7-20]
Voluntary political party quotas			—	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			—
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			98
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	13.78
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	2,288
Total population (thousands)	15,129.27
Population growth rate (%)	2.90
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.04
Human capital optimization (%)	51.50

	2016		2009	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	82	0.685	102	0.643
Educational attainment	94	0.628	74	0.638
Health and survival	133	0.830	124	0.817
Political empowerment	123	0.967	76	0.974
rank out of	27	0.316	59	0.141
	144		134	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
	94	0.628	0.586			0.63	1.00
Economic participation and opportunity							
Labour force participation	108	0.647	0.665	46	72	0.65	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	42	0.705	0.622	—	—	0.71	
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	103	0.504	0.502	1,573	3,121	0.50	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.358	—	—	—	
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.862	—	—	—	
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
	133	0.830	0.955			0.83	1.00
Educational attainment							
Literacy rate	135	0.640	0.897	44	68	0.64	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.980	74	68	1.09	
Enrolment in secondary education	135	0.771	0.970	18	23	0.77	
Enrolment in tertiary education	126	0.590	0.930	5	9	0.59	
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
	123	0.967	0.957			0.97	1.00
Health and survival							
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.97	
Healthy life expectancy	129	1.018	1.043	56	55	1.02	
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
	27	0.316	0.233			0.32	1.00
Political empowerment							
Women in parliament	5	0.744	0.269	43	57	0.74	
Women in ministerial positions	61	0.250	0.238	20	80	0.25	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	40	0.053	0.204	3	47	0.05	

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.685 / 82

SEN

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	12	8	1.51
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	47	61	0.77
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—
Contributing family workers	30	18	1.66
Own-account workers	38	33	1.15
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.64
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			22.90
Firms whose top management includes women			14.10
R&D personnel	25	75	0.34

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	8	16	0.51
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	67	62	1.07

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1945
Years since any women received voting rights			71
Number of female heads of state to date			2
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			50
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			50
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	40	60	0.67

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	22	31	0.73
Proportion married by age 25	56	8	6.93
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Average number of children per woman			5
Women with unmet demand for family planning			30
Potential support ratio			18
Total dependency ratio			88
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	98	/ 1	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/ 100	—
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov / empl		—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

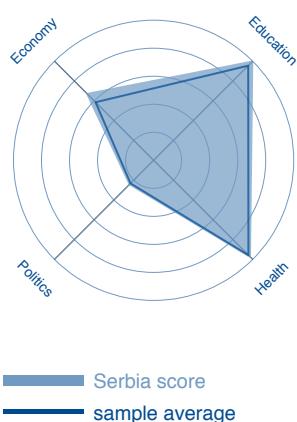
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	24	30	0.80
Primary education attainment in adults	22	33	0.65
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	84	78	1.07
Secondary education attainment in adults	5	12	0.45
Tertiary education attainment in adults	2	5	0.40
PhD graduates	0	1	0.27
STEM graduates	—	—	—
Skill diversity	—	—	*—

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	5	6	0.88
Cardiovascular disease	198	197	#1.01
Cancer	73	76	#0.97
Diabetes	58	54	#1.07
Chronic respiratory disease	33	61	#0.54
HIV/AIDS	24	7	#3.64
Suicide	3	9	#0.33
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			#315 [214-468]
Existence of 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			59.1
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			48.1

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

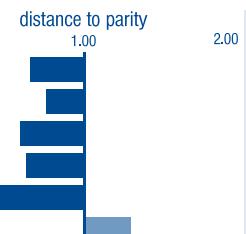
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	36.51
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	12,863
Total population (thousands)	8,850.98
Population growth rate (%)	-0.41
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.05
Human capital optimization (%)	70.54

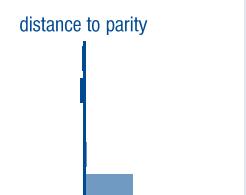
	2016		2012	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	48	0.720	50	0.704
Educational attainment	70	0.670	67	0.660
Health and survival	49	0.996	61	0.993
Political empowerment	76	0.973	91	0.970
rank out of	144		135	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	70	0.670	0.586			0.67
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	82	0.770	0.665	54	71	0.77
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	90	0.609	0.622	—	—	0.61
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	52	0.640	0.502	10,667	16,664	0.64
Professional and technical workers	70	0.436	0.358	30	70	0.44
	1	1.000	0.862	56	44	1.30

**Educational attainment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	distance to parity
Literacy rate	49	0.996	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	81	0.979	0.897	97	99	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	96	96	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	93	91	1.02
	1	1.000	0.930	66	51	1.31

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	distance to parity
Sex ratio at birth	76	0.973	0.957			0.97
Healthy life expectancy	125	0.935	0.918	—	—	0.94
	1	1.060	1.043	67	63	1.06

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	distance to parity
Women in parliament	42	0.242	0.233			0.24
Women in ministerial positions	28	0.515	0.269	34	66	0.52
Years with female head of state (last 50)	50	0.286	0.238	22	78	0.29
	49	0.026	0.204	1	49	0.03



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score



0.720 / 48

SRB

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	20	20	1.00
Unemployed adults	21	19	1.15
Discouraged job seekers	53	47	1.11
Workers in informal employment	7	10	0.72
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	65	61	1.07
Workers employed part-time	21	16	1.27
Contributing family workers	13	4	3.05
Own-account workers	9	25	0.37
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.55
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			29.80
Firms whose top management includes women			14.30
R&D personnel	50	50	0.98

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	83	83	1.00
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1946
Years since any women received voting rights			70
Number of female heads of state to date			2
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			30
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			30
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	27	30	0.89
Proportion married by age 25	24	8	2.96
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			7
Potential support ratio			4
Total dependency ratio			50
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			230
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	135	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

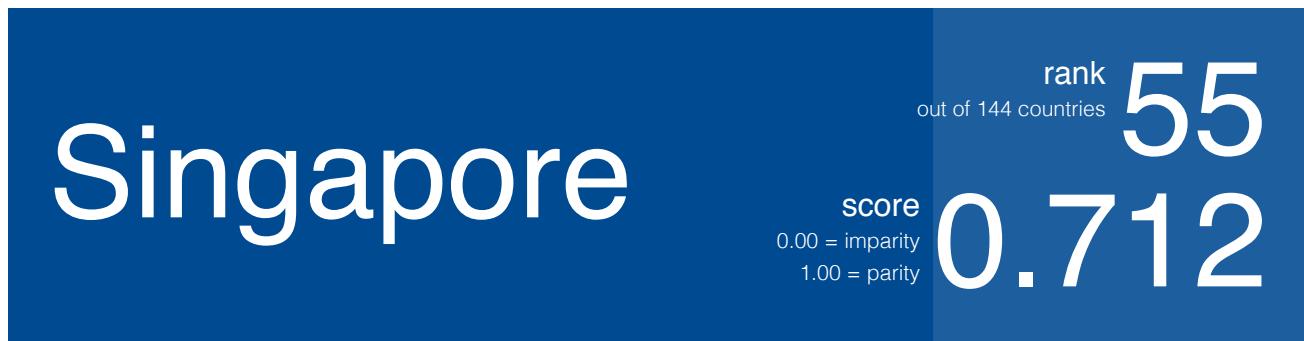
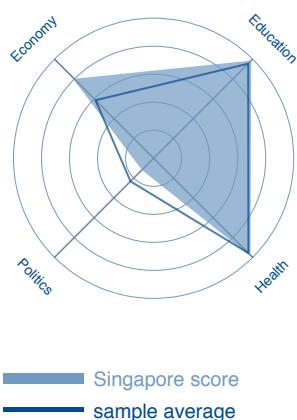
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	1	2	0.68
Primary education attainment in adults	91	97	0.94
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	11	14	0.76
Secondary education attainment in adults	62	75	0.83
Tertiary education attainment in adults	13	13	0.99
PhD graduates	0	1	0.43
STEM graduates	18	38	0.47
Skill diversity	0.201	0.213	*0.94

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	4	3	1.56
Cardiovascular disease	319	401	*0.80
Cancer	133	218	*0.61
Diabetes	22	24	*0.94
Chronic respiratory disease	19	39	*0.48
HIV/AIDS	0	1	*0.20
Suicide	6	20	*0.29
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*17 [12-24]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			24
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			98.4
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			93.9

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	292.74
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	80,192
Total population (thousands)	5,603.74
Population growth rate (%)	1.39
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human capital optimization (%)	80.94

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index	55	0.712	65	0.655
Economic participation and opportunity	17	0.793	45	0.646
Educational attainment	95	0.975	86	0.931
Health and survival	121	0.967	107	0.960
Political empowerment	97	0.111	75	0.083
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
	rank	score	avg	female	male	distance to parity	
Economic participation and opportunity							
Labour force participation	17	0.793	0.586			0.79	1.00
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	73	0.798	0.665	66	82	0.80	1.00
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	4	0.810	0.622	—	—	0.81	1.00
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	3	0.894	0.502	67,074	75,000	0.89	1.00
Professional and technical workers	53	0.512	0.358	34	66	0.51	1.00
	81	0.905	0.862	48	52	0.91	1.00
Educational attainment							
Literacy rate	95	0.975	0.955			0.98	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	94	0.963	0.897	95	99	0.96	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.980	—	—	—	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	104	0.985	0.970	48	52	0.99	1.00
	—	—	0.930	—	—	—	1.00
Health and survival							
Sex ratio at birth	121	0.967	0.957			0.97	1.00
Healthy life expectancy	125	0.935	0.918	—	—	0.94	1.00
	92	1.040	1.043	78	75	1.04	1.00
Political empowerment							
Women in parliament	97	0.111	0.233			0.11	1.00
Women in ministerial positions	59	0.312	0.269	24	76	0.31	1.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	131	0.059	0.238	6	94	0.06	1.00
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00	1.00

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG SGP

0.712 / 55

SGP

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	3	3	1.04
Discouraged job seekers	38	63	0.60
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—
Workers employed part-time	11	5	2.07
Contributing family workers	1	0	1.78
Own-account workers	5	10	0.51
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.83
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	96	97	0.99
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	77	81	0.95
Individuals using a mobile phone	85	89	0.95

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1947
Years since any women received voting rights			69
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			—
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	28	30	0.92
Proportion married by age 25	8	2	3.47
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			31
Average number of children per woman			1
Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Potential support ratio			6
Total dependency ratio			37
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			7
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	105	/	7
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	100
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	gov
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

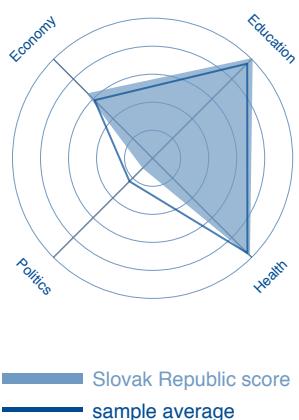
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	—	—	—
Primary education attainment in adults	82	88	0.93
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	—	—	—
Secondary education attainment in adults	67	72	0.93
Tertiary education attainment in adults	25	30	0.84
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	27	52	0.52
Skill diversity	0.268	0.280	*0.96

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	3	4	0.87
Cardiovascular disease	82	137	#0.60
Cancer	86	127	#0.68
Diabetes	4	4	#0.92
Chronic respiratory disease	6	20	#0.30
HIV/AIDS	0	0	#—
Suicide	5	10	#0.54
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*10 [6-17]
Existence of 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			99.7
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

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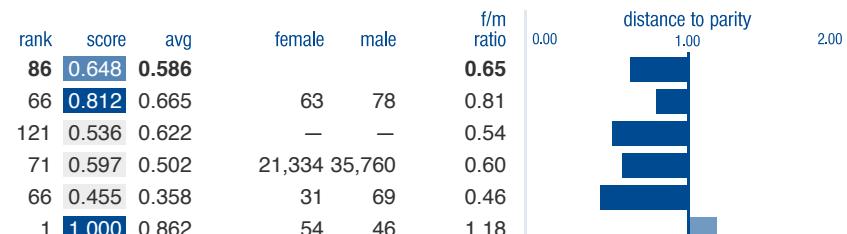
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	86.58
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	27,394
Total population (thousands)	5,426.26
Population growth rate (%)	0.03
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.06
Human capital optimization (%)	74.94

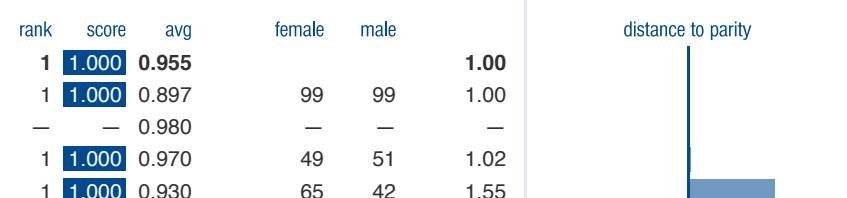
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	86	0.648	43	0.650
Educational attainment	1	1.000	34	0.995
Health and survival	76	0.973	1	0.980
Political empowerment	110	0.093	77	0.077
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

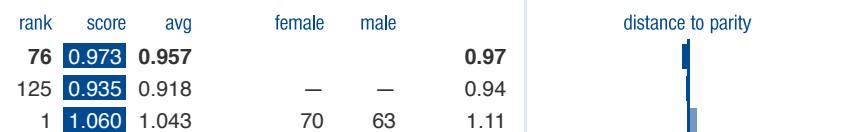
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	86	0.648	0.586			0.65
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	66	0.812	0.665	63	78	0.81
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	121	0.536	0.622	—	—	0.54
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	71	0.597	0.502	21,334	35,760	0.60
Professional and technical workers	66	0.455	0.358	31	69	0.46
	1	1.000	0.862	54	46	1.18

**Educational attainment**

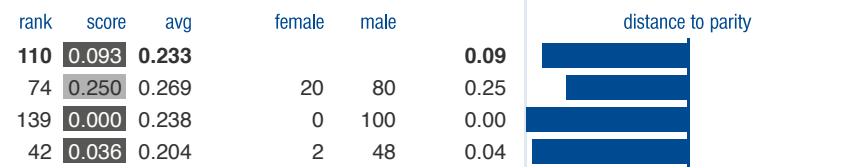
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	1	1.000	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.980	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	49	51	1.02
	1	1.000	0.930	65	42	1.55

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	76	0.973	0.957			0.97
Healthy life expectancy	125	0.935	0.918	—	—	0.94
	1	1.060	1.043	70	63	1.11

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	110	0.093	0.233			0.09
Women in ministerial positions	74	0.250	0.269	20	80	0.25
Years with female head of state (last 50)	139	0.000	0.238	0	100	0.00
	42	0.036	0.204	2	48	0.04



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

SVK AVG

0.679 / 94

SVK

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	13	14	0.92
Unemployed adults	12	11	1.11
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	71	79	0.90
Workers employed part-time	19	13	1.54
Contributing family workers	0	0	3.69
Own-account workers	8	15	0.55
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.59
Boards of publicly traded companies	14	86	0.16
Firms whose ownership includes women			29.70
Firms whose top management includes women			14.00
R&D personnel	42	58	0.73

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	80	74	1.08
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	77	78	0.98
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1920
Years since any women received voting rights			96
Number of female heads of state to date			1
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	30	33	0.92
Proportion married by age 25	10	4	2.32
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Average number of children per woman			1
Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Potential support ratio			5
Total dependency ratio			41
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			899
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	238	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	65	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

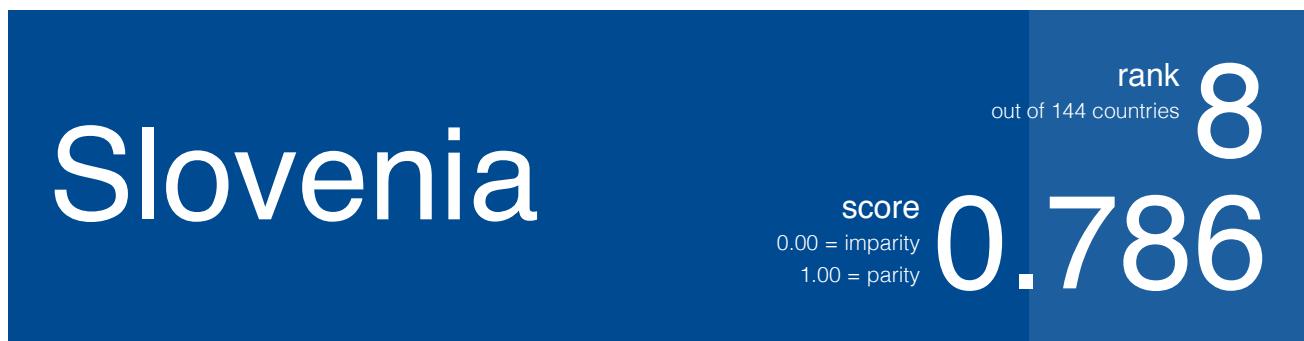
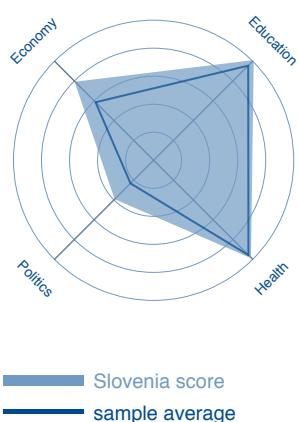
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	—	—	—
Primary education attainment in adults	100	100	1.00
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	—	—	—
Secondary education attainment in adults	81	90	0.90
Tertiary education attainment in adults	19	18	1.06
PhD graduates	0	1	0.60
STEM graduates	12	36	0.33
Skill diversity	0.218	0.179	*1.22

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	—	—	#—
Cancer	—	—	#—
Diabetes	—	—	#—
Chronic respiratory disease	—	—	#—
HIV/AIDS	0	0	*0.00
Suicide	—	—	#—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*†—
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			23
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			—
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) × Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	42.75
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	28,942
Total population (thousands)	2,067.53
Population growth rate (%)	0.07
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human capital optimization (%)	80.34

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	19	0.784	34	0.667
Educational attainment	25	1.000	22	0.999
Health and survival	76	0.973	71	0.973
Political empowerment	18	0.385	88	0.060
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG

SVN

0.786 / 8

SVN

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	9	10	0.87
Unemployed adults	10	8	1.21
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	78	76	1.04
Workers employed part-time	29	19	1.55
Contributing family workers	5	3	1.89
Own-account workers	6	11	0.53
Work, minutes per day	520	466	1.12
Proportion of unpaid work per day	55	36	1.54

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.70
Boards of publicly traded companies	22	78	0.28
Firms whose ownership includes women			34.50
Firms whose top management includes women			18.80
R&D personnel	36	64	0.56

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	97	98	0.99
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	71	75	0.94
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1946
Years since any women received voting rights			70
Number of female heads of state to date			1
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			35
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			40
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	34	36	0.95
Proportion married by age 25	6	2	3.21
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			31
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			9
Potential support ratio			4
Total dependency ratio			49
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			130
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	105	/	30
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	100
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	gov
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

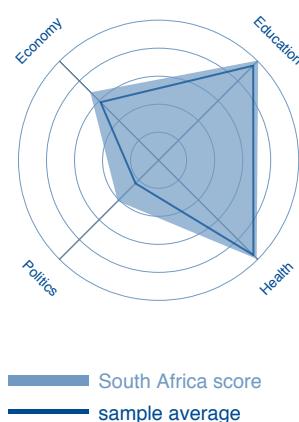
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	2	3	0.61
Primary education attainment in adults	100	100	1.00
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	4	5	0.88
Secondary education attainment in adults	75	85	0.89
Tertiary education attainment in adults	20	17	1.23
PhD graduates	2	2	0.96
STEM graduates	12	44	0.28
Skill diversity	0.269	0.220	*1.22

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	114	174	#0.65
Cancer	110	208	#0.53
Diabetes	3	4	#0.74
Chronic respiratory disease	7	18	#0.38
HIV/AIDS	0	0	#0.00
Suicide	4	21	#0.21
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*9 [6-14]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			13
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.8
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

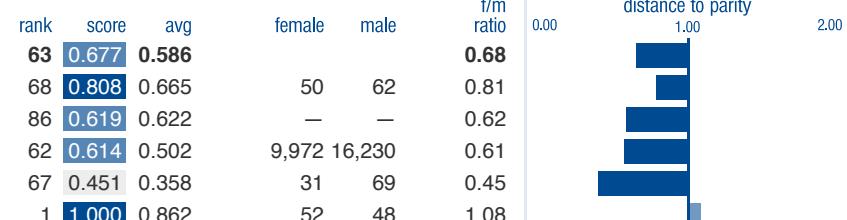
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	312.80
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	12,390
Total population (thousands)	54,490.41
Population growth rate (%)	0.78
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human capital optimization (%)	62.97

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	15	0.764	18	0.713
Educational attainment	63	0.677	79	0.556
Health and survival	55	0.995	42	0.993
Political empowerment	1	0.980	59	0.976
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	63	0.677	0.586			0.68
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	68	0.808	0.665	50	62	0.81
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	86	0.619	0.622	—	—	0.62
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	62	0.614	0.502	9,972	16,230	0.61
Professional and technical workers	67	0.451	0.358	31	69	0.45
	1	1.000	0.862	52	48	1.08

**Educational attainment**

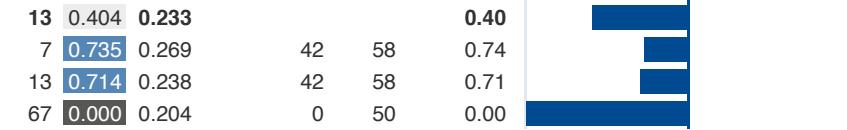
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	55	0.995	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	85	0.975	0.897	93	96	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	88	79	1.11
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	69	59	1.16
	1	1.000	0.930	24	16	1.47

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.980	0.957			0.98
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.98

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	13	0.404	0.233			0.40
Women in ministerial positions	7	0.735	0.269	42	58	0.74
Years with female head of state (last 50)	13	0.714	0.238	42	58	0.71



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG

ZAF

0.764 / 15

ZAF

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	35	29	1.19
Unemployed adults	22	19	1.15
Discouraged job seekers	58	42	1.38
Workers in informal employment	37	30	1.25
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	80	88	0.91
Workers employed part-time	13	6	2.36
Contributing family workers	1	0	2.22
Own-account workers	9	9	1.03
Work, minutes per day	445	397	1.12
Proportion of unpaid work per day	56	26	2.17

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.64
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			22.60
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	43	57	0.76

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	69	69	1.00
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1930, 1994
Years since any women received voting rights			86
Number of female heads of state to date			1
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			50
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	31	33	0.93
Proportion married by age 25	15	5	2.91
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			28
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			17
Potential support ratio			13
Total dependency ratio			52
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	120	/ 3	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	38	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits	gov / empl		—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

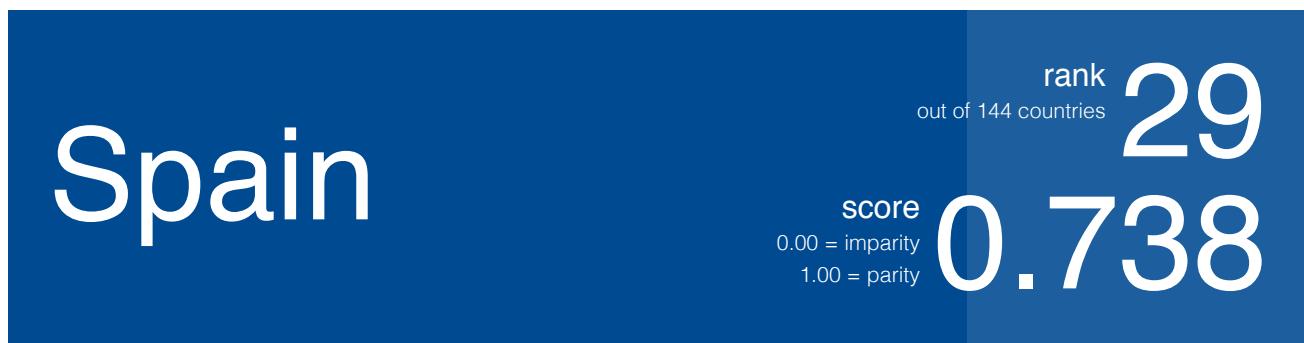
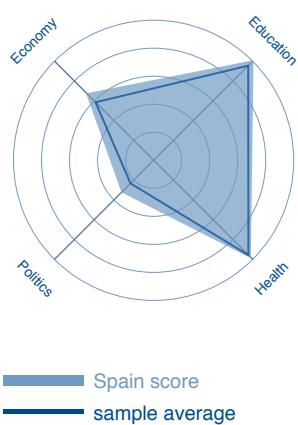
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	6	17	0.37
Primary education attainment in adults	81	83	0.97
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	26	30	0.85
Secondary education attainment in adults	63	66	0.95
Tertiary education attainment in adults	7	8	0.89
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	13	28	0.46
Skill diversity	0.300	0.284	*1.06

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	7	8	0.82
Cardiovascular disease	260	354	#0.73
Cancer	90	143	#0.63
Diabetes	91	99	#0.92
Chronic respiratory disease	33	85	#0.39
HIV/AIDS	396	434	#0.91
Suicide	1	6	#0.20
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†138 [124-154]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			13
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			94.3
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			87.1

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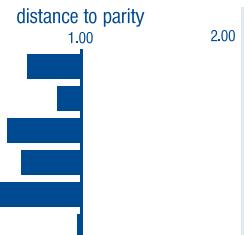
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	1,199.06
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	32,814
Total population (thousands)	46,121.70
Population growth rate (%)	0.03
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.04
Human capital optimization (%)	72.79

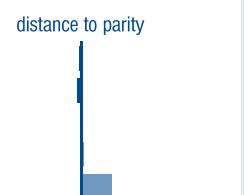
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	29	0.738	11	0.732
Educational attainment	72	0.668	85	0.539
Health and survival	43	0.998	38	0.994
Political empowerment	91	0.972	71	0.973
rank out of	26	0.316	5	0.421
	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	72	0.668	0.586			0.67
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	54	0.862	0.665	69	80	0.86
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	118	0.550	0.622	—	—	0.55
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	55	0.633	0.502	26,177	41,369	0.63
Professional and technical workers	64	0.457	0.358	31	69	0.46
	70	0.975	0.862	49	51	0.98

**Educational attainment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	distance to parity
Literacy rate	43	0.998	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	73	0.987	0.897	97	99	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	97	96	1.01
	1	1.000	0.930	97	82	1.19

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	distance to parity
Sex ratio at birth	91	0.972	0.957			0.97
Healthy life expectancy	125	0.935	0.918	—	—	0.94
	69	1.056	1.043	75	71	1.06

**Political empowerment**

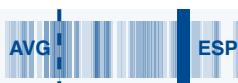
	rank	score	avg	female	male	distance to parity
Women in parliament	26	0.316	0.233			0.32
Women in ministerial positions	13	0.667	0.269	40	60	0.67
Years with female head of state (last 50)	24	0.444	0.238	31	69	0.44
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.738 / 29

ESP

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	18	19	0.92
Unemployed adults	23	21	1.09
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	82	82	1.00
Workers employed part-time	33	16	2.05
Contributing family workers	1	0	1.61
Own-account workers	9	14	0.62
Work, minutes per day	504	488	1.03
Proportion of unpaid work per day	51	32	1.62

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.57
Boards of publicly traded companies	17	83	0.21
Firms whose ownership includes women			34.10
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	41	59	0.69

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	98	98	1.00
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	77	80	0.96
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1931
Years since any women received voting rights			85
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			40
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			40
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	33	67	0.49

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	28	30	0.91
Proportion married by age 25	17	8	2.17
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			32
Average number of children per woman			1
Women with unmet demand for family planning			12
Potential support ratio			4
Total dependency ratio			51
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			0
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	112	/ 13	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/ gov	
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

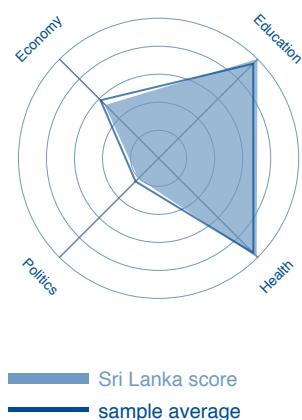
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	1	1	0.71
Primary education attainment in adults	88	92	0.96
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	3	3	0.85
Secondary education attainment in adults	47	48	0.97
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	12	35	0.35
Skill diversity	0.174	0.153	*1.13

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	76	121	#0.62
Cancer	81	169	#0.48
Diabetes	7	9	#0.75
Chronic respiratory disease	16	42	#0.37
HIV/AIDS	1	3	#0.26
Suicide	2	8	#0.27
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†5 [4-6]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			13
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			—
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	82.32
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	11,048
Total population (thousands)	20,715.01
Population growth rate (%)	0.42
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.08
Human capital optimization (%)	71.69

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	100	0.673	13	0.720
Educational attainment	82	0.988	52	0.990
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	57	0.196	7	0.365
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

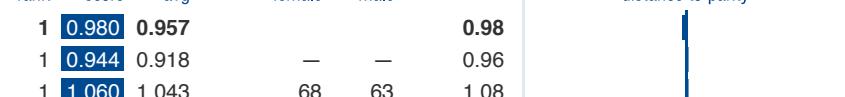
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	124	0.530	0.586			0.53
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	131	0.409	0.665	33	81	0.41
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	47	0.686	0.622	—	—	0.69
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	128	0.311	0.502	5,379	17,275	0.31
Professional and technical workers	86	0.330	0.358	25	75	0.33
	71	0.972	0.862	49	51	0.97

**Educational attainment**

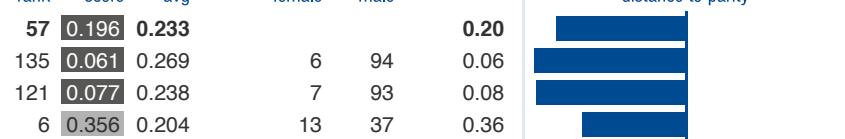
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	82	0.988	0.955			0.99
Enrolment in primary education	80	0.980	0.897	92	94	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	106	0.982	0.980	96	98	0.98
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	87	84	1.04
	1	1.000	0.930	25	17	1.49

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.980	0.957			0.98
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.96

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	57	0.196	0.233			0.20
Women in ministerial positions	135	0.061	0.269	6	94	0.06
Years with female head of state (last 50)	121	0.077	0.238	7	93	0.08



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.673 / 100

LKA

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	35	17	2.07
Unemployed adults	3	2	2.17
Discouraged job seekers	62	38	1.63
Workers in informal employment	56	65	0.85
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	53	9	6.04
Workers employed part-time	24	16	1.55
Contributing family workers	21	3	7.21
Own-account workers	24	36	0.66
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.69
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			26.10
Firms whose top management includes women			8.80
R&D personnel	33	67	0.48

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	83	82	1.01
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1931
Years since any women received voting rights			85
Number of female heads of state to date			2
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	24	28	0.86
Proportion married by age 25	42	18	2.37
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			7
Potential support ratio			7
Total dependency ratio			51
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	84	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits	empl	/	—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			—
Government supports or provides childcare			no
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

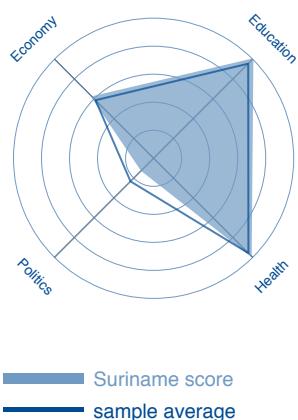
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	4	2	1.98
Primary education attainment in adults	83	88	0.94
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	18	23	0.78
Secondary education attainment in adults	56	57	0.98
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	13	30	0.45
Skill diversity	0.347	0.203	*1.71

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	21	22	0.92
Cardiovascular disease	209	345	#0.61
Cancer	61	69	#0.89
Diabetes	39	60	#0.65
Chronic respiratory disease	38	74	#0.51
HIV/AIDS	1	1	#0.46
Suicide	13	46	#0.28
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*30 [26-38]
Existence of 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			98.6
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			92.5

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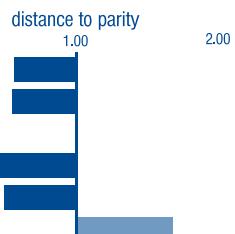
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	4.88
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	15,970
Total population (thousands)	542.98
Population growth rate (%)	0.79
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human capital optimization (%)	—

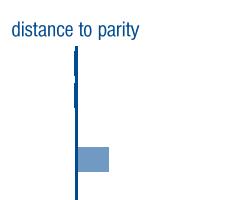
	2016		2007	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	95	0.679	56	0.679
Educational attainment	44	0.997	64	0.989
Health and survival	1	0.980	74	0.973
Political empowerment	91	0.120	46	0.139
rank out of	144		128	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	100	0.617	0.586			0.62
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	119	0.611	0.665	45	73	0.61
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	—	—	0.622	—	—	—
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	118	0.451	0.502	10,341	22,909	0.45
Professional and technical workers	41	0.558	0.358	36	64	0.56
	1	1.000	0.862	62	38	1.60

**Educational attainment**

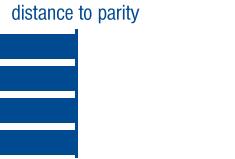
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	44	0.997	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	72	0.988	0.897	95	96	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	92	91	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	60	49	1.21
	—	—	0.930	—	—	—

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.980	0.957			0.98
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95
	1	1.060	1.043	68	63	1.08

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	91	0.120	0.233			0.12
Women in ministerial positions	56	0.342	0.269	25	75	0.34
Years with female head of state (last 50)	131	0.059	0.238	6	94	0.06
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

SUR AVG

0.679 / 95

SUR

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	6	1	4.60
Discouraged job seekers	40	60	0.66
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	61	86	0.72
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—
Contributing family workers	2	1	2.49
Own-account workers	8	13	0.65
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			18.30
Firms whose top management includes women			15.00
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	—	—	—
Women's access to financial services	—		*—
Inheritance rights for daughters	—		*—
Women's access to land use, control and ownership	—		*—
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership	—		*—

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1948
Years since any women received voting rights			68
Number of female heads of state to date	—		—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections	—		—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections	—		—
Voluntary political party quotas	—		—
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	29	33	0.89
Proportion married by age 25	15	5	2.91
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			29
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Potential support ratio			10
Total dependency ratio			51
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*—
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*—

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	— /	—	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	— /	—	—
Provider of parental leave benefits	— /	—	—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	— /	—	—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

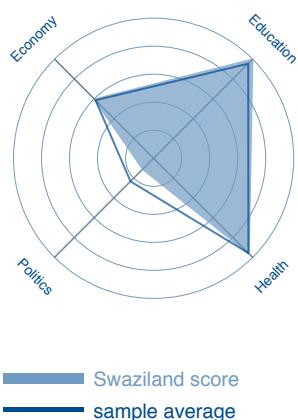
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	8	9	0.91
Primary education attainment in adults	88	93	0.95
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	26	34	0.77
Secondary education attainment in adults	26	23	1.14
Tertiary education attainment in adults	10	8	1.23
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	14	25	0.57
Skill diversity	0.299	0.284	*1.05

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	4	6	0.72
Cardiovascular disease	143	169	#0.85
Cancer	65	109	#0.60
Diabetes	33	48	#0.69
Chronic respiratory disease	8	15	#0.52
HIV/AIDS	17	16	#1.04
Suicide	12	45	#0.27
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†155 [110-220]
Existence of 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
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			66.8

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) # Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) \$ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	4.06
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	7,930
Total population (thousands)	1,286.97
Population growth rate (%)	1.20
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human capital optimization (%)	—

	2016		2014	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	107	0.665	92	0.677
Educational attainment	46	0.997	47	0.997
Health and survival	132	0.961	1	0.980
Political empowerment	100	0.109	99	0.109
rank out of	144		142	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
	109	0.595	0.586			0.60	1.00
Economic participation and opportunity							
Labour force participation	110	0.637	0.665	42	66	0.64	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	63	0.653	0.622	—	—	0.65	
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	113	0.476	0.502	5,369	11,280	0.48	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.358	—	—	—	
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.862	—	—	—	
	rank	score	avg	female	male	distance to parity	
	46	0.997	0.955			1.00	2.00
Educational attainment							
Literacy rate	1	1.000	0.897	87	87	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education	78	0.994	0.980	78	79	0.99	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.970	38	31	1.24	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.930	5	5	1.06	
	rank	score	avg	female	male	distance to parity	
	132	0.961	0.957			0.96	2.00
Health and survival							
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.97	
Healthy life expectancy	138	1.000	1.043	45	45	1.00	
	rank	score	avg	female	male	distance to parity	
	100	0.109	0.233			0.11	2.00
Political empowerment							
Women in parliament	131	0.066	0.269	6	94	0.07	
Women in ministerial positions	39	0.357	0.238	26	74	0.36	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00	

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

SWZ | AVG

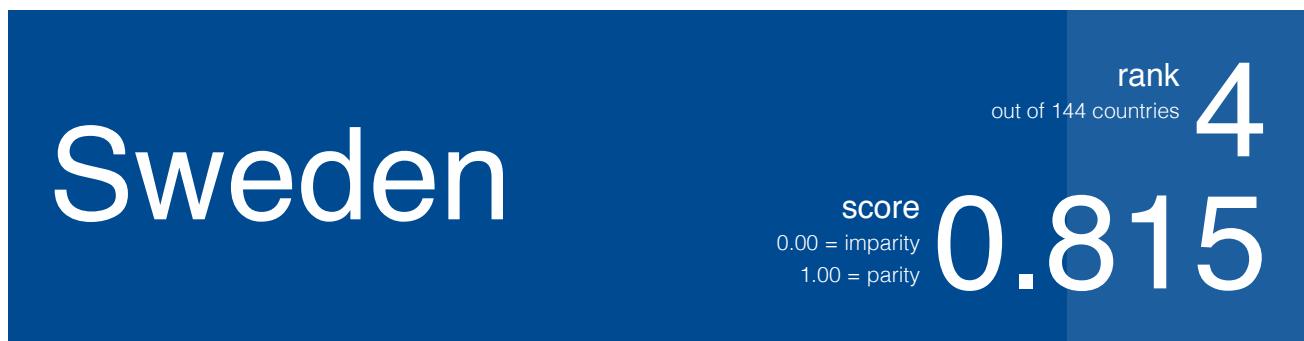
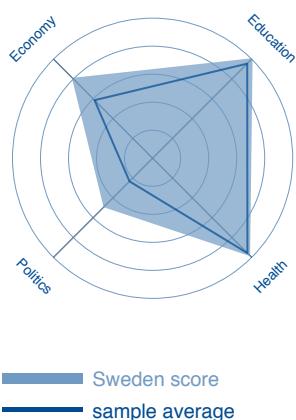
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SWZ

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

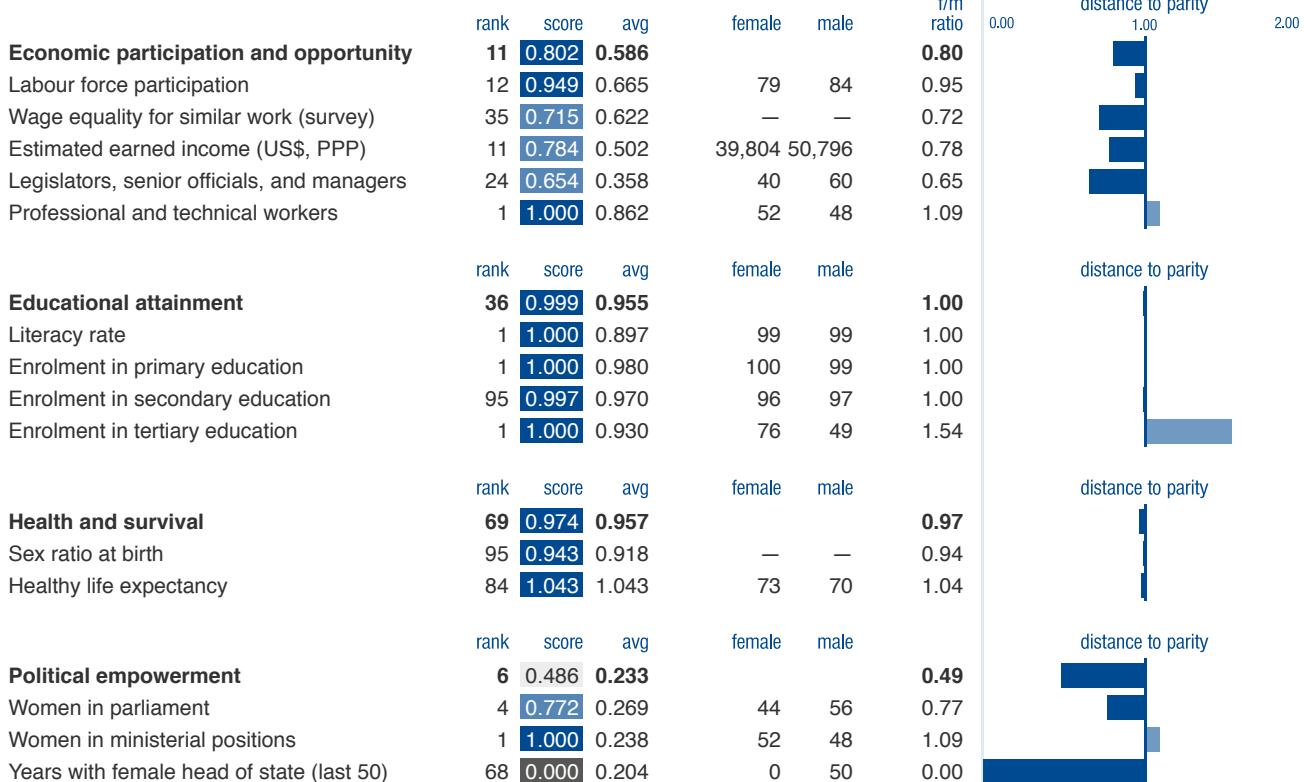
	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	27	31	0.87
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	33	8	4.22
Unemployed adults	—	—	—	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			28
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			3
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			13
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			16
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			69
Contributing family workers	—	—	—	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.50
Own-account workers	—	—	—	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*—	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	14	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			28.60	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl	/	—
R&D personnel	—	—	—	Government supports or provides childcare			no
				Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	—	—	—	Out-of-school children of primary school age	22	21	1.02
Women's access to financial services			*0.50	Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	33	28	1.21
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	—	—	—
				Skill diversity	—	—	*—
Access to technology	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Malnutrition of children under age 5	1	1	2.00
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Cardiovascular disease	331	248	#1.33
				Cancer	76	101	#0.75
Political leadership	female	male	value	Diabetes	98	43	#2.27
Year women received right to vote			1968	Chronic respiratory disease	83	101	#0.83
Years since any women received voting rights			48	HIV/AIDS	431	645	#0.67
Number of female heads of state to date			—	Suicide	4	9	#0.48
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			#389 [251-627]
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			no
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			—
Seats held in upper house	33	67	0.50	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			88.3
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			76.1

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	492.62
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	45,296
Total population (thousands)	9,779.43
Population growth rate (%)	0.69
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human capital optimization (%)	83.29

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	11	0.802	9	0.731
Educational attainment	36	0.999	23	0.999
Health and survival	69	0.974	70	0.973
Political empowerment	6	0.486	1	0.550
rank out of		144		115

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

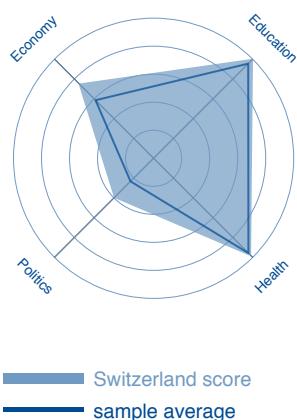


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SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes	Average length of single life (years)	31	33	0.94
Youth not in employment or education	7	8	0.93	Proportion married by age 25	6	2	2.93
Unemployed adults	6	6	0.95	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			31
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			2
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	82	85	0.96	Potential support ratio			3
Workers employed part-time	43	31	1.38	Total dependency ratio			59
Contributing family workers	0	0	1.02	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Own-account workers	4	8	0.51	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50
Work, minutes per day	475	476	1.00				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	43	32	1.34				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			480
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.83	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	0	/	10
Boards of publicly traded companies	29	71	0.41	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	—	/	50
Firms whose ownership includes women			52.50	Provider of parental leave benefits	—	/	gov
Firms whose top management includes women			12.50	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	—	/	gov
R&D personnel	29	71	0.40	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
				Government provides child allowance to parents			yes
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	100	100	1.00	Out-of-school children of primary school age	0	0	0.44
Women's access to financial services			*1.00	Primary education attainment in adults	100	100	1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	8	6	1.20
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00	Secondary education attainment in adults	74	75	0.98
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00	Tertiary education attainment in adults	26	19	1.33
				PhD graduates	1	2	0.59
				STEM graduates	13	46	0.29
				Skill diversity	0.221	0.221	*1.00
Access to technology	female	male	value				
Individuals using the internet	91	90	1.01	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
				Cardiovascular disease	106	163	#0.65
Political leadership	female	male	value	Cancer	101	125	#0.81
Year women received right to vote			1919, 1921	Diabetes	6	11	#0.58
Years since any women received voting rights			97	Chronic respiratory disease	14	17	#0.80
Number of female heads of state to date			—	HIV/AIDS	0	0	#0.50
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Suicide	6	16	#0.38
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*4 [3-5]
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			28
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			—
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

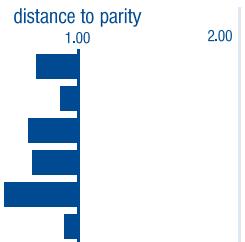
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	664.74
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	55,112
Total population (thousands)	8,298.66
Population growth rate (%)	0.84
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human capital optimization (%)	84.61

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index	11	0.776	26	0.700
Economic participation and opportunity	30	0.745	18	0.709
Educational attainment	61	0.993	79	0.957
Health and survival	72	0.974	35	0.979
Political empowerment	15	0.391	34	0.154
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	30	0.745	0.586			0.75
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	35	0.893	0.665	79	88	0.89
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	43	0.700	0.622	—	—	0.70
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	24	0.715	0.502	49,723	69,548	0.72
Professional and technical workers	45	0.544	0.358	35	65	0.54
	79	0.919	0.862	48	52	0.92

**Educational attainment**

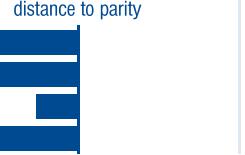
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	61	0.993	0.955			0.99
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	70	0.997	0.980	94	94	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	109	0.977	0.970	83	85	0.98
	1	1.000	0.930	58	57	1.02

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	72	0.974	0.957			0.97
Healthy life expectancy	95	0.943	0.918	—	—	0.94
	87	1.042	1.043	74	71	1.04

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	15	0.391	0.233			0.39
Women in ministerial positions	33	0.471	0.269	32	68	0.47
Years with female head of state (last 50)	12	0.750	0.238	43	57	0.75
	20	0.136	0.204	6	44	0.14



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG

CHE

0.776 / 11

CHE

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	6	8	0.79
Unemployed adults	4	4	1.07
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	80	83	0.97
Workers employed part-time	51	24	2.12
Contributing family workers	2	1	1.71
Own-account workers	7	7	1.03
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.74
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	97	99	0.97
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1971
Years since any women received voting rights			45
Number of female heads of state to date			5
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	30	33	0.93
Proportion married by age 25	10	3	2.78
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			32
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Potential support ratio			4
Total dependency ratio			49
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	98	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	59	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

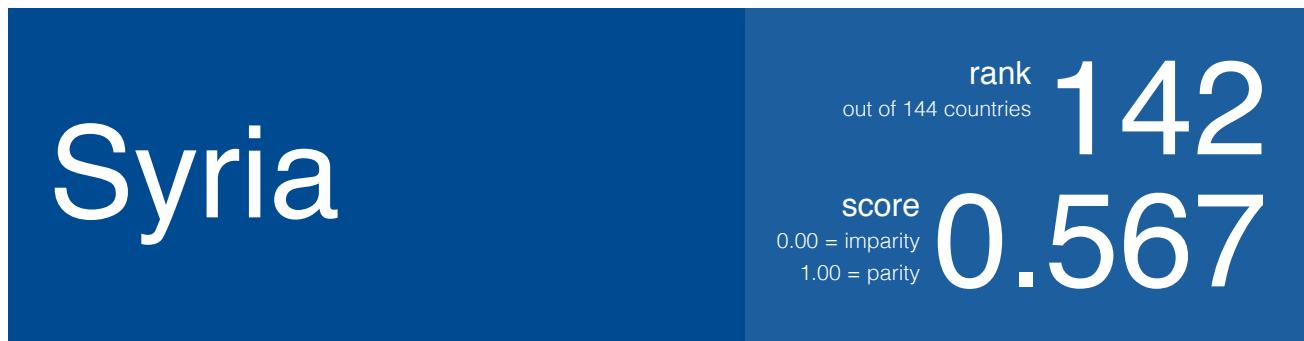
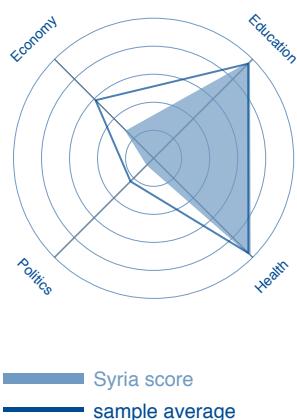
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	0	1	0.21
Primary education attainment in adults	100	100	1.00
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	21	19	1.12
Secondary education attainment in adults	81	89	0.91
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	2	4	0.46
STEM graduates	9	34	0.28
Skill diversity	0.215	0.212	*1.02

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	78	122	#0.64
Cancer	84	131	#0.64
Diabetes	5	8	#0.62
Chronic respiratory disease	9	18	#0.51
HIV/AIDS	0	1	#0.60
Suicide	5	14	#0.38
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*5 [4-7]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			10
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			—
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) ^ Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	—
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	—
Total population (thousands)	18,502.41
Population growth rate (%)	2.53
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human capital optimization (%)	—

	2016		2007	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	142	0.567	103	0.622
Educational attainment	103	0.963	99	0.927
Health and survival	101	0.970	63	0.976
Political empowerment	130	0.063	100	0.059
rank out of	144		128	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	
Economic participation and opportunity							
Labour force participation	144	0.273	0.586			0.27	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	144	0.175	0.665	13	75	0.18	
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	—	—	0.622	—	—	—	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	117	0.098	0.358	9	91	0.10	
Professional and technical workers	99	0.650	0.862	39	61	0.65	
Educational attainment							
Literacy rate	103	0.963	0.955			0.96	
Enrolment in primary education	112	0.879	0.897	81	92	0.88	
Enrolment in secondary education	113	0.975	0.980	66	67	0.98	
Enrolment in tertiary education	100	0.990	0.970	46	47	0.99	
	1	1.000	0.930	34	32	1.04	
Health and survival							
Sex ratio at birth	101	0.970	0.957			0.97	
Healthy life expectancy	95	0.943	0.918	—	—	0.94	
	109	1.031	1.043	67	65	1.03	
Political empowerment							
Women in parliament	130	0.063	0.233			0.06	
Women in ministerial positions	107	0.152	0.269	13	87	0.15	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	128	0.063	0.238	6	94	0.06	
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00	

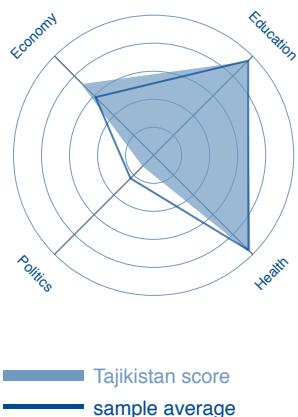


0.567 / 142 SYR

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	25	29	0.87
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	43	9	4.70
Unemployed adults	16	3	4.87	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			29
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			3
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			10
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			14
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			70
Contributing family workers	8	2	3.34	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.00
Own-account workers	83	60	1.39	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*—	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	120	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			14.40	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			22.80	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl	/	—
R&D personnel	—	—	—	Government supports or provides childcare			no
				Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	—	—	—	Out-of-school children of primary school age	30	28	1.05
Women's access to financial services			*0.50	Primary education attainment in adults	58	76	0.77
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.00	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	67	67	0.99
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Secondary education attainment in adults	19	25	0.76
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	13	24	0.57
				Skill diversity	0.172	0.168	*1.02
Access to technology	female	male	value				
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—				
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—				
Political leadership	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1949, 1953	Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Years since any women received voting rights			67	Cardiovascular disease	—	—	#—
Number of female heads of state to date			—	Cancer	—	—	#—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Diabetes	—	—	#—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Chronic respiratory disease	—	—	#—
Voluntary political party quotas			—	HIV/AIDS	0	0	#—
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Suicide	—	—	#—
				Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†—
				Existence of legislation on domestic violence			no
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			25
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			—
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	7.85
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	2,616
Total population (thousands)	8,481.86
Population growth rate (%)	2.10
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.97
Human capital optimization (%)	70.53

	2016		2007	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	47	0.711	25	0.710
Educational attainment	118	0.937	107	0.869
Health and survival	126	0.966	54	0.979
Political empowerment	102	0.104	90	0.074
rank out of	144		128	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	0.00	distance to parity	2.00
	rank	score	avg	female	male	0.00	1.00	distance to parity	2.00
Economic participation and opportunity									
Labour force participation	47	0.711	0.586			0.71			
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	80	0.773	0.665	62	80	0.77			
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	21	0.759	0.622	—	—	0.76			
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	80	0.588	0.502	1,986	3,378	0.59			
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.358	—	—	—			
	—	—	0.862	—	—	—			
Educational attainment									
Literacy rate	118	0.937	0.955			0.94			
Enrolment in primary education	53	0.999	0.897	100	100	1.00			
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	98	97	1.00			
Enrolment in tertiary education	127	0.898	0.970	79	88	0.90			
	121	0.669	0.930	21	32	0.67			
Health and survival									
Sex ratio at birth	126	0.966	0.957			0.97			
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95			
	132	1.017	1.043	61	60	1.02			
Political empowerment									
Women in parliament	102	0.104	0.233			0.10			
Women in ministerial positions	84	0.235	0.269	19	81	0.24			
Years with female head of state (last 50)	103	0.125	0.238	11	89	0.13			
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00			

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

TJK AVG

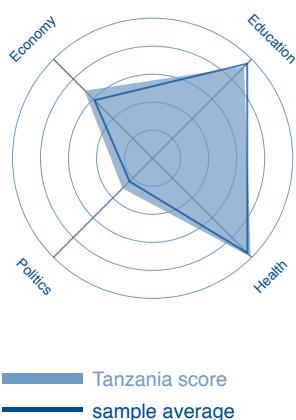
0.679 / 93

TJK

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes	Average length of single life (years)	22	24	0.90
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	71	31	2.33
Unemployed adults	—	—	—	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			28
Discouraged job seekers	76	24	3.16	Average number of children per woman			3
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			23
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			21
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			61
Contributing family workers	0	1	0.51	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Own-account workers	41	51	0.80	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			478
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.69	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	140	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			32.70	Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Firms whose top management includes women			9.60	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	—
R&D personnel	—	—	—	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
				Government provides child allowance to parents			yes
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	9	14	0.65	Out-of-school children of primary school age	2	2	0.80
Women's access to financial services			*1.00	Primary education attainment in adults	96	98	0.98
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	48	31	1.58
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00	Secondary education attainment in adults	74	84	0.87
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	11	34	0.34
				Skill diversity	0.210	0.168	*x1.25
Access to technology	female	male	value				
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Malnutrition of children under age 5	10	10	1.00
				Cardiovascular disease	523	491	#1.07
Political leadership	female	male	value	Cancer	80	103	#0.78
Year women received right to vote			1924	Diabetes	21	17	#1.25
Years since any women received voting rights			92	Chronic respiratory disease	46	45	#1.02
Number of female heads of state to date			—	HIV/AIDS	4	11	#0.42
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Suicide	3	6	#0.49
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*32 [19-51]
Voluntary political party quotas			—	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Seats held in upper house	15	85	0.17	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			21
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			87.4
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			52.5

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	44.90
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	2,510
Total population (thousands)	53,470.42
Population growth rate (%)	3.05
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human capital optimization (%)	53.56

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	53	0.716	24	0.704
Educational attainment	65	0.674	1	0.809
Health and survival	126	0.914	97	0.859
Political empowerment	53	0.979	95	0.967
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
Economic participation and opportunity	65	0.674	0.586			0.67	
Labour force participation	32	0.896	0.665	75	84	0.90	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	62	0.655	0.622	—	—	0.66	
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	6	0.853	0.502	2,337	2,741	0.85	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	104	0.197	0.358	16	84	0.20	
Professional and technical workers	104	0.614	0.862	38	62	0.61	
Educational attainment	126	0.914	0.955			0.91	
Literacy rate	111	0.898	0.897	76	85	0.90	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.980	81	81	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education	115	0.967	0.970	48	52	0.97	
Enrolment in tertiary education	128	0.511	0.930	2	5	0.51	
Health and survival	53	0.979	0.957			0.98	
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.97	
Healthy life expectancy	68	1.058	1.043	55	52	1.06	
Political empowerment	33	0.296	0.233			0.30	
Women in parliament	23	0.576	0.269	37	63	0.58	
Women in ministerial positions	22	0.476	0.238	32	68	0.48	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00	

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



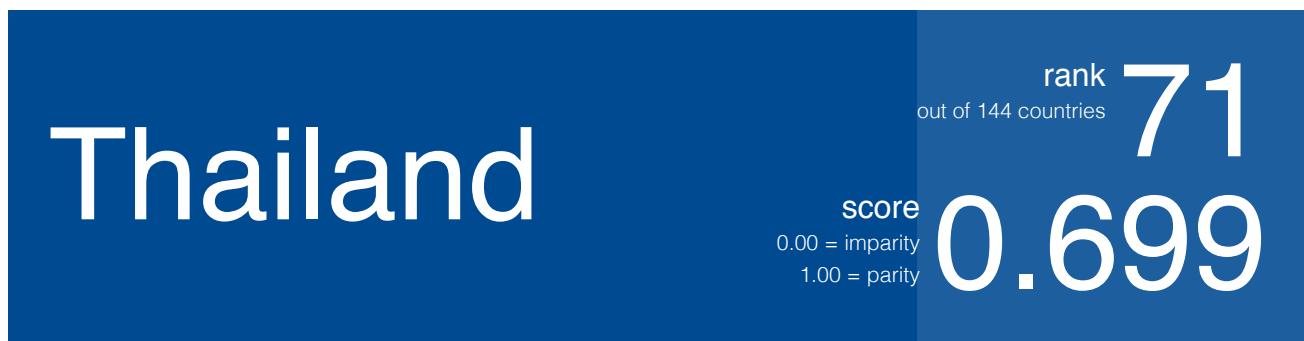
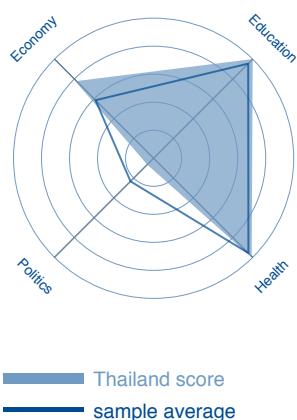
0.716 / 53

TZA

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes	Average length of single life (years)	21	26	0.82
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	66	28	2.33
Unemployed adults	2	1	2.58	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			28
Discouraged job seekers	77	23	3.35	Average number of children per woman			5
Workers in informal employment	83	71	1.17	Women with unmet demand for family planning			25
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	63	67	0.93	Potential support ratio			16
Workers employed part-time	5	6	0.80	Total dependency ratio			94
Contributing family workers	52	22	2.40	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.50
Own-account workers	16	15	1.06	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.63	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	84	/	3
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	100
Firms whose ownership includes women			24.70	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			14.00	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl	/	empl
R&D personnel	29	71	0.41	Government supports or provides childcare			no
				Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	17	21	0.81	Out-of-school children of primary school age	18	19	0.95
Women's access to financial services			*0.50	Primary education attainment in adults	59	71	0.83
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.00	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	—	—	—
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Secondary education attainment in adults	2	5	0.49
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	5	10	0.52
				Skill diversity	0.344	0.277	*1.24
Access to technology	female	male	value				
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—				
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—				
Political leadership	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1959	Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Years since any women received voting rights			57	Cardiovascular disease	—	—	#—
Number of female heads of state to date			—	Cancer	—	—	#—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Diabetes	—	—	#—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Chronic respiratory disease	—	—	#—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	HIV/AIDS	172	210	*0.82
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Suicide	—	—	#—
				Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†—
				Existence of legislation on domestic violence			no
				Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			44
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			—
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	395.28
GDP per capita (constant '11 int'l. \$, PPP)	15,345
Total population (thousands)	67,959.36
Population growth rate (%)	0.18
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human capital optimization (%)	71.86

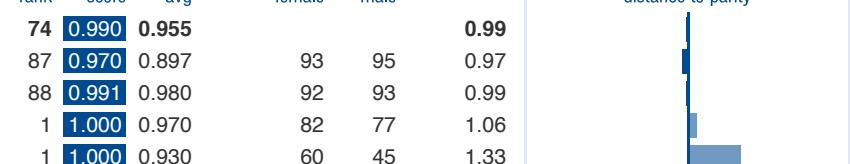
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	22	0.770	13	0.722
Educational attainment	74	0.990	72	0.973
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	131	0.057	89	0.058
rank out of			144	115

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

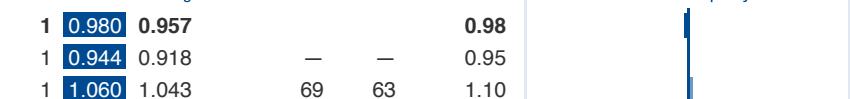
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	22	0.770	0.586			0.77
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	65	0.814	0.665	70	86	0.81
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	16	0.771	0.622	—	—	0.77
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	13	0.776	0.502	13,778	17,749	0.78
Professional and technical workers	52	0.512	0.358	34	66	0.51
	1	1.000	0.862	56	44	1.27

**Educational attainment**

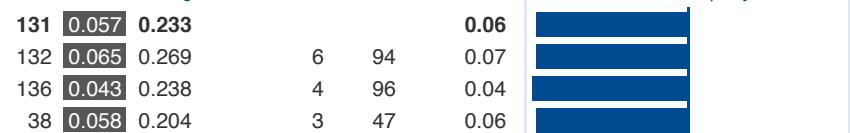
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	74	0.990	0.955			0.99
Enrolment in primary education	87	0.970	0.897	93	95	0.97
Enrolment in secondary education	88	0.991	0.980	92	93	0.99
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	82	77	1.06
	1	1.000	0.930	60	45	1.33

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.980	0.957			0.98
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95
	1	1.060	1.043	69	63	1.10

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	131	0.057	0.233			0.06
Women in ministerial positions	132	0.065	0.269	6	94	0.07
Years with female head of state (last 50)	136	0.043	0.238	4	96	0.04
	38	0.058	0.204	3	47	0.06





0.699 / 71 THA

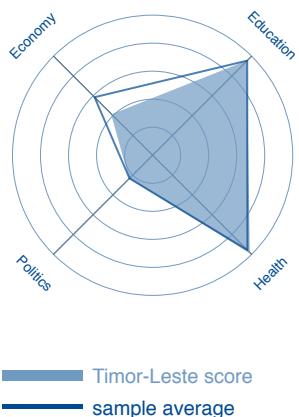
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	25	29	0.87
Youth not in employment or education	19	9	2.02	Proportion married by age 25	40	23	1.77
Unemployed adults	0	0	0.77	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			27
Discouraged job seekers	39	61	0.64	Average number of children per woman			1
Workers in informal employment	11	7	1.68	Women with unmet demand for family planning			3
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	86	89	0.96	Potential support ratio			7
Workers employed part-time	10	9	1.10	Total dependency ratio			39
Contributing family workers	27	13	2.11	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Own-account workers	26	37	0.71	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.71	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	90	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			64.40	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			64.80	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl.	/	—
R&D personnel	34	66	0.52	gov			
Access to assets	female	male	value	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	75	81	0.93	Government provides child allowance to parents			yes
Women's access to financial services			*0.50				
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50				
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50				
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00				
Access to technology	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	39	40	0.98	Out-of-school children of primary school age	8	7	1.12
Individuals using a mobile phone	73	73	1.00	Primary education attainment in adults	58	65	0.88
Political leadership	female	male	value	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	32	47	0.67
Year women received right to vote			1932	Secondary education attainment in adults	28	31	0.92
Years since any women received voting rights			84	Tertiary education attainment in adults	14	12	1.18
Number of female heads of state to date			1	PhD graduates	—	—	—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	STEM graduates	12	26	0.47
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Skill diversity	0.347	0.306	*1.14
Voluntary political party quotas			yes				
Seats held in upper house	16	84	0.19				
Health	female	male	value				
Malnutrition of children under age 5	6	7	0.82				
Cardiovascular disease	157	216	#0.73				
Cancer	83	128	#0.65				
Diabetes	28	24	#1.19				
Chronic respiratory disease	29	88	#0.33				
HIV/AIDS	16	37	#0.42				
Suicide	5	19	#0.24				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*20 [14-32]				
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes				
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			44				
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes				
Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.6				
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			93.4				

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability



SCORE AT A GLANCE

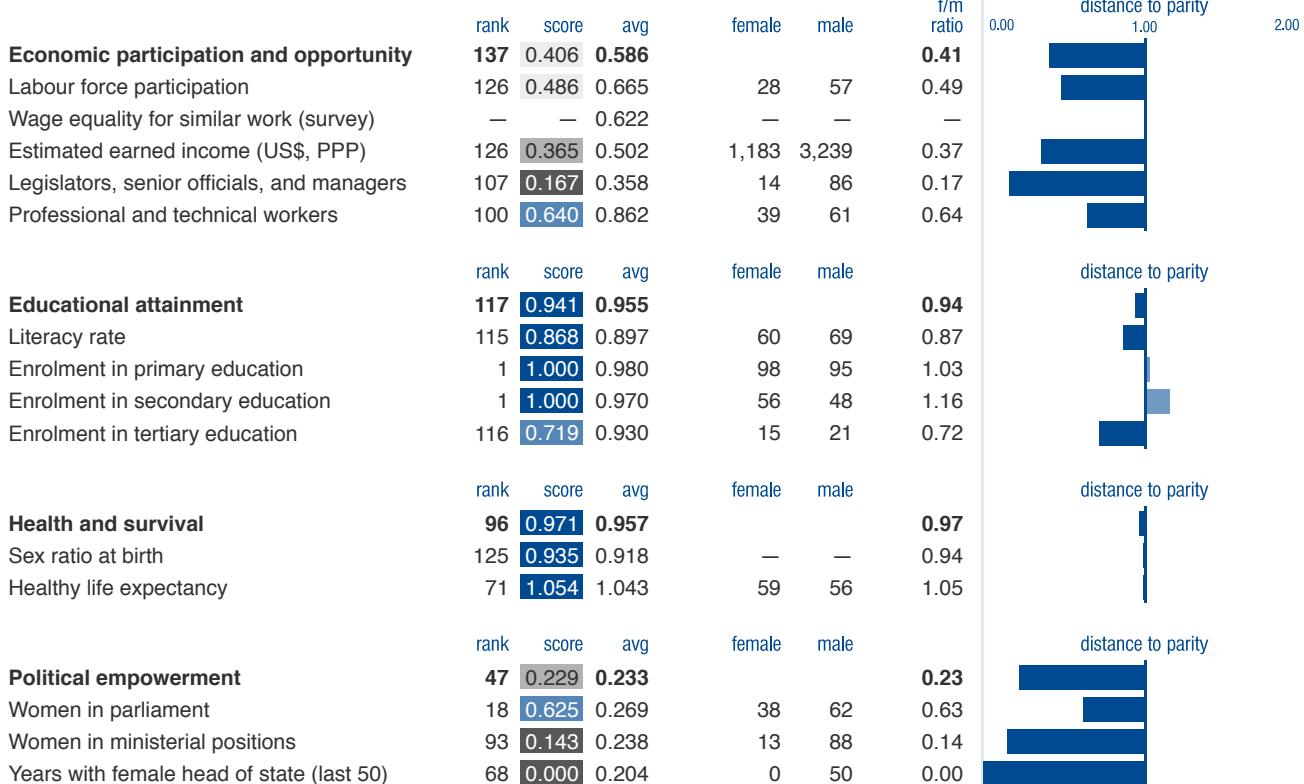


KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	1.41
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	2,126
Total population (thousands)	1,184.77
Population growth rate (%)	2.08
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.97
Human capital optimization (%)	—

	2016		2012	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	125	0.637	68	0.685
Educational attainment	117	0.941	109	0.928
Health and survival	96	0.971	47	0.979
Political empowerment	47	0.229	34	0.222
rank out of	144		135	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score



0.637 / 125

TLS

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	3	2	1.45
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—
Contributing family workers	33	27	1.20
Own-account workers	46	39	1.18
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			64.40
Firms whose top management includes women			27.00
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	—	—	—
Women's access to financial services			*0.50
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			—
Years since any women received voting rights			—
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			33
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	23	27	0.86
Proportion married by age 25	48	18	2.64
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Average number of children per woman			5
Women with unmet demand for family planning			32
Potential support ratio			9
Total dependency ratio			92
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.50
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.50

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	84	/ 5	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl	/ empl	
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

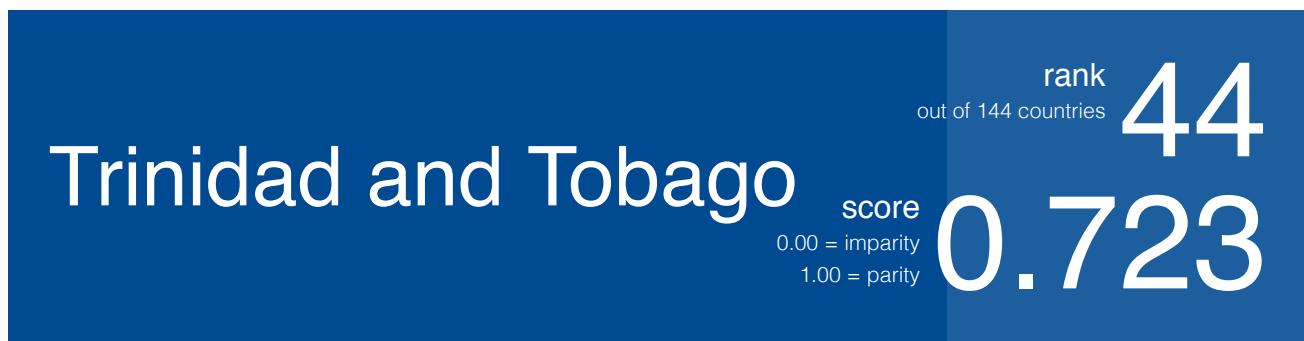
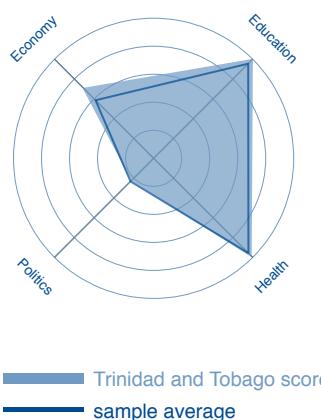
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	1	4	0.15
Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	26	29	0.92
Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	—	—	—
Skill diversity	—	—	*—

Health

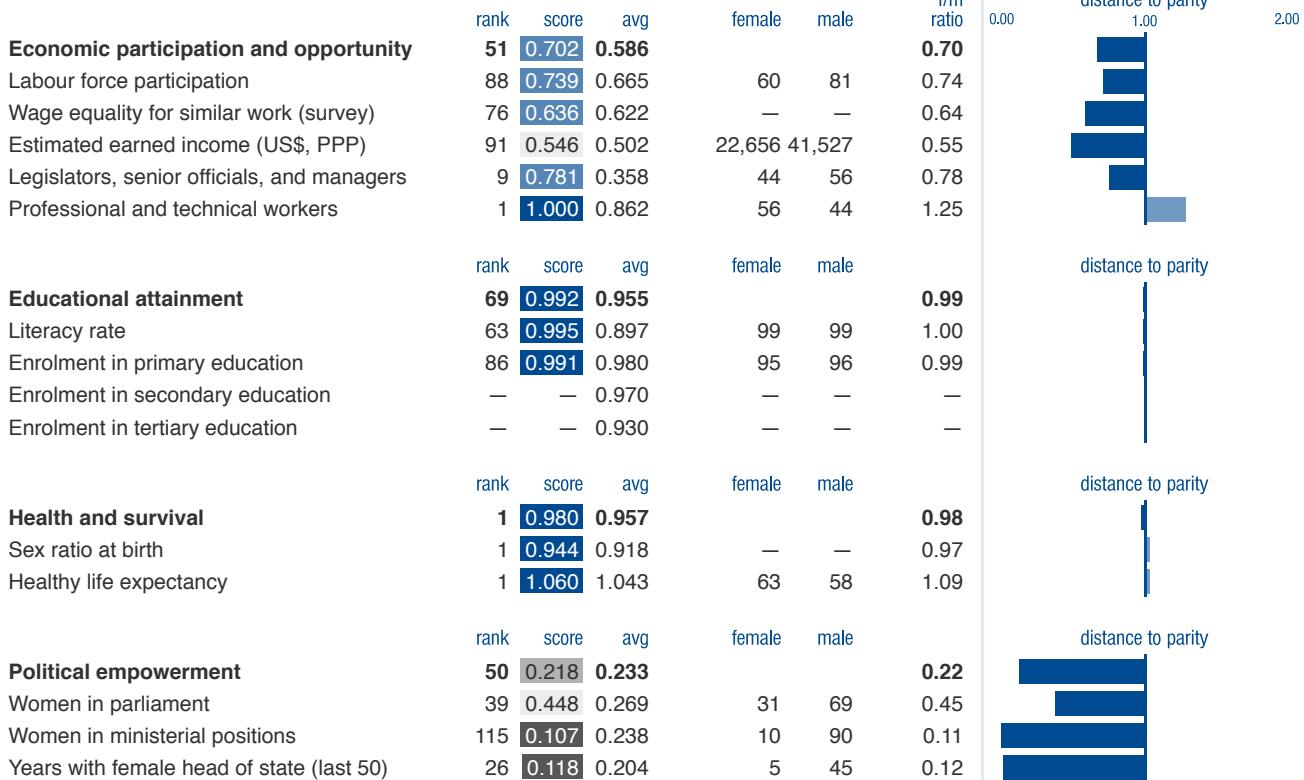
	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	9	13	0.70
Cardiovascular disease	352	337	#1.05
Cancer	122	185	#0.66
Diabetes	34	22	#1.52
Chronic respiratory disease	55	74	#0.75
HIV/AIDS	0	0	#—
Suicide	6	10	#0.57
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			#215 [150-300]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			35
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
Births attended by skilled health personnel			29.3
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			55.1

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) # Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) \$ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	27.81
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	30,677
Total population (thousands)	1,360.09
Population growth rate (%)	0.26
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human capital optimization (%)	67.04

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	44	0.723	45	0.680
Educational attainment	69	0.992	30	0.996
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	50	0.218	46	0.130
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



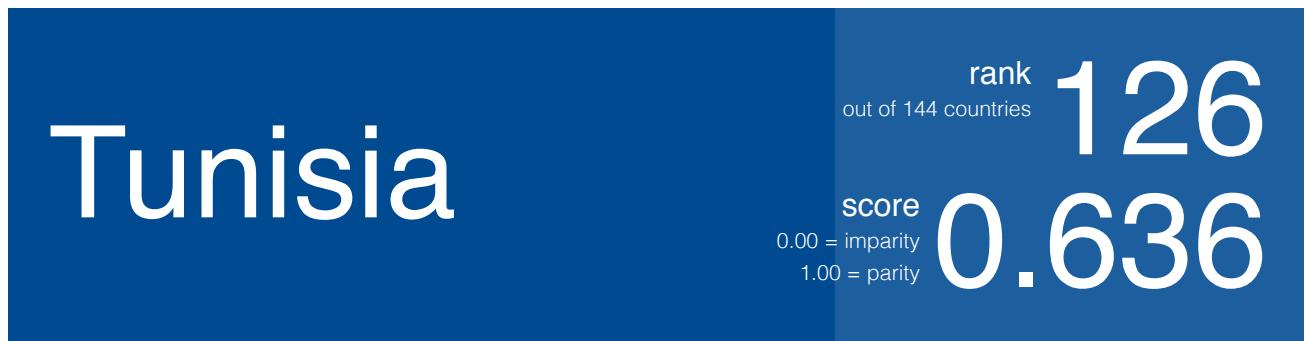
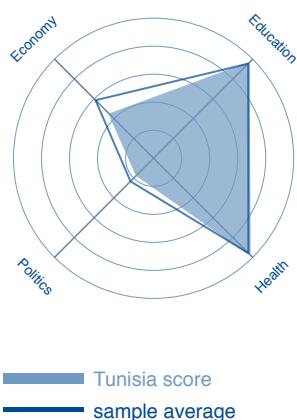
0.723 / 44

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SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes	Average length of single life (years)	29	32	0.92
Youth not in employment or education	59	46	1.29	Proportion married by age 25	14	5	2.57
Unemployed adults	4	2	1.86	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			28
Discouraged job seekers	48	52	0.92	Average number of children per woman			2
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			11
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			7
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			43
Contributing family workers	1	0	4.02	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Own-account workers	11	20	0.55	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.65	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	98	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	61	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			45.10	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			20.80	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl, /	gov	—
R&D personnel	—	—	—	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
				Government provides child allowance to parents			yes
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	—	—	—	Out-of-school children of primary school age	2	1	1.70
Women's access to financial services			*1.00	Primary education attainment in adults	93	96	0.97
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	25	30	0.82
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00	Secondary education attainment in adults	57	57	1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	19	48	0.40
				Skill diversity	0.213	0.222	*0.96
Access to technology	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Malnutrition of children under age 5	5	6	0.79
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Cardiovascular disease	221	347	#0.64
Political leadership	female	male	value	Cancer	115	173	#0.67
Year women received right to vote			1946	Diabetes	105	155	#0.68
Years since any women received voting rights			70	Chronic respiratory disease	18	43	#0.43
Number of female heads of state to date			1	HIV/AIDS	10	18	#0.59
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Suicide	6	20	#0.30
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*63 [49-80]
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			—
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			100
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			100

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

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	43.02
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	10,726
Total population (thousands)	11,253.55
Population growth rate (%)	1.01
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human capital optimization (%)	58.24

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	126	0.636	90	0.629
Educational attainment	106	0.960	76	0.959
Health and survival	110	0.969	98	0.966
Political empowerment	71	0.170	53	0.110
rank out of		144		115

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	131	0.444	0.586			0.44
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	132	0.361	0.665	28	76	0.36
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	71	0.649	0.622	—	—	0.65
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	132	0.270	0.502	4,896	18,130	0.27
Professional and technical workers	106	0.173	0.358	15	85	0.17
	96	0.708	0.862	41	59	0.71

Educational attainment

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	106	0.960	0.955			0.96
Enrolment in primary education	122	0.812	0.897	73	90	0.81
Enrolment in secondary education	83	0.991	0.980	97	98	0.99
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	50	50	1.05
	1	1.000	0.930	43	26	1.64

Health and survival

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	110	0.969	0.957			0.97
Healthy life expectancy	125	0.935	0.918	—	—	0.94
	77	1.046	1.043	68	65	1.05

Political empowerment

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	71	0.170	0.233			0.17
Women in ministerial positions	37	0.456	0.269	31	69	0.46
Years with female head of state (last 50)	109	0.118	0.238	11	89	0.12
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

TUN

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0.636 / 126

TUN

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	21	10	2.07
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—
Contributing family workers	7	3	1.98
Own-account workers	10	20	0.52
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.61
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			49.50
Firms whose top management includes women			8.50
R&D personnel	58	42	1.37

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	21	34	0.60
Women's access to financial services			*0.50
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1959
Years since any women received voting rights			57
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			50
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	15	85	0.18

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	29	33	0.88
Proportion married by age 25	16	2	7.13
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			31
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			7
Potential support ratio			9
Total dependency ratio			45
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.50
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	30	/ 1	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	67	/ 100	—
Provider of parental leave benefits	gov	/ gov	—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/ gov	yes
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

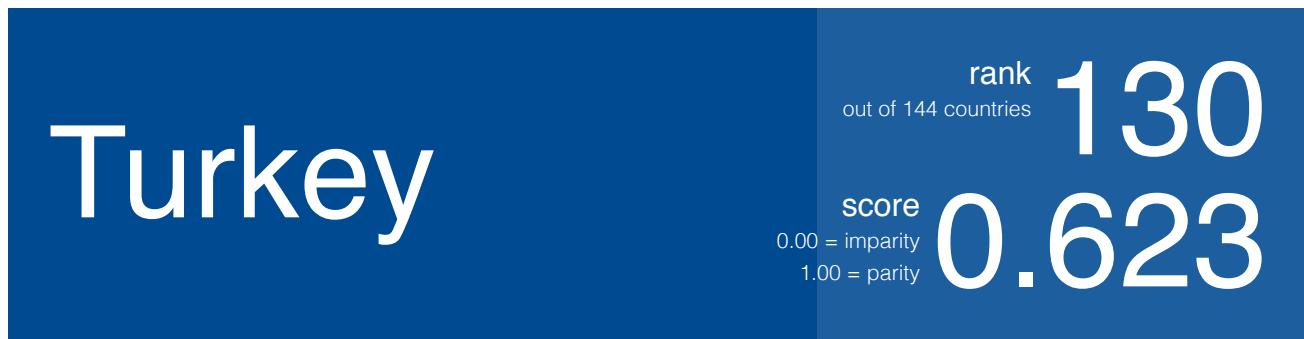
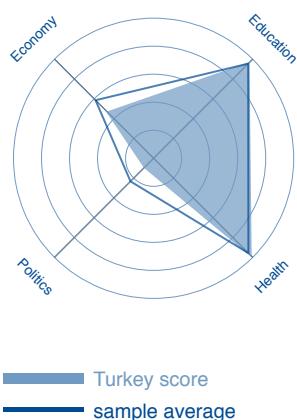
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	2	1	1.68
Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	—	—	—
Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	37	58	0.64
Skill diversity	0.207	0.224	*0.92

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	2	4	0.50
Cardiovascular disease	271	348	#0.78
Cancer	53	97	#0.55
Diabetes	31	29	#1.06
Chronic respiratory disease	26	38	#0.69
HIV/AIDS	1	1	#1.00
Suicide	1	3	#0.41
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*62 [42-92]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			no
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			20
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			73.6
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			85.1

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	718.22
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	18,959
Total population (thousands)	78,665.83
Population growth rate (%)	0.89
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human capital optimization (%)	67.57

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	130	0.623	105	0.585
Educational attainment	129	0.464	106	0.434
Health and survival	109	0.958	92	0.885
Political empowerment	1	0.980	85	0.969
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	
Economic participation and opportunity							
Labour force participation	129	0.464	0.586			0.46	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	130	0.437	0.665	33	77	0.44	
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	98	0.590	0.622	—	—	0.59	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	121	0.440	0.502	12,162	27,673	0.44	
Professional and technical workers	110	0.152	0.358	13	87	0.15	
	102	0.617	0.862	38	62	0.62	
Educational attainment							
Literacy rate	109	0.958	0.955			0.96	
Enrolment in primary education	101	0.942	0.897	93	99	0.94	
Enrolment in secondary education	95	0.987	0.980	92	93	0.99	
Enrolment in tertiary education	114	0.967	0.970	85	88	0.97	
	105	0.859	0.930	73	85	0.86	
Health and survival							
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.060	1.043	67	63	1.06	
Political empowerment							
Women in parliament	113	0.090	0.233			0.09	
Women in ministerial positions	100	0.175	0.269	15	85	0.18	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	137	0.042	0.238	4	96	0.04	
	39	0.057	0.204	3	47	0.06	

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.623 / 130

TUR

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	36	15	2.39
Unemployed adults	10	8	1.32
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	20	18	1.14
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	71	85	0.83
Workers employed part-time	27	13	2.14
Contributing family workers	28	5	6.22
Own-account workers	9	20	0.44
Work, minutes per day	500	477	1.05
Proportion of unpaid work per day	75	24	3.08

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.50
Boards of publicly traded companies	10	90	0.11
Firms whose ownership includes women			25.40
Firms whose top management includes women			5.40
R&D personnel	30	70	0.43

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	44	69	0.64
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	44	64	0.69
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1930
Years since any women received voting rights			86
Number of female heads of state to date			1
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	24	28	0.86
Proportion married by age 25	41	11	3.75
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			28
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			6
Potential support ratio			9
Total dependency ratio			50
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	112	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	67	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

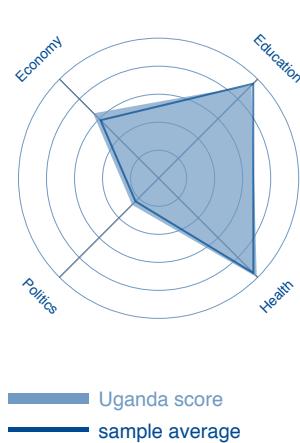
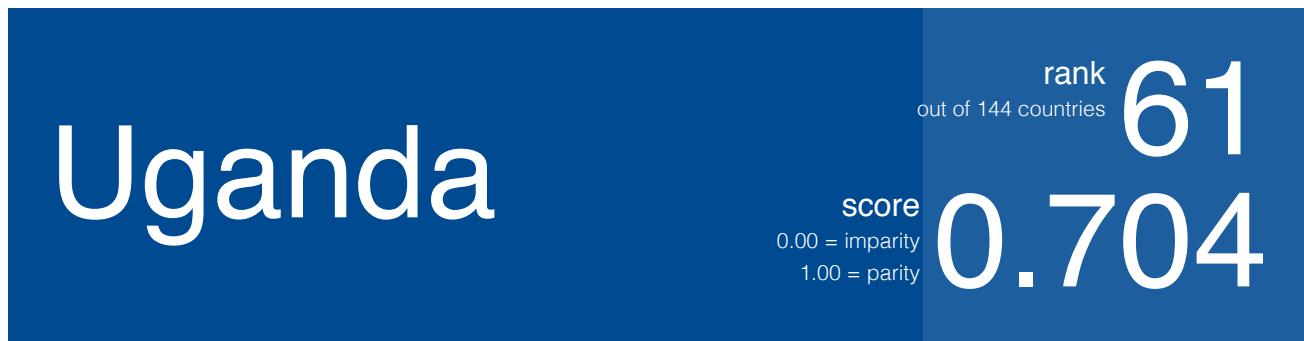
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	7	6	1.18
Primary education attainment in adults	81	94	0.86
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	19	15	1.27
Secondary education attainment in adults	29	42	0.68
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	0	0	0.64
STEM graduates	15	26	0.59
Skill diversity	0.277	0.260	*1.07

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	2	1	1.50
Cardiovascular disease	256	384	#0.67
Cancer	87	199	#0.44
Diabetes	13	13	#1.05
Chronic respiratory disease	39	77	#0.50
HIV/AIDS	0	0	#0.00
Suicide	4	12	#0.36
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*16 [12-21]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			42
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			97.4
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			88.9

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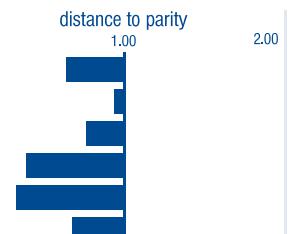
GDP (US\$ billions)	26.37
GDP per capita (constant '11 int'l. \$, PPP)	1,718
Total population (thousands)	39,032.38
Population growth rate (%)	3.22
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.00
Human capital optimization (%)	59.28

Global Gender Gap Index				
	rank	score	rank	score
Economic participation and opportunity	87	0.647	28	0.677
Educational attainment	120	0.928	98	0.859
Health and survival	1	0.980	60	0.976
Political empowerment	37	0.260	22	0.207
rank out of			144	115

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

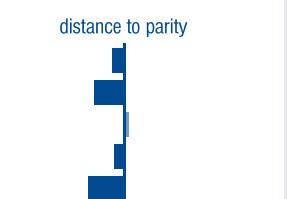
Economic participation and opportunity

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	87	0.647	0.586			0.65
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	14	0.946	0.665	84	88	0.95
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	17	0.770	0.622	—	—	0.77
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	125	0.397	0.502	1,008	2,535	0.40
Professional and technical workers	85	0.339	0.358	25	75	0.34
	97	0.678	0.862	40	60	0.68



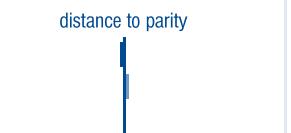
Educational attainment

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
	120	0.928	0.955			0.93
Literacy rate	120	0.825	0.897	67	81	0.83
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.980	95	92	1.03
Enrolment in secondary education	121	0.946	0.970	22	24	0.95
Enrolment in tertiary education	111	0.779	0.930	4	5	0.78



Health and survival

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
	1	0.980	0.957			0.98
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.060	1.043	52	49	1.06



Political empowerment

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
	37	0.260	0.233			0.26
Women in parliament	29	0.504	0.269	33	67	0.50
Women in ministerial positions	28	0.421	0.238	30	70	0.42
Years with female head of state (last 50)	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score



0.704 / 61

UGA

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	8	3	2.53
Unemployed adults	2	1	2.00
Discouraged job seekers	82	18	4.61
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	89	98	0.91
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—
Contributing family workers	30	23	1.32
Own-account workers	55	49	1.12
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.69
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			26.60
Firms whose top management includes women			15.40
R&D personnel	28	72	0.38

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	23	32	0.71
Women's access to financial services			*0.50
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1962
Years since any women received voting rights			54
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	20	24	0.84
Proportion married by age 25	152	73	2.07
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			28
Average number of children per woman			5
Women with unmet demand for family planning			34
Potential support ratio			20
Total dependency ratio			102
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.50
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	84	/ 4	
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/ 100	
Provider of parental leave benefits	empl	/ empl	—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits			—
Government supports or provides childcare			no
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

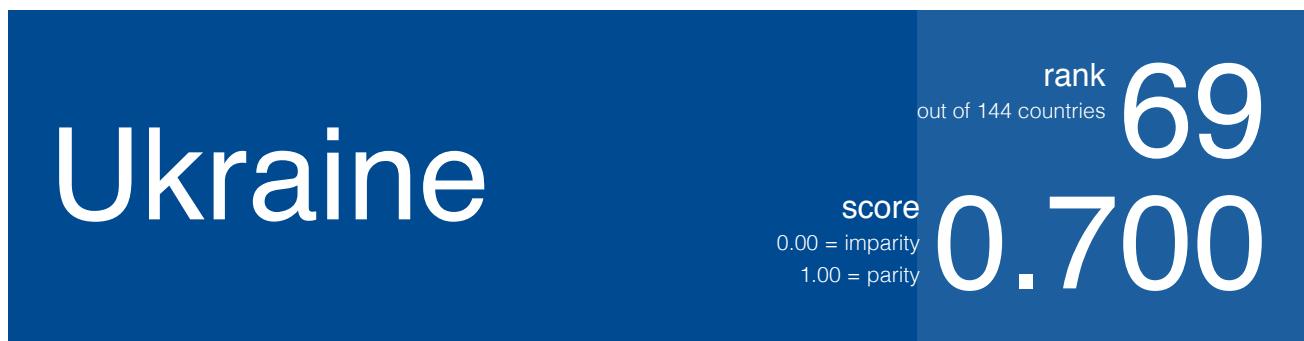
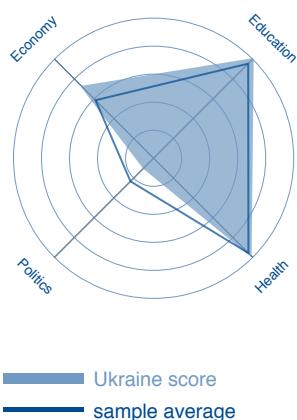
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	5	8	0.62
Primary education attainment in adults	24	42	0.57
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	76	70	1.09
Secondary education attainment in adults	6	14	0.46
Tertiary education attainment in adults	1	2	0.49
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	5	12	0.46
Skill diversity	0.291	0.269	*1.08

Health

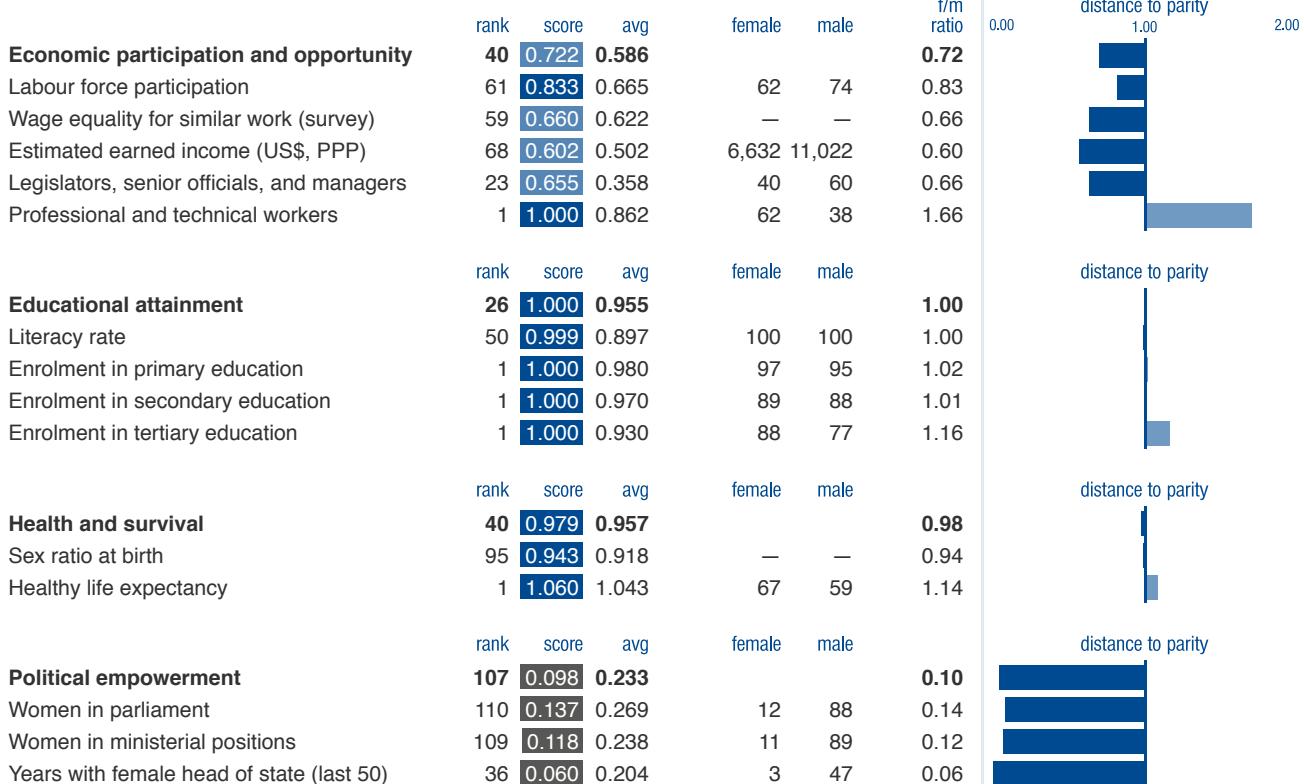
	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	5	5	1.00
Cardiovascular disease	251	277	#0.91
Cancer	122	150	#0.82
Diabetes	40	46	#0.87
Chronic respiratory disease	34	42	#0.81
HIV/AIDS	262	235	#1.11
Suicide	12	27	#0.46
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*343 [247-493]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			51
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			58
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			47.6

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	90.62
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	7,450
Total population (thousands)	44,823.77
Population growth rate (%)	-0.52
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.16
Human capital optimization (%)	78.42

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	69	0.700	48	0.680
Educational attainment	40	0.722	24	0.691
Health and survival	26	1.000	25	0.998
Political empowerment	40	0.979	1	0.980
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG UKR

0.700 / 69

UKR

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	5	7	0.77
Discouraged job seekers	46	54	0.87
Workers in informal employment	13	22	0.62
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	69	80	0.86
Workers employed part-time	14	6	2.32
Contributing family workers	0	0	1.20
Own-account workers	13	16	0.81
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.64
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			31.50
Firms whose top management includes women			18.80
R&D personnel	48	52	0.91

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	52	54	0.96
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	45	48	0.93
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1919
Years since any women received voting rights			97
Number of female heads of state to date			1
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			—
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	23	26	0.87
Proportion married by age 25	53	23	2.35
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			29
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			10
Potential support ratio			5
Total dependency ratio			43
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			1,039
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	126	/	0
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits			gov
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	2	4	0.54
Primary education attainment in adults	96	99	0.97
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	5	8	0.61
Secondary education attainment in adults	71	78	0.91
Tertiary education attainment in adults	16	18	0.91
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	14	39	0.35
Skill diversity	0.267	0.241	*x1.11

Health

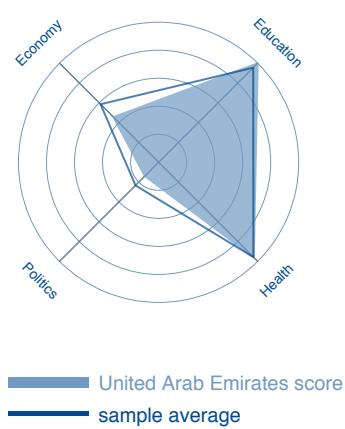
	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	8	9	0.93
Cardiovascular disease	428	708	#0.60
Cancer	86	173	#0.50
Diabetes	3	3	#0.97
Chronic respiratory disease	7	32	#0.22
HIV/AIDS	28	52	#0.53
Suicide	5	30	#0.18
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*24 [19-32]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			13
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			99
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			87.2

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SCORE AT A GLANCE

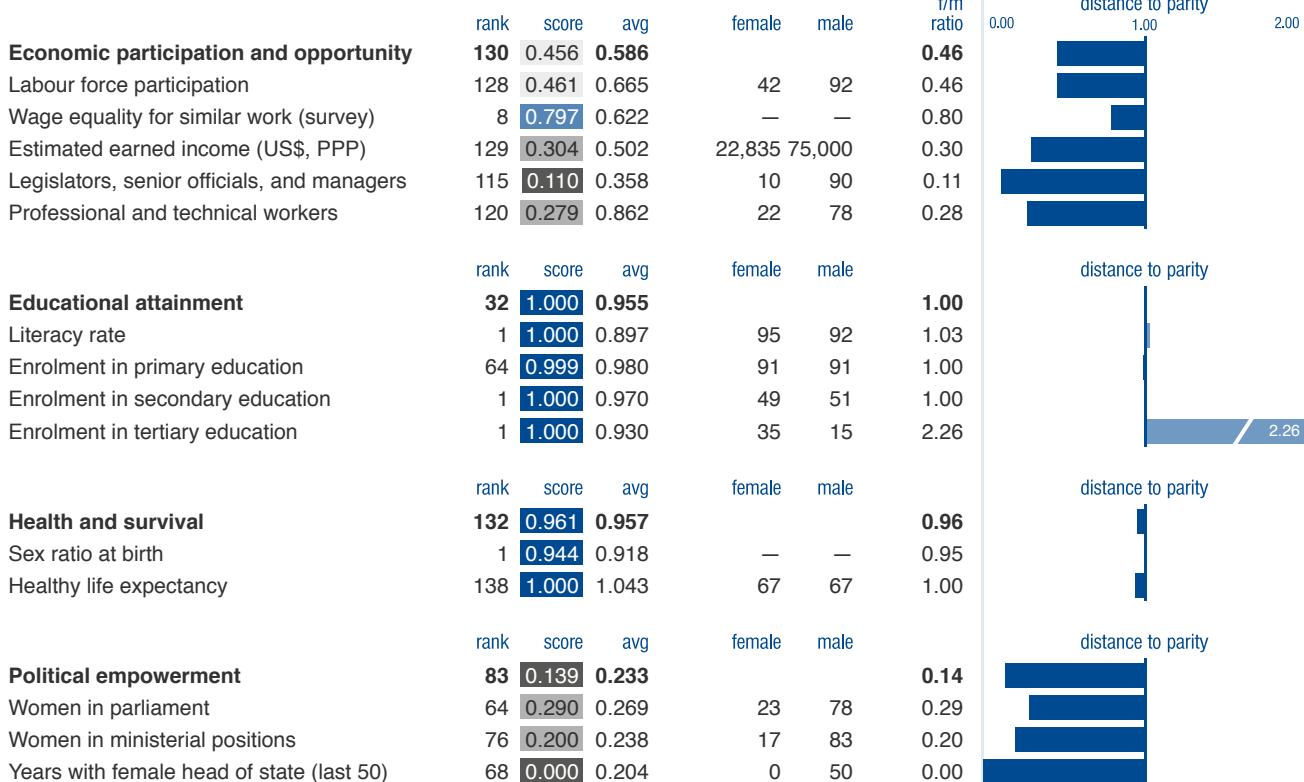
KEY INDICATORS



GDP (US\$ billions)	370.29
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	66,102
Total population (thousands)	9,156.96
Population growth rate (%)	1.40
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.37
Human capital optimization (%)	68.25

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index	124	0.639	101	0.592
Economic participation and opportunity	130	0.456	109	0.403
Educational attainment	32	1.000	61	0.986
Health and survival	132	0.961	100	0.964
Political empowerment	83	0.139	112	0.015
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD





0.639 / 124 ARE

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

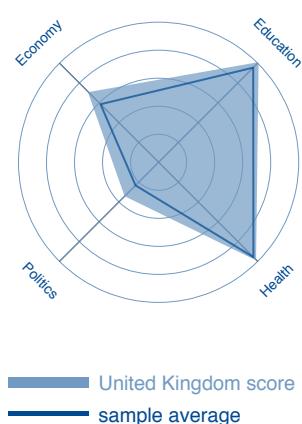
	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	25	27	0.94
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	37	26	1.40
Unemployed adults	10	1	8.00	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			26
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			2
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			75
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			18
Contributing family workers	0	—	—	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.00
Own-account workers	0	1	0.21	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.82	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	45	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			—	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl	/	—
R&D personnel	—	—	—	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
				Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	66	90	0.74	Out-of-school children of primary school age	4	4	0.90
Women's access to financial services			*0.50	Primary education attainment in adults	78	73	1.07
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.00	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	26	36	0.71
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Secondary education attainment in adults	60	43	1.39
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	16	25	0.62
				Skill diversity	0.247	0.376	*0.66
Access to technology	female	male	value				
Individuals using the internet	83	86	0.97	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using a mobile phone	100	100	1.00	Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
				Cardiovascular disease	264	316	#0.84
Political leadership	female	male	value	Cancer	94	104	#0.91
Year women received right to vote			2006	Diabetes	39	35	#1.12
Years since any women received voting rights			10	Chronic respiratory disease	33	34	#0.99
Number of female heads of state to date			—	HIV/AIDS	0	0	#—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Suicide	2	4	#0.44
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*6 [3-11]
Voluntary political party quotas			—	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			no
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			—
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			100
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

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SCORE AT A GLANCE

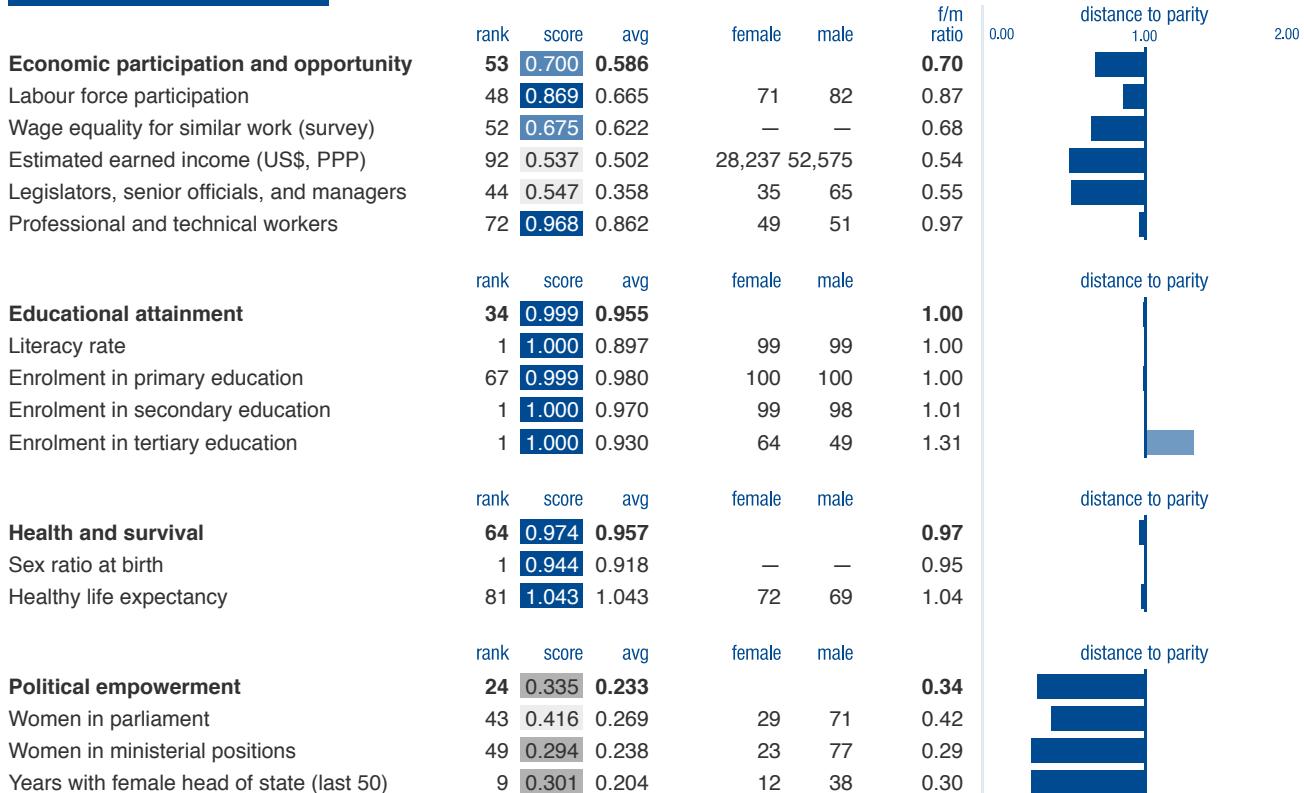
KEY INDICATORS



GDP (US\$ billions)	2,848.76
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	38,658
Total population (thousands)	64,715.81
Population growth rate (%)	0.60
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human capital optimization (%)	80.04

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	20	0.752	9	0.736
Educational attainment	34	0.999	1	1.000
Health and survival	64	0.974	63	0.974
Political empowerment	24	0.335	12	0.307
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



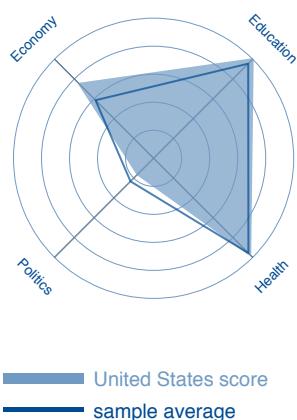


0.752 / 20 GBR

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes	Average length of single life (years)	27	29	0.94
Youth not in employment or education	14	12	1.18	Proportion married by age 25	26	15	1.74
Unemployed adults	4	4	1.01	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Discouraged job seekers	30	70	0.43	Average number of children per woman			2
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	81	88	0.92	Potential support ratio			4
Workers employed part-time	49	23	2.13	Total dependency ratio			55
Contributing family workers	0	0	1.39	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Own-account workers	9	15	0.57	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00
Work, minutes per day	454	438	1.04				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	57	32	1.77				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Length of parental leave (days)	259		
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.72	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	14 /	14	
Boards of publicly traded companies	26	74	0.35	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	90 /	18	
Firms whose ownership includes women			—	Provider of parental leave benefits	empl,	gov	
Firms whose top management includes women			—	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl,	gov	
R&D personnel	—	—	—	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
				Government provides child allowance to parents			yes
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	99	99	0.99	Out-of-school children of primary school age	0	0	2.11
Women's access to financial services			*0.50	Primary education attainment in adults	100	100	1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	5	6	0.85
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Secondary education attainment in adults	73	76	0.96
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00	Tertiary education attainment in adults	30	29	1.03
				PhD graduates	1	1	0.60
				STEM graduates	16	37	0.45
				Skill diversity	0.190	0.205	*0.93
Access to technology	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	90	94	0.97	Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Cardiovascular disease	—	—	#—
Political leadership	female	male	value	Cancer	—	—	#—
Year women received right to vote			1918, 1928	Diabetes	—	—	#—
Years since any women received voting rights			98	Chronic respiratory disease	—	—	#—
Number of female heads of state to date			1	HIV/AIDS	0	1	*0.60
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Suicide	—	—	#—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†—
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			29
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			—
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	17,947.00
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	52,549
Total population (thousands)	321,773.63
Population growth rate (%)	0.72
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human capital optimization (%)	78.86

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	45	0.722	23	0.704
Educational attainment	26	0.752	3	0.759
Health and survival	1	1.000	66	0.982
Political empowerment	62	0.975	1	0.980
rank out of	73	0.162	66	0.097
	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	0.00	distance to parity	2.00
Economic participation and opportunity									
Labour force participation	26	0.752	0.586			0.75			
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	56	0.856	0.665	66	77	0.86			
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	66	0.653	0.622	—	—	0.65			
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	50	0.650	0.502	43,122	66,338	0.65			
Professional and technical workers	11	0.767	0.358	43	57	0.77			
	1	1.000	0.862	57	43	1.33			
Educational attainment									
Literacy rate	1	1.000	0.955			1.00			
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	99	99	1.00			
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.980	93	93	1.01			
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	92	89	1.03			
	1	1.000	0.930	101	73	1.37			
Health and survival									
Sex ratio at birth	62	0.975	0.957			0.98			
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	—			
	79	1.044	1.043	71	68	1.04			
Political empowerment									
Women in parliament	73	0.162	0.233			0.16			
Women in ministerial positions	82	0.240	0.269	19	81	0.24			
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.353	0.238	26	74	0.35			
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00			

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00



0.722 / 45 USA

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	17	16	1.11
Unemployed adults	4	4	1.02
Discouraged job seekers	52	84	0.62
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—
Workers employed part-time	23	13	1.77
Contributing family workers	0	0	1.41
Own-account workers	—	—	—
Work, minutes per day	484	471	1.03
Proportion of unpaid work per day	50	32	1.59

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.73
Boards of publicly traded companies	19	81	0.24
Firms whose ownership includes women			—
Firms whose top management includes women			—
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	95	92	1.03
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	75	74	1.01
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1920, 1965
Years since any women received voting rights			96
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			—
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	24	24	0.99
Proportion married by age 25	42	30	1.41
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			8
Potential support ratio			4
Total dependency ratio			51
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			0
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	—	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	—	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits	—	/	—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	—	/	—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			yes

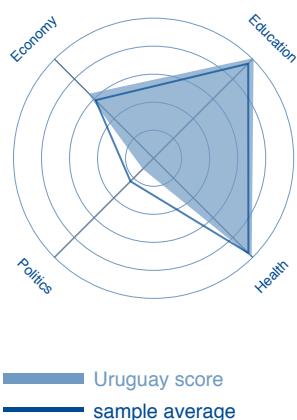
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	6	6	0.88
Primary education attainment in adults	99	99	1.00
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	7	8	0.77
Secondary education attainment in adults	89	88	1.01
Tertiary education attainment in adults	32	32	1.00
PhD graduates	1	2	0.55
STEM graduates	8	25	0.32
Skill diversity	0.209	0.205	*1.02

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	—	—	#—
Cancer	—	—	#—
Diabetes	—	—	#—
Chronic respiratory disease	—	—	#—
HIV/AIDS	1	3	*0.39
Suicide	—	—	#—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†—
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			36
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			—
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

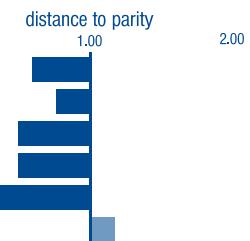
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	53.44
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	19,952
Total population (thousands)	3,431.56
Population growth rate (%)	0.37
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.07
Human capital optimization (%)	69.96

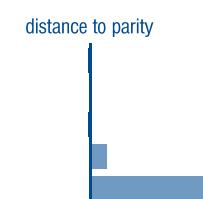
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	91	0.681	66	0.655
Educational attainment	39	0.999	47	0.991
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	104	0.101	103	0.039
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	90	0.643	0.586			0.64
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	74	0.793	0.665	68	85	0.79
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	112	0.557	0.622	—	—	0.56
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	89	0.562	0.502	15,173	27,005	0.56
Professional and technical workers	68	0.449	0.358	31	69	0.45
	1	1.000	0.862	54	46	1.15

**Educational attainment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	39	0.999	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	99	98	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	69	0.997	0.980	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	79	72	1.10
	1	1.000	0.930	80	47	1.73

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.980	0.957			0.98
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.96
	1	1.060	1.043	70	65	1.08

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	104	0.101	0.233			0.10
Women in ministerial positions	95	0.193	0.269	16	84	0.19
Years with female head of state (last 50)	86	0.167	0.238	14	86	0.17
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

URY AVG

0.681 / 91

URY

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	25	17	1.49
Unemployed adults	5	3	1.99
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	32	34	0.97
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	75	81	0.93
Workers employed part-time	27	12	2.27
Contributing family workers	1	1	2.40
Own-account workers	20	23	0.86
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.57
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			23.10
Firms whose top management includes women			19.40
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	41	50	0.82
Women's access to financial services			*0.50
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	64	65	0.99
Individuals using a mobile phone	73	70	1.03

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1932
Years since any women received voting rights			84
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			33
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			33
Voluntary political party quotas			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	24	27	0.91
Proportion married by age 25	44	28	1.58
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			28
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			6
Potential support ratio			4
Total dependency ratio			56
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	98	/	7
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	100
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	gov
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

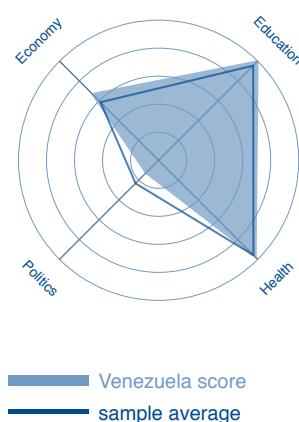
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	1	0	1.44
Primary education attainment in adults	89	89	1.01
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	14	23	0.61
Secondary education attainment in adults	32	25	1.27
Tertiary education attainment in adults	8	7	1.19
PhD graduates	0	0	1.03
STEM graduates	11	24	0.45
Skill diversity	0.303	0.214	*1.42

Health

	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	1	1	0.91
Cardiovascular disease	110	197	#0.56
Cancer	116	212	#0.55
Diabetes	11	14	#0.76
Chronic respiratory disease	24	53	#0.44
HIV/AIDS	4	8	#0.48
Suicide	5	20	#0.26
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*15 [11-19]
Existence of 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			98.2
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			76.8

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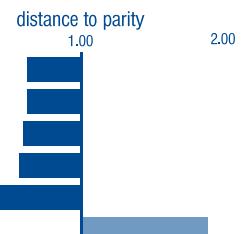
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	—
GDP per capita (constant '11 int'l. \$, PPP)	15,603
Total population (thousands)	31,108.08
Population growth rate (%)	1.25
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human capital optimization (%)	62.94

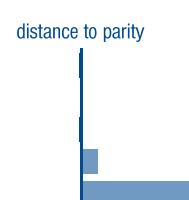
	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	74	0.694	57	0.666
Educational attainment	33	0.999	62	0.986
Health and survival	1	0.980	71	0.973
Political empowerment	89	0.127	57	0.107
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	71	0.669	0.586			0.67
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	99	0.675	0.665	55	82	0.68
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	69	0.650	0.622	—	—	0.65
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	60	0.620	0.502	14,009	22,579	0.62
Professional and technical workers	57	0.501	0.358	33	67	0.50
	1	1.000	0.862	64	36	1.79

**Educational attainment**

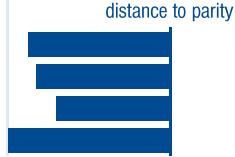
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	33	0.999	0.955			1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.897	96	95	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	65	0.999	0.980	91	91	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.970	79	71	1.10
	1	1.000	0.930	98	58	1.69

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.980	0.957			0.98
Healthy life expectancy	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.95
	1	1.060	1.043	69	63	1.10

**Political empowerment**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	89	0.127	0.233			0.13
Women in ministerial positions	103	0.168	0.269	14	86	0.17
Years with female head of state (last 50)	44	0.304	0.238	23	77	0.30
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00





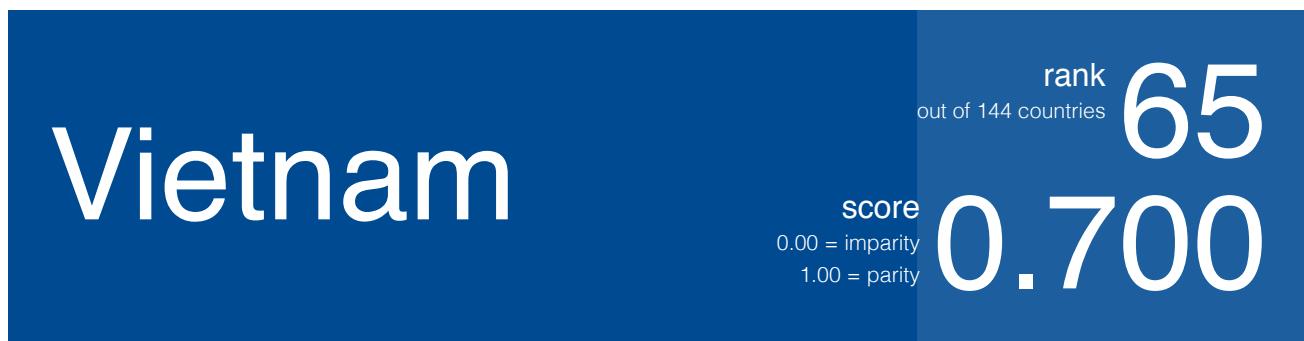
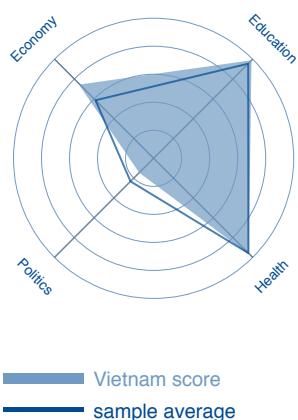
0.694 / 74

VEN

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes	Average length of single life (years)	23	26	0.87
Youth not in employment or education	26	61	0.42	Proportion married by age 25	49	31	1.58
Unemployed adults	6	5	1.16	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			27
Discouraged job seekers	84	16	5.28	Average number of children per woman			2
Workers in informal employment	47	48	1.00	Women with unmet demand for family planning			6
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	67	77	0.88	Potential support ratio			10
Workers employed part-time	17	7	2.48	Total dependency ratio			52
Contributing family workers	1	0	2.06	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Own-account workers	29	30	0.99	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.59	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	182	/ 14	
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/ 100	
Firms whose ownership includes women			—	Provider of parental leave benefits	empl,	/ empl,	—
Firms whose top management includes women			—	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/ gov	
R&D personnel	—	—	—	Government supports or provides childcare			yes
				Government provides child allowance to parents			yes
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	53	61	0.88	Out-of-school children of primary school age	7	7	0.96
Women's access to financial services			*1.00	Primary education attainment in adults	84	82	1.02
Inheritance rights for daughters			*1.00	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	24	32	0.76
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*1.00	Secondary education attainment in adults	46	39	1.18
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*1.00	Tertiary education attainment in adults	22	15	1.52
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	18	41	0.44
				Skill diversity	0.288	0.277	*x1.04
Access to technology	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	51	48	1.07	Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Cardiovascular disease	—	—	#—
Political leadership	female	male	value	Cancer	—	—	#—
Year women received right to vote			1946	Diabetes	—	—	#—
Years since any women received voting rights			70	Chronic respiratory disease	—	—	#—
Number of female heads of state to date			—	HIV/AIDS	3	9	#0.36
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Suicide	—	—	#—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			+—
Voluntary political party quotas			no	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—	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 coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) X Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

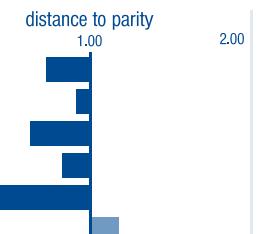
**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	193.60
GDP per capita (constant '11 int'l. \$, PPP)	5,668
Total population (thousands)	93,447.60
Population growth rate (%)	0.98
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.02
Human capital optimization (%)	68.39

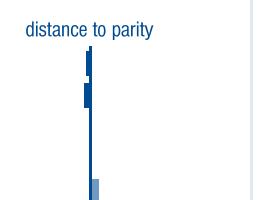
	2016		2007	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	65	0.700	42	0.689
Educational attainment	93	0.978	103	0.892
Health and survival	138	0.950	91	0.970
Political empowerment	84	0.138	42	0.148
rank out of	144		128	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD**Economic participation and opportunity**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	33	0.736	0.586			0.74
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	23	0.919	0.665	79	86	0.92
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	77	0.636	0.622	—	—	0.64
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	7	0.826	0.502	5,097	6,173	0.83
Professional and technical workers	82	0.348	0.358	26	74	0.35
	1	1.000	0.862	54	46	1.17

**Educational attainment**

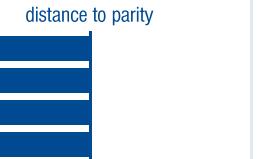
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	93	0.978	0.955			0.98
Enrolment in primary education	91	0.964	0.897	93	96	0.96
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.980	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	—	—	0.970	—	—	—
	1	1.000	0.930	31	30	1.05

**Health and survival**

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	138	0.950	0.957			0.95
Healthy life expectancy	140	0.901	0.918	—	—	0.90
	1	1.060	1.043	70	62	1.13

Political empowerment

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	84	0.138	0.233			0.14
Women in ministerial positions	49	0.366	0.269	27	73	0.37
Years with female head of state (last 50)	117	0.100	0.238	9	91	0.10
	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00



0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG VNM

0.700 / 65

VNM

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes
Youth not in employment or education	12	7	1.65
Unemployed adults	1	1	0.83
Discouraged job seekers	39	61	0.64
Workers in informal employment	67	69	0.96
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	84	86	0.98
Workers employed part-time	17	13	1.35
Contributing family workers	23	11	2.04
Own-account workers	41	41	1.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			yes
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.58
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			51.10
Firms whose top management includes women			22.40
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	32	30	1.07
Women's access to financial services			*1.00
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1946
Years since any women received voting rights			70
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			—
Seats held in upper house	—	—	—

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	23	26	0.86
Proportion married by age 25	49	24	2.04
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			27
Average number of children per woman			2
Women with unmet demand for family planning			4
Potential support ratio			10
Total dependency ratio			43
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*1.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*1.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	180	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

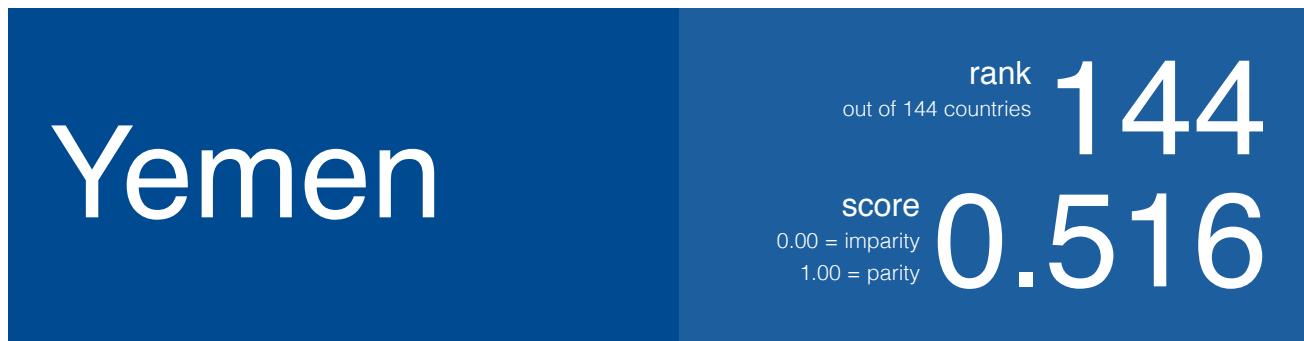
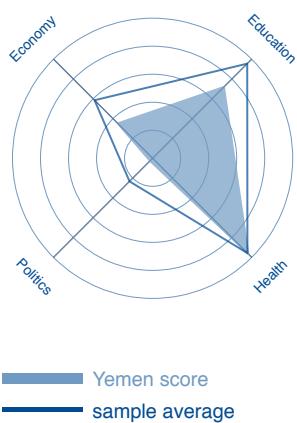
Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	—	—	—
Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	—	—	—
Secondary education attainment in adults	21	30	0.71
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	16	29	0.55
Skill diversity	0.257	0.226	*x1.14

Health

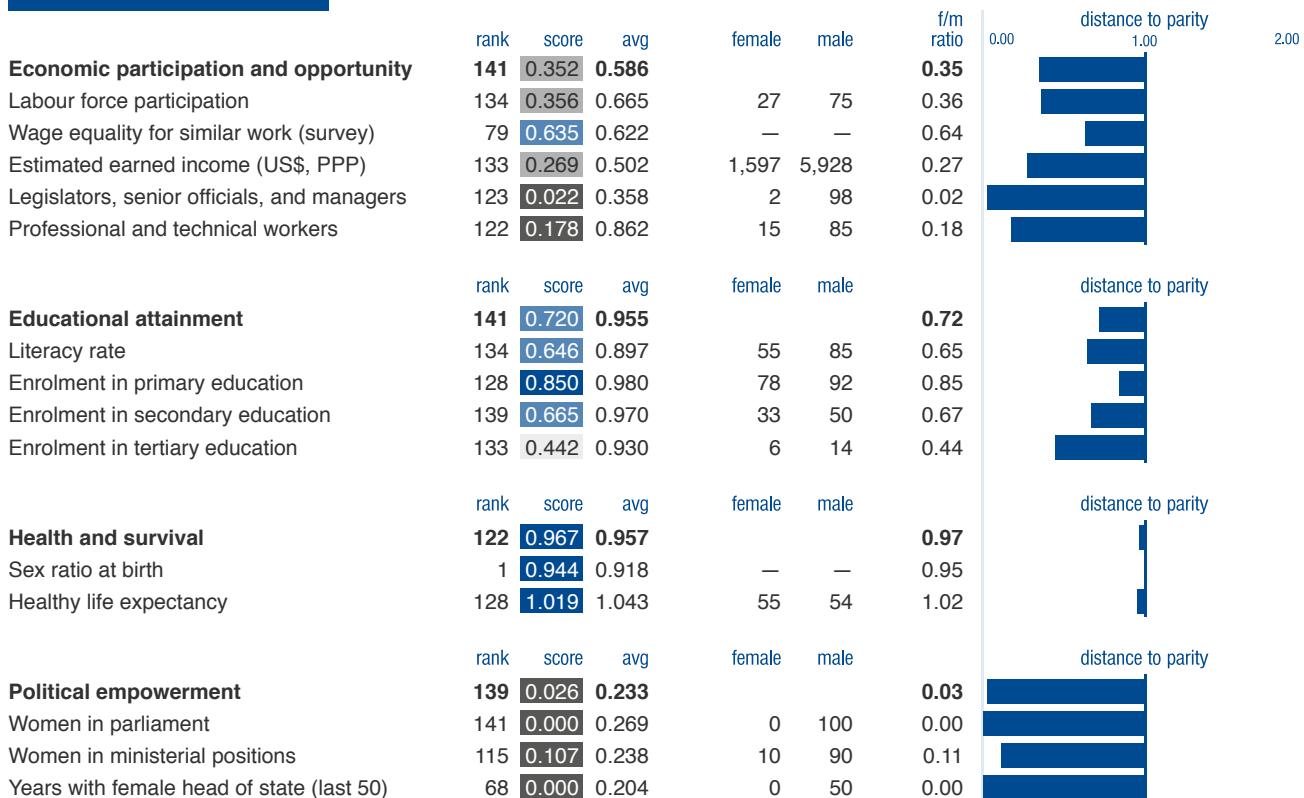
	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	—	—	—
Cardiovascular disease	—	—	#—
Cancer	—	—	#—
Diabetes	—	—	#—
Chronic respiratory disease	—	—	#—
HIV/AIDS	5	18	*#0.31
Suicide	—	—	#—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			+—
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			34
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			—
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			—

Unless otherwise indicated by a superscripted note, "female" and "male" refers to percentage rates for the corresponding indicator; "value" refers to the female-over-male ratio. Percentage rates have been rounded for reporting purposes. Exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The following exceptions apply: * Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score) × Data on a normalized 0.111- to 1.000-scale (0.111 = most diverse, 1.000 = most concentrated) # Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population † Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	—
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	—
Total population (thousands)	26,832.22
Population growth rate (%)	2.25
Population sex ratio (female/male)	0.98
Human capital optimization (%)	42.98

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	144	0.516	115	0.459
Educational attainment	141	0.352	114	0.253
Health and survival	141	0.720	114	0.598
Political empowerment	122	0.967	48	0.979
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

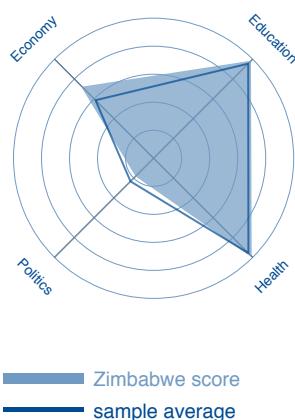


0.516 / 144 YEM

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no	Average length of single life (years)	23	26	0.88
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	59	25	2.39
Unemployed adults	—	—	—	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Discouraged job seekers	42	58	0.74	Average number of children per woman			4
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—	Women with unmet demand for family planning			40
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			20
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—	Total dependency ratio			76
Contributing family workers	1	0	4.63	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.00
Own-account workers	40	29	1.40	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.00
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership	female	male	value	Care	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.49	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	70	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			6.60	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			1.60	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl	/	—
R&D personnel	—	—	—	Government supports or provides childcare			no
				Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Access to assets	female	male	value	Education and skills	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	2	11	0.15	Out-of-school children of primary school age	22	8	2.76
Women's access to financial services			*0.50	Primary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.00	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	68	51	1.34
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Secondary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50	Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	—	—	—
				Skill diversity	—	—	*—
Access to technology	female	male	value	Health	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—	Malnutrition of children under age 5	15	18	0.82
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Cardiovascular disease	327	431	#0.76
				Cancer	66	80	#0.83
Political leadership	female	male	value	Diabetes	31	32	#0.98
Year women received right to vote			1967, 1970	Chronic respiratory disease	51	47	#1.08
Years since any women received voting rights			49	HIV/AIDS	3	5	#0.57
Number of female heads of state to date			—	Suicide	3	4	#0.70
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*385 [274-582]
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			no
Voluntary political party quotas			—	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			—
Seats held in upper house	2	98	0.02	Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			43
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			25.1

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**SCORE AT A GLANCE****KEY INDICATORS**

GDP (US\$ billions)	13.89
GDP per capita (constant '11 intl. \$, PPP)	1,688
Total population (thousands)	15,602.75
Population growth rate (%)	2.26
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.03
Human capital optimization (%)	—

	2016		2006	
	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap Index				
Economic participation and opportunity	56	0.710	76	0.646
Educational attainment	45	0.714	62	0.606
Health and survival	96	0.973	87	0.920
Political empowerment	1	0.980	108	0.957
rank out of	144		115	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
	45	0.714	0.586			0.71	1.00
Economic participation and opportunity							
Labour force participation	38	0.891	0.665	78	88	0.89	1.00
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	36	0.715	0.622	—	—	0.72	1.00
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	34	0.685	0.502	1,460	2,133	0.69	1.00
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	76	0.411	0.358	29	71	0.41	1.00
Professional and technical workers	86	0.844	0.862	46	54	0.84	1.00
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
	96	0.973	0.955			0.97	1.00
Educational attainment							
Literacy rate	93	0.963	0.897	85	89	0.96	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.980	86	85	1.01	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.970	44	44	1.01	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	106	0.838	0.930	5	6	0.84	1.00
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
	1	0.980	0.957			0.98	1.00
Health and survival							
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.918	—	—	0.97	1.00
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.060	1.043	52	48	1.08	1.00
	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio	distance to parity
	69	0.175	0.233			0.18	1.00
Political empowerment							
Women in parliament	35	0.459	0.269	31	69	0.46	1.00
Women in ministerial positions	101	0.130	0.238	12	88	0.13	1.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00	1.00

0.00 0.40

distribution of countries by score

1.00

AVG ZWE

0.710 / 56

ZWE

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

	female	male	value		female	male	value
Workforce participation				Family			
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			yes	Average length of single life (years)	20	25	0.81
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—	Proportion married by age 25	75	32	2.37
Unemployed adults	4	3	1.32	Mean age of women at birth of their first child			28
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—	Average number of children per woman			4
Workers in informal employment	53	31	1.71	Women with unmet demand for family planning			15
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—	Potential support ratio			19
Workers employed part-time	65	47	1.37	Total dependency ratio			80
Contributing family workers	2	1	1.50	Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.00
Own-account workers	81	65	1.25	Parity of parental rights after divorce			*—
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—				
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—				
Economic leadership				Care			
Law mandates equal pay			yes	Length of parental leave (days)			—
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.62	Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	98	/	—
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—	Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			56.20	Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Firms whose top management includes women			17.40	Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	empl	/	—
R&D personnel	27	73	0.37	Government supports or provides childcare			no
				Government provides child allowance to parents			no
Access to assets				Education and skills			
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	15	19	0.80	Out-of-school children of primary school age	13	14	0.90
Women's access to financial services			*1.00	Primary education attainment in adults	77	85	0.91
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.50	Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	55	51	1.07
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50	Secondary education attainment in adults	4	8	0.47
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50	Tertiary education attainment in adults	2	5	0.53
				PhD graduates	—	—	—
				STEM graduates	19	39	0.47
				Skill diversity	0.267	0.243	*1.10
Access to technology							
Individuals using the internet	100	100	1.00	Health			
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—	Malnutrition of children under age 5	3	4	0.78
				Cardiovascular disease	203	187	*1.09
Political leadership				Cancer	227	224	*1.01
Year women received right to vote			1919, 1957	Diabetes	26	20	*1.30
Years since any women received voting rights			97	Chronic respiratory disease	45	65	#0.69
Number of female heads of state to date			—	HIV/AIDS	333	408	#0.82
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—	Suicide	10	27	#0.36
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			*443 [363-563]
Voluntary political party quotas			yes	Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Seats held in upper house	48	53	0.91	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			42
				Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			no
				Births attended by skilled health personnel			80
				Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			70.1

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Contributors

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Vesselina Ratcheva is a Data Analyst working in the World Economic Forum's System Initiative on Education, Gender and Work, with a remit spanning data, analysis and visualization, and a particular focus on innovation within that domain. Ratcheva is a co-author of the Forum's *Global Gender Gap Report*, *Human Capital Report*, *Future of Jobs Report* and *Industry Gender Gap Report*, and in the past has led and collaborated on research projects spanning topics such as skills, identity (gender, ethnic), organizational culture, political mobilization and international migration. Ratcheva has consistently employed quantitative and qualitative research methods in endeavours aimed at finding the best ways to ensure more just social and political systems. Ratcheva previously led on research and evaluation for a skills charity in the United Kingdom, has served on the editorial board of Studies of Ethnicity and Nationalism, organized a conference to bridge research on the Balkans, and presented original research to a variety of expert audiences. She holds a PhD in Social Anthropology and an MSc in Comparative and Cross Cultural Research Methods from Sussex University, and a BA in Social Anthropology and Mathematics from the University of Cambridge.

Saadia Zahidi is a Member of the Executive Committee and Head of the Education, Gender and Work System Initiative at the World Economic Forum. Under her leadership, the Forum's team in this area produce new insights, gather best practices, help set change strategies for businesses and governments and provide a platform to leaders to work together to drive progress. Zahidi founded and co-authors the Forum's *Global Gender Gap Report*, *Human Capital Report*, *Future of Jobs Report* and several other publications. Her previous responsibilities at the World Economic Forum have included leading the civil society and government engagement portfolios and serving as an Economist with the Forum's Global Competitiveness Programme. She was selected as one of BBC's 100 Women in 2013 and 2014 and won the inaugural FT/McKinsey Bracken Bower Prize for prospective authors under 35. She is a member of the United Nations Secretary General's High Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment and is a frequent speaker at international conferences and in the media. Her book, *Fifty Million Rising*, on womenomics in the Muslim world, will be released in 2017. She holds an MPA from Harvard University, an MPhil in International Economics from the Graduate Institute and a BA in Economics from Smith College.

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www.heidrick.com

Hubert Burda Media

At total consolidated sales of €2.46 billion and over 10,000 employees in 18 countries, Hubert Burda Media is one of Europe's largest consumer internet companies. Burda's digital activities have been the main driver of the company's growth. Hubert Burda Media reaches over 160 million users online; 40 million consumers enter into paying relationships with one of Burda's 400 brands. As Germany's leading magazine publishing house, the company offers about 80 magazines in Germany and another 240 magazines all over the world.

www.hubert-burda-media.com



Infosys is a global leader in consulting, technology, outsourcing and next-generation services. It enables clients in more than 50 countries to stay a step ahead of the competition. Its expertise spans industries. From helping build lighter and stronger passenger jets and creating more fuel efficient cars, to enabling banks to provide financial inclusion to the most remote corners of the globe, Infosys delivers powerful innovations. And in doing so, it changes the way the world works and lives.

www.infosys.com



JLL (NYSE: JLL) is a professional services and investment management firm offering specialized real estate services to clients seeking increased value by owning, occupying and investing in real estate. With annual fee revenue of \$4.7 billion and gross revenue of \$5.4 billion, JLL has more than 230 corporate offices, operates in 80 countries and has a global workforce of approximately 58,000. On behalf of its clients, the firm provides management and real estate outsourcing services for a property portfolio of 3.4 billion square feet, or 316 million square metres, and completed \$118 billion in sales, acquisitions and finance transactions in 2014. Its investment management business, LaSalle Investment Management, has \$55.3 billion of real estate assets under management. JLL is the brand name, and a registered trademark, of Jones Lang LaSalle.

www.joneslanglasalle.com



Johnson Controls is a global diversified technology and industrial leader serving customers in more than 150 countries. Its 170,000 employees create quality products, services and solutions to optimize energy and operational efficiencies of buildings; lead-acid automotive batteries and advanced batteries for hybrid and electric vehicles; and seating components and systems for automobiles. The company's commitment to sustainability dates back to 1885, with the invention of the first electric room thermostat. Through its growth strategies and by increasing market share, Johnson Controls is committed to delivering value to shareholders and making its customers successful. In 2014, Johnson Controls reported annual sales of \$42.8 billion and is consistently ranked on the U.S. Fortune 500 and Global Fortune 500. Johnson Controls is committed to good corporate governance and community service. In 2015, Corporate Responsibility Magazine recognized Johnson Controls the no. 14 company in its annual "100 Best Corporate Citizens" list, confirming its position as an ethical and trusted brand in the industries it serves.

www.johnsoncontrols.com



LinkedIn connects the world's professionals to make them more productive and successful and transforms the ways companies hire, market and sell. Our vision is to create economic opportunity for every member of the global workforce through the ongoing development of the world's first Economic Graph. LinkedIn has more than 400 million members and has offices around the world.

www.linkedin.com



ManpowerGroup® (NYSE: MAN) is the world's leading workforce solutions company, connecting more than 3.4 million people every year to meaningful work across a wide range of skills and industries. Through its ManpowerGroup family of brands—Manpower®, Experis®, Right Management® and ManpowerGroup® Solutions—it helps more than 400,000 clients in 80 countries and territories address their critical talent needs, providing comprehensive solutions to resource, manage and develop talent. ManpowerGroup was named one of the World's Most Ethical Companies for the sixth consecutive year and one of Fortune's Most Admired Companies in 2016, confirming its position as the most trusted and admired brand in the industry. ManpowerGroup makes powering the world of work humanly possible.

www.manpowergroup.com



Mercer is a global consulting leader in talent, health, retirement and investments. Mercer helps clients around the world advance the health, wealth and careers of their most vital asset—their people. Mercer's more than 20,000 employees are based in 43 countries and the firm operates in over 140 countries. Mercer is a wholly owned subsidiary of Marsh & McLennan Companies (NYSE: MMC), a global professional services firm offering clients advice and solutions in the areas of risk, strategy and people. With annual revenue of \$13 billion and 57,000 colleagues worldwide, Marsh & McLennan Companies is also the parent company of Marsh, a leader in insurance broking and risk management; Guy Carpenter, a leader in providing risk and reinsurance intermediary services; and Oliver Wyman, a leader in management consulting. For more information, visit www.mercer.com. Follow Mercer on Twitter @Mercer.

www.mercer.com



Microsoft is a worldwide leader in software, services and solutions that help people and businesses realize their full potential. Since it was founded in 1975, it has worked to achieve this mission by creating technology that transforms the way people work, play and communicate. Microsoft does business throughout the world, with over 90,000 employees and offices in more than 100 countries. Through its people, partnerships and technology, the company helps to address some of the world's most pressing societal challenges and create social and economic opportunities that improve people's lives. Microsoft upholds a belief that social and economic opportunity go hand in hand. When individuals, communities and governments thrive, so does business. To support this cycle, the company focuses on strengthening economies, addressing societal challenges, promoting a healthy online environment and managing a sustainable business.

www.microsoft.com



Nestlé is the leading nutrition, health and wellness company, with global sales of CHF 88.8 billion in 2015. Its branded products, such as Nescafé, Nespresso, Maggi, Nido and Purina, are known across the world. Recently created, Nestlé Health Science and Nestlé Skin Health are extending the boundaries of Nestlé's business to science-based nutritional therapies and to solutions for the health of skin. Headquartered in Switzerland, Nestlé has 436 factories in 85 countries and employs 335,000 people.

www.nestle.com



NYSE Group is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Intercontinental Exchange (NYSE: ICE), operator of a leading global network of exchanges and clearing houses. NYSE Group operates multi-asset exchanges and a range of related data products and technology services. The company's equity exchanges trade more US equity volume than any other exchange group. NYSE is the global leader in capital raising for listed companies, including the majority of technology IPOs in 2015.

www.nyse.com

OmnicomGroup

Omnicom is a strategic holding company headquartered in New York. It manages a portfolio of global market leaders in the disciplines of advertising, marketing services, specialty communications, interactive/digital media and media buying services. Omnicom Group companies cover more than 30 marketing communications disciplines across more than 200 strategic brand platforms, comprising three global advertising agency networks, leading national advertising agencies, a global network of more than 175 marketing services companies and a media group that includes two of the world's premier providers of media planning and buying services. Omnicom's commitment to excellence, quality and client satisfaction is a primary reason why its record of new business wins and longevity of major client relationships are the best in the business. Its agency brands are consistently acknowledged as having the best creative talent in the world in all disciplines. A leader in digital media, Omnicom Group has been ranked number one in digital share of revenue among all holding companies.

www.omnicomgroup.com



Ooredoo is a leading international telecommunications company delivering mobile, fixed, broadband internet and corporate managed services tailored to the needs of consumers and businesses across markets in the Middle East, North Africa and Southeast Asia. As a community-focused company, Ooredoo is guided by its vision of enriching people's lives and its belief that it can stimulate human growth by leveraging communications to help people achieve their full potential. Ooredoo has a presence in markets such as Qatar, Kuwait, Oman, Algeria, Tunisia, Iraq, Palestine, the Maldives, Myanmar and Indonesia. The company was named "Best Mobile Operator of the Year" at the World Communication Awards 2013. The company reported revenues of US\$ 9.1 billion in 2014 and had a consolidated global customer base of more than 107 million people as of 31 December 2014. Ooredoo's shares are listed on the Qatar Exchange and the Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange.

www.ooredoo.com

Pearson

Pearson is the world's leading education company. From pre-school to high school, early learning to professional certification, its curriculum materials, multimedia learning tools and testing programmes help to educate millions of people worldwide—more than any other private enterprise.

www.pearson.com



PwC helps organizations and individuals create the value they are looking for. PwC is a network of firms in 157 countries with more than 195,000 people who are committed to delivering quality in assurance, tax and advisory services. PwC is part of the global conversation and movement towards responsible business practices that create positive change in the world. PwC refers to the PwC network and/or one or more of its member firms, each of which is a separate legal entity.

www.pwc.com



Founded in 1999, the Renault-Nissan Alliance is the longest-lasting cross-cultural combination among major automakers. It sells one in 10 cars globally and employs nearly 450,000 people in nearly 200 countries. Renault and Nissan are separate companies but enjoy a cross-shareholding partnership which focuses on results-driven synergies and respects brand and corporate identities. The Alliance has expanded to include collaborations with Germany's Daimler, China's Dong Feng and Russia's AvtoVAZ, among others. Renault and Nissan are the only automakers mass-producing and selling zero-emission vehicles, including the Nissan LEAF and Renault Zoe, which are 100% electric and can be fully recharged with purely renewable energy. Together, the Alliance has sold more than 200,000 electric vehicles—more than all of the other major automakers combined. The Alliance is committed to expanding the zero-emission infrastructure around the world and has agreements with over 100 cities, states and countries that are working to ensure electric vehicles are both affordable and convenient.

www.alliance-renault-nissan.com



Saudi Aramco is a leading, globally integrated energy and chemicals company. From producing approximately one in every eight barrels of the world's crude oil supply to developing new energy technologies, Saudi Aramco's global team is dedicated to creating positive impacts. The company relentlessly pursues the ideas that make its resources more dependable, more sustainable, and more useful. By strategically conducting its commercial activities in ways that trigger economic multiplier effects, the company delivers added value to the communities in which it operates. Whether it is the energy of its resources or the intellectual and creative energy of its people, Saudi Aramco is focused on harnessing the full potential of both for the benefit of the greatest number of people possible.

www.saudiaramco.com

SIEMENS

Siemens AG (Berlin and Munich) is a global technology powerhouse that has stood for engineering excellence, innovation, quality, reliability and internationality for more than 165 years. The company is active in more than 200 countries, focusing on the areas of electrification, automation and digitalization. One of the world's largest producers of energy-efficient, resource-saving technologies, Siemens is No. 1 in offshore wind turbine construction, a leading supplier of combined cycle turbines for power generation, a major provider of power transmission solutions, and a pioneer in infrastructure solutions as well as automation, drive and software solutions for industry. The company is also a leading provider of medical imaging equipment—such as computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging systems—and a leader in laboratory diagnostics as well as clinical IT. In fiscal 2014, which ended on 30 September 2014, Siemens generated revenue from continuing operations of 71.9 billion euros and net income of 5.5 billion euros. At the end of September 2014, the company had around 357,000 employees worldwide.

www.siemens.com



Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) is a global IT services company that was rated as the fastest growing brand in its industry worldwide in 2015, with a brand value of \$8.27 billion. It ranks in the topmost tier of its industry in terms of market capitalization, employees and brand value, and is the industry leader in customer satisfaction. TCS offers a consulting-led, integrated portfolio of IT, business process services, infrastructure, engineering and assurance services. The company is recognized as the top employer in its industry, with over 335,000 of the world's best-trained consultants working in 46 countries. Under the leadership of its current CEO, N. Chandrasekaran, TCS has grown at a compounded annual rate of 26% over the past three years and has generated consolidated revenues of \$15.5 billion for the year ended 31 March 2015.

www.tcs.com



The Coca-Cola Company (NYSE: KO) is the world's largest beverage company, refreshing consumers with more than 500 sparkling and still brands. Led by Coca-Cola, one of the world's most valuable and recognizable brands, the Company's portfolio features 16 billion-dollar brands including Diet Coke, Fanta, Sprite, Coca-Cola Zero, vitaminwater, Powerade, Minute Maid, Simply, Georgia and Del Valle. Globally, it is the No. 1 provider of sparkling beverages, ready-to-drink coffees, and juices and juice drinks. Through the world's largest beverage distribution system, consumers in more than 200 countries enjoy its beverages at a rate of more than 1.8 billion servings a day. With an enduring commitment to building sustainable communities, the Company is focused on initiatives that reduce its environmental footprint, support active, healthy living, create a safe, inclusive work environment, and enhance the economic development of the communities where it operates. Together with its bottling partners, it ranks among the world's top 10 private employers with more than 700,000 system associates.

www.thecocacolacompany.com



The Rockefeller Foundation supports work to advance inclusive economies that expand opportunities for more broadly shared prosperity and to build greater resilience by helping people, communities and institutions prepare for, withstand and emerge stronger from acute shocks and chronic stresses. This affirms its pioneering philanthropic mission—since 1913—to promote the well-being of humanity throughout the world.

www.rockefellerfoundation.org



Tupperware Brands Corporation is the leading global marketer of innovative, premium products across multiple brands, utilizing a relationship-based selling method through an independent sales force of 2.9 million. For more than 65 years, Tupperware Brands has connected women through its worldwide sales force—propelling the organization's business objectives while positively impacting the lives of women through a unique business model that educates and empowers through economic opportunities, training and enhanced self-confidence.

www.tupperwarebrands.com



Uber is evolving the way the world moves. By seamlessly connecting riders to drivers through its apps, it makes cities more accessible, opening up more possibilities for riders and more business for drivers. From its founding in 2009 to its launches in hundreds of cities today, Uber's rapidly expanding global presence continues to bring people and their cities closer.

www.uber.com



Workday is a leading provider of enterprise cloud applications for finance and human resources. Founded in 2005, Workday delivers financial management, human capital management, and analytics applications designed for the world's largest companies, educational institutions, and government agencies. More than 1,000 organizations, ranging from medium-sized businesses to Fortune 500 enterprises, have selected Workday.

www.workday.com



WPP is the world's leading communications services group, with billings of \$72.3 billion and revenues of \$17.3 billion in 2013, providing national, multinational and global clients with advertising; media investment management; data investment management; public relations & public affairs; branding & identity; healthcare communications; and direct, digital, interactive, promotion & specialist communications. WPP's worldwide companies include JWT, Ogilvy & Mather, Y&R, Grey Group, United Network, GroupM, Mindshare, MEC, MediaCom, Maxus, Kantar (including Millward Brown and TNS), Burson-Marsteller, Hill+Knowlton Strategies, Cohn & Wolfe, RLM Finsbury, Ogilvy Public Relations, Landor, Brand Union, Fitch, Sudler & Hennessey, Ogilvy CommonHealth Worldwide, ghg, AKQA, OgilvyOne, Wunderman and WPP Digital, among others. WPP companies provide communications services to clients worldwide, including 350 of the Fortune Global 500; all 30 of the Dow Jones 30; 63 of the NASDAQ 100; and 31 of the Fortune e-50. Collectively, WPP employs 179,000 people (including associates) in more than 3,000 offices in 111 countries.

www.wpp.com



Zain is a leading telecommunications operator across the Middle East and Africa providing mobile voice and data services to over 44.3 million active customers as of 31 December 2014. With a commercial presence in eight countries, Zain operates in Kuwait, Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, South Sudan and Sudan. In Lebanon, the Group manages touch on behalf of the government. In Morocco, Zain has a 15.5% stake in INWI through a joint venture. Zain is listed on the Kuwait Stock Exchange.

www.zain.com



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