

Insight Report

The Global Gender Gap Report

2017





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Insight Report

The Global Gender Gap Report 2017

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

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We are very grateful to Milorad Kovacevic, Chief Statistician of the Human Development Report Office at the UNDP, and to our colleagues in the Education, Gender and Work System Initiative: Nada Abdoun, Piyamit Bing Chomprasob, Sofia Michalopoulou, Paulina Padilla Ugarte, Valerie Peyre, Brittany Robles, Theodore Roos, Pearl Samandari and Susan Wilkinson.

We gratefully acknowledge the outstanding support of LinkedIn's research team, including Nick Eng, Paul Ko, Rachel Bowley, Chris Pham and Jackie Zhao. We also thank Nadiya Stasyshyn and Sue Duke for their institutional engagement and coordination.

A special thank you to Michael Fisher for his excellent copyediting work, Neil Weinberg for his superb graphic design and layout, and to Kamal Kimaoui and the World Economic Forum's Publications team for their invaluable collaboration on the production of this *Report*. We greatly appreciate, too, the outstanding work of design firms Accurat, which created the *Report's* Country Profiles and online Data Explorer, and Graphéine, which created the cover.

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ISBN 978-1-944835-12-5

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Preface

KLAUS SCHWAB

Founder and Executive Chairman, World Economic Forum

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

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

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

While no single measure can capture the complete situation, the Global Gender Gap Index presented in this report seeks to measure one important aspect of gender equality: the relative gaps between women and men across four key areas: health, education, economy and politics.

The Index was developed in part to address the need for a consistent and comprehensive measure for gender equality that can track a country's progress over time. The Index does not seek to set priorities for countries but, rather, to provide a comprehensive set of data and a clear method for tracking gaps on critical indicators so that countries may set priorities within their own economic, political and cultural contexts. The Index also points to potential role models by revealing those countries that—within their region or income group—are leaders in distributing resources more equitably between women and men, regardless of the overall level of available resources.

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

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

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

Key Findings

The Global Gender Gap Index was first introduced by the World Economic Forum in 2006 as a framework for capturing the magnitude of gender-based disparities and tracking their progress over time. This year's edition of the *Report* benchmarks 144 countries on their progress towards gender parity on a scale from 0 (imparity) to 1 (parity) across four thematic dimensions—Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment—and provides country rankings that allow for effective comparisons across regions and income groups. The rankings are designed to create global awareness of the challenges posed by gender gaps and the opportunities created by reducing them. The methodology and quantitative analysis behind the rankings are intended to serve as a basis for designing effective measures for reducing gender gaps. The methodology of the Index has remained stable since its original conception in 2006, providing a basis for robust cross-country and time-series analysis.

The 2017 *Report*'s key findings are:

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

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

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

Part 1

Measuring the Global Gender Gap

The Global Gender Gap Index 2017

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

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

The first part of this chapter reviews the underlying concepts employed in creating the Global Gender Gap Index and outlines the methods used to calculate it. The second part presents the 2017 rankings, overall trends, regional performance and notable country cases. It also provides information on progress over time and progress within income groups. Next, the *Report* lays out the economic case for gender parity, with a focus on the growing evidence of inter-linkages between gender

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

The Country Profiles contained in Part 2 of this *Report* give a more detailed picture of the relative strengths and weaknesses of each country's performance compared with that of other nations and relative to its own past performance. The first page of each profile contains key demographic and economic indicators as well as detailed information on the country's performance in both 2017 and in the year in which it was first featured in the *Report*. The second page of the Country Profiles highlights more than 70 gender-related indicators that provide a fuller context for the country's performance. These indicators include information on workforce participation, economic leadership, access to assets and technology, political leadership, family, the care economy, education and skills, and health-related factors. Interactive versions of the Country Profiles are available on the *Report* website, as part of the *Report*'s online Data Explorer tool (<http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2017/dataexplorer>).

Measuring the Global Gender Gap

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

Table 1: Structure of the Global Gender Gap Index

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

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

Three underlying concepts

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

Gaps vs. levels

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

Outcomes vs. inputs

The second basic concept underlying the Global Gender Gap Index is that it evaluates countries based on outcomes

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

Gender equality vs. women’s empowerment

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

The four subindexes

The Global Gender Gap Index examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories (subindexes): **Economic Participation and Opportunity**, **Educational Attainment**, **Health and Survival** and **Political Empowerment**. Table 1 (page 5) displays all four of these subindexes and the 14 different indicators that compose them, along with the sources of data used for each.

Economic Participation and Opportunity

This subindex contains three concepts: the participation gap, the remuneration gap and the advancement gap. The participation gap is captured using the difference between women and men in labour force participation rates. The remuneration gap is captured through a hard data indicator (ratio of estimated female-to-male earned income)³ and a qualitative indicator gathered through the World Economic Forum’s annual Executive Opinion Survey (wage equality for similar work). Finally, the gap between the advancement of women and men is captured through two hard data statistics (the ratio of women to men among legislators,

senior officials and managers, and the ratio of women to men among technical and professional workers).

Educational Attainment

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

Health and Survival

This subindex provides an overview of the differences between women’s and men’s health through the use of two indicators. The first is the sex ratio at birth, which aims specifically to capture the phenomenon of “missing women”, prevalent in many countries with a strong son preference.⁴ Second, we use the gap between women’s and men’s healthy life expectancy. This measure provides an estimate of the number of years that women and men can expect to live in good health by taking into account the years lost to violence, disease, malnutrition and other relevant factors.

Political Empowerment

This subindex measures the gap between men and women at the highest level of political decision-making through the ratio of women to men in ministerial positions and the ratio of women to men in parliamentary positions. In addition, we’ve included the ratio of women to men in terms of years in executive office (prime minister or president) for the last 50 years. A clear drawback in this category is the absence of any indicators capturing differences between the participation of women and men at local levels of government. Should such data become available at a globally comparative level in future years, it will be considered for inclusion in the Index.

Construction of the Index

The overall Global Gender Gap Index is constructed using a four-step process, outlined below. Some of the indicators listed in Table 1 require specific standardization or modification in order to be used in the Index. For further information on the indicator-specific calculations, please refer to the User’s Guide: Exploring the Global Gender Gap Index Data section in Part 2 of this Report.

1. Convert to ratios

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

Table 2: Calculation of weights within each subindex

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

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

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

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

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

2. Truncate data at equality benchmark

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

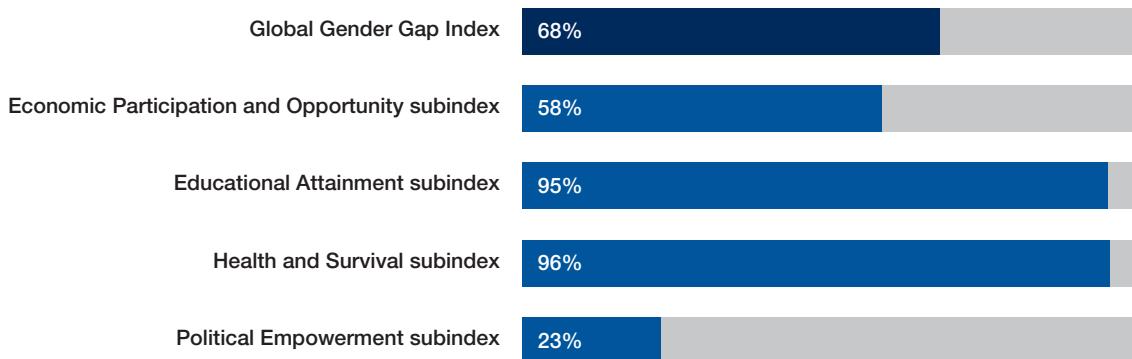
The type of rating scale chosen determines whether the Index is rewarding women’s empowerment or gender equality.⁷ To capture gender equality, two possible scales were considered. One was a *negative-positive scale* capturing the size and direction of the gender gap. This

scale penalizes either men’s advantage over women or women’s advantage over men, and gives the highest points to absolute equality. The second choice was a *one-sided scale* that measures how close women are to reaching parity with men, but does not reward or penalize countries for having a gender gap in the other direction. We find the one-sided scale more appropriate for our purposes, as it does not reward countries for having exceeded the parity benchmark. However, disparities in either direction are recorded in the Country Profiles.

3. Calculate subindex scores

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

Figure 1: Global performance, 2017



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2017.

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

that exhibits the largest variability or standard deviation. We therefore first normalize the indicators by equalizing their standard deviations. For example, within the Educational Attainment subindex, standard deviations for each of the four indicators are calculated. Then we determine what a 1% point change would translate to in terms of standard deviations by dividing 0.01 by the standard deviation for each indicator. These four values are then used as weights to calculate the weighted average of the four indicators.

This way of weighting indicators allows us to make sure that each indicator has the same relative impact on the subindex. For example, an indicator with a small variability or standard deviation, such as primary enrolment rate, gets a larger weight within the Educational Attainment subindex than an indicator with a larger variability, such as tertiary enrolment rate. Therefore, a country with a large gender gap in primary education (an indicator where most countries have achieved near-parity between women and men) will be more heavily penalized. Similarly, in the case of the sex ratio at birth indicator (within the Health and Survival subindex), where most countries have a very high sex ratio and the spread of the data is small, the larger weight will penalize more heavily those countries that deviate from this value. Table 2 displays the values of the weights used.⁸

4. Calculate final scores

For all subindexes, the highest possible score is 1 (parity) and the lowest possible score is 0 (imparity), thus binding the scores between inequality and equality benchmarks.⁹ An unweighted average of each subindex score is used to calculate the overall Global Gender Gap Index score. Similar to subindex scores, this final value ranges between 1 (parity) and 0 (imparity), thus allowing for comparisons relative to ideal standards of equality in addition to relative country rankings.¹⁰ The parity and imparity benchmarks remain fixed across time, allowing the reader to track individual country progress in relation to an ideal standard of equality. Furthermore, the option of roughly interpreting the final Index scores as a percentage

value that reveals how a country has reduced its gender gap should help make the Index more intuitively appealing to readers.¹¹

Results and analysis

Country Coverage, 2017

We aim to include a maximum number of countries in the *Report* every year, within the constraints posed by data availability. To be included in the *Report*, a country must have data available for a minimum of 12 indicators out of the 14 that make up the Index. In 2017, we have been able to include 144 countries in the *Report*. Of these, 106 have consistently been included in the *Report* every year since the first edition published in 2006.

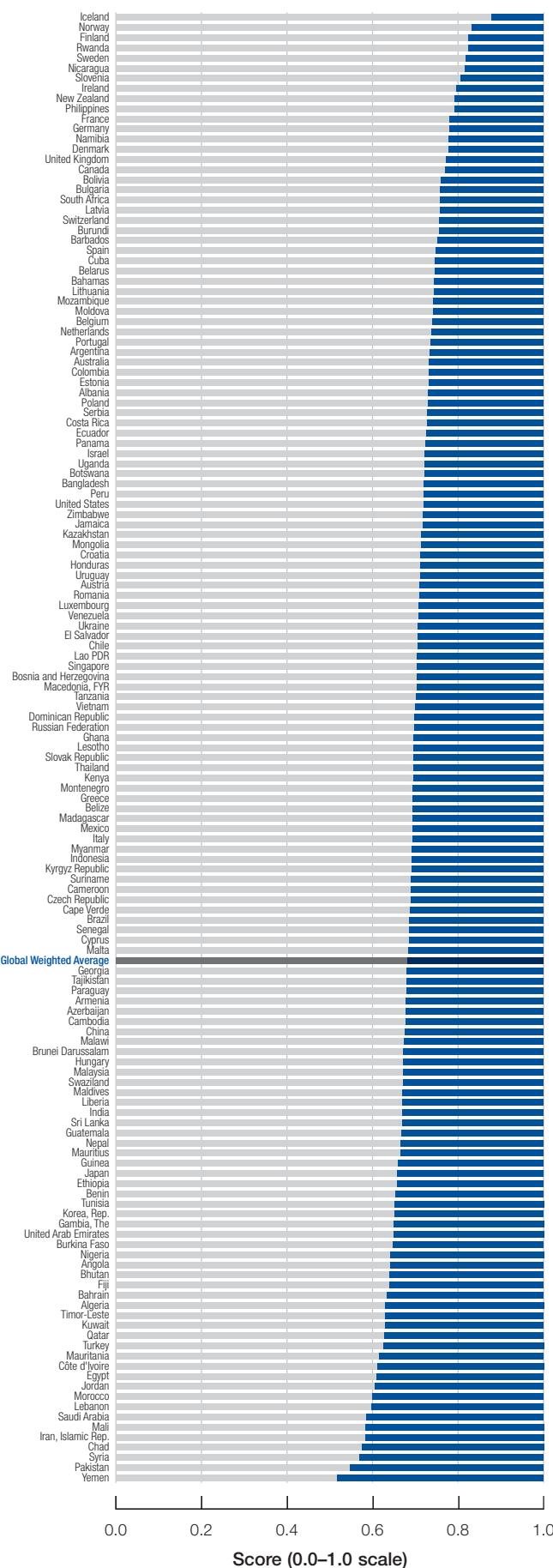
Nearly 200 countries were considered for inclusion in the Index this year. Out of the 144 ultimately covered in this *Report*, 23 countries had one data point missing and, in addition, seven further countries had two data points missing. Missing data is clearly marked on each relevant Country Profile.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

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

Global Results

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

Figure 2: Gender gap by country, 2017



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2017.

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

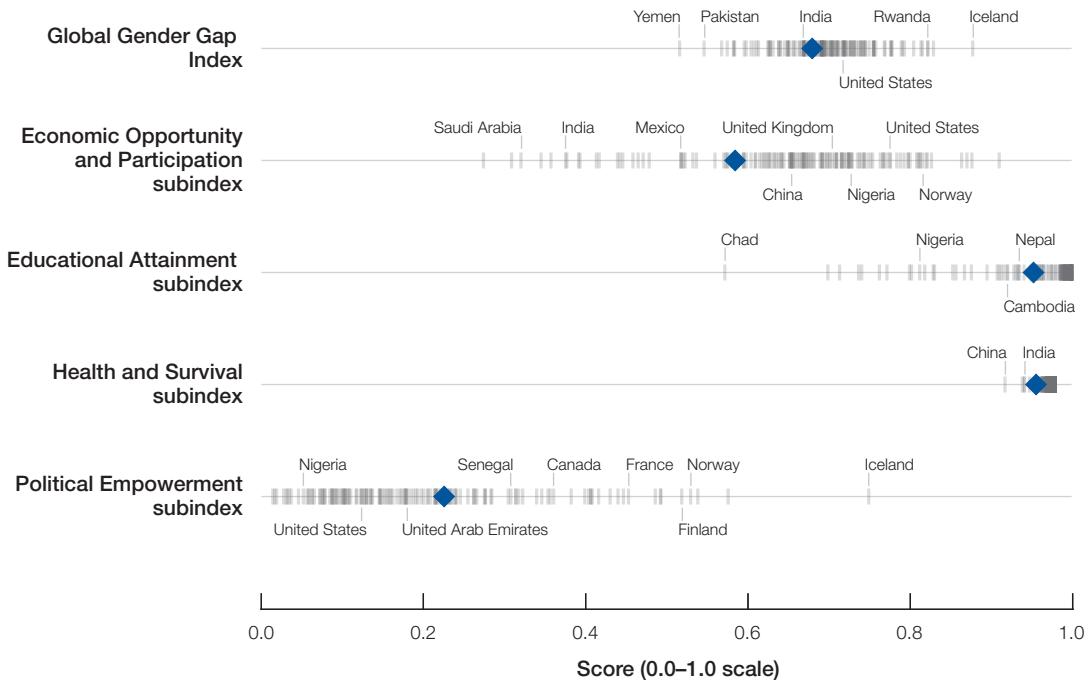
Despite this overall mixed picture and continued stalling of progress at the global level, the situation is more nuanced at the regional and country level. Out of the 142 countries covered by the Index both this year and last year, 82 countries have increased their overall gender gap score compared to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

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

Performance by Subindex

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

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



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2017.

Note: Blue diamonds correspond to subindex averages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3: Global rankings, 2017

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

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

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

* New countries in 2017

Table 4: Rankings by subindex, 2017

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

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

* New countries in 2017

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

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

* New countries in 2017

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

Top Ten

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Performance by Region and Country

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

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

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

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

East Asia and the Pacific

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

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

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

Table 5: Rankings by region, 2017

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

(Continued on next page)

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

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

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

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

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

* New countries in 2017

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

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

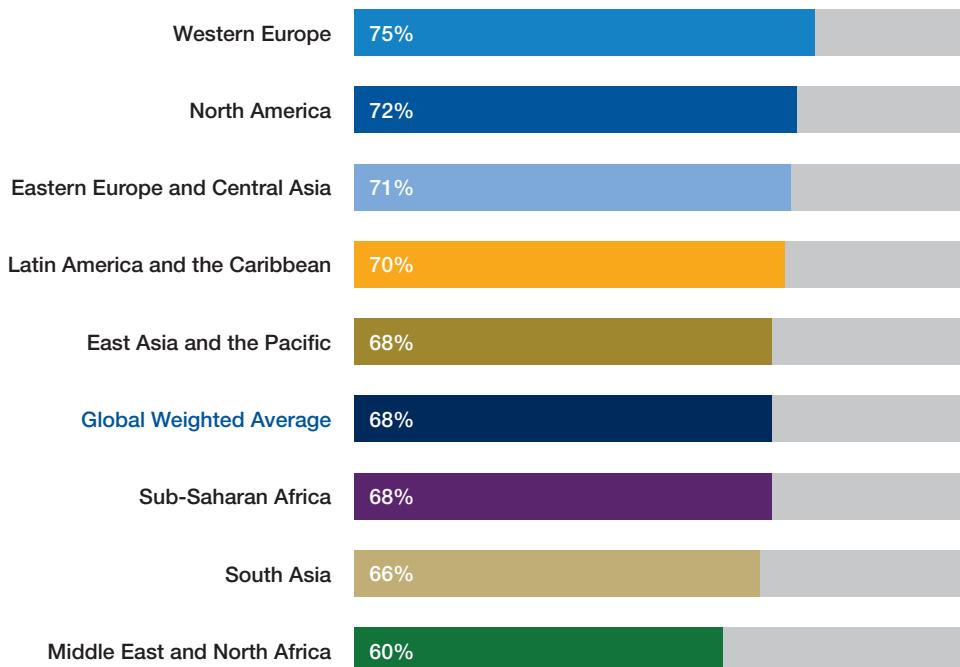
has also fully closed its Health and Survival gender gap for the first time since 2011. **Korea, Rep.** (118), meanwhile, records progress on the Political Empowerment subindex and on parity in tertiary enrolment, but also a small decrease in women's share of estimated earned income and in perceptions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

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

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

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

Figure 4: Distance from gender parity 2017, by region



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2017.

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

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

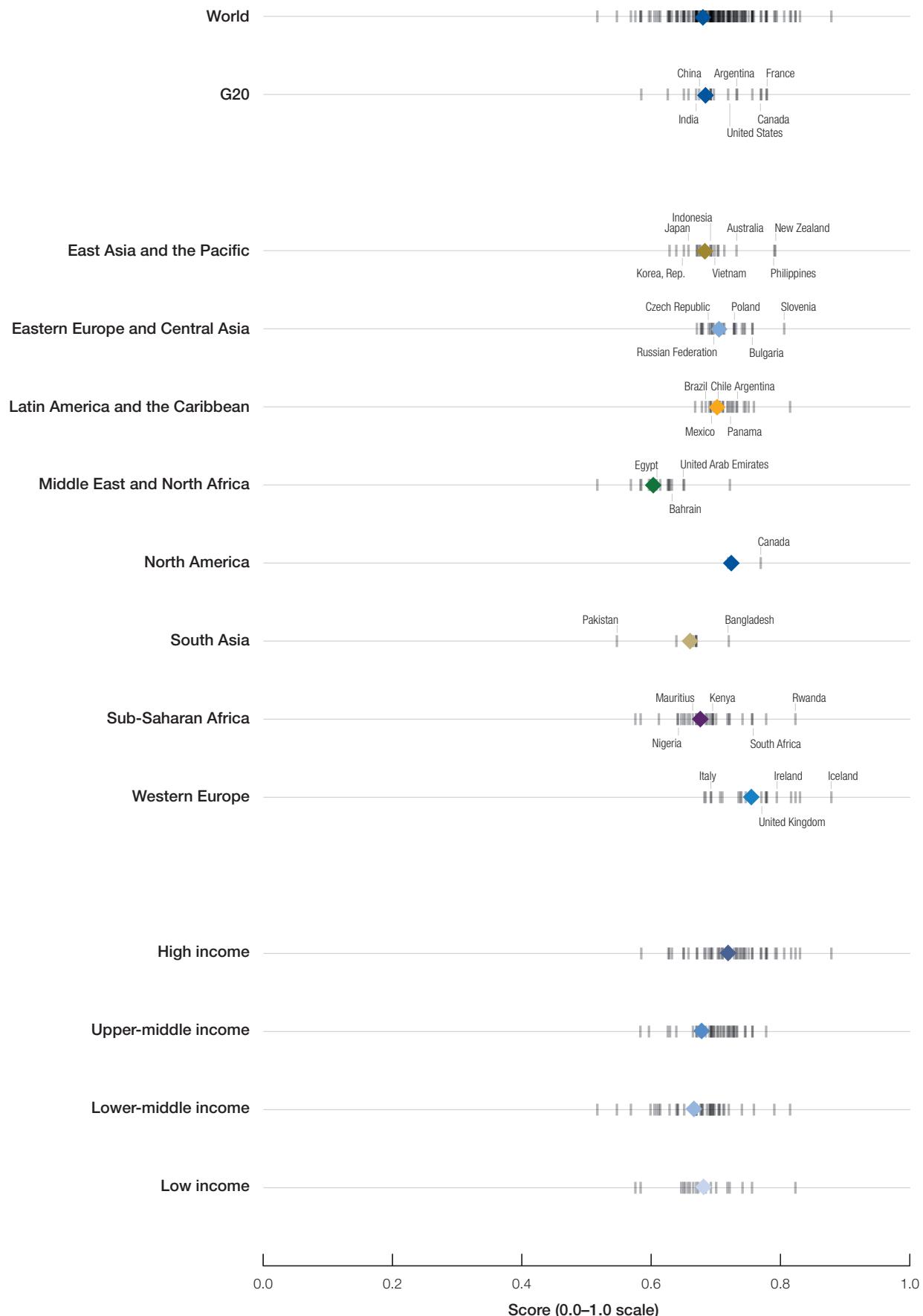
Out of the 26 countries from the region covered by the Index this year, 18 countries have increased their overall score compared to last year, while eight have decreased their overall scores.

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

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

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

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



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2017.

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

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

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

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

Latin America and the Caribbean

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Middle East and North Africa

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

North America

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

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

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

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

South Asia

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sub-Saharan Africa

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

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

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

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

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

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

G20

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

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

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

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

Western Europe

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

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

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

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

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

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

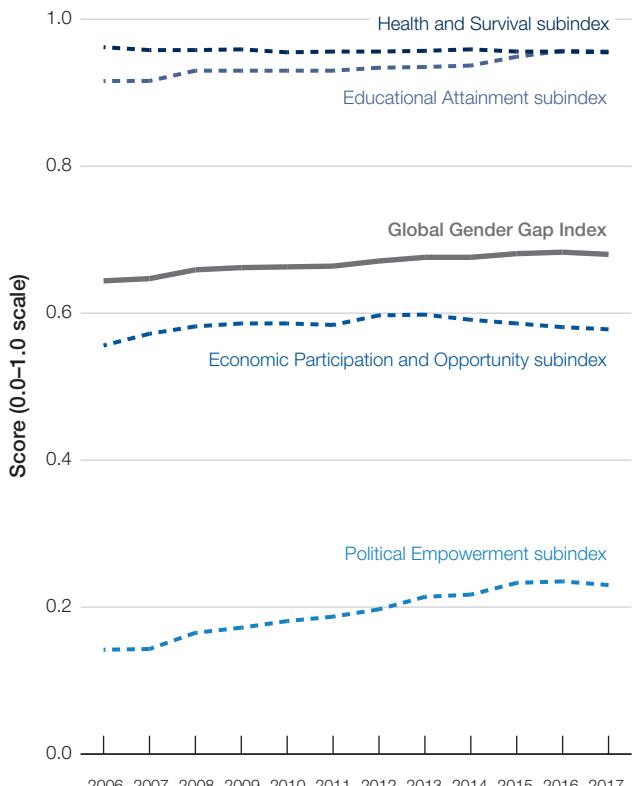
region. The two countries on the Iberian peninsula record progress on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex despite regressing slightly on the gender gap in healthy life expectancy, while the two Benelux countries move down several spots due to widening gender gaps in Political Empowerment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

Progress over time

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

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

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



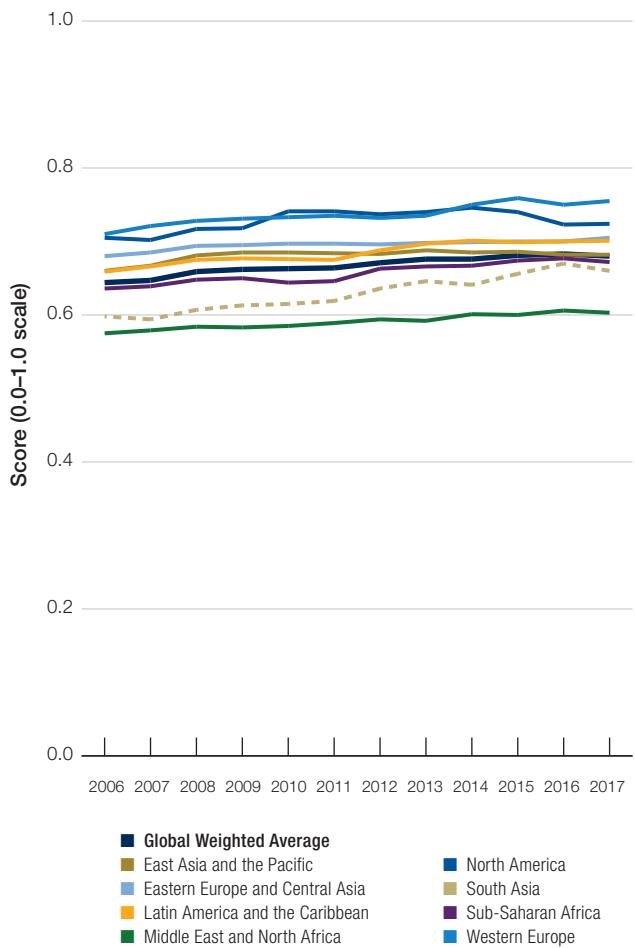
Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2017.

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

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

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

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



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2017.

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

policymakers and other stakeholders to accelerate gender equality.

Gender gaps and income

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

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

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

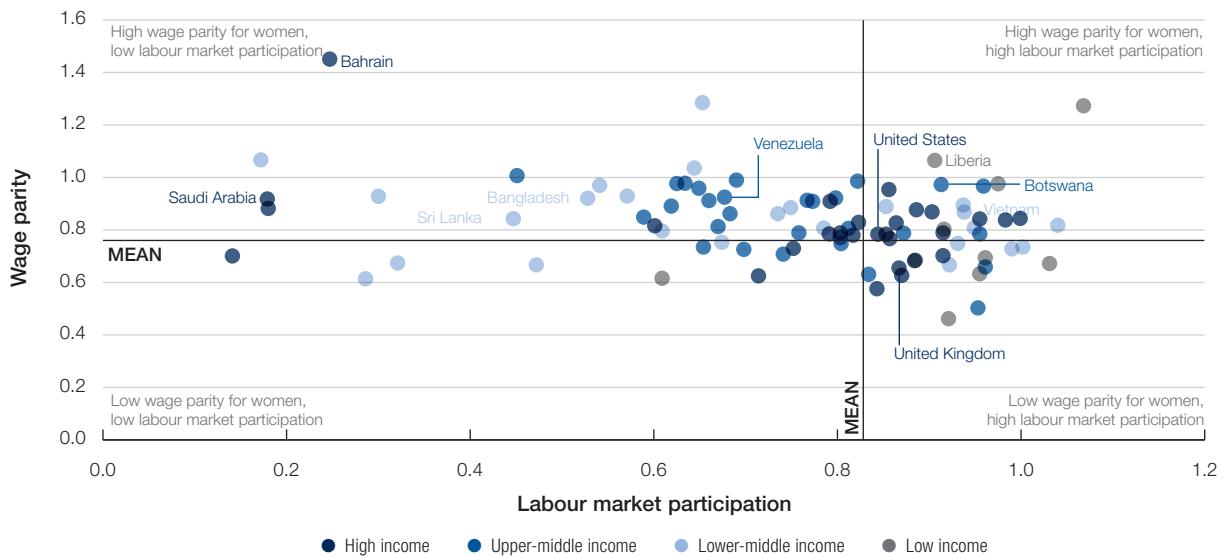
Importantly, while the above does suggest a relationship between gender parity and gross national income—with a growing body of research and evidence strongly suggesting that gender parity can become a key driver of prosperity and national income growth (see next section and Figure 9 on page 28)—the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

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

The case for gender parity

There is a clear values-based case for promoting gender parity: women are one-half of the world's population and deserve equal access to health, education, economic participation and earning potential, and political decision-making power. However, it is pertinent to note that gender parity is also fundamental to whether and how economies and societies thrive. Ensuring the healthy development and appropriate use of half of the world's total talent pool has

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



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2017.

Note: Female-over-male ratios.

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

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

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

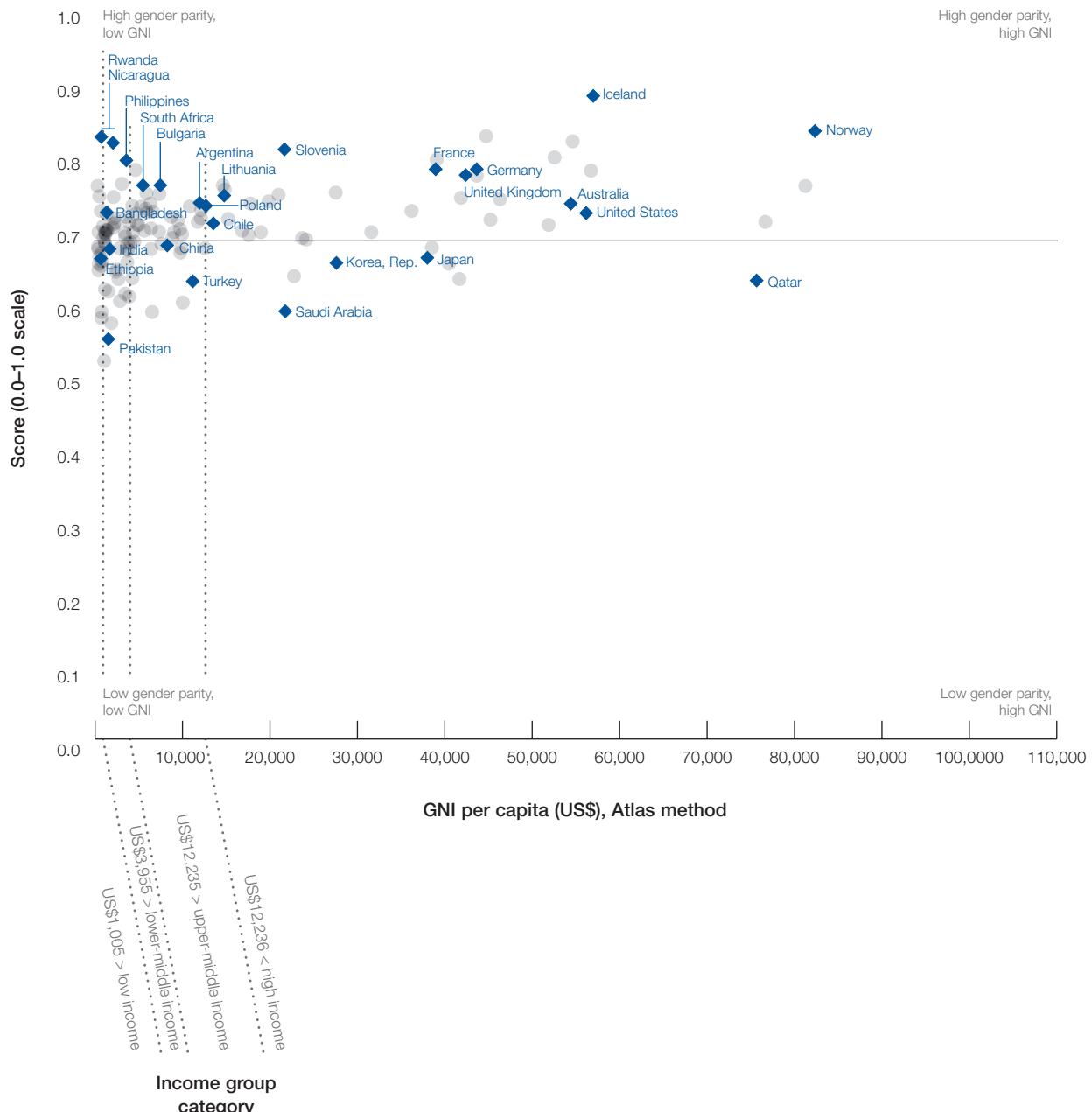
Conversely, limiting women's access to labour markets is costly, as poor female labour force participation hampers economic growth.¹⁸ As a region, East Asia and the Pacific reportedly loses between US\$42 billion and US\$47 billion annually due to women's limited access to employment opportunities.¹⁹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

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

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

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

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



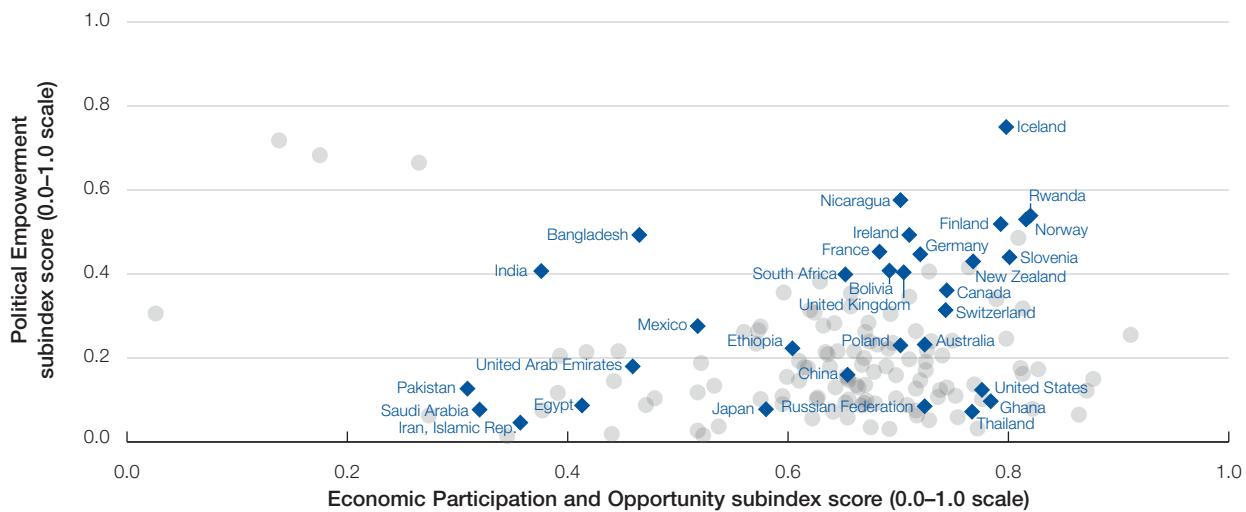
Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2017 and World Bank.

in children. The World Bank finds, based on a sample of a wide range of developing countries, that investing in girls so that they would complete education at the same rate as boys would lead to lifetime earnings increases of today's cohort of girls of between 54% to 68% of countries' GDP, equivalent to an increase in annual GDP growth rates of about 1.5%.²² Conversely, girls' exclusion from education considerably hinders the productive potential of an economy and its overall development. In the East Asia and the Pacific region, specifically, it has been estimated that between US\$16 billion to US\$30 billion is lost annually as a result of gender gaps in education.²³ Similar to investments in education, investing in health—and specifically in

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

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

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



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2017.

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

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

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

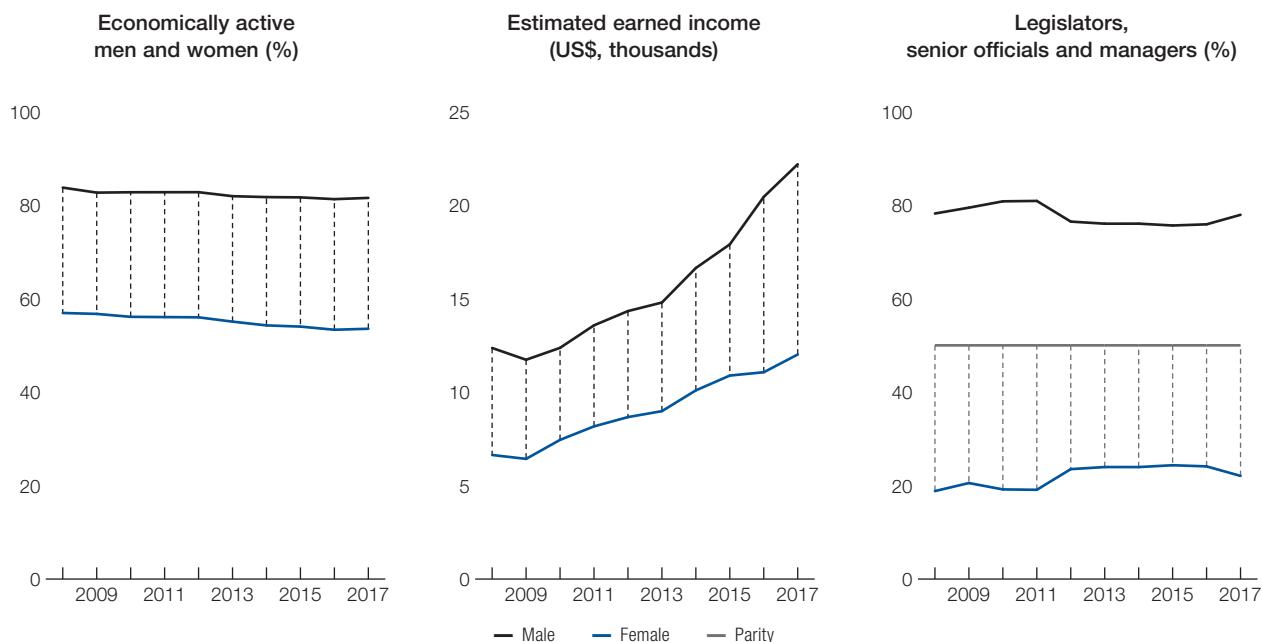
The combined impact of growing gender parity, a new middle class in emerging markets and women's

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



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

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



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

Note: Dashed lines indicate gender gap.

spending priorities is expected to lead to rising household savings rates and shifting spending patterns, affecting sectors such as food, healthcare, education, childcare, apparel, consumer durables and financial services.²⁶ With women controlling 65% of global household spending and estimated global consumer spending of currently US\$40 trillion²⁷ there are large potential benefits for companies with employees who can understand diverse customer bases.

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

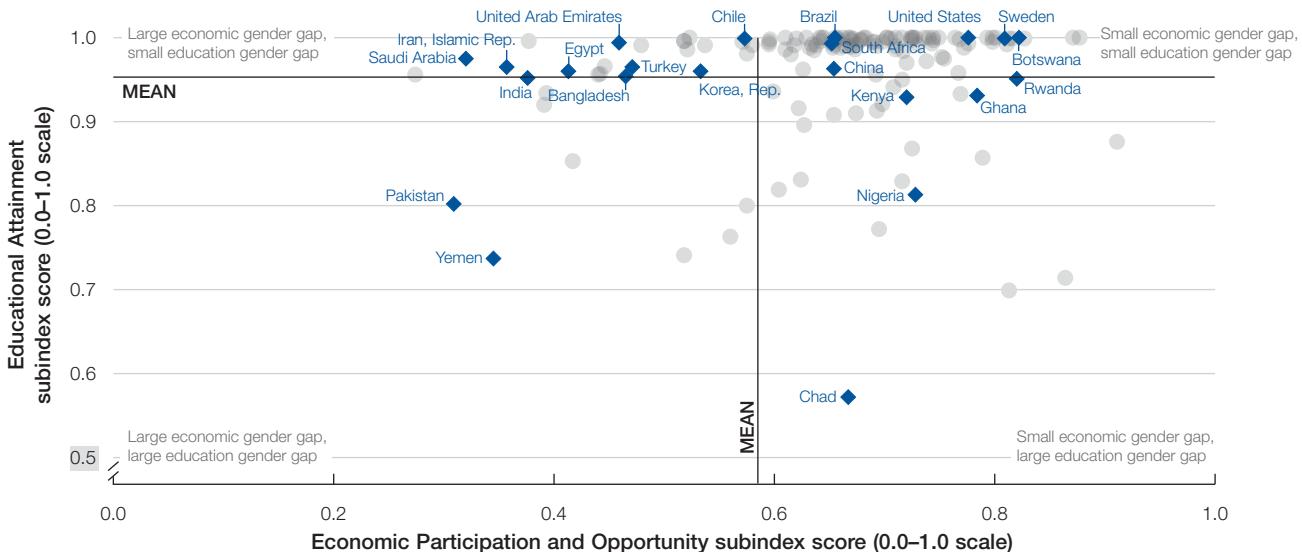
Closing occupational gender gaps

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

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

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

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



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2017.

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

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

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

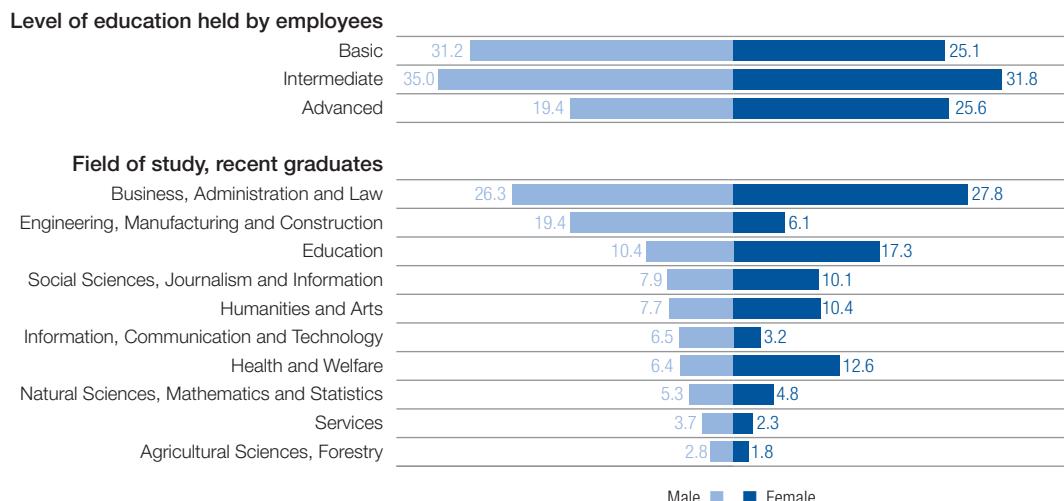
As shown in Figure 14 (on page 32), globally, women that are employed are more likely to be educated to an intermediate (secondary) or advanced (tertiary) level. Although gender does not statistically affect the overall diversity of educational fields studied, there are notable imbalances in the specific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

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

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

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

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



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

Note: Global average, unweighted by population.

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

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

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

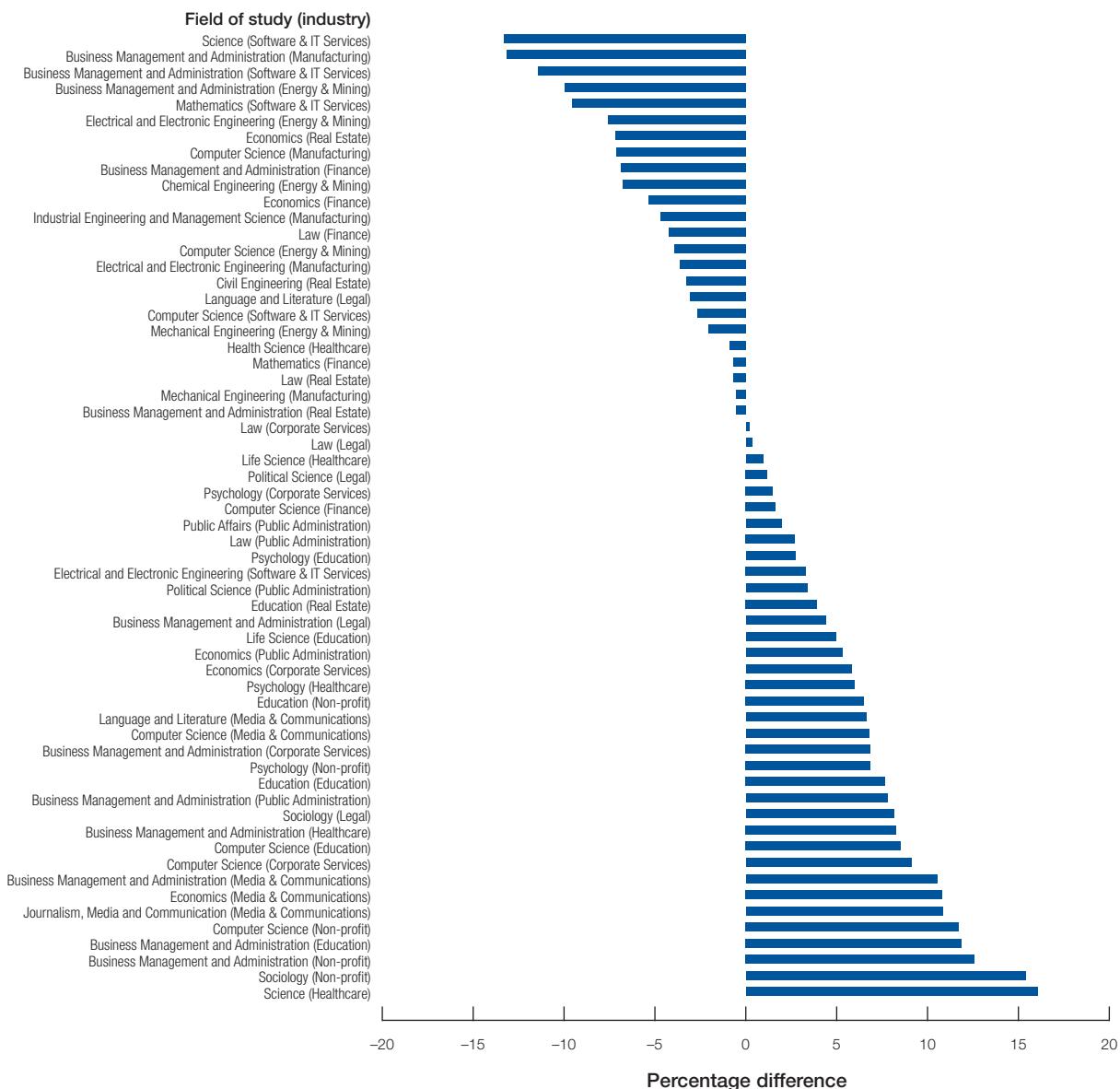
and above)—and the hiring biases that may be implied by examining gender gaps represented in the data.⁴¹

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

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

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

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



Source: LinkedIn.

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

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

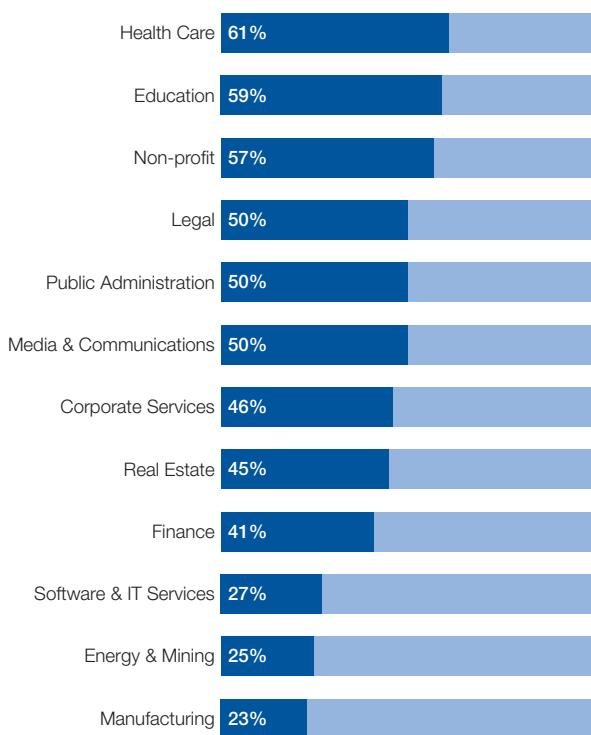
Comparing hiring trends to the presence of preferred talent for that industry highlights that talent shortages are unlikely to be the only factor holding back progress in low-parity industries. Although some divergences in graduates' field of study specializations account for a portion of this

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

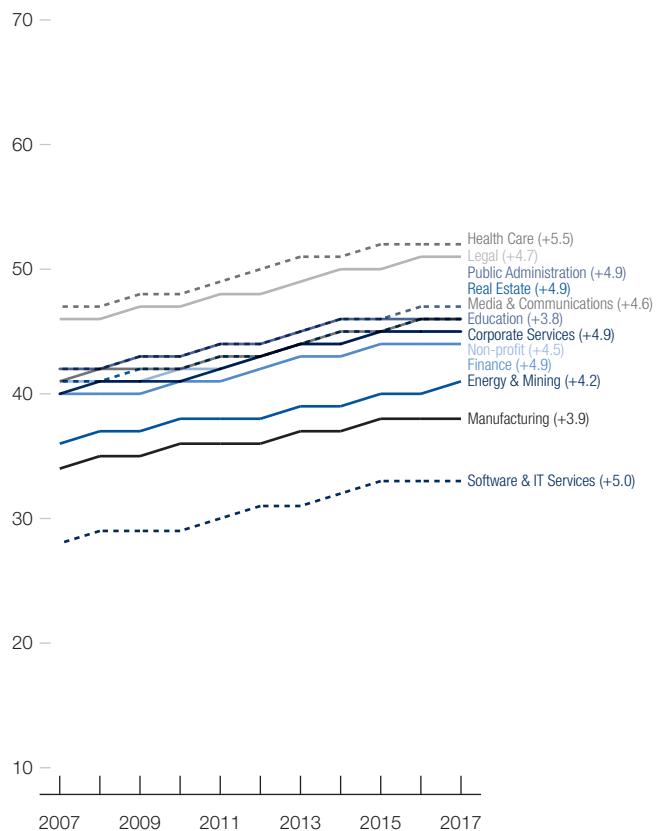
Despite a large and growing number of businesses taking proactive company-level action to address occupational gender imbalances, progression and leadership gaps, unconscious biases and systemic efforts focused on driving change at the industry or country level through public-private collaboration remain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

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

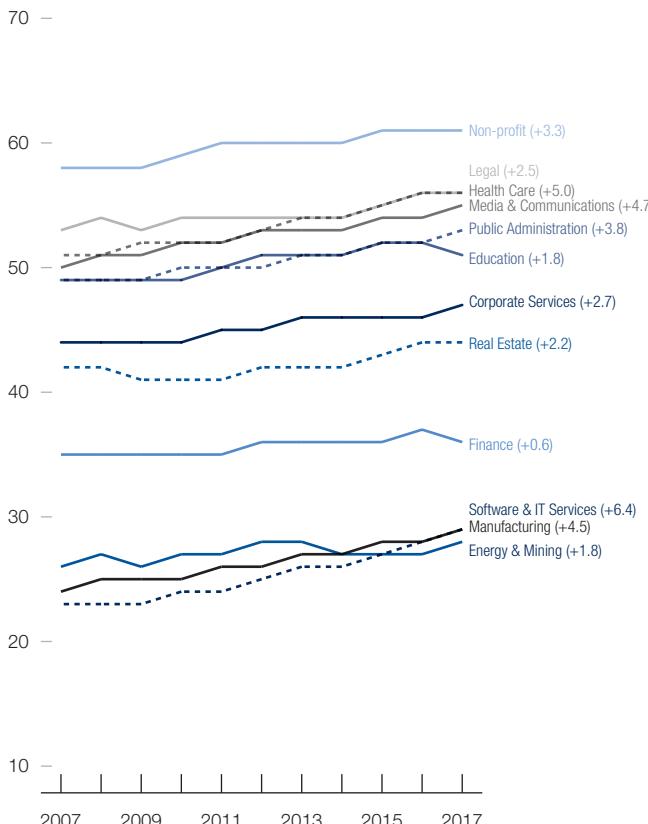
Female share of employment, by industry



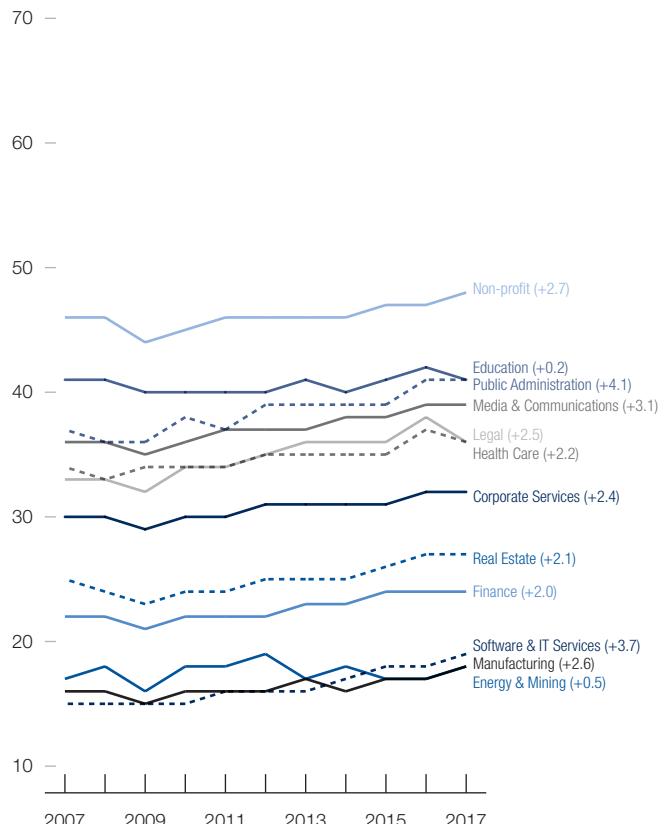
Evolution of female share of core talent pool (graduates of top 5 preferred degrees), by industry, 2007–17



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



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



Source: LinkedIn.

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

Corporate Services



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

Manufacturing



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

Education



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

Media & Communications



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

Energy & Mining



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

Non-profit



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

Finance



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

Public Administration



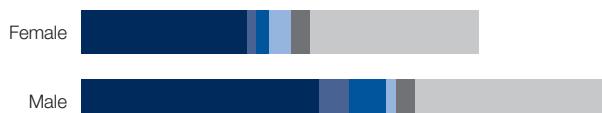
■ Business management and administration ■ Economics
■ Law ■ Political science ■ Public affairs ■ Other

Health Care



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

Real Estate



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

Legal



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

Software & IT Services



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

Source: LinkedIn.

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

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

Conclusion

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

The magnitude of gender gaps in countries around the world is the combined result of various socioeconomic, policy and cultural variables. The Global Gender Gap Index was developed in 2006 partially to address the need for a consistent and comprehensive measure for gender equality that can track a country's progress over time. The Index does not seek to set priorities for countries but rather to provide a comprehensive set of data and a clear method for tracking gaps on critical indicators so that countries may set priorities within their own economic, political and cultural contexts.

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

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

Notes

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

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

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

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

5 This ratio is based on what is considered to be a "normal" sex ratio at birth: 1.06 males for every female born. See Klasen, S. and C. Wink, "Missing Women: Revisiting the Debate", *Feminist Economics*, vol. 9, no. 2–3, 2003, pp. 263–299.

6 This ratio is based on the standards used in the UNDP's Gender-Related Development Index, which uses 87.5 years as the maximum age for women and 82.5 years as the maximum age for men.

- 7 A first attempt to calculate the gender gap was made by the World Economic Forum in 2005; see Lopez-Claros and Zahidi, *Women's Empowerment: Measuring the Global Gender Gap*. The 2005 Index, which was attempting to capture women's empowerment, used a "feminist" scale that rewarded women's supremacy over men (highest score is assigned to the country with the biggest gap in favour of women).
- 8 As in previous editions of the Index, weights derived for the 2006 Index were used again this year to allow for comparisons over time. They may be revised in future editions to reflect the evolution of the gender gap over the past decade.
- 9 This is not strictly accurate in the case of the Health and Survival subindex, where the highest possible value a country can achieve is 0.9796. However, for purposes of simplicity, we will refer to this value as 1 throughout the chapter and in all tables, figures and Country Profiles.
- 10 Because of the special equality benchmark value of 0.9796 for the Health and Survival subindex, it is not strictly accurate that the equality benchmark for the overall Index score is 1. This value is in fact $(1 + 1 + 1 + 0.9796) / 4 = 0.9949$. However, for purposes of simplicity, we will refer to the overall equality benchmark as 1 throughout the chapter and in all tables, figures and Country Profiles.
- 11 Since the indicators in the subindexes are weighted by the standard deviations, the final scores for the subindexes and the overall Index are not a pure measure of the gap vis-à-vis the equality benchmark, and therefore cannot be strictly interpreted as percentage values measuring the closure of the gender gap. However, for ease of interpretation and intuitive appeal, we will be using the percentage concept as a rough interpretation of the final scores.
- 12 Women20 (W20) Dialogue Process, Germany, 2017, <http://www.w20-germany.org/the-w20/>.
- 13 See PwC, *Women in Work Index 2017*, <https://www.pwc.co.uk/services/economics-policy/insights/women-in-work-index.html>, accessed October 2017.
- 14 See McKinsey & Company, *The Power of Parity: How Advancing Women's Equality Can Add \$12 Trillion To Global Growth*, 2015.
- 15 See International Labour Organization (ILO), *Economic Impacts of Reducing the Gender Gap* (What Works Research Brief No. 10), 2017.
- 16 Ibid.
- 17 See European Institute for Gender Equality, *Economic Benefits of Gender Equality in the European Union*, <http://eige.europa.eu/gender-mainstreaming/policy-areas/economic-and-financial-affairs/economic-benefits-gender-equality>, accessed October 2017.
- 18 See Teignier, M. and D. Cuberes, *Aggregate Costs of Gender Gaps in the Labour Market: A Quantitative Estimate* (UB Economics Working Papers 2014/308), University of Barcelona, 2014.
- 19 See ILO and Asian Development Bank (ADB), *Women and labour markets in Asia—Rebalancing for Gender Equality*, 2011.
- 20 See World Bank Group, *Gender and Development in the Middle East and North Africa: Women in the Public Sphere*, 2004.
- 21 See, for example, the World Bank Group, *Gender and Economic Growth Assessments for Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda*, 2007.
- 22 See Chaaban, J. and W. Cunningham, *Measuring the Economic Gain of Investing in Girls: The Girl Effect Dividend*, (World Bank Policy Research Working Paper), World Bank, 2011.
- 23 See ILO and ADB, 2011.
- 24 See Williamson, K. and U. Gerdtham, *Impact on Economic Growth of Investing in Maternal and Newborn Health*, World Health Organization, 2006.
- 25 See OECD, *Women, Government and Policy Making in OECD Countries: Fostering Diversity for Inclusive Growth*, 2014.
- 26 See Goldman Sachs Global Markets Institute, *The Power of the Purse: Gender Equality and Middle-Class Spending*, 2009.
- 27 See Catalyst, *Buying Power: Global Women*, 2015, www.catalyst.org/knowledge/buying-power-global-women, and Silverstein and Sayre, "The Female Economy", *Harvard Business Review*, September 2009.
- 28 See Schwab, K., *The Fourth Industrial Revolution*, World Economic Forum, 2016.
- 29 See Leader-Chivee, L., *New Study: Diversity Drives Serial Innovation*, Inc.com, 2013, and Deloitte, *Waiter, is That Inclusion in My Soup? A New Recipe to Improve Business Performance*, 2012.
- 30 See McKinsey & Company, *Women Matter*, 2013, and Credit Suisse Research Institute, *Gender diversity and corporate performance*, 2012.
- 31 See Galbreath, J., "Are there Gender-Related Influences on Corporate Sustainability? A study of women on Boards", *Journal of Management & Organization*, vol. 17, no. 1, 2011, pp. 17-38.
- 32 See Blau, F., and L. Kahn, *The Gender Wage Gap: Extent, Trends, and Explanations*, National Bureau of Economic Research, 2016, <http://www.nber.org/papers/w21913>, and Schieder, Jessica and Elise Gould, "Women's work" and the Gender Pay Gap: How Discrimination, Societal Norms, and Other Forces Affect Women's Occupational Choices—and Their Pay,,Economic Policy Institute, 2016.
- 33 See Briggs, Philippa and Raul Zambrano, *Doubling Digital Opportunities: Enhancing Inclusion of Women & Girls in the Information Society*, International Telecommunication Union (ITU), 2013.
- 34 See Terrell, Josh, Andrew Kofink, Justin Middleton, Clarissa Rainear, Emerson Murphy-Hill, Chris Parnin and Jon Stallings, *Gender Differences and Bias in Open Source: Pull Request Acceptance of Women versus Men*, PeerJ Preprints, July 26, 2016. doi:10.7287/peerj.preprints.1733v2.
- 35 See *The Global Human Capital Report*, 2017.
- 36 See European Commission, *Women Active in the ICT Sector*, 2013.
- 37 See Seron, Carroll, Susan S. Silbey, Erin Cech, Brian Rubineau, "Persistence Is Cultural: Professional Socialization and the Reproduction of Sex Segregation", *Work and Occupations*, vol. 43, no. 2, 2015, pp. 178–214; Fouad, Nadya A., Romila Singh, Mary E. Fitzpatrick and Jane P. Liu, *Stemming the Tide: Why Women Leave Engineering*, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 2011; and Scott, A., F. K. Klein and U. Onovakpuri, *Tech Leavers Survey: A First-of-its-Kind Analysis of Why People Voluntarily Left Jobs in Tech*, 2017.
- 38 See Blau and Kahn, 2016, and Schieder and Gould, 2016.
- 39 See Levanon, Asaf, Paula England and Paul Allison, "Occupational Feminization and Pay: Assessing Causal Dynamics Using 1950–2000 U.S. Census Data", *Social Forces*, vol. 88, no. 2, 2009, pp. 865–91, doi:10.1353/sof.0.0264.
- 40 See International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), *Investing in the Care Economy: A Gender Analysis of Employment Stimulus in Seven OECD Countries*, 2016.
- 41 Seen through the prism of LinkedIn data, 'hiring' refers to individuals who indicated that they moved companies in a given reference year by featuring a new role on their LinkedIn profile.
- 42 LinkedIn's analysis is based on data from more than 100 countries for which membership information was available by gender for at least 67% of registered members. The top 20 countries (by total number of member profiles) meeting these coverage criteria are: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, France, Germany, India, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Russian Federation, Spain, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States. Industry affiliation is based on the primary role featured by members on their LinkedIn profile during the reference year. Selected industries are: Corporate Services, Education, Energy and Mining, Finance, Healthcare, Legal, Manufacturing, Media and Communications, Non-profit, Public Administration, Real Estate and Software and IT Services.
- 43 See <https://www.weforum.org/projects/closing-the-gender-gap-gender-parity-task-forces>.

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Appendix A: Regional and Income Group Classifications, 2017

Table A1: Global Gender Gap Index 2017, regional classifications

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

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

* New countries in 2017

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

Table A2: Global Gender Gap Index 2017, income classifications

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

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

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

* New countries in 2017

Part 2

Country Profiles

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

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

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

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

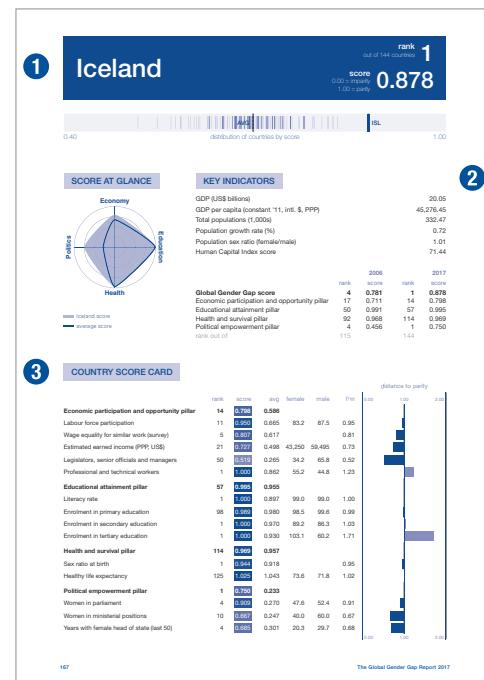
While these various ways and formats of accessing the *Report*'s data contain exactly the same information, it is our intention to make this information useful to the widest possible audience by meeting the needs of different groups of readers and stakeholders. This **User's Guide** aims to provide an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

Country Profiles

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

Country Rank, Score and Performance at a Glance

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

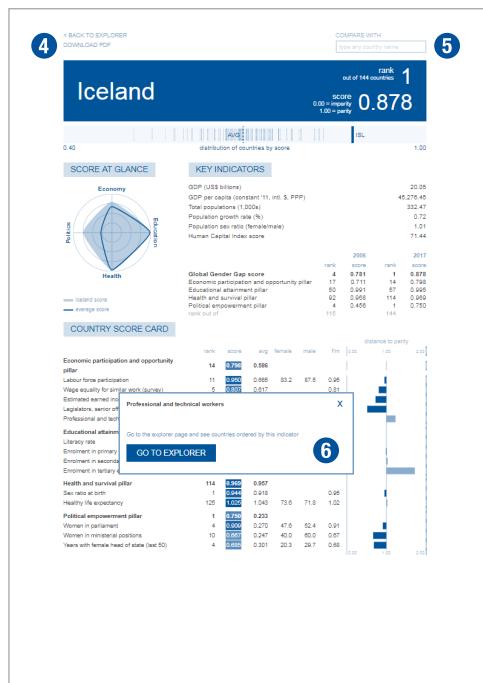


each country's position on the Global Gender Gap Index relative to the spread of all countries and the global population weighted average. Note that the bar has been truncated at 0.40 to enhance legibility.

Key Indicators

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

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



Country Score Card

The third section (3) of each Country Profile provides an overview of each country's ranks and scores on the four subindexes of the *Global Gender Gap Report 2017*, as well as on the individual indicators that compose each subindex. For each of the indicators that enter into the Global Gender Gap Index, column one displays the country's rank; column two displays the country's score; column three displays the population-weighted sample average (out of 144 countries); column four displays the female value; column five displays the male value; and, finally, column six displays the female-to-male ratio. The female and male values are displayed rounded to one decimal in order to facilitate reading. However, exact values have been used for calculating ratios and scores. The “—” symbol indicates where data was not available. Country scores are highlighted by a colour scale—ranging in 20% intervals from light blue (0.0–0.2; worst) to dark blue (0.8–1.0; best)—to help the reader visually interpret the Index results. To calculate the Index, all ratios were truncated at the parity benchmark of 1 and thus the highest score possible is 1—except for the sex ratio at birth (0.944) and the healthy life expectancy (1.06) indicators. For further details on the Index methodology, please refer to the **Construction of the Index** section in Part 1.

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

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

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

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

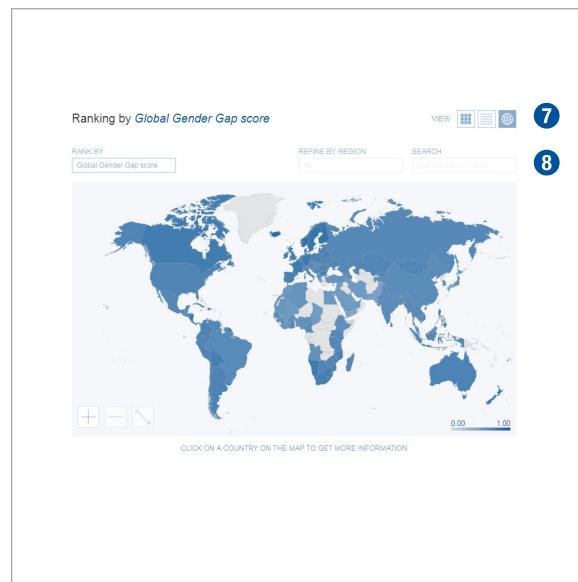
Data Explorer Online Features

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

Interactive Ranking Tables

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

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



Country Comparison

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

Overview of Indicators

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

Key Indicators

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

- **GDP (current US\$ billions).** Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using current official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used. Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators* database, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international dollars).** GDP per capita PPP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the US dollar has in the United States. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars. Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators* database, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Total population (thousands of inhabitants).** People of all ages living in the country as of July 2017, regardless of residency status or citizenship (except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin). Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision* (accessed September 2017).
- **Population growth rate (annual percentage).** Annual population growth rate is the increase in a country's population during a period of time, usually one year, expressed as a percentage of the population at the start of that period. It reflects the number of births and deaths during a period and the number of people migrating to and from a country. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision* (accessed September 2017).
- **Population sex ratio (female/male).** The female-to-male population sex ratio is the number of females per 1,000 males in the population of a society. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision* (accessed September 2017).
- **Global Human Capital Index score (%).** Source is the World Economic Forum's *Global Human Capital Report* 2017. A country's overall score on the World Economic Forum's Global Human Capital Index can roughly be interpreted as a percentage measure of the degree to which a country is successful in developing and deploying the full range of its people's human capital potential.

Country Score Card

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

Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex

- **Female, male labour force participation rate, age 15-64 (%).** Measures the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work. Labour force data doesn't take into account workers employed abroad. The dataset includes data as reported and ILO estimates for missing data. Source: *ILOSTAT, Modelled Estimates, Labour force participation rate by sex and age, 2016 or latest available data* (accessed September 2017).
- **Wage equality between women and men for similar work.** Response to the survey question, "In your country, for similar work, to what extent are wages for women equal to those of men?" (1 = not at all, significantly below those of men; 7 = fully, equal to those of men). The data is converted to a normalized 0-to-1 scale. Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey, 2016-17*.
- **Female, male estimated earned income (US\$, PPP).** Measures the amount of income that women and men in a country receive in the aggregate. Estimated using the proportion of working women and men, their relative wages, and overall GDP of the country in question. Source: World Economic Forum calculation based on the methodology of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s *Human Development Report 2007/2008*.

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

Educational Attainment Subindex

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

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

Total enrolment in tertiary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the most recent five-year age cohort that has left secondary school. Tertiary gross enrolment data should be examined within the context of a country structure regarding military service as well as propensity of students to seek education abroad. Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).

Health and Survival Subindex

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

Political Empowerment Subindex

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

Selected Contextual Data

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

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

Workforce Participation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Contributing family workers (as % of female, male labour force).** Contributing family worker refers to a person who holds a self-employment job in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household, and who cannot be regarded as a partner because of the degree of his or her commitment to the operation of the establishment, in terms of the working time or other factors to be determined by national circumstances, is not at a level comparable with that of the head of the establishment. Source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT, Annual Indicators, Employment by sex and status in employment*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Own-account workers (as % of female, male labour force).** Own-account workers refers to those self-employed who do not hire paid employees on a continuous basis but may have assistance from contributing family workers (unpaid employed who usually live in same household and are related to family members). Source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT, Employment by sex and status in employment*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Average minutes spent on work per day (female, male) and Proportion of work spent on unpaid work per day (female, male).** Measures the average minutes spent per day on unpaid work, including routine housework, shopping, care for household members, care for non-household members volunteering, travel related to household activities and other unpaid activities for men and women aged 15–64 years. Source: OECD, *Database on Gender Equality*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).

Economic Leadership

- **Law mandates equal pay.** Consolidated survey response—representing the expert view of local practitioners in family, labour and criminal law—answering the question: “Does the law mandate equal remuneration for work of equal value?”. Source: World Bank, *Women, Business and the Law 2016: Getting to Equal* dataset (accessed September 2017).
- **Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership.** Response to the survey question: “In your country, to what extent do companies provide women the same opportunities as men to rise to positions of leadership? (1 = not at all, women have no opportunities to rise to positions of leadership; 7 = extensive, women have equal opportunities of leadership)”. Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey 2016-17*.

- **Share of women on boards of listed companies (%).** The share of women on company boards is derived by calculating country averages of the percentages of women among the members of the board of directors of each company in the OECD *ORBIS* dataset. The calculation is restricted to companies with at least two board members. The share is also derived for the subset of listed companies. Source: OECD, *iLibrary* online database, 2016 (accessed September 2017).
- **Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms).** Refers to the percentage of firms in the private sector with a woman among the principal owners. Source: World Bank, *Enterprise Surveys* database, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Firms with female top managers (% of firms).** Refers to the percentage of firms in the private sector who report having females as top managers. Top manager refers to the highest-ranking manager or CEO of the establishment. This person may be the owner if he/she works as the manager of the firm. Source: World Bank, *Enterprise Surveys* database, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Employers (as % of female, male labour force).** Employers refers to those who are “self-employed”, in the sense that their remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced, and who, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employees. Source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT, Employment by sex and status in employment*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **R&D personnel (female, male).** Measures the percentage of male and female workers employed directly on Research and Development (R&D), as well as those providing direct services such as R&D managers, administrators and clerical staff. People providing indirect services such as canteen and security staff are excluded. Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators*, 2016 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).

Access to Assets

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

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

Political Leadership

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

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

Family

- **Average length of single life (years) (female, male).** The singulate mean age at marriage is an estimate of the average number of years lived in the single state among those who marry before age 50. Source: United Nations Statistics Division, *Statistics and Indicators on Women and Men in Families*, 2013 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Proportion of individuals married by age 25 (female, male).** Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Marriage Data 2015* (accessed September 2017).
- **Mean age of women at the birth of the first child (years).** The mean age of mothers at first child's birth is defined as the average completed year of age of women when their first child is born. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision* (accessed September 2017).
- **Average number of children per woman.** Measures the average number of children a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period if they were subject during their whole lives to the fertility rates of a given period and if they were not subject to mortality. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision* (accessed September 2017).

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

Care

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

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

Education and Skills

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

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

Graduates by Degree Type

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

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

Health

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

- **Maternal mortality in childbirth (per 100,000 live births).** The maternal mortality ratio is the annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, per 100,000 live births, for a specified year. Source: World Health Organization, Department of Information, Evidence and Research, *Estimated Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex and WHO Member State*, 2015 database (accessed September 2017).
- **Existence of legislation on domestic violence.** Consolidated survey response—representing the expert view of local practitioners in family, labour and criminal law—answering the question: “Is there domestic violence legislation?”. Source: World Bank, *Women, Business and the Law 2016: Getting to Equal* dataset (accessed September 2017).
- **Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime.** Percentage of women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner at some time in their lives. Source: OECD, *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2015 (GID-DB)* (accessed September 2017).
- **Law permits abortion to preserve a woman’s physical health.** Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Policies* database, 2015 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Births attended by skilled health personnel (%).** Measures the percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel in a given period of time. Source: World Health Organization, *Global Health Observatory, Maternal Health*, 2015 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).
- **Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits (%).** Measures the percentage of women aged 15–49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) at least four times during pregnancy. Source: World Health Organization, *Global Health Observatory, Maternal Health*, 2015 or latest available data (accessed September 2017).

Notes

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

List of Countries

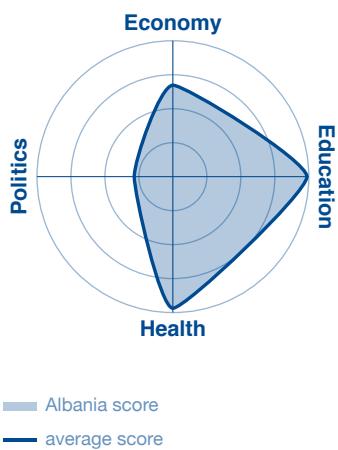
| Country | Page | Country | Page | Country | Page | Country | Page |
|-----------------------------|------|-------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|---------------------------|------|
| Albania | 58 | Cuba | 130 | Kyrgyz Republic | 202 | Poland..... | 274 |
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|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

Albania

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

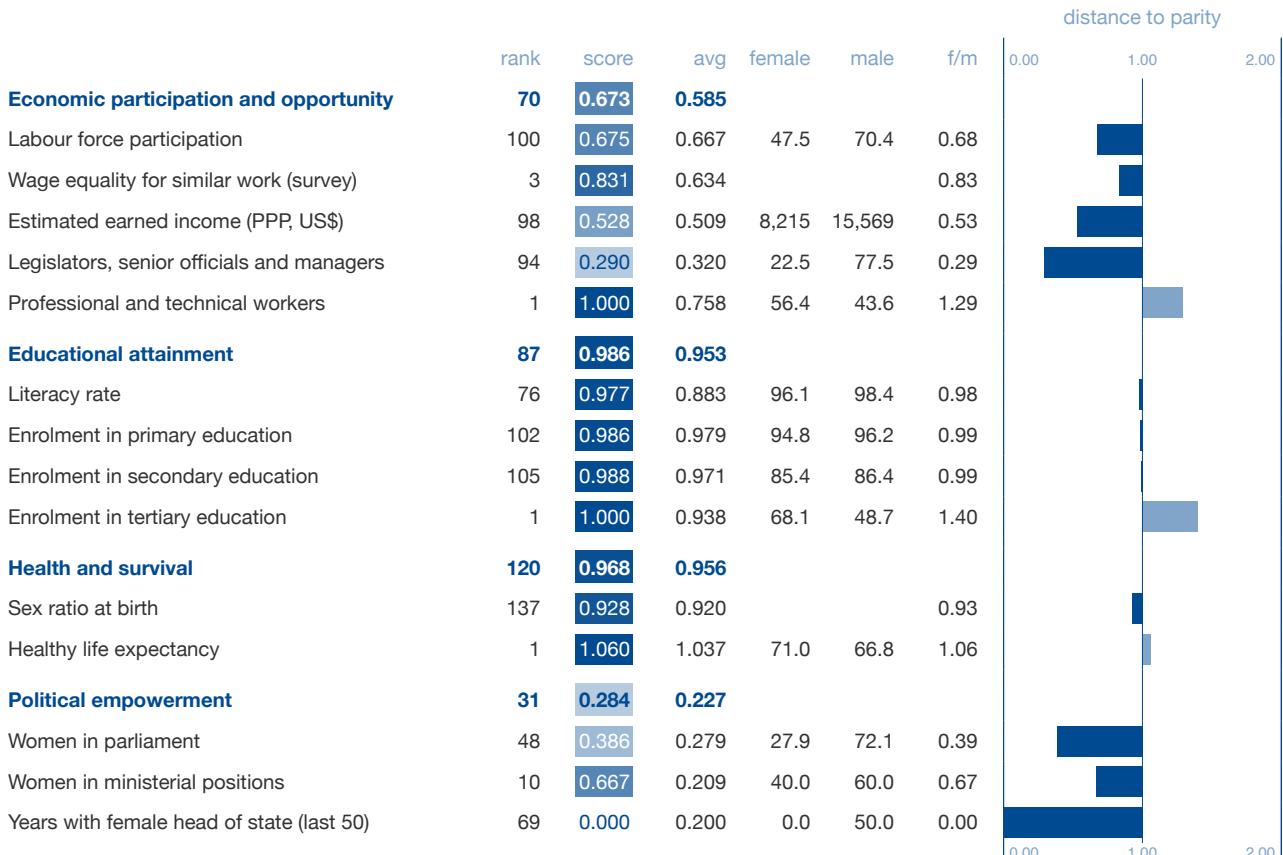


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

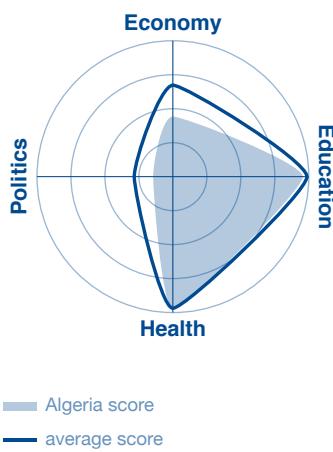
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Algeria

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

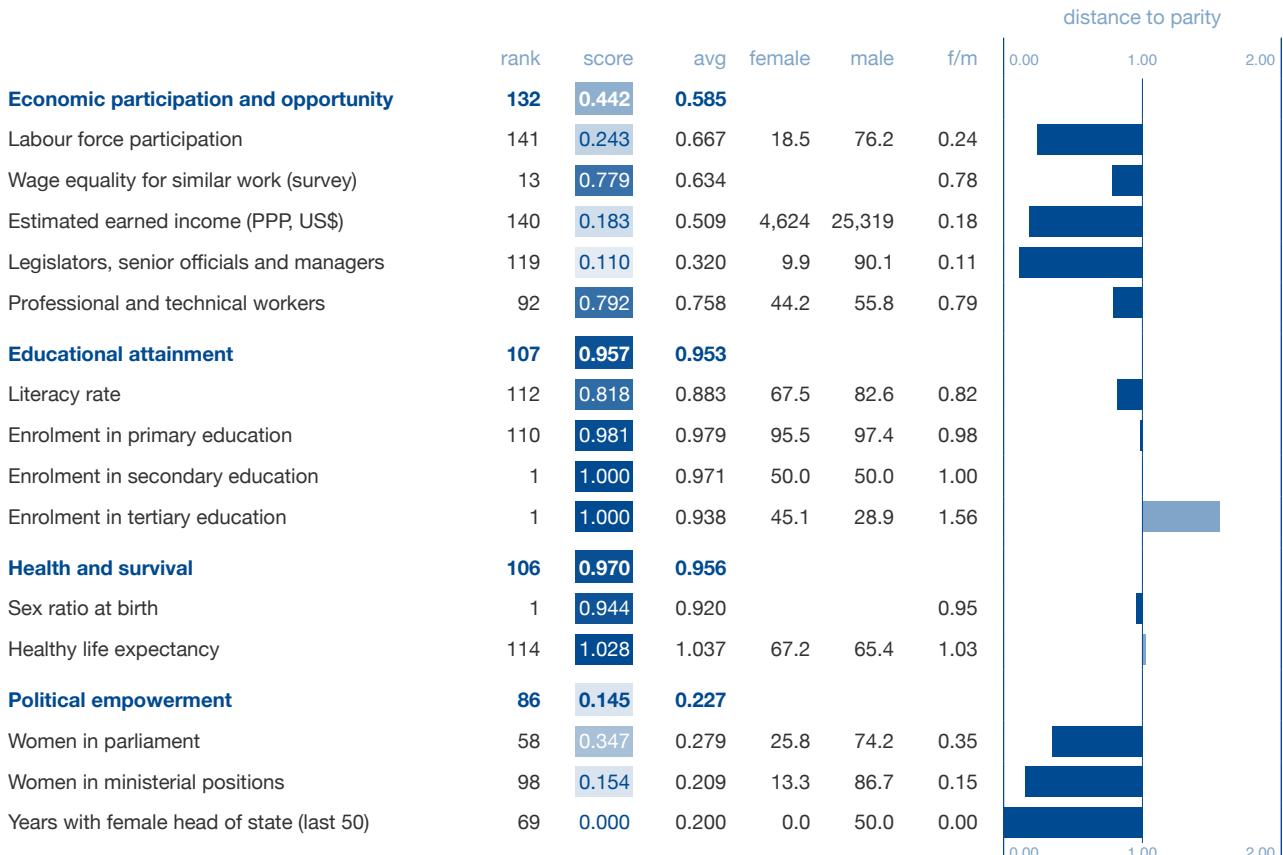


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



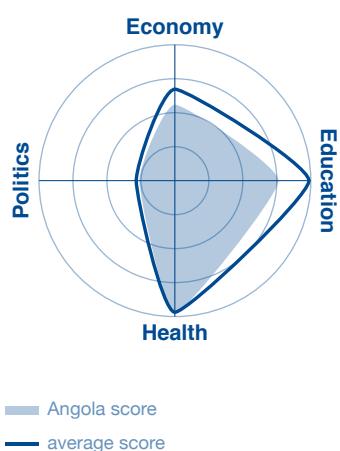
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

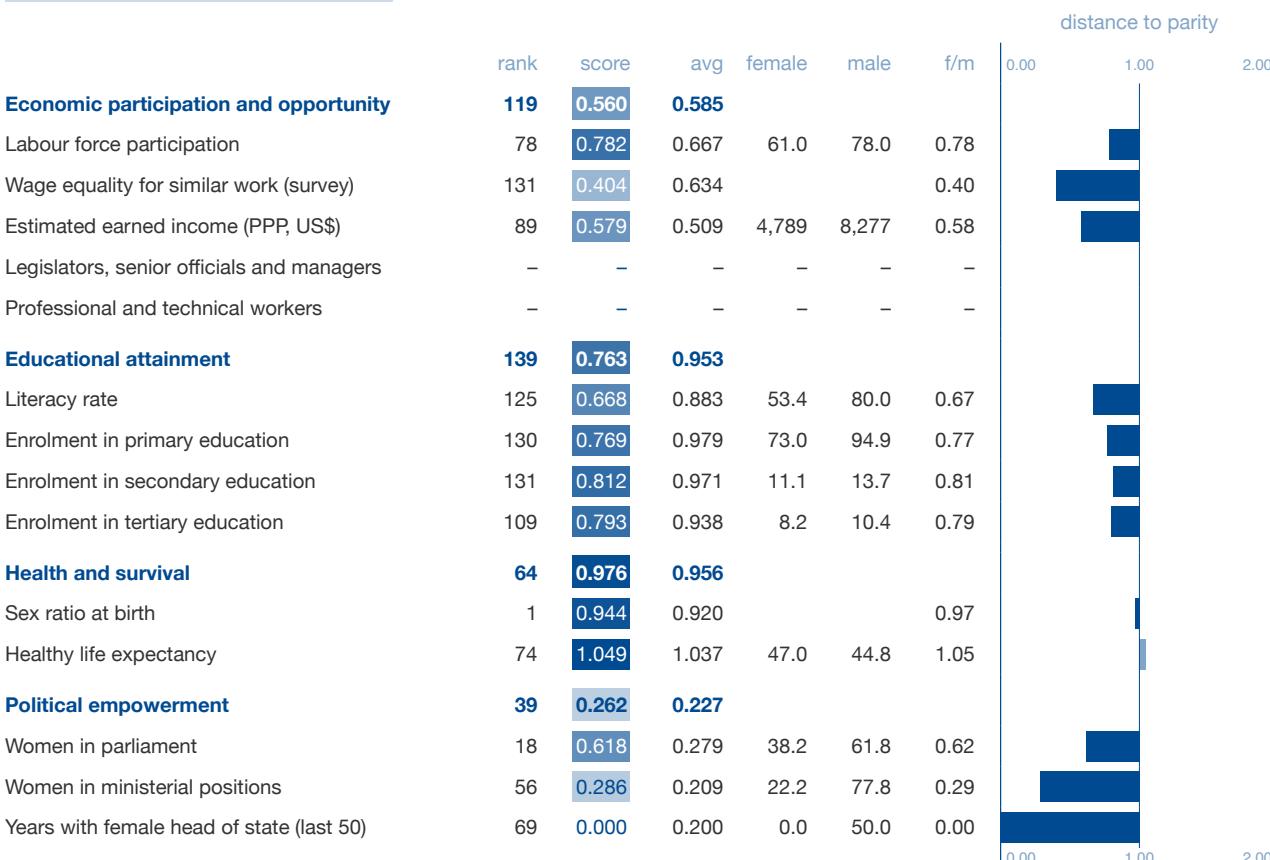


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

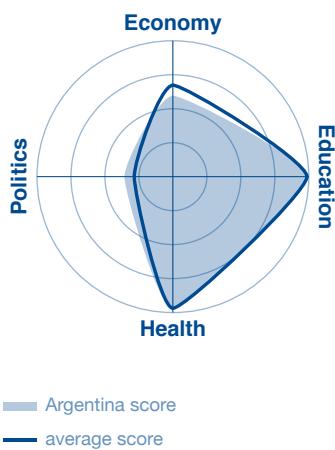
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Argentina

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

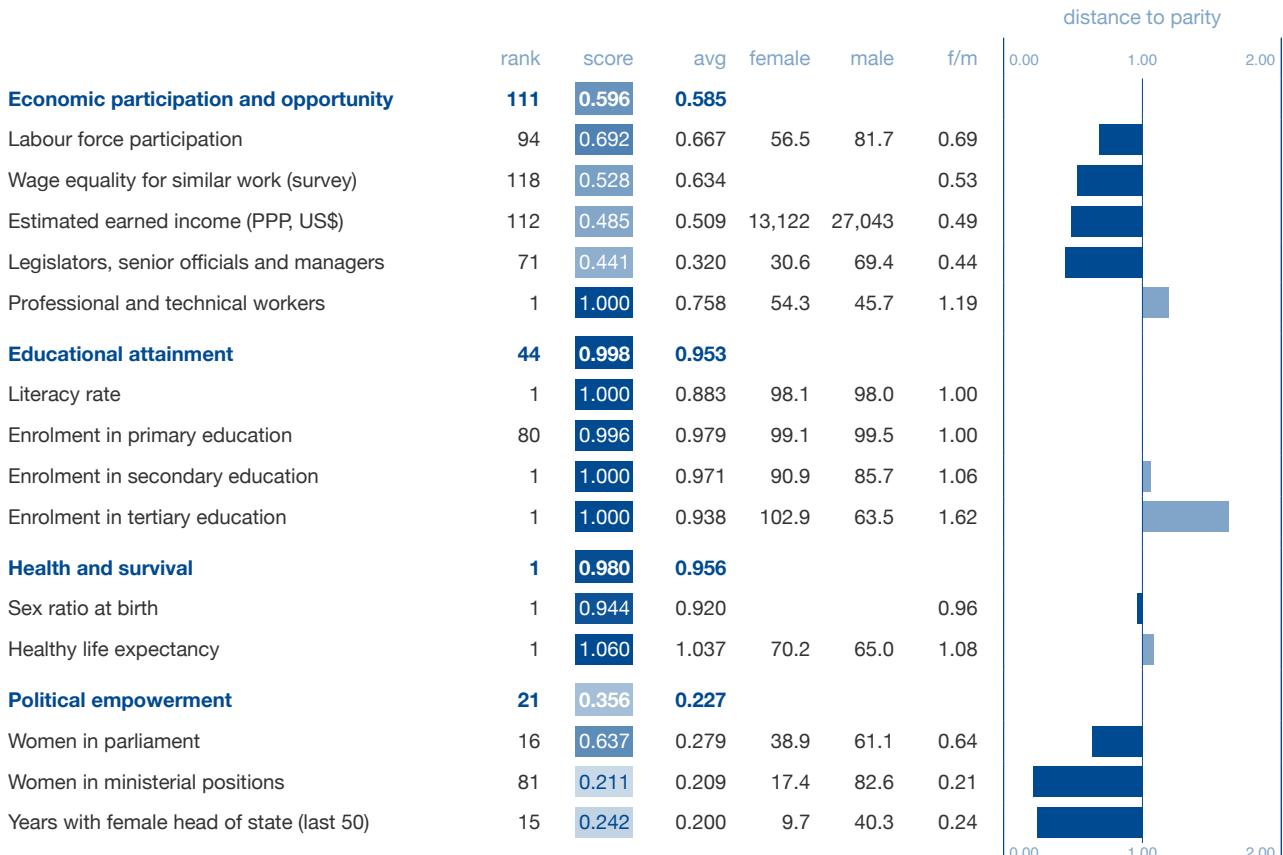


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

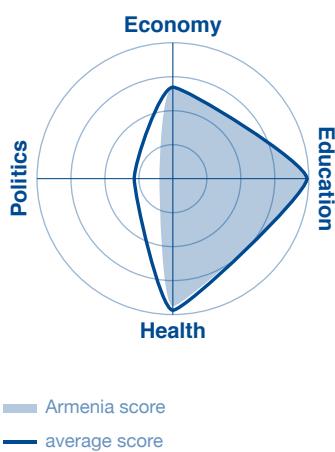
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Armenia

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

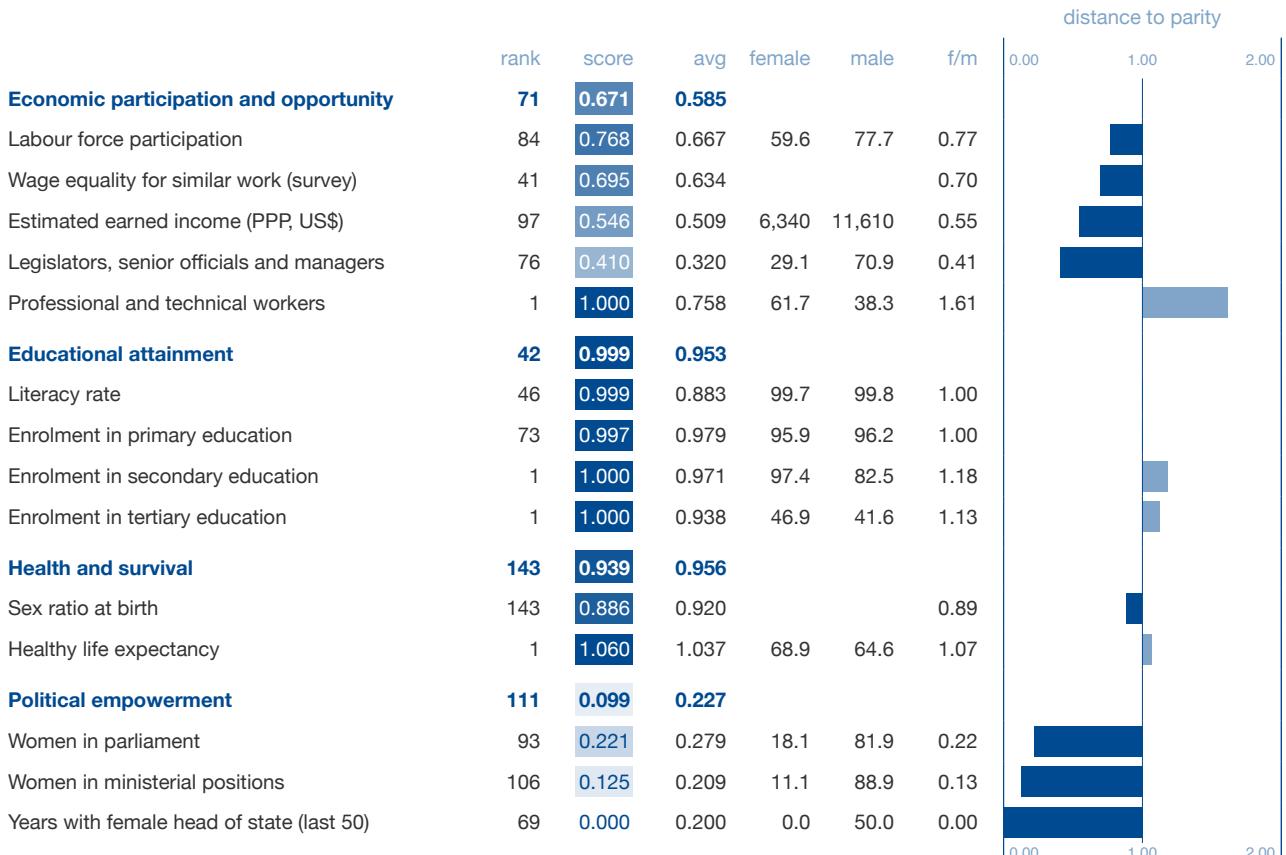


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

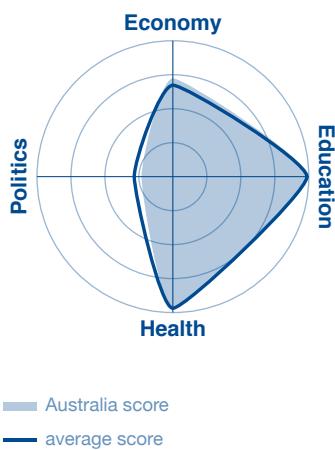
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Australia

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

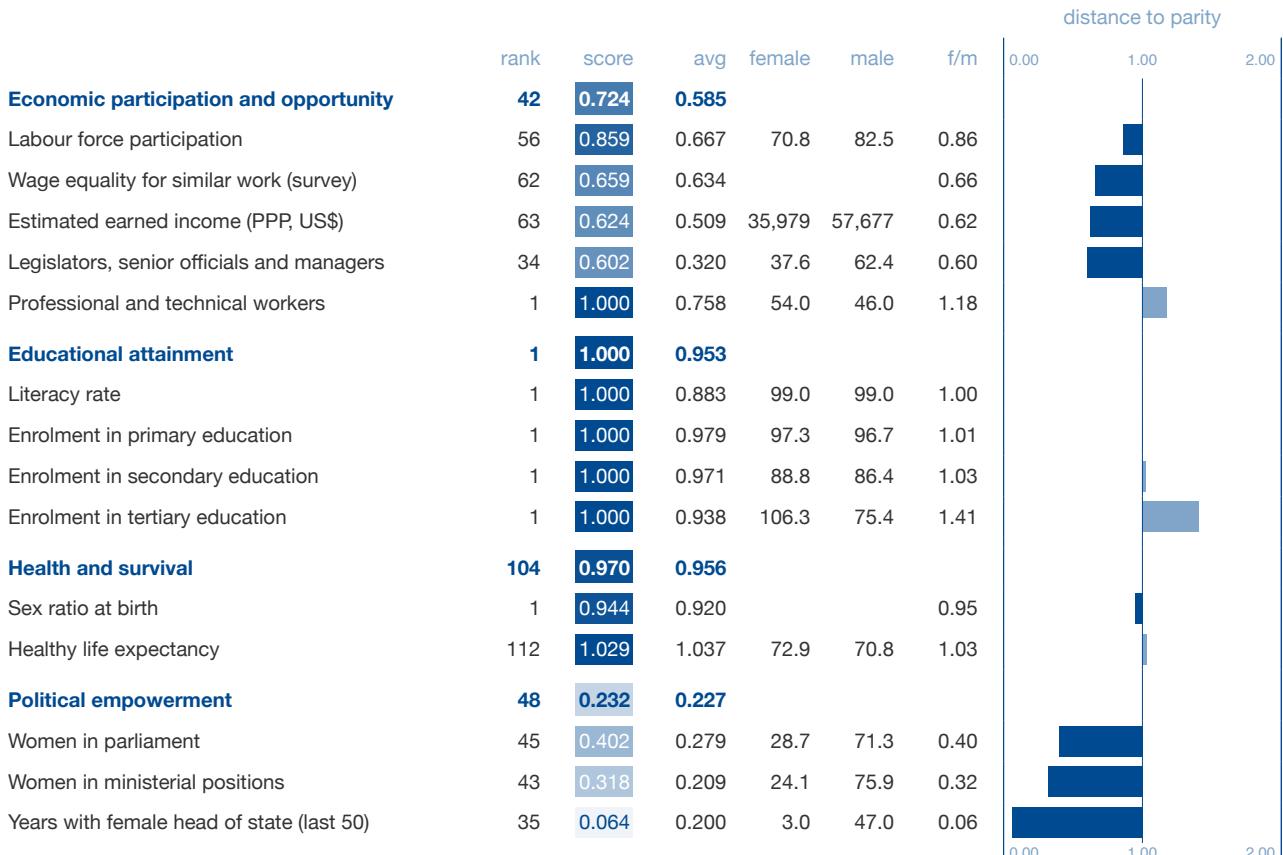


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

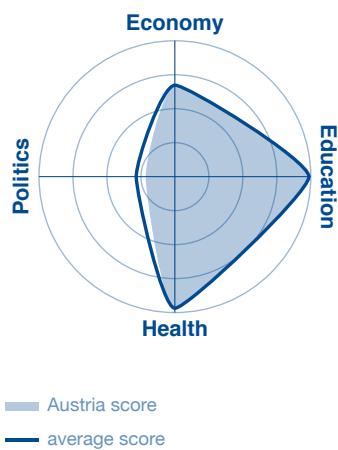
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Austria

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

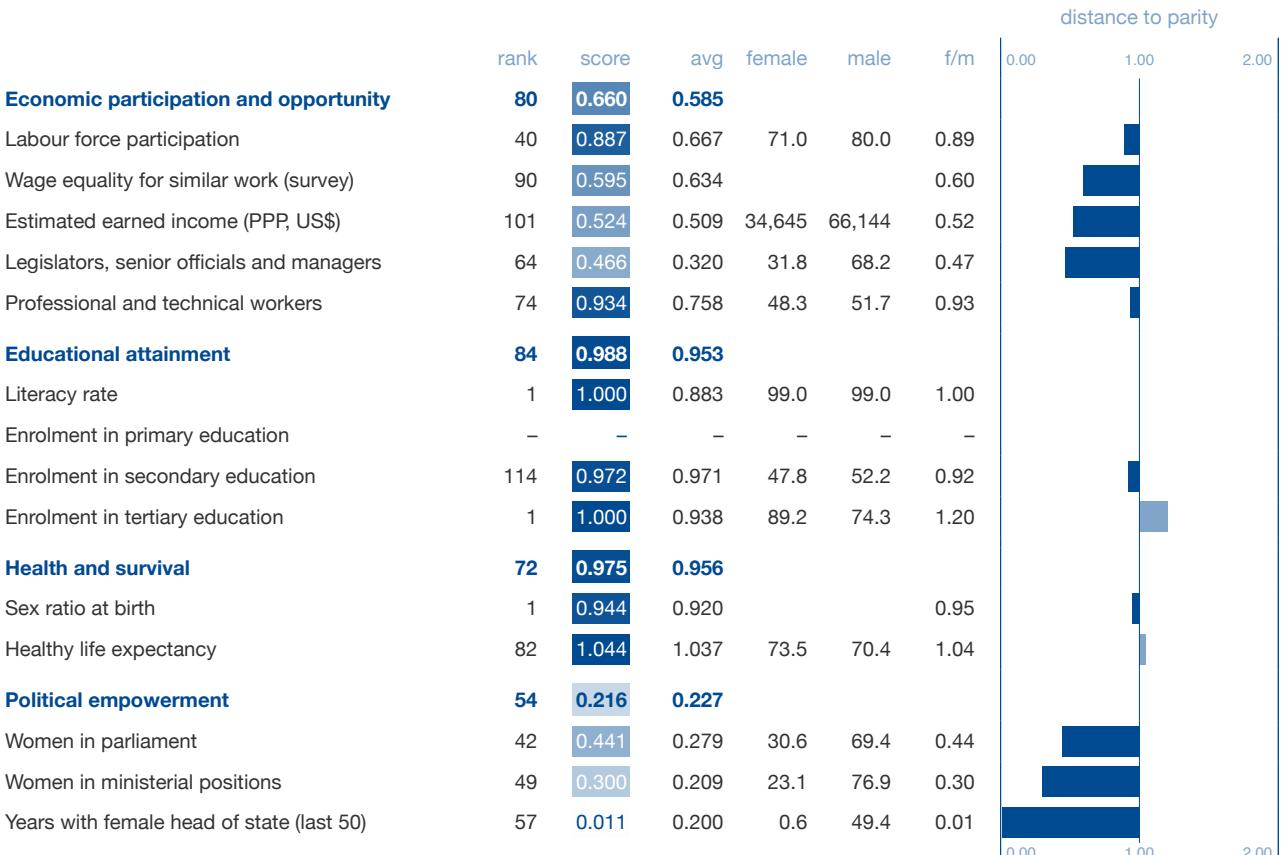


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

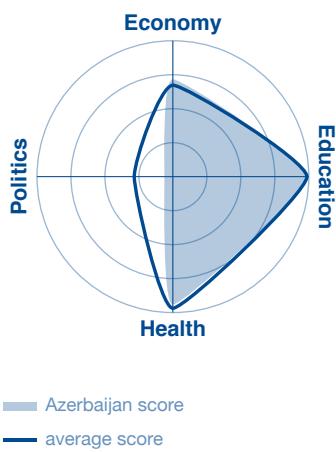
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Azerbaijan

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

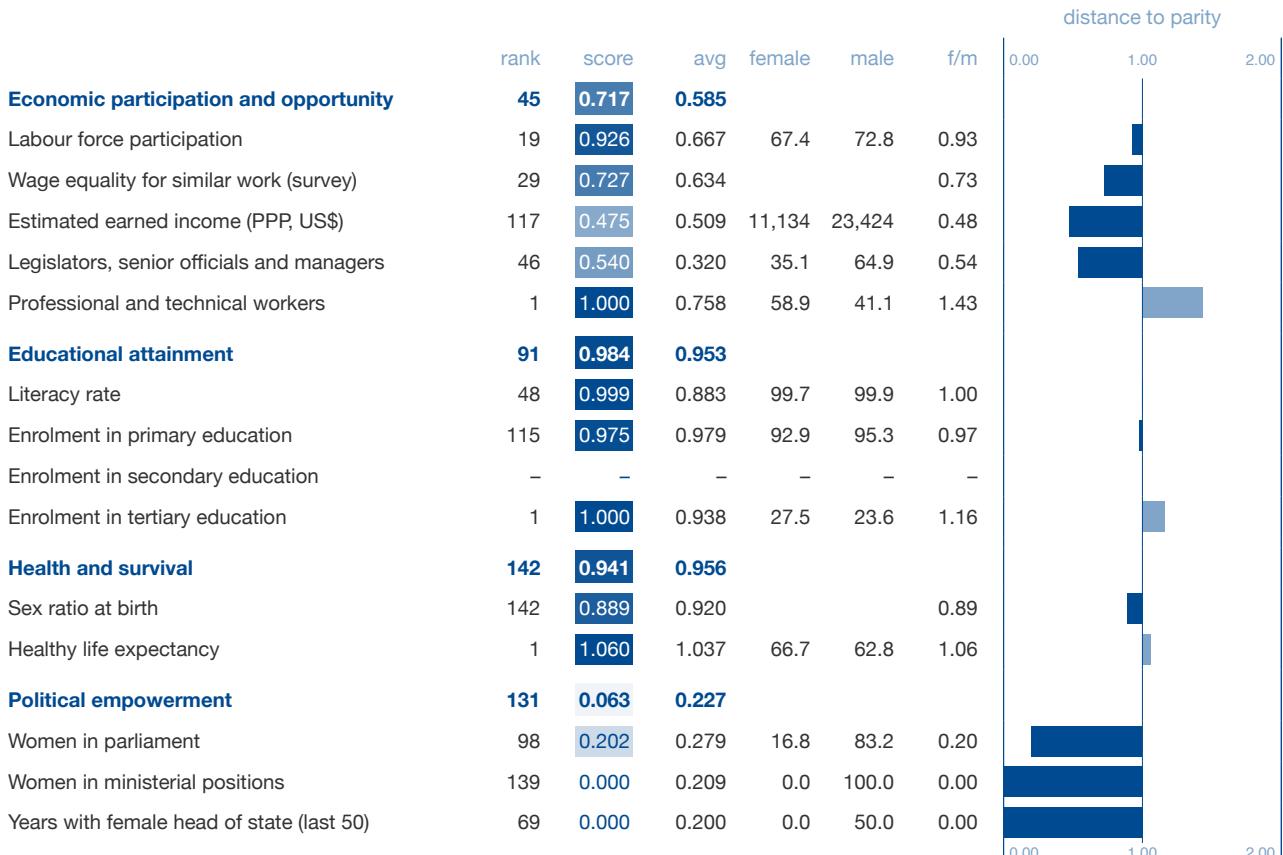


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

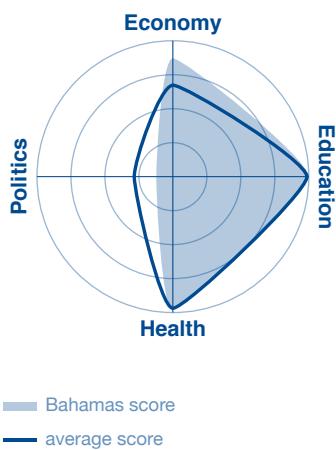
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Bahamas

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

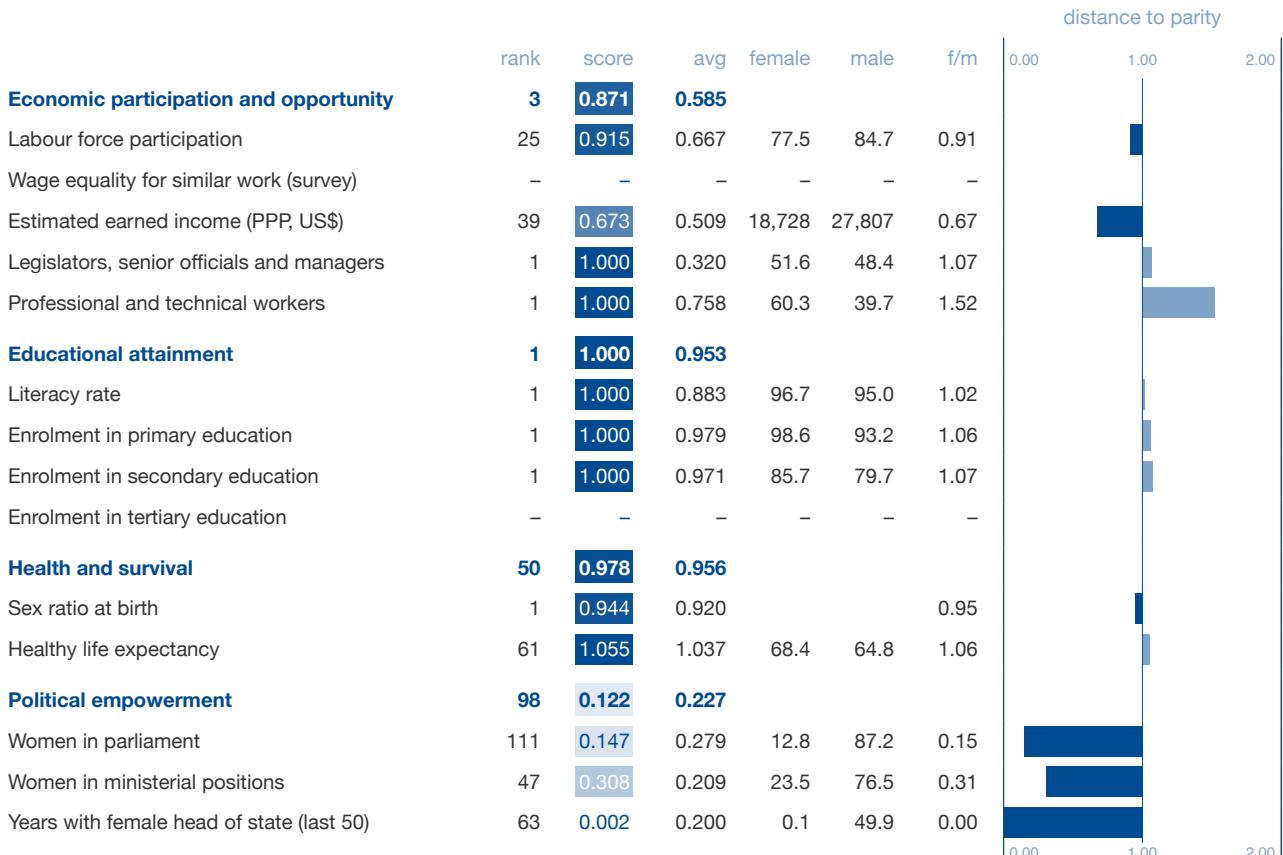


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

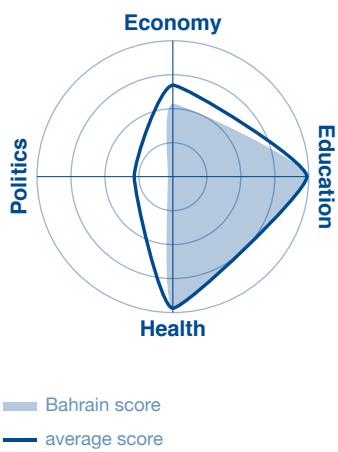
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Bahrain

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

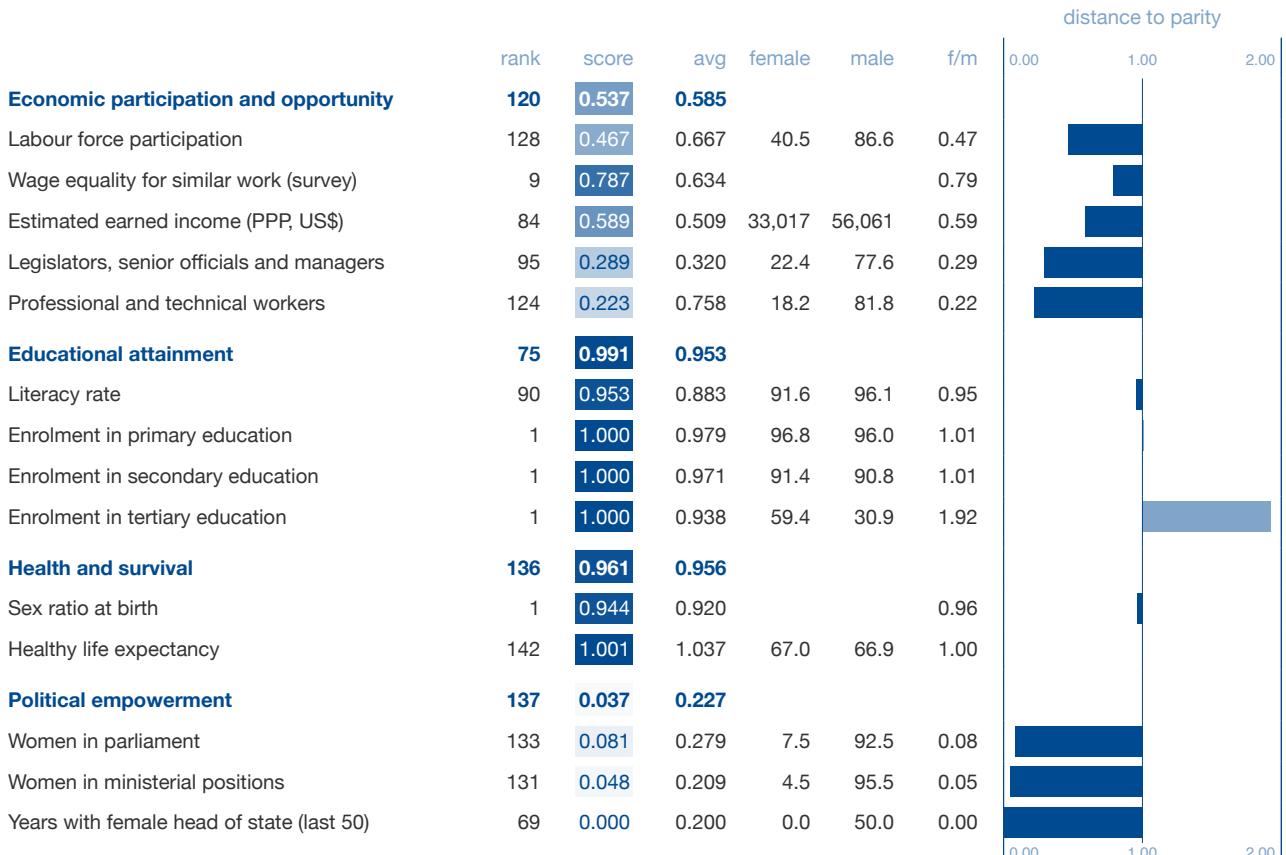


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

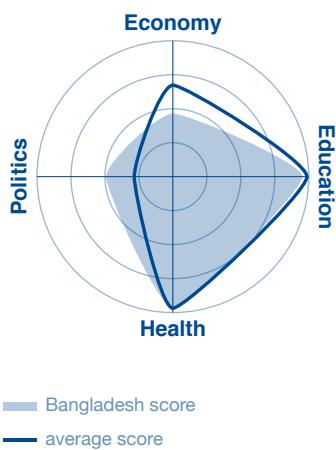
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Bangladesh

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

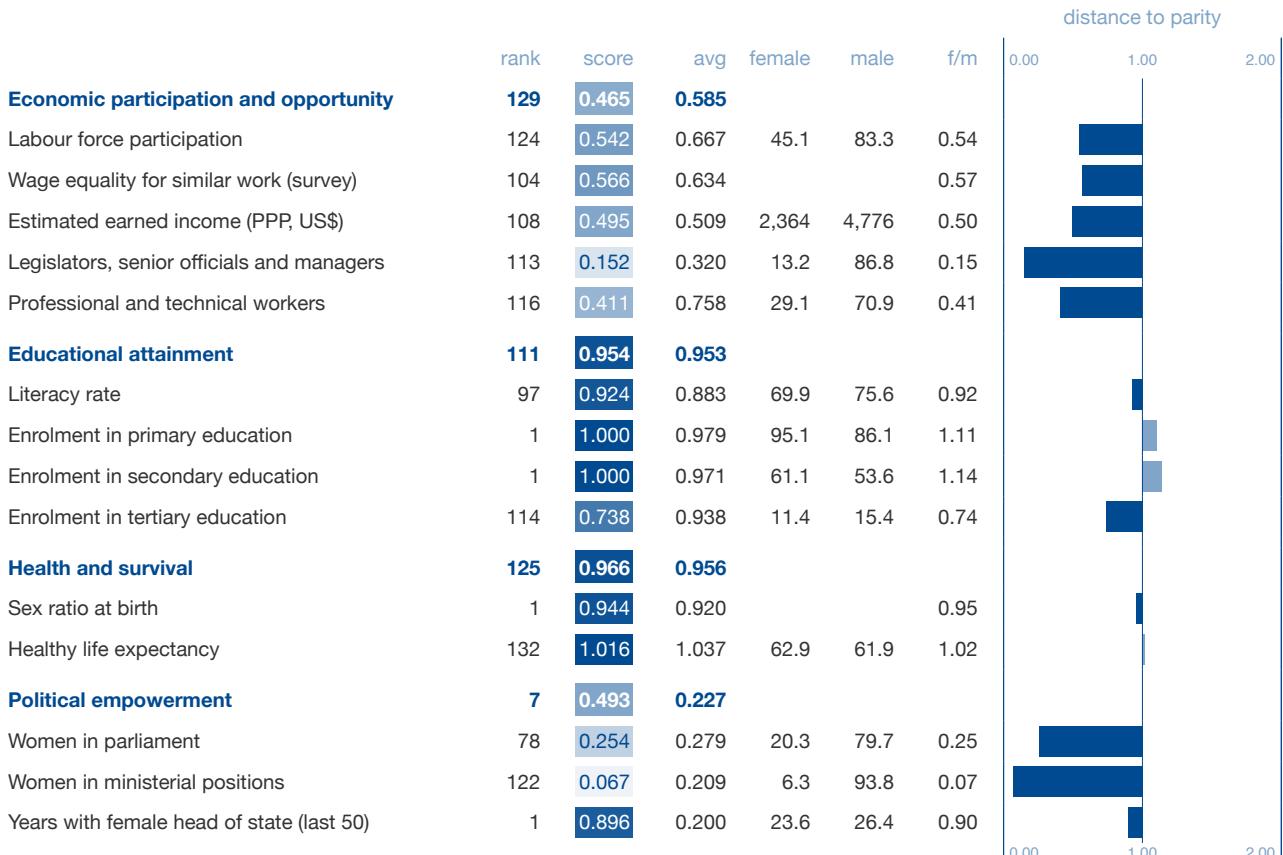


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

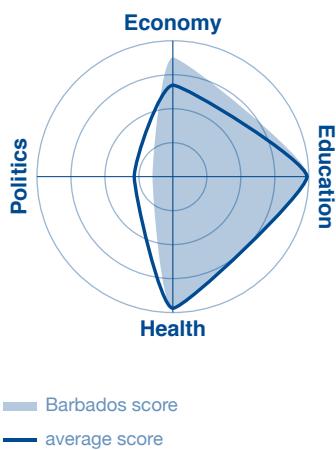
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Barbados

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

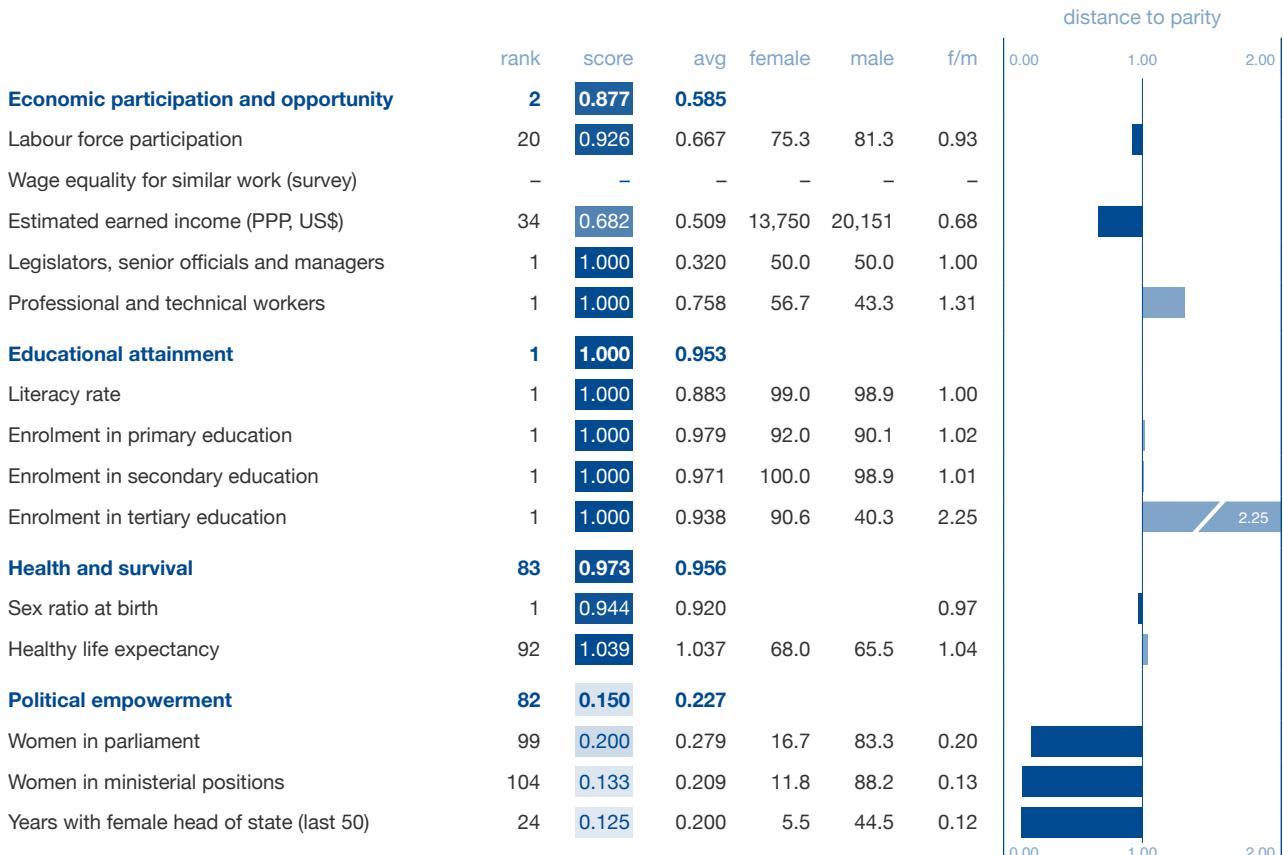


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

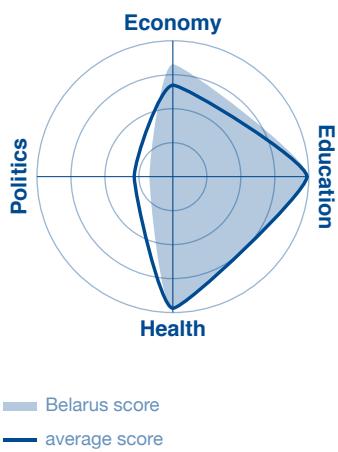
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Belarus

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

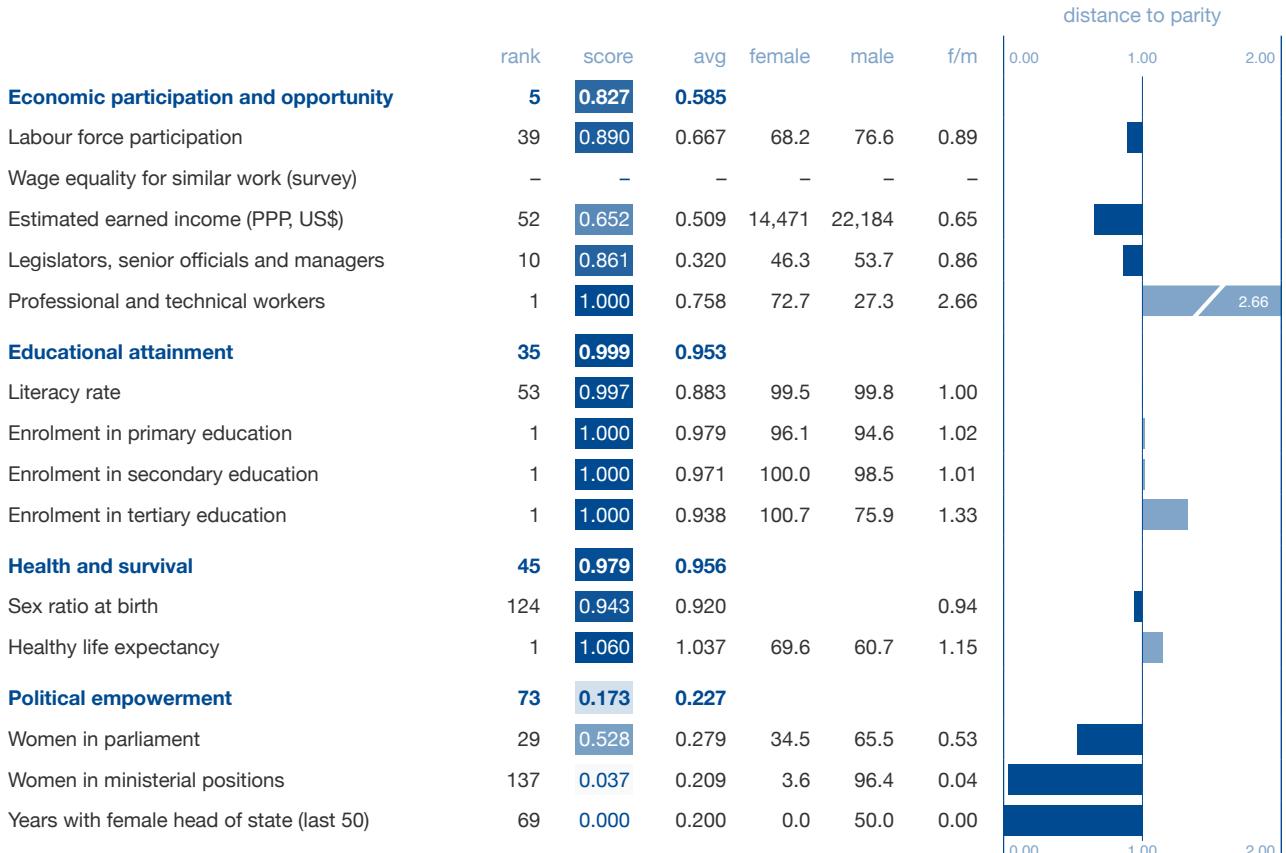


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

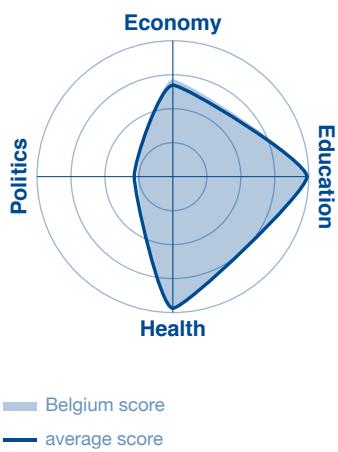
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Belgium

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

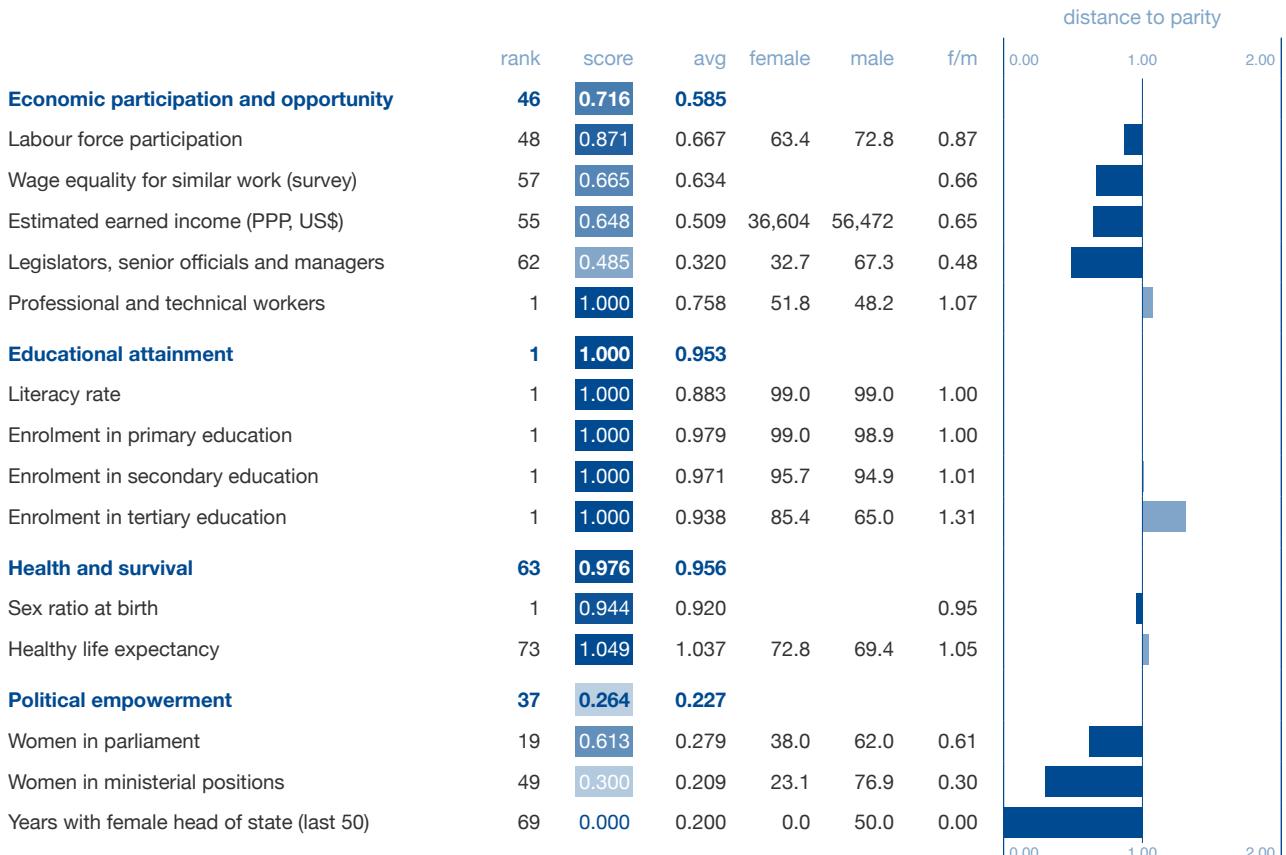


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

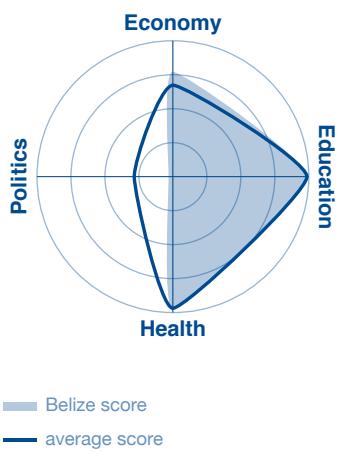
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Belize

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

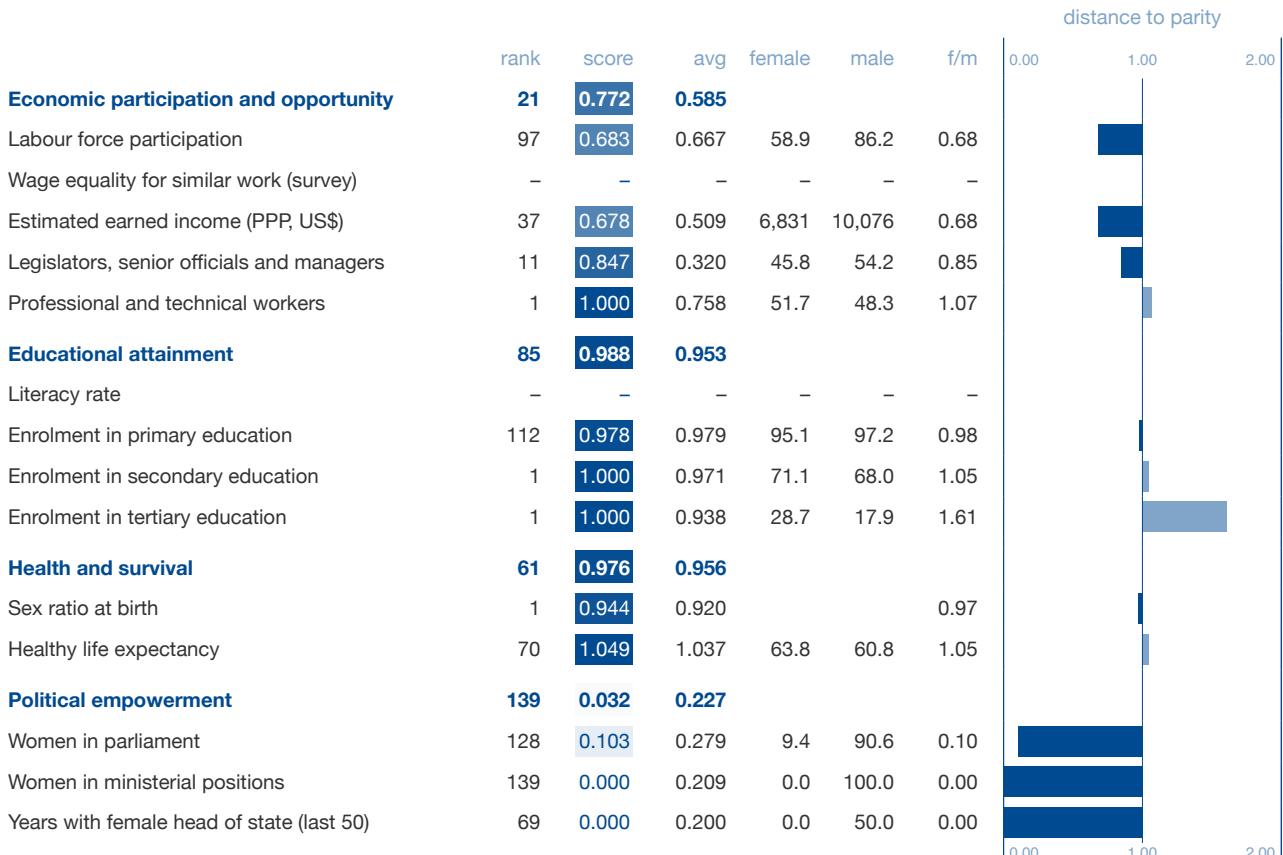


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

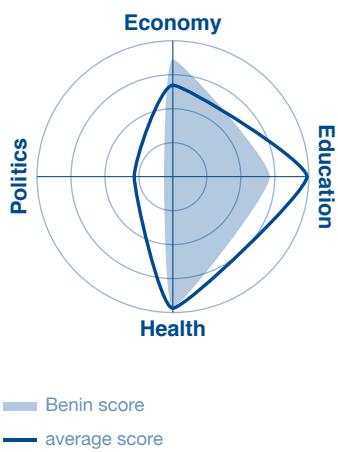
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Benin

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

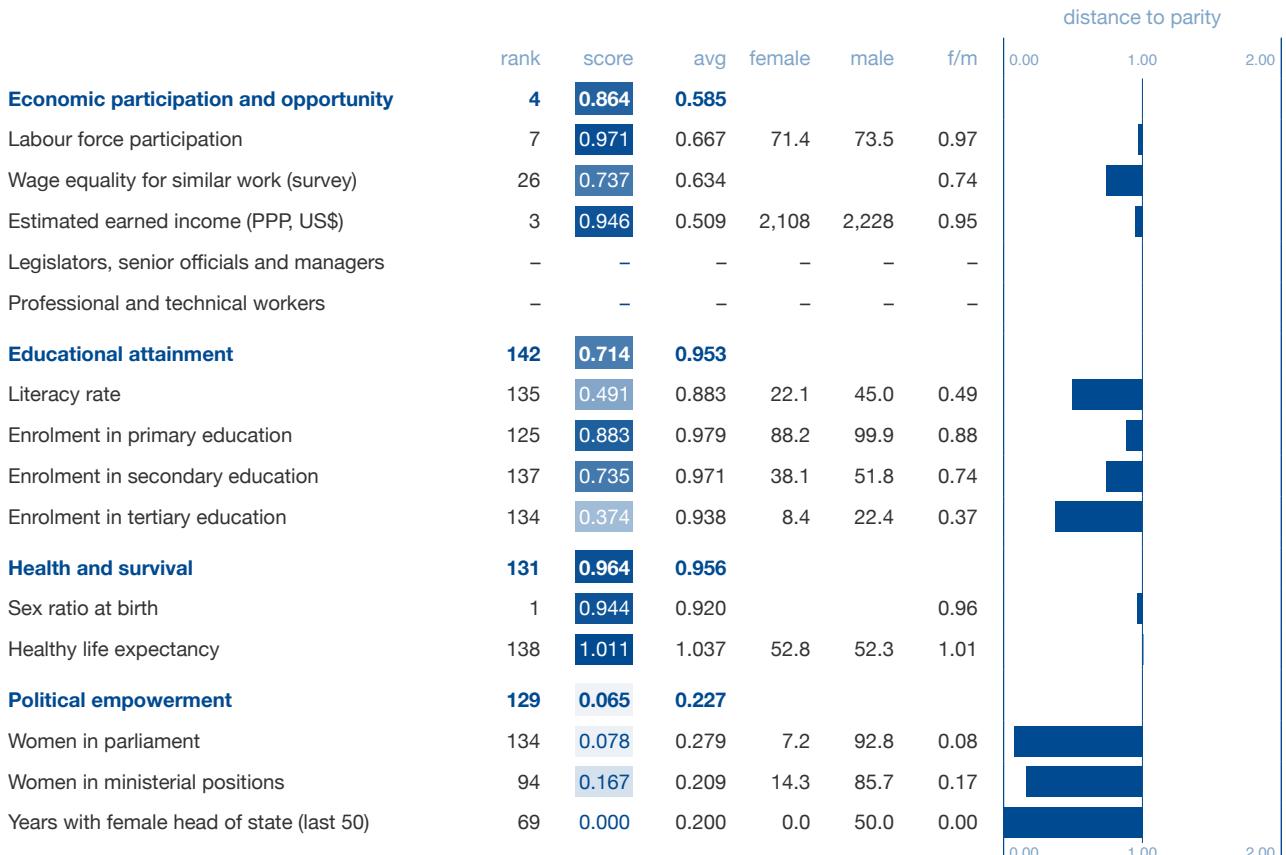


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

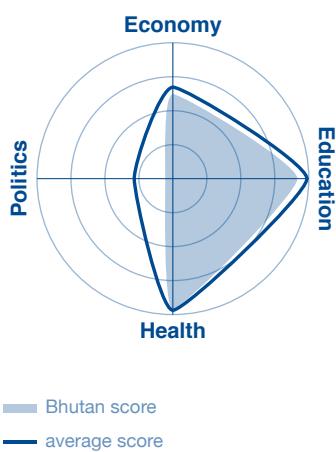
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Bhutan

rank
out of 144 countries **124**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.638**



SCORE AT GLANCE

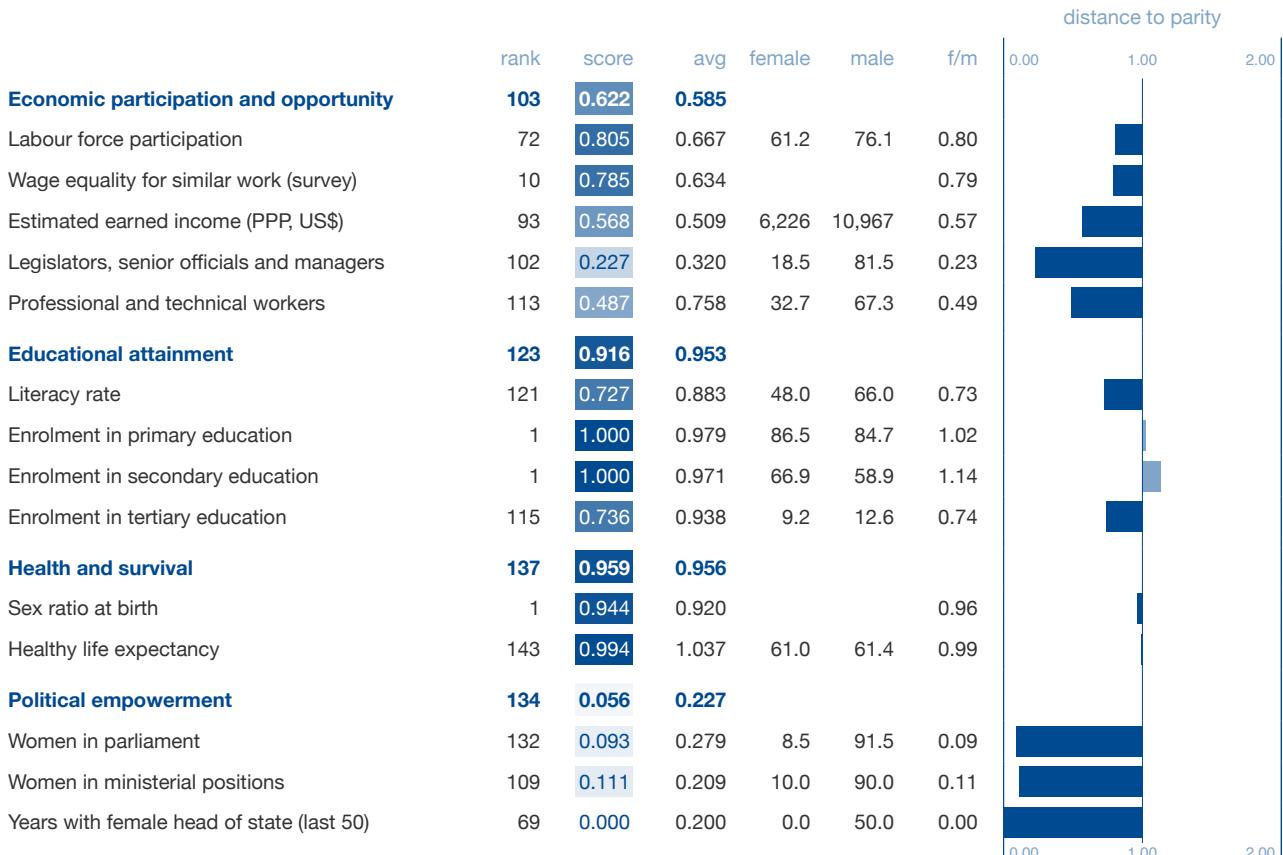


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

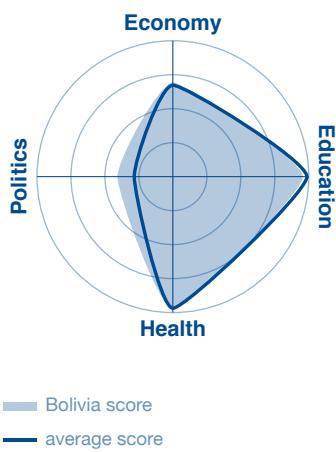
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Bolivia

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

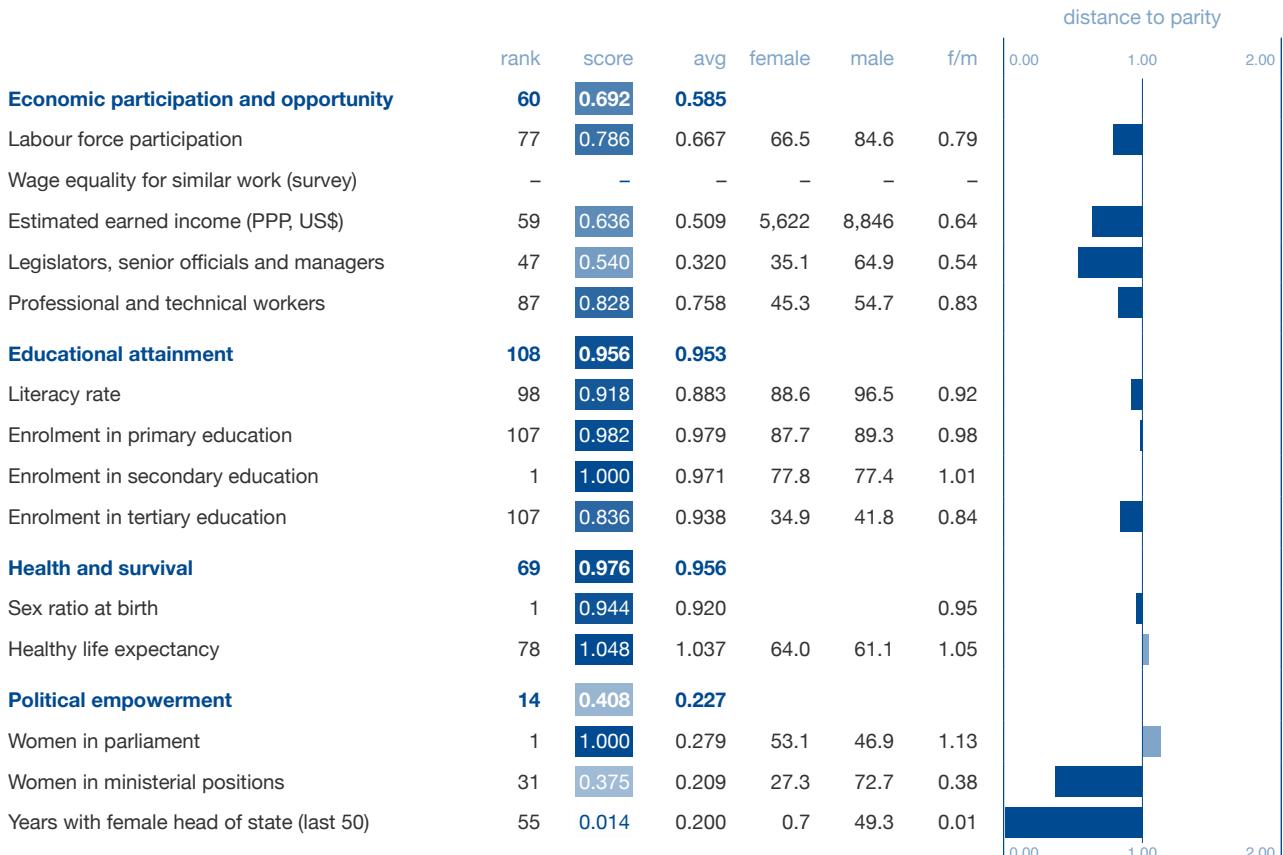


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

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

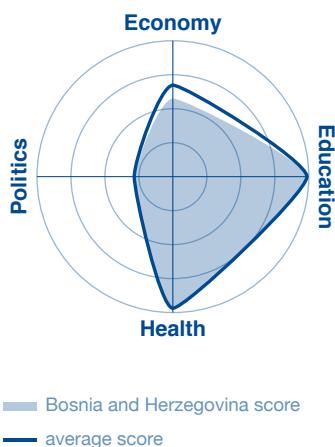
Bosnia and Herzegovina

rank
out of 144 countries **66**

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

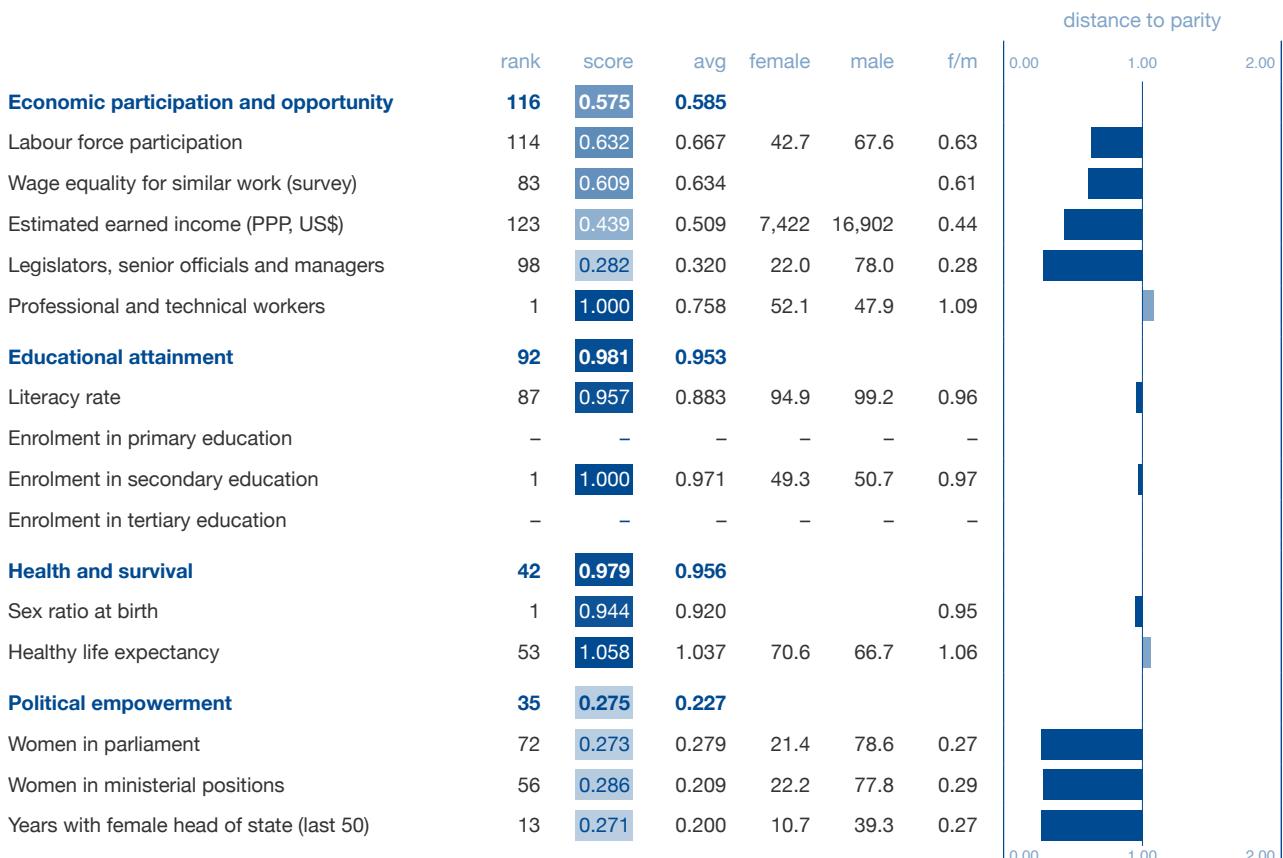


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

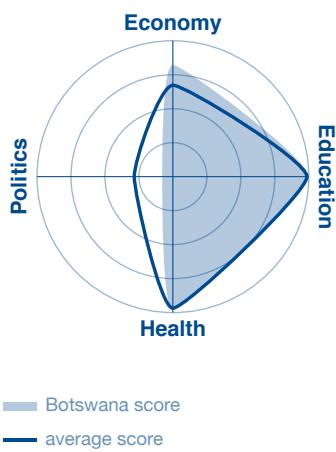
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Botswana

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

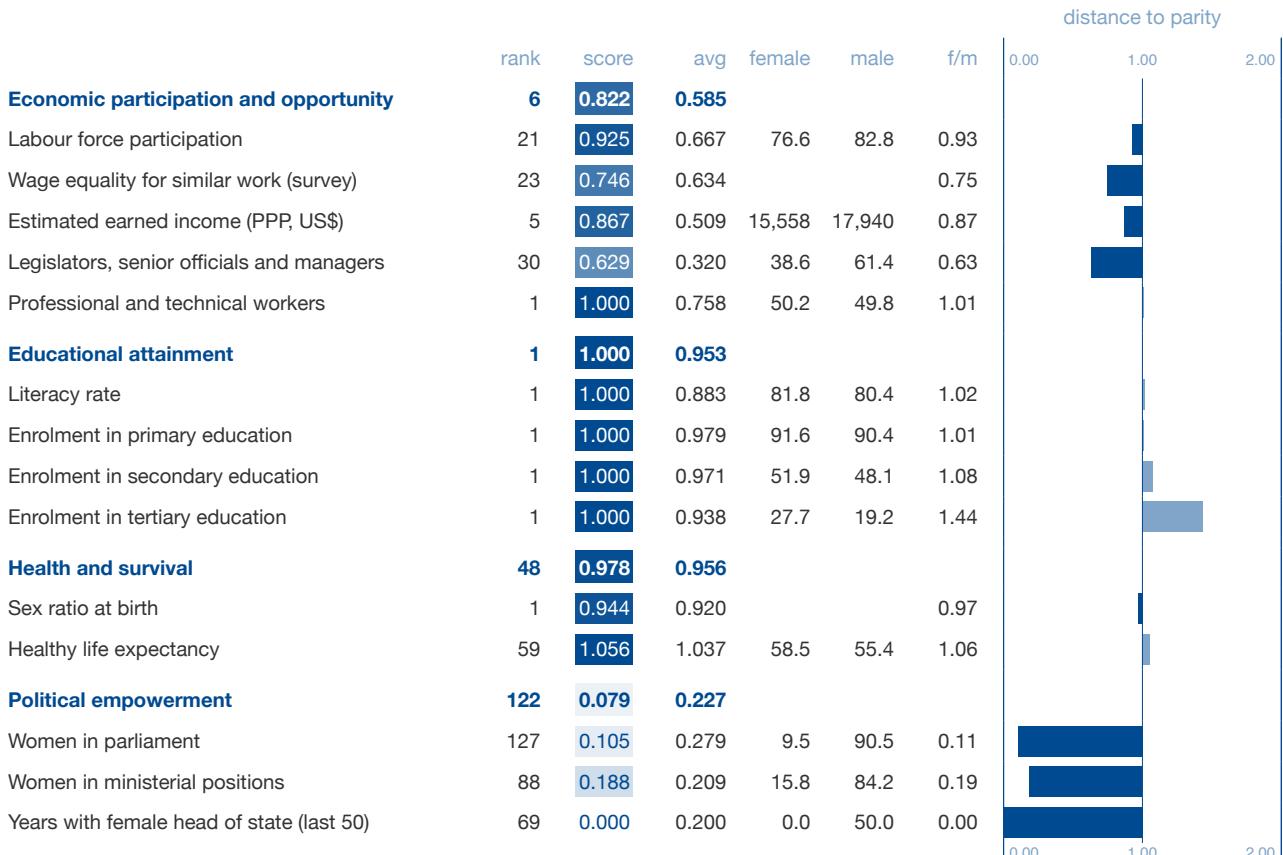


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

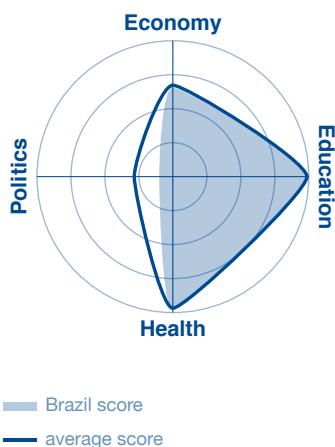
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Brazil

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

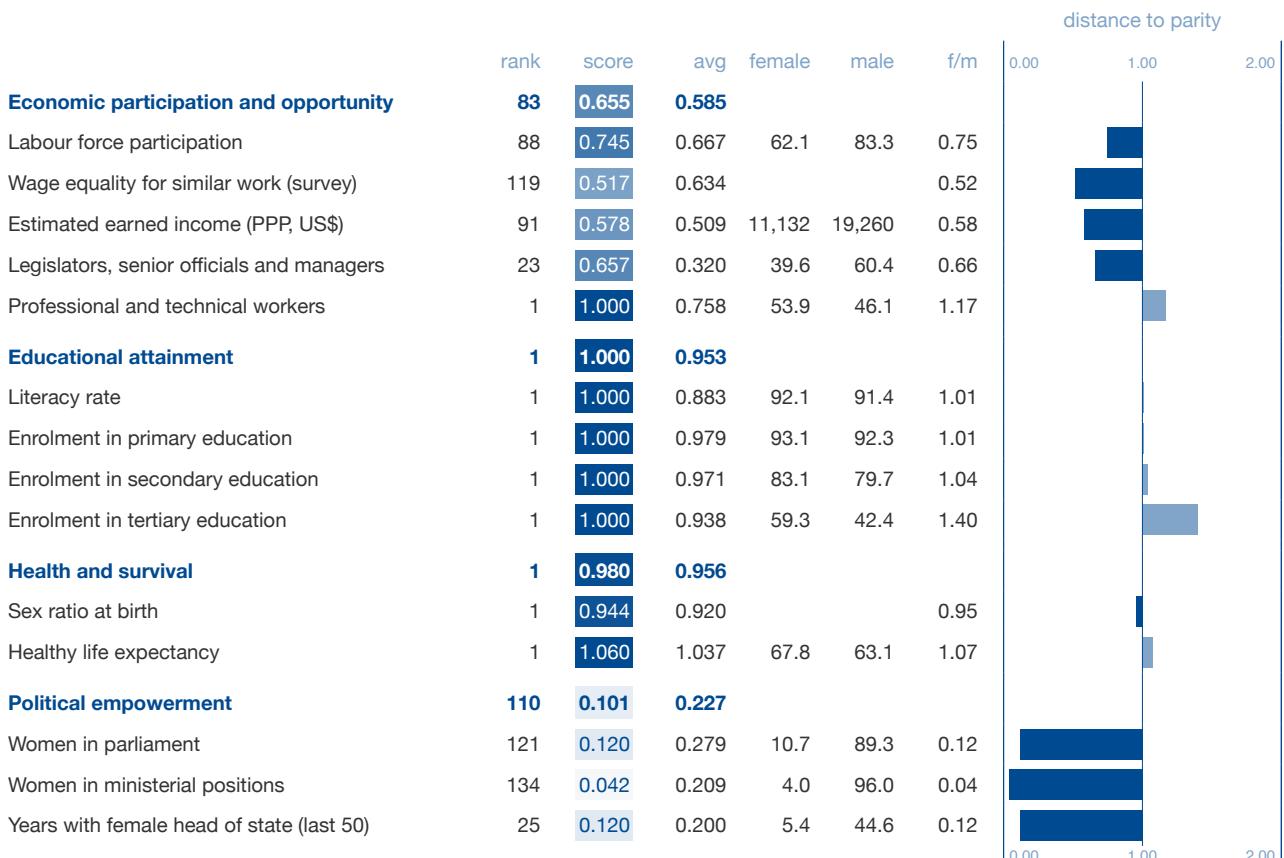


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

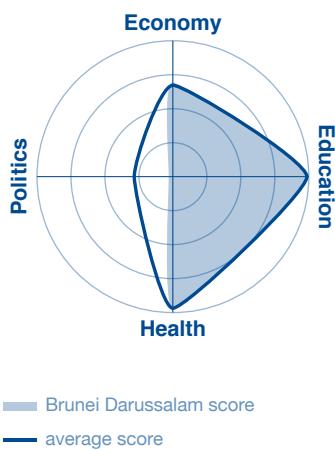
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Brunei Darussalam

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

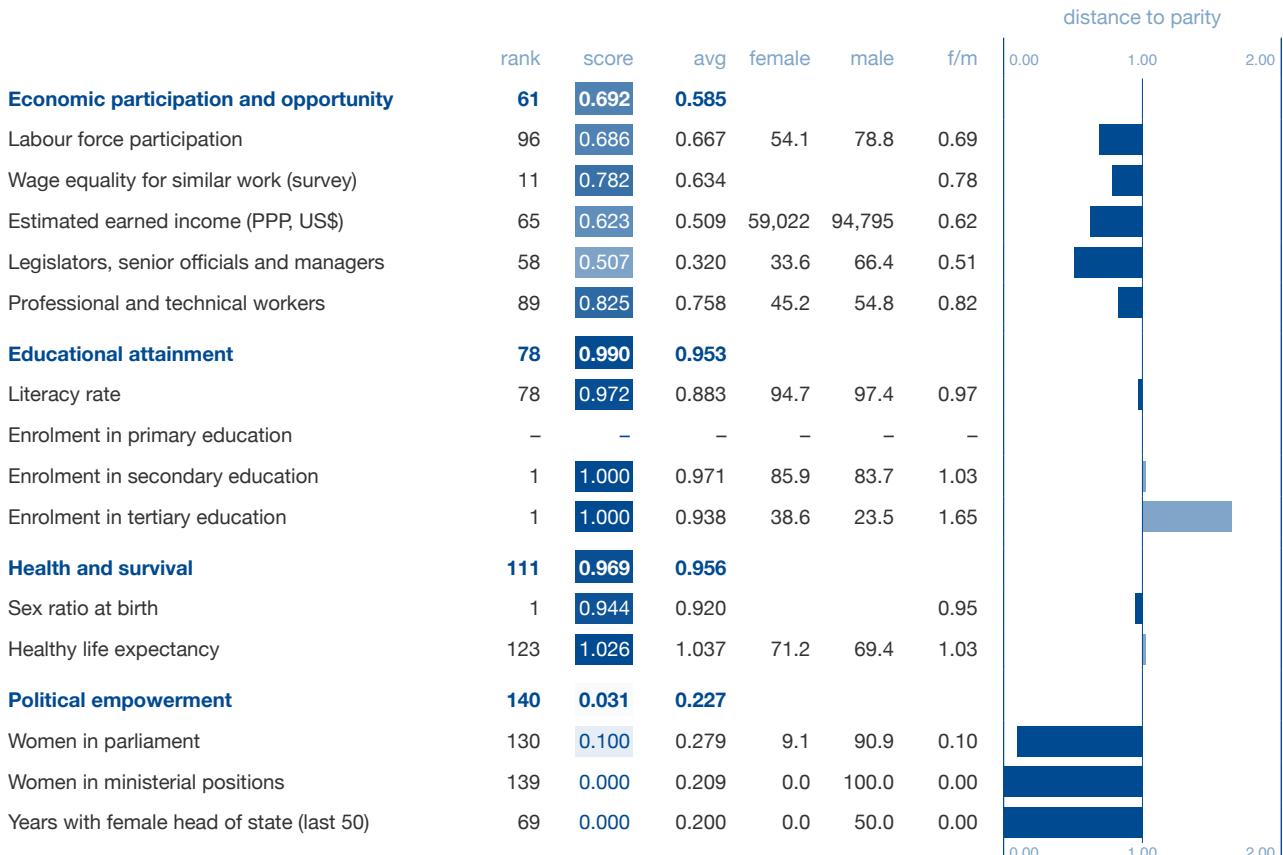


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

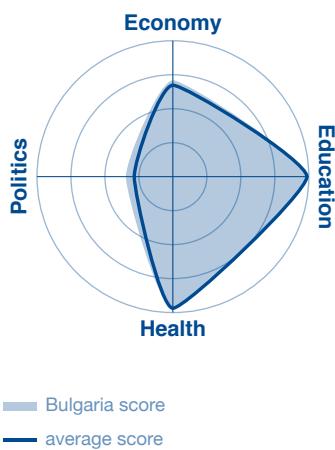
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Bulgaria

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

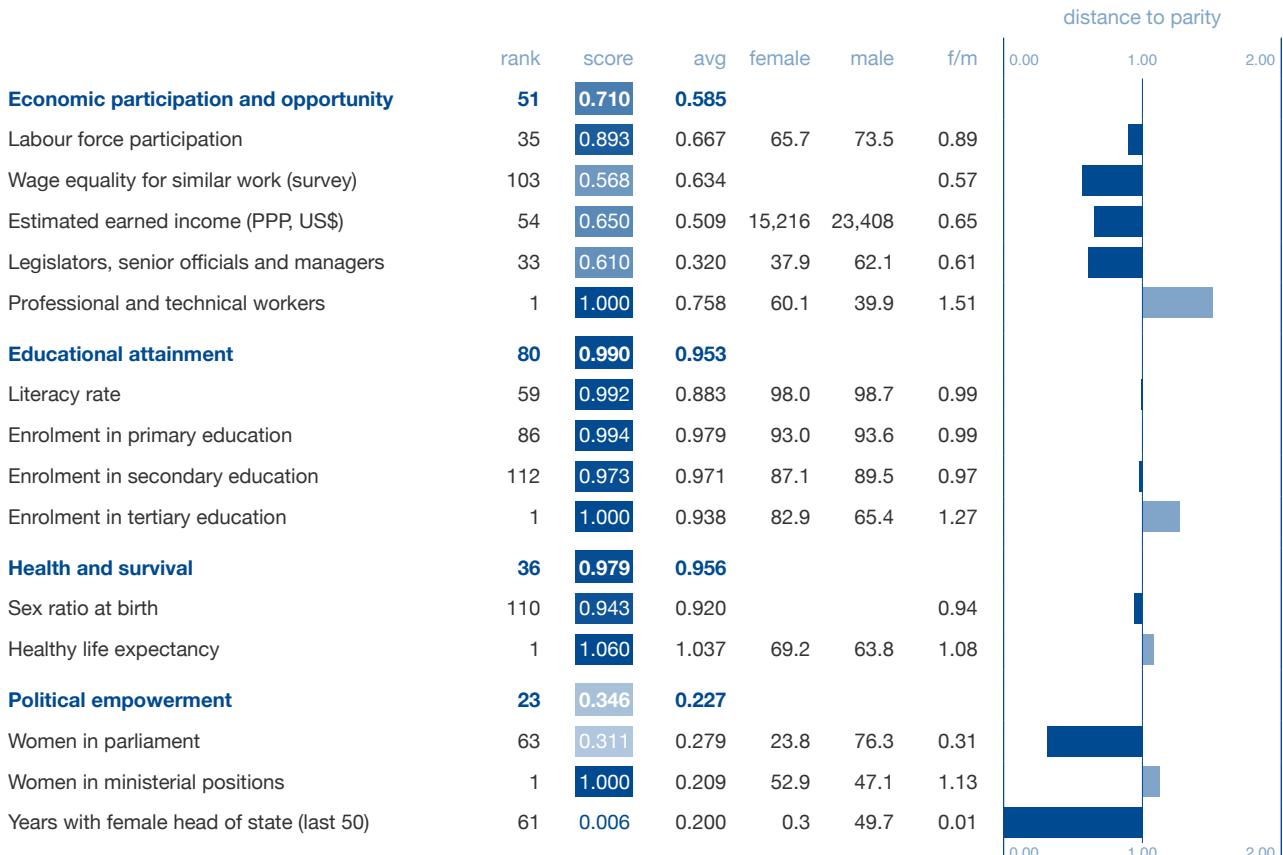


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

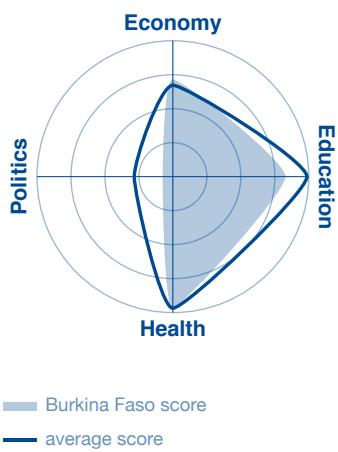
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Burkina Faso

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

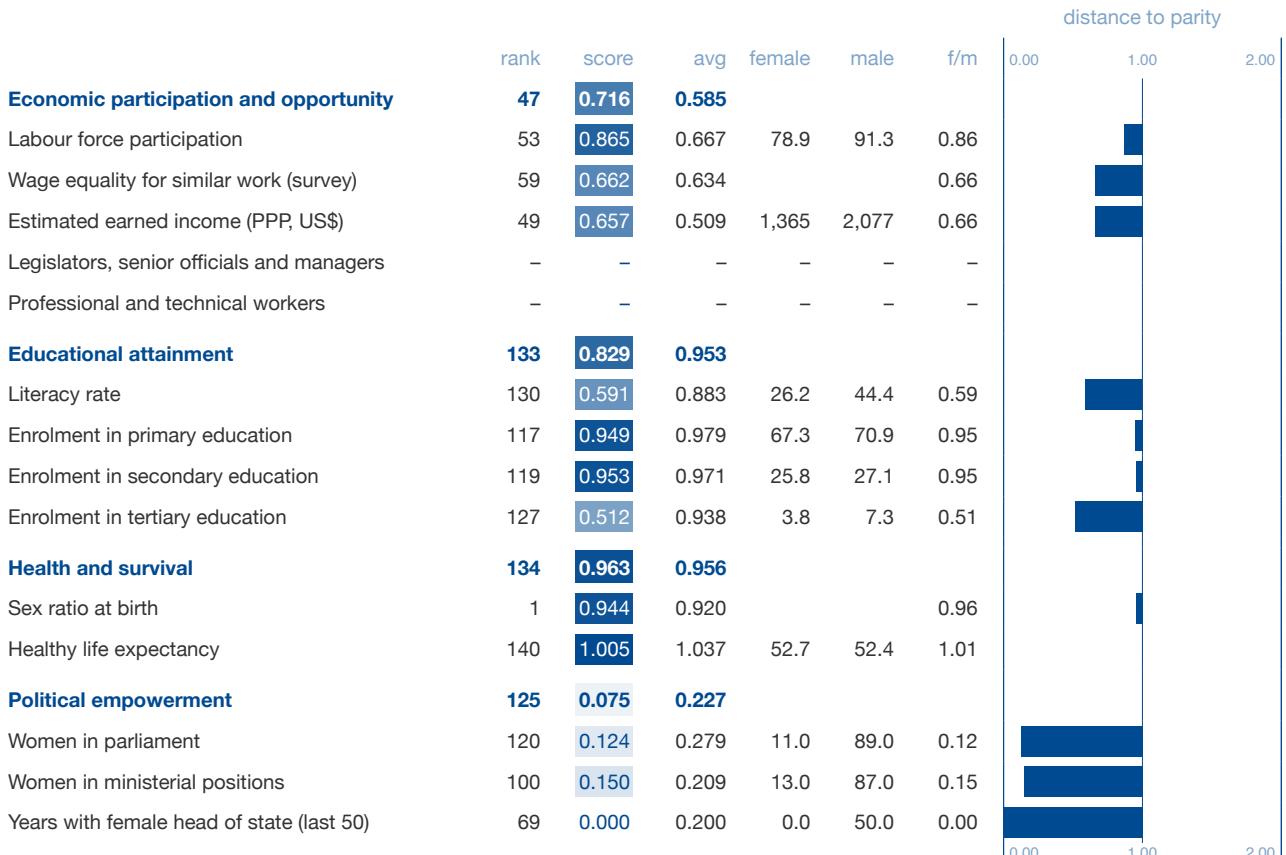


KEY INDICATORS

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

| Global Gender Gap score | | | distance to parity | |
|---|------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 104 | 0.585 | 121 | 0.646 |
| Labour force participation | 49 | 0.639 | 47 | 0.716 |
| Wage equality for similar work (survey) | 59 | 0.662 | 112 | 0.646 |
| Estimated earned income (PPP, US\$) | 49 | 0.657 | 68 | 0.973 |
| Legislators, senior officials and managers | — | — | 74 | 0.084 |
| Professional and technical workers | — | — | rank out of | 115 |
| | | | | 144 |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

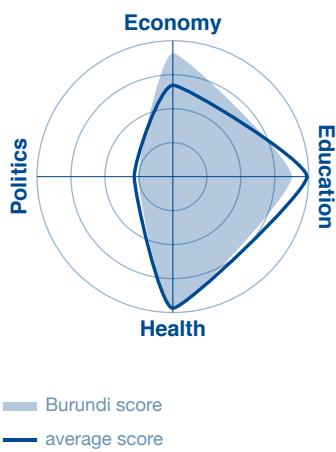
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Burundi

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

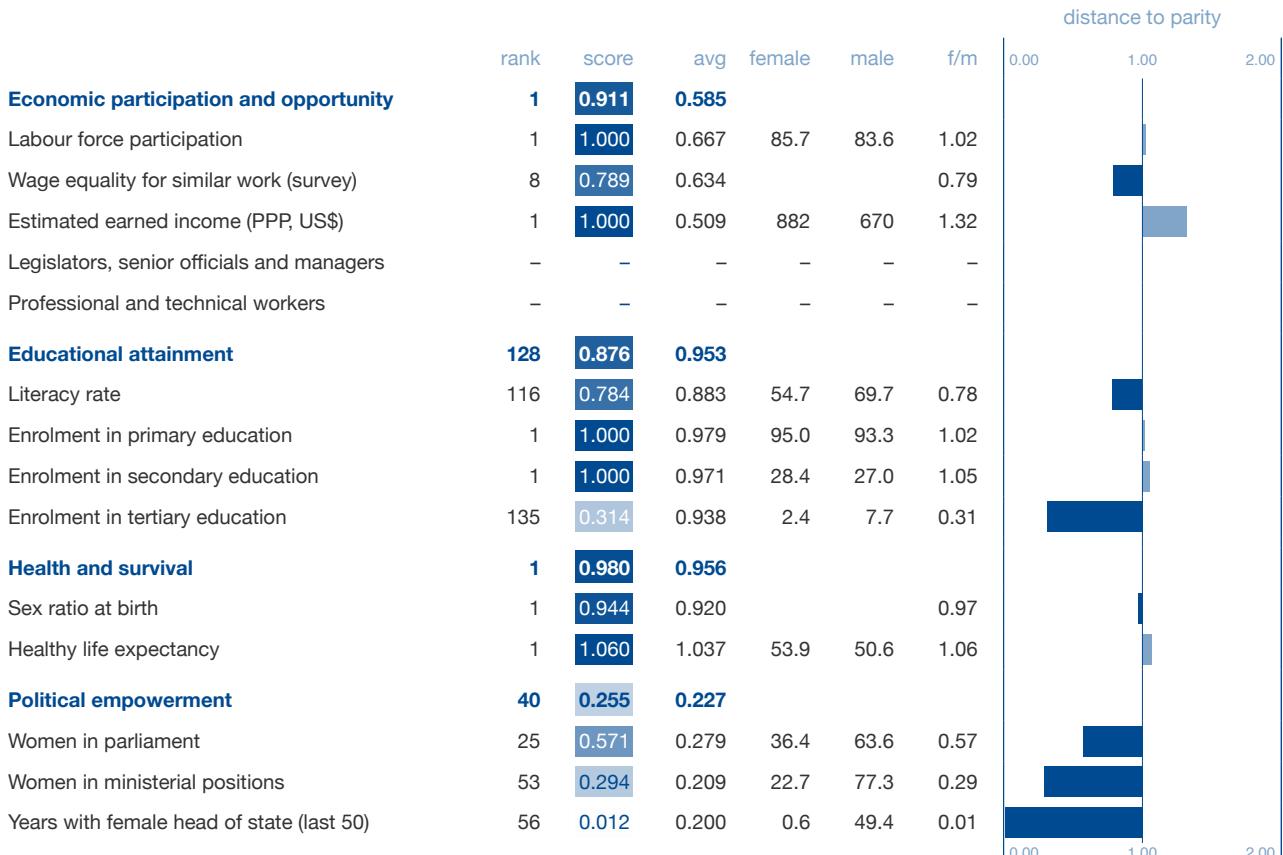


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

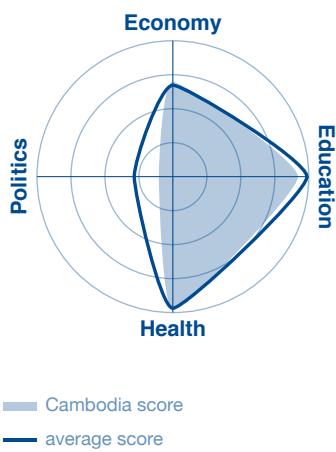
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Cambodia

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

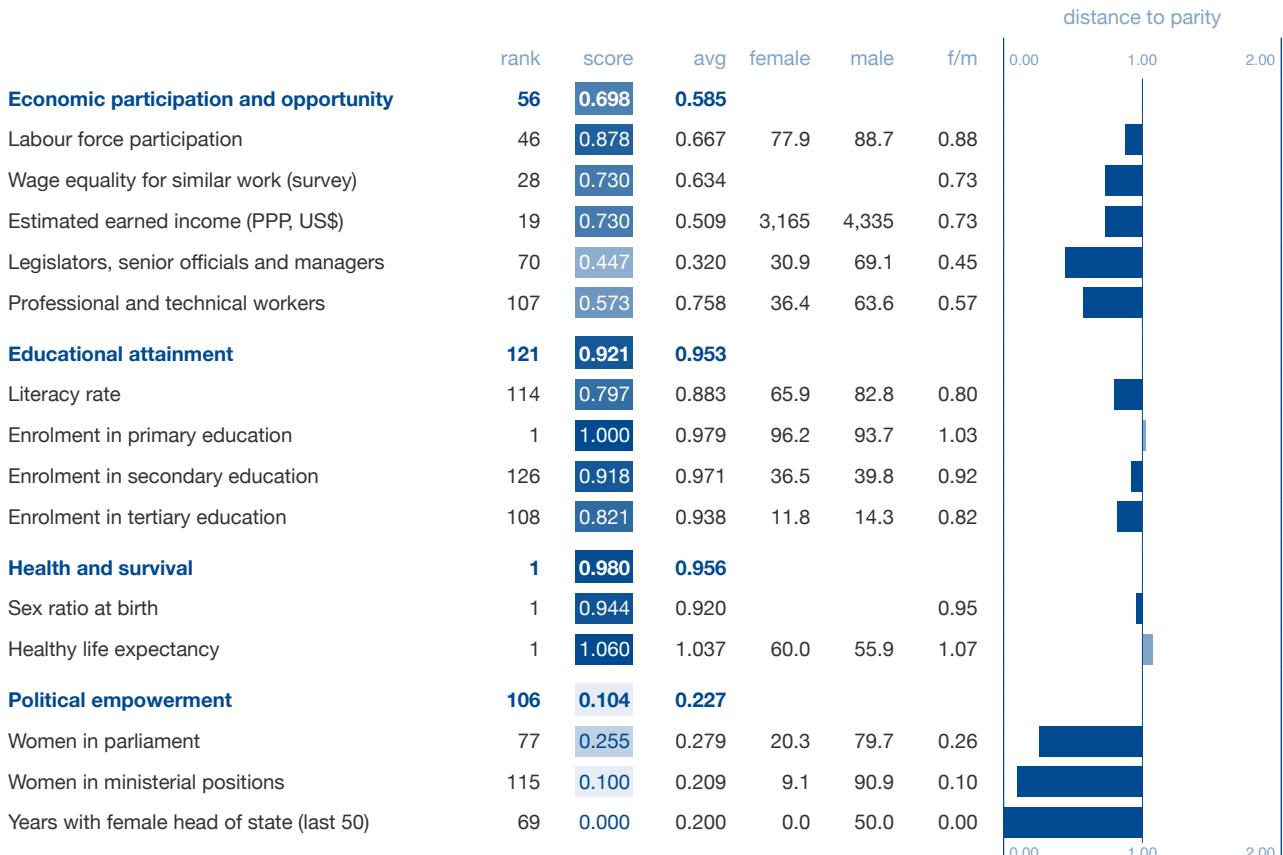


KEY INDICATORS

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

| | rank | 2006 | 2017 | |
|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | score | rank | score |
| Global Gender Gap score | 89 | 0.629 | 99 | 0.676 |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 29 | 0.675 | 56 | 0.698 |
| Educational attainment | 105 | 0.809 | 121 | 0.921 |
| Health and survival | 1 | 0.980 | 1 | 0.980 |
| Political empowerment | 94 | 0.053 | 106 | 0.104 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

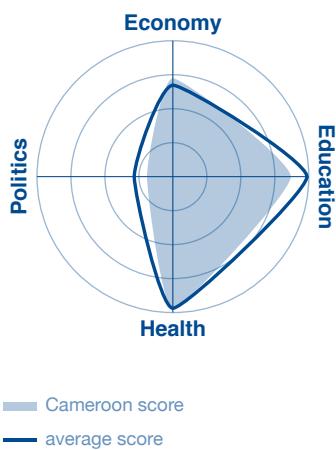
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Cameroon

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

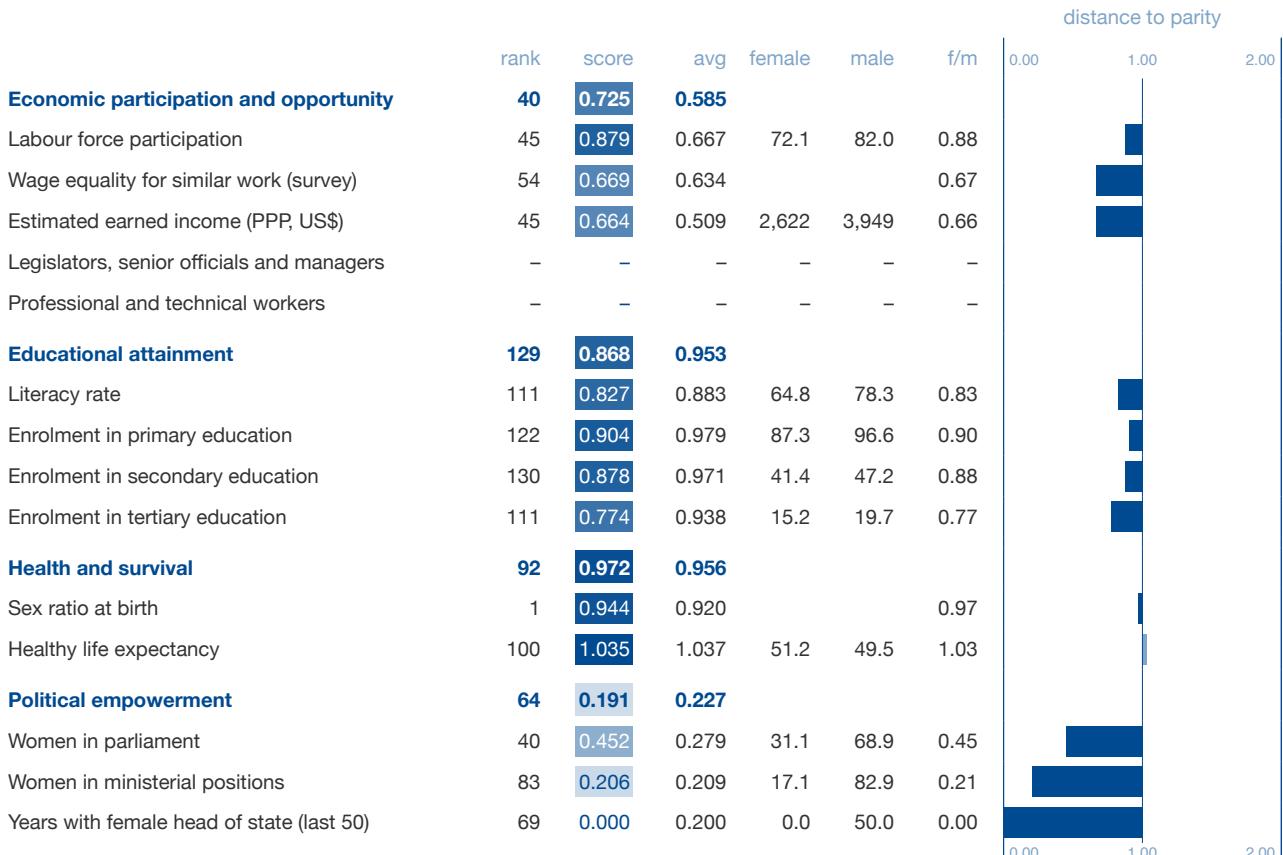


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

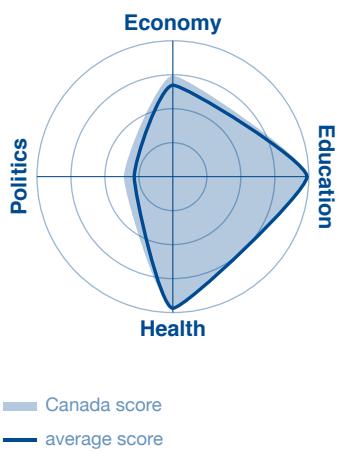
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Canada

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

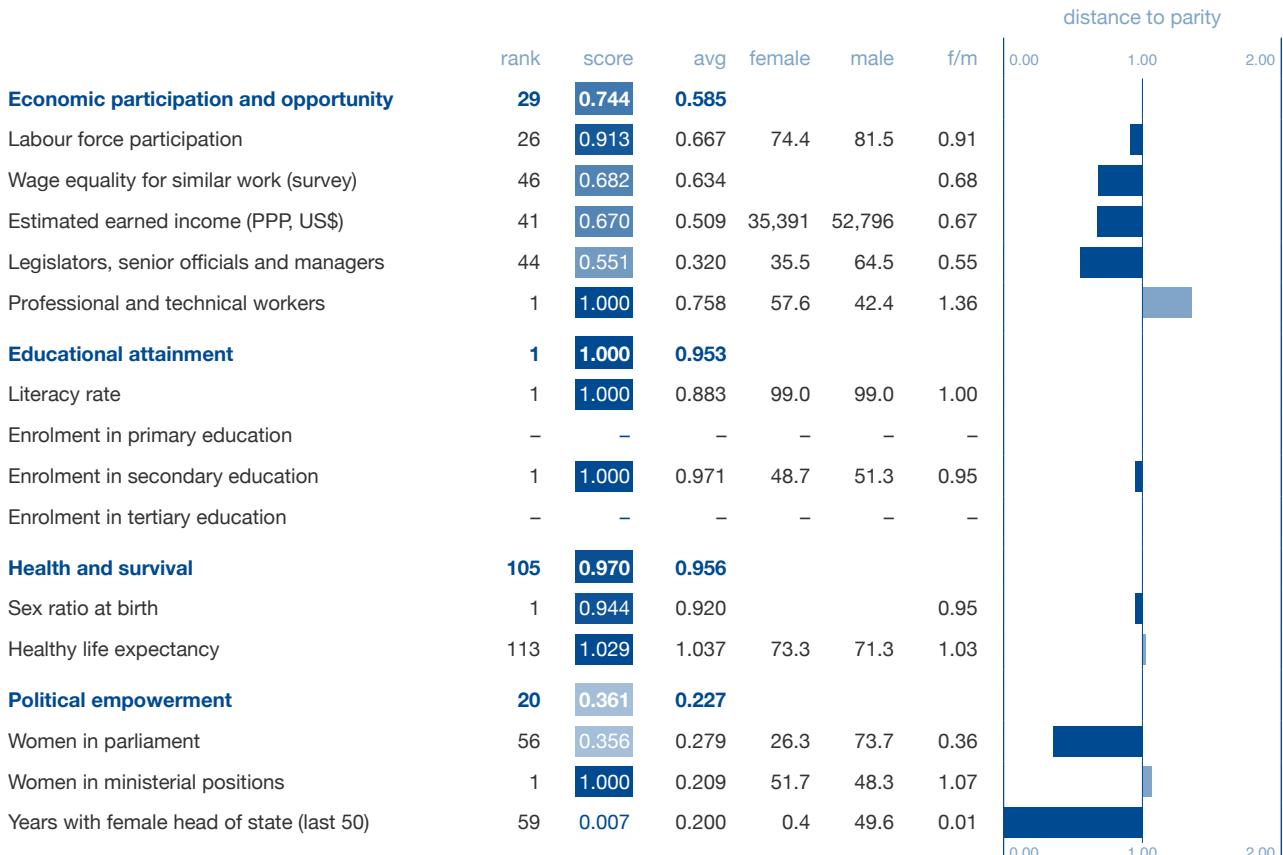


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

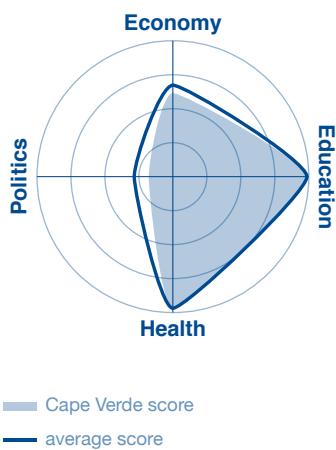
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Cape Verde

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

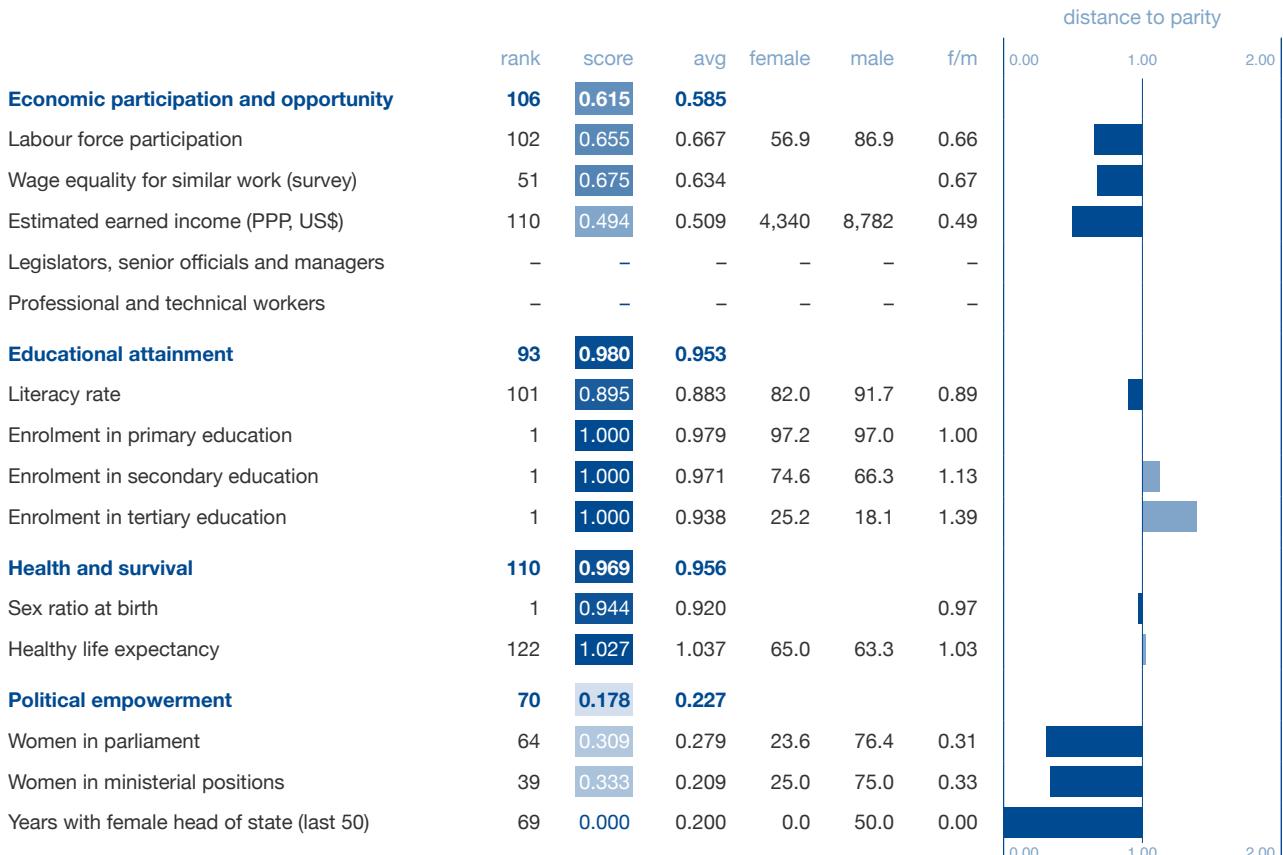


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

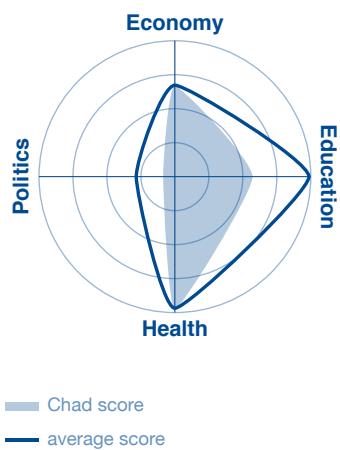
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Chad

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

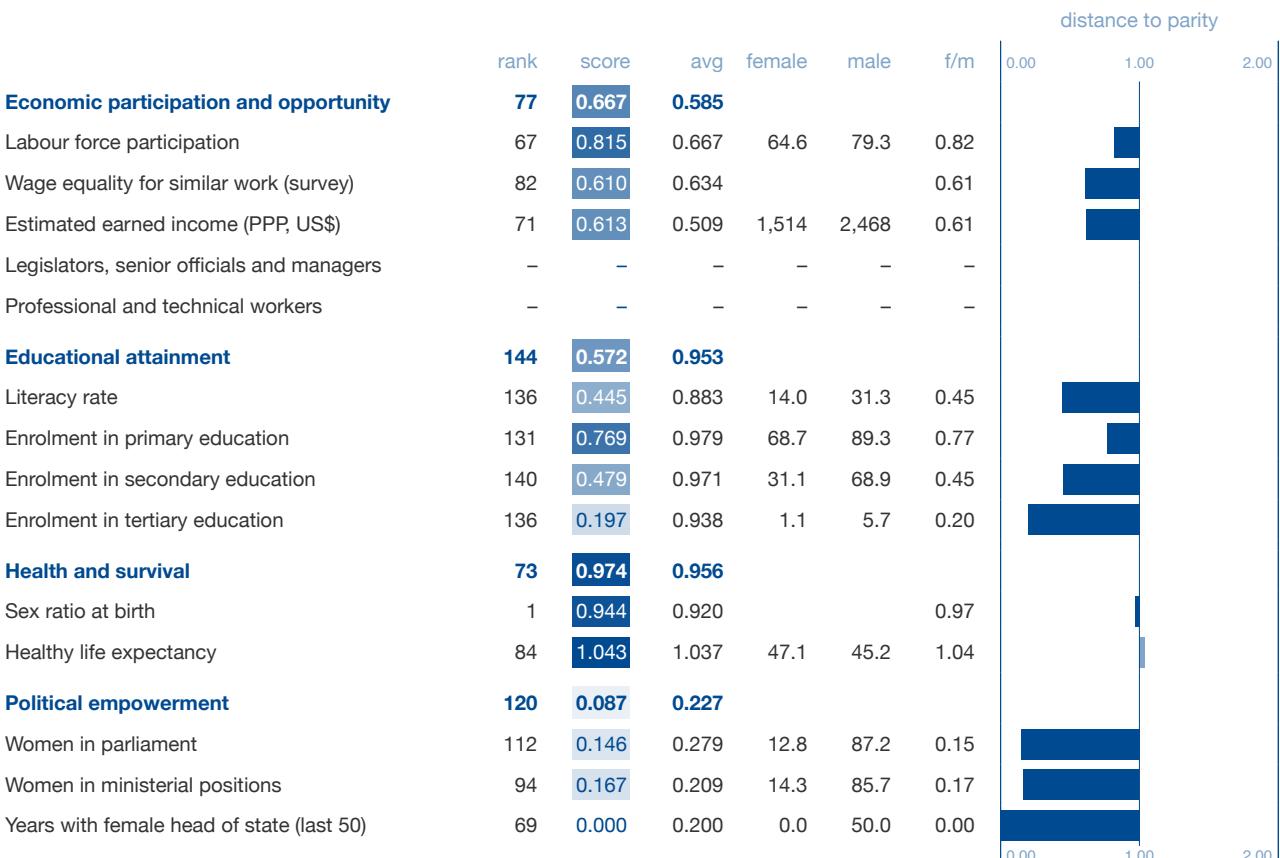


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

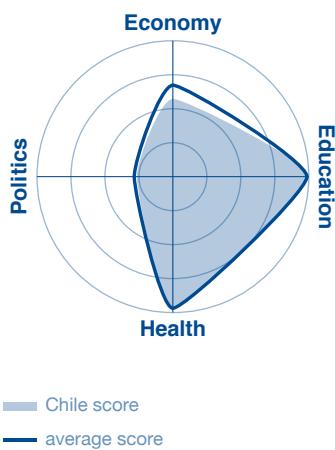
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Chile

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

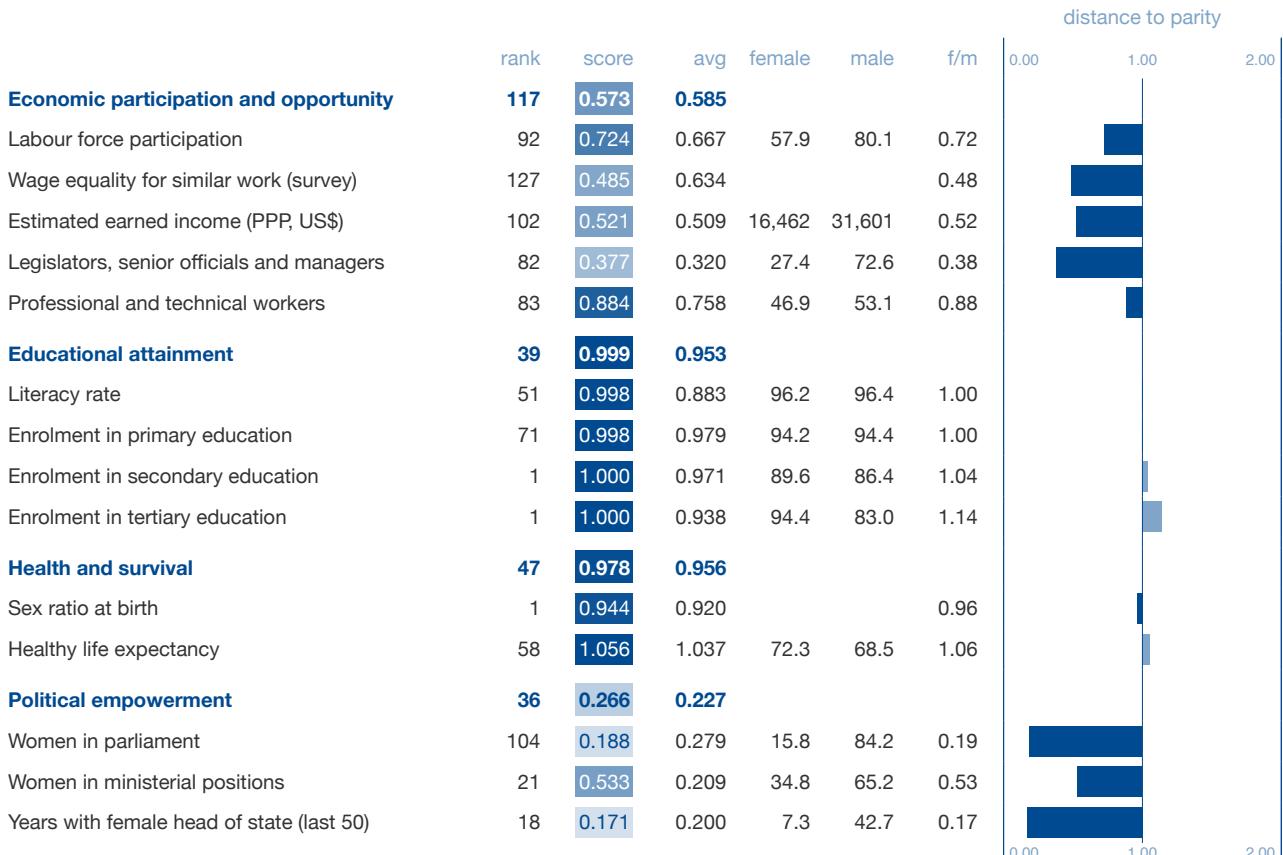


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

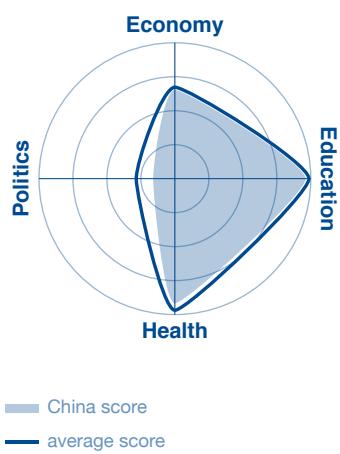
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

China

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

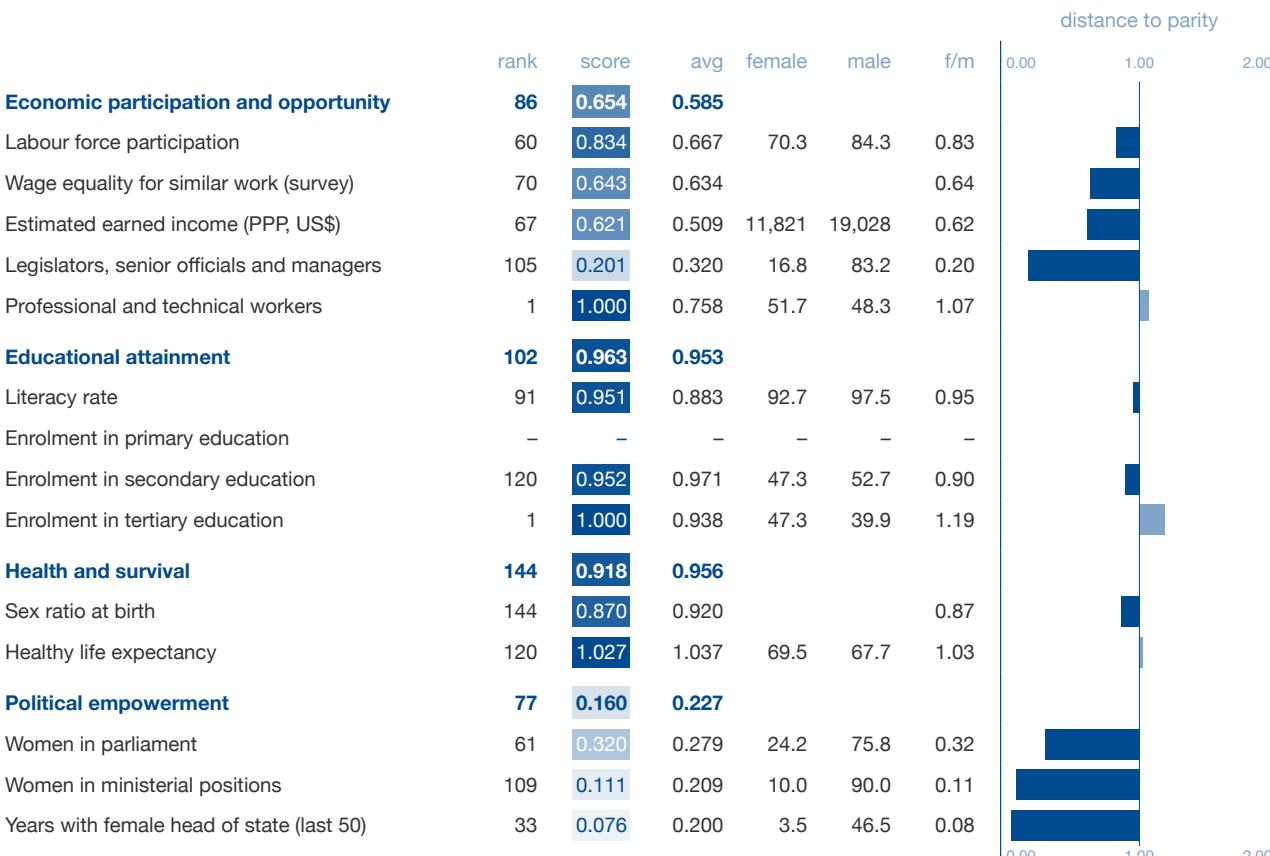


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

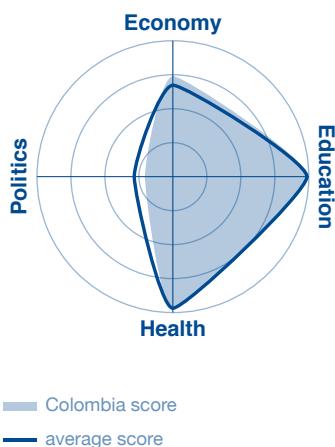
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Colombia

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

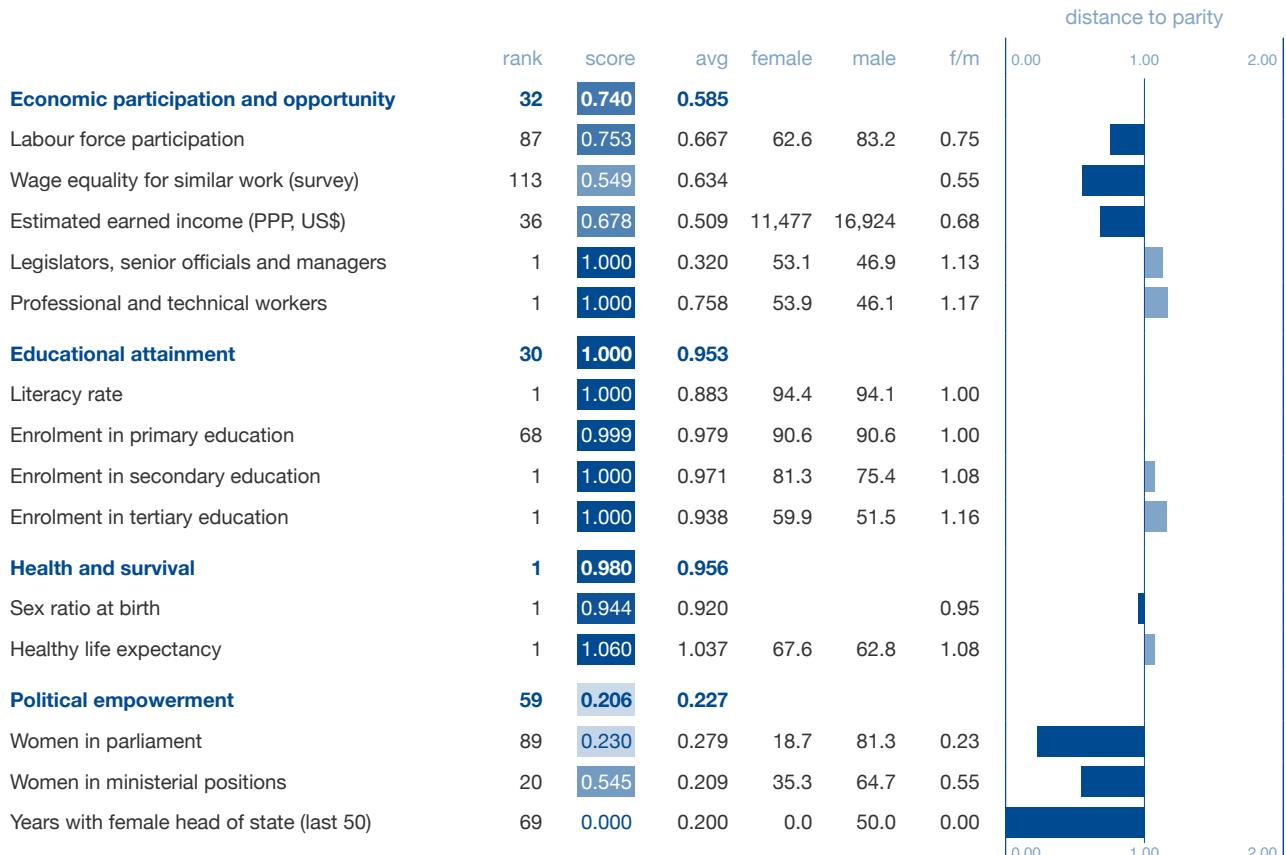


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

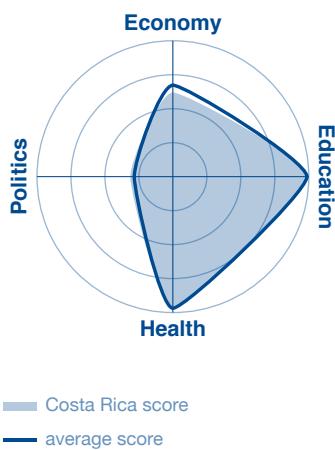
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Costa Rica

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

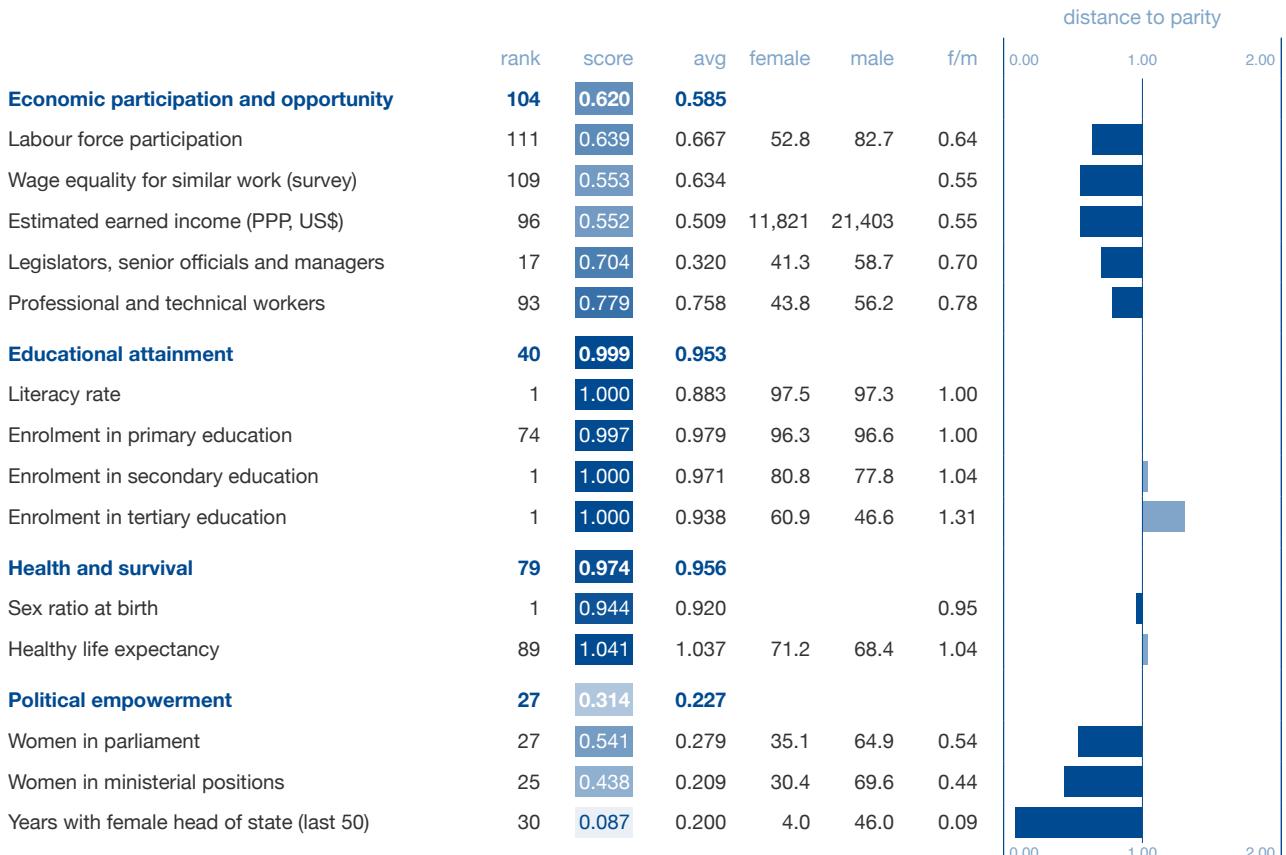


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



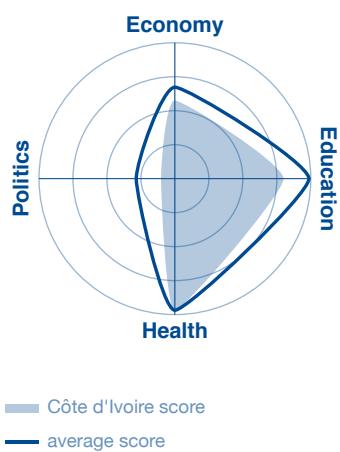
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

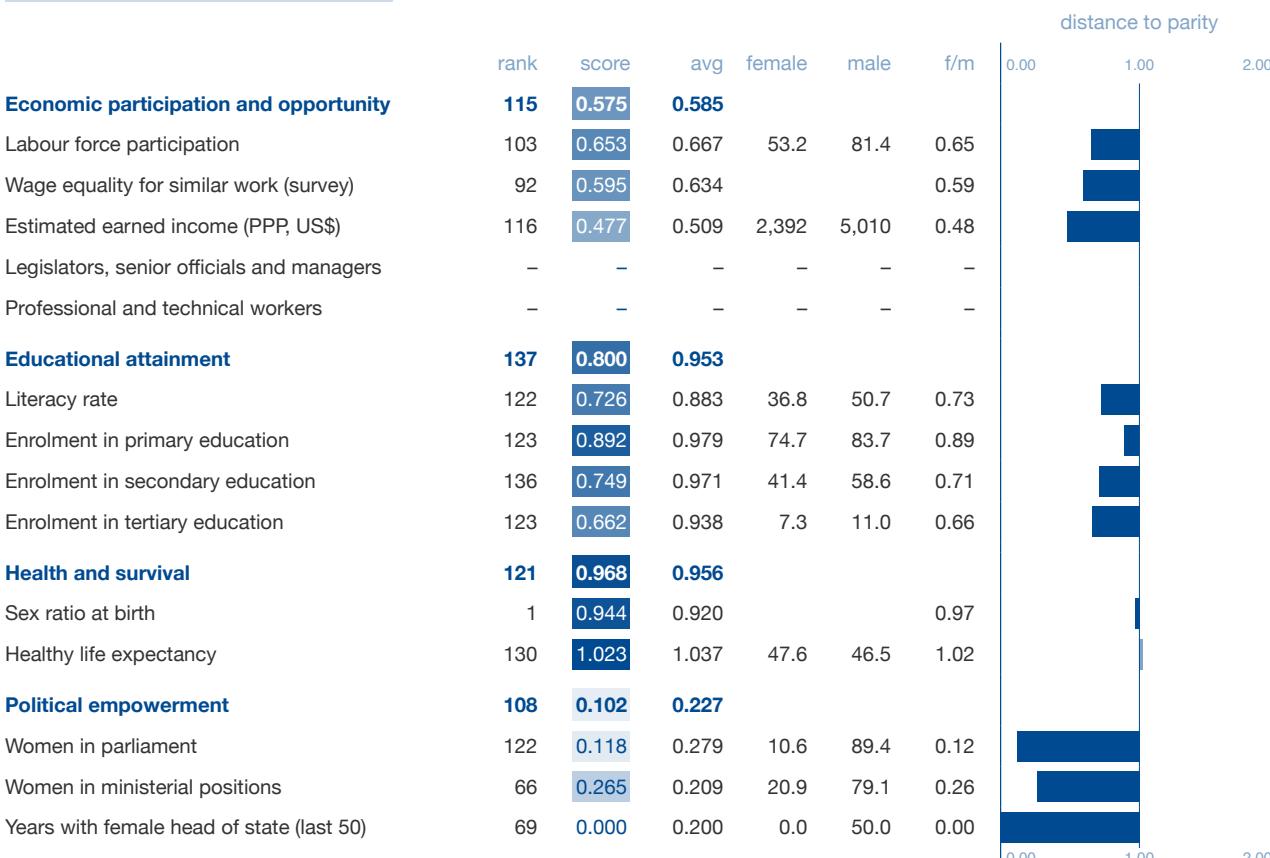


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

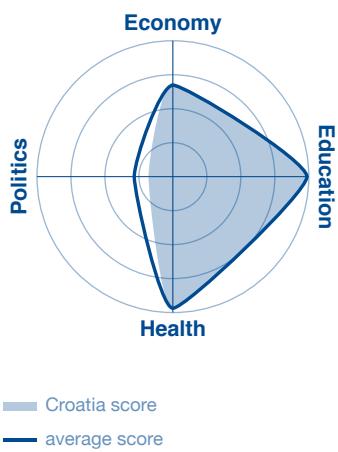
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Croatia

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

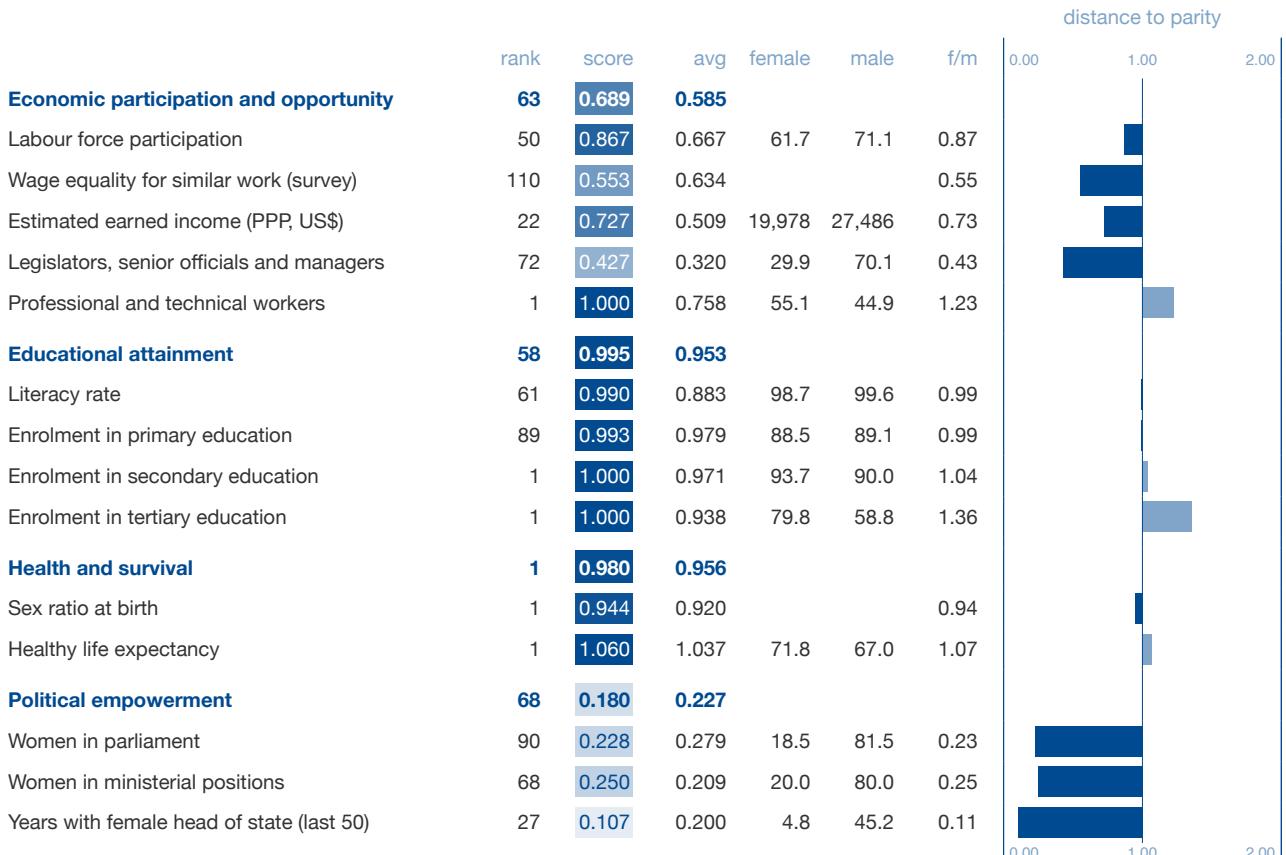


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

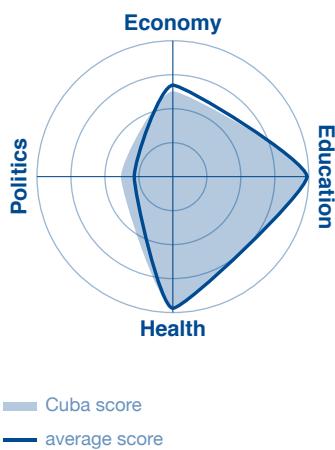
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Cuba

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

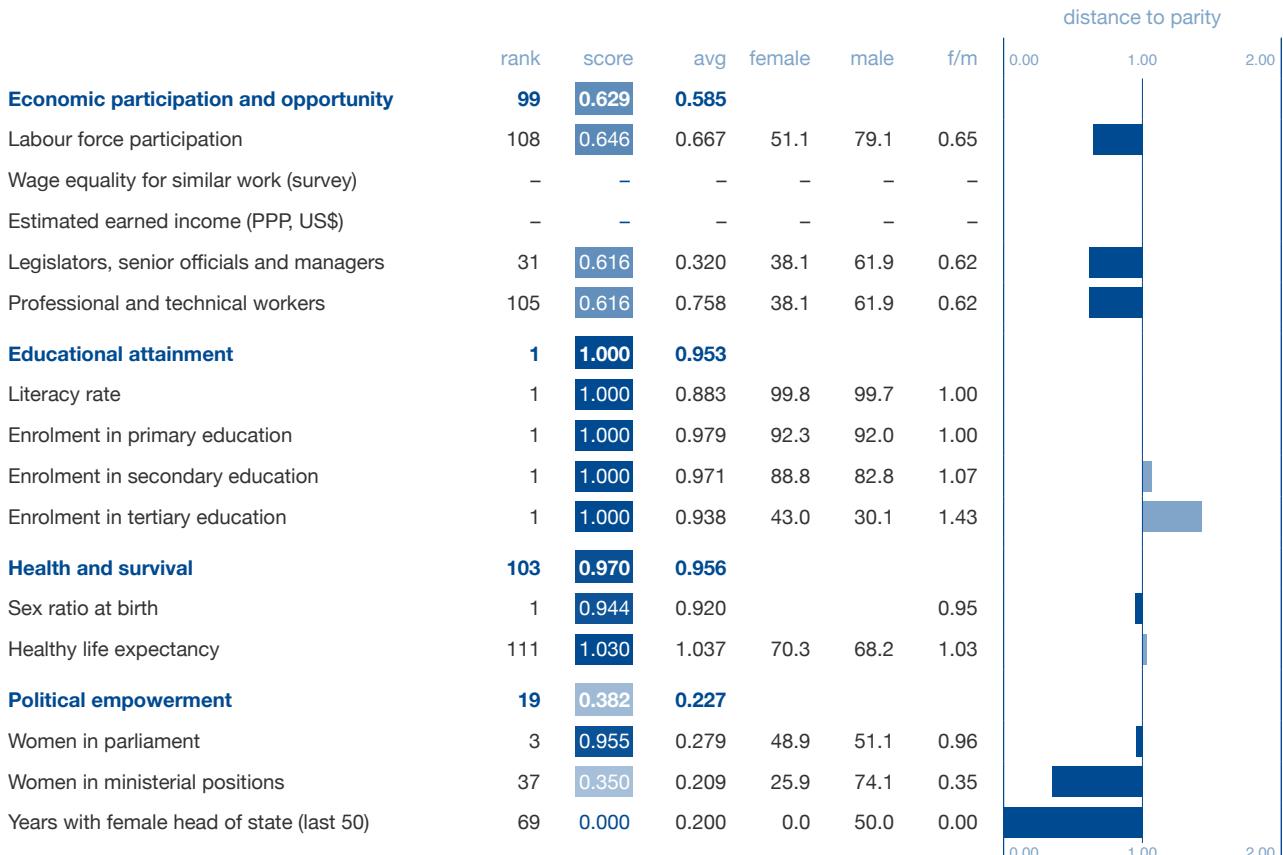


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

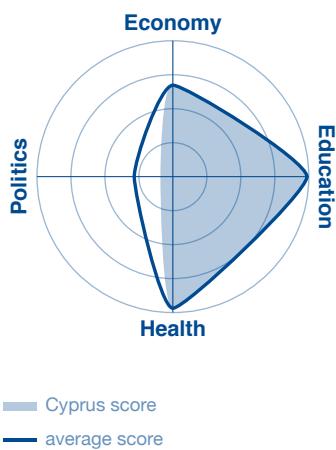
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Cyprus

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

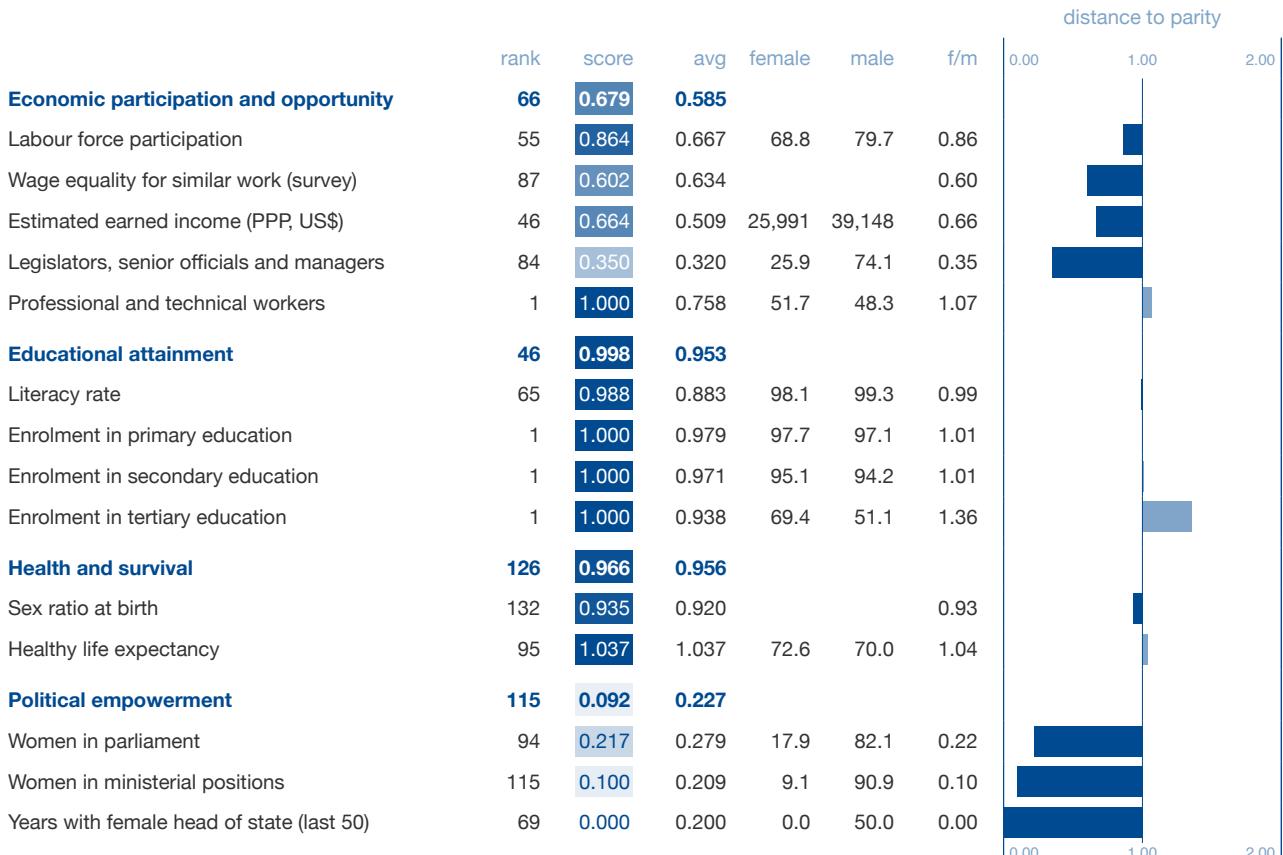


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

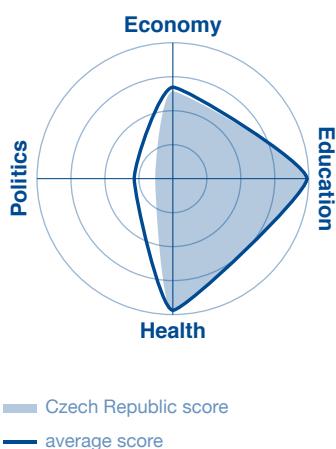
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Czech Republic

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

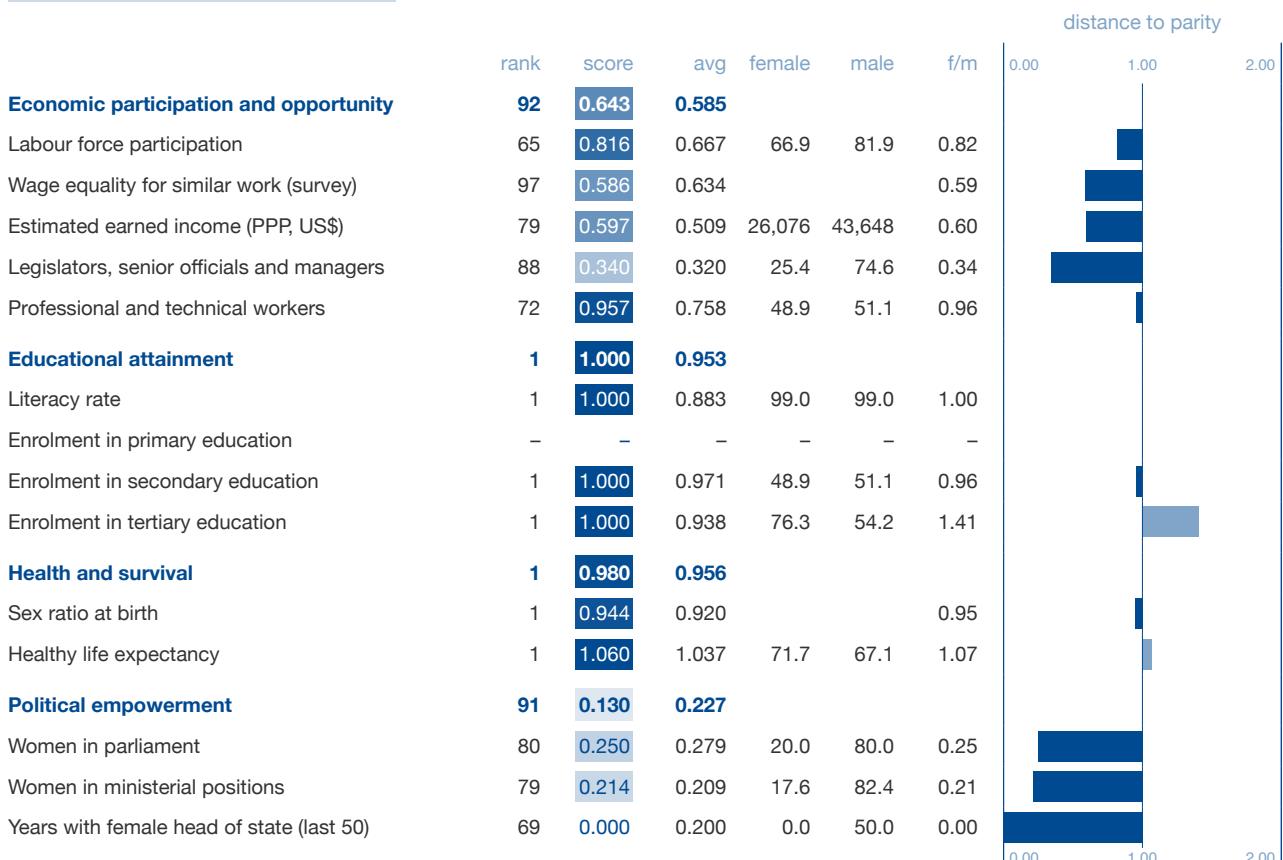


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

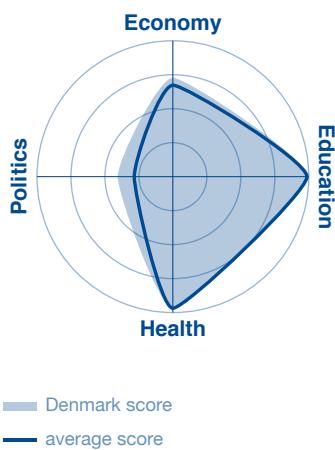
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Denmark

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

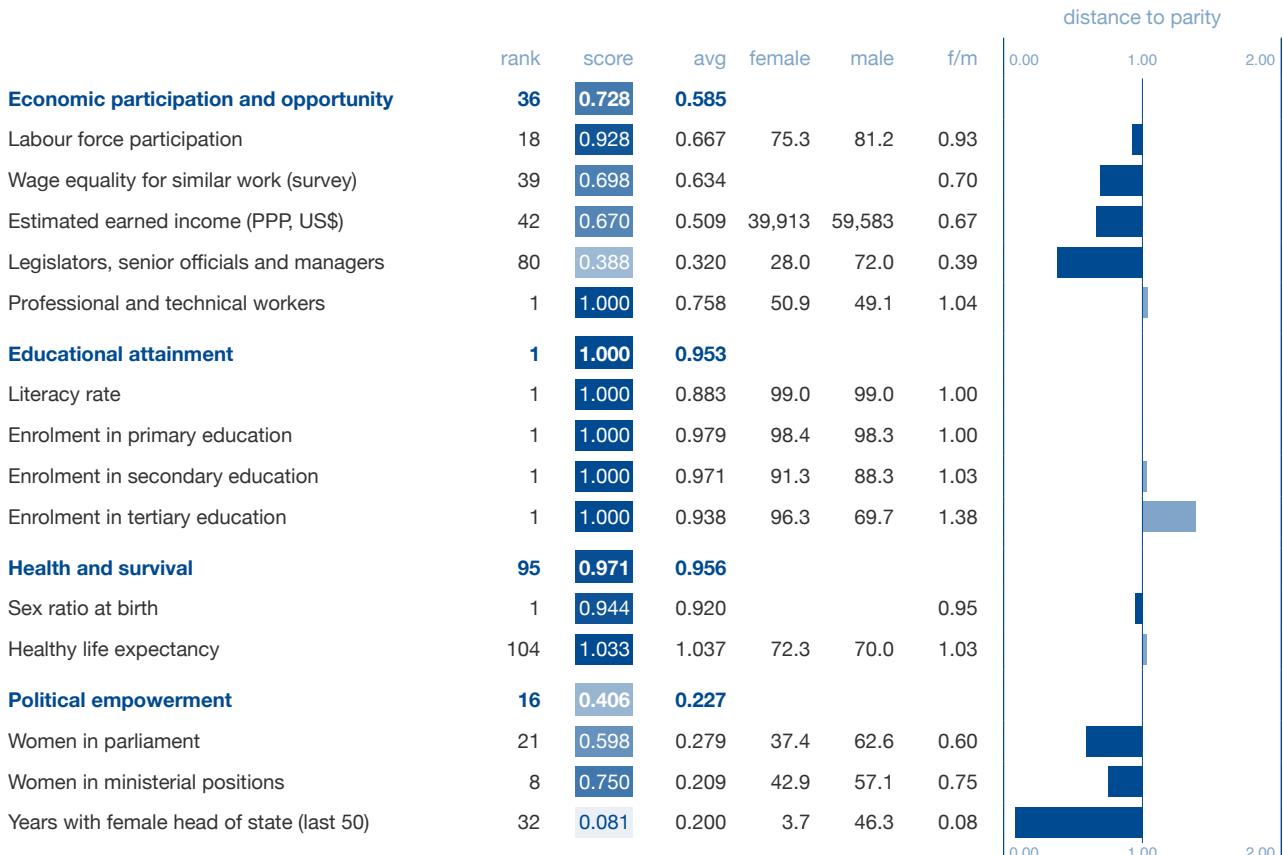


KEY INDICATORS

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

| | rank | 2006 | 2017 | |
|--|----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | score | rank | score |
| Global Gender Gap score | 8 | 0.746 | 14 | 0.776 |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 19 | 0.708 | 36 | 0.728 |
| Educational attainment | 1 | 1.000 | 1 | 1.000 |
| Health and survival | 76 | 0.972 | 95 | 0.971 |
| Political empowerment | 13 | 0.305 | 16 | 0.406 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|-------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | 224 |
| Youth not in employment or education | 6.1 | 6.3 | 0.98 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 126.0 | 14.0 | |
| Unemployed adults | 6.6 | 5.8 | 1.15 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 50.0 | 50.0 | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 46.2 | 53.8 | 0.86 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | gov |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | gov | gov | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 18.3 | 15.6 | 1.17 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 43.2 | 30.1 | 1.43 | Government provides child allowance | | | yes |
| Contributing family workers | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.24 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 3.3 | 6.3 | 0.53 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | 437.4 | 446.2 | 0.98 | Education and Skills | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | 55.5 | 41.7 | 1.33 | Out-of-school children | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.78 |
| | | | | Primary education attainment, adults | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | yes | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.79 | Out-of-school youth | 11.5 | 12.6 | 0.91 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | 27.0 | 73.0 | 0.37 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 77.8 | 77.7 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | - | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 99.5 | 99.8 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | - | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 99.7 | 99.7 | 1.00 |
| Employers | 1.8 | 0.7 | 2.56 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 34.9 | 25.9 | 1.35 |
| R&D personnel | 36.1 | 63.9 | 0.56 | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 33.9 | 26.3 | 1.29 |
| | | | | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 18.7 | 22.3 | 0.84 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | PhD graduates | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.53 |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 | Individuals using the internet | 96.4 | 96.2 | 1.00 |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | | | | |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | yes | Graduates by Degree Type | | | |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | yes | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 2.6 | 1.3 | 2.06 |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | yes | Arts and Humanities | 14.4 | 10.8 | 1.34 |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | - | - | - | Business, Admin. and Law | 18.5 | 23.0 | 0.80 |
| | | | | Education | 9.9 | 7.3 | 1.37 |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 5.5 | 17.6 | 0.31 |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1915 | Health and Welfare | 29.1 | 11.4 | 2.55 |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 102 | Information and Comm. Technologies | 1.5 | 8.3 | 0.18 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 1 | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 3.9 | 5.6 | 0.71 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | Services | 1.9 | 5.3 | 0.35 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 11.1 | 9.5 | 1.17 |
| | | | | Health | | | |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | no | Mortality, children under age 5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | ¹ 0.78 |
| Seats held in upper house | 21.6 | 78.4 | 0.28 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 22.3 | 21.7 | ¹ 1.03 |
| | | | | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 0.4 | 0.3 | ¹ 1.27 |
| Family | female | male | value | Mortality, accidental injuries | 0.6 | 0.6 | ¹ 0.92 |
| Average length of single life | 31.5 | 33.3 | 0.95 | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.2 | 0.5 | ¹ 0.42 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 2.69 | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 6 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 31 | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 1.74 | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 32.0 |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | - | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| Potential support ratio | | | 3 | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | 98.20 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 56 | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | - |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | | | | |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | | | | |

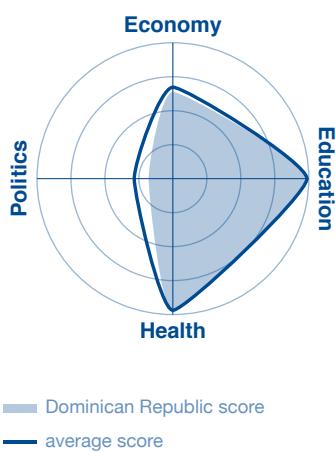
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Dominican Republic

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

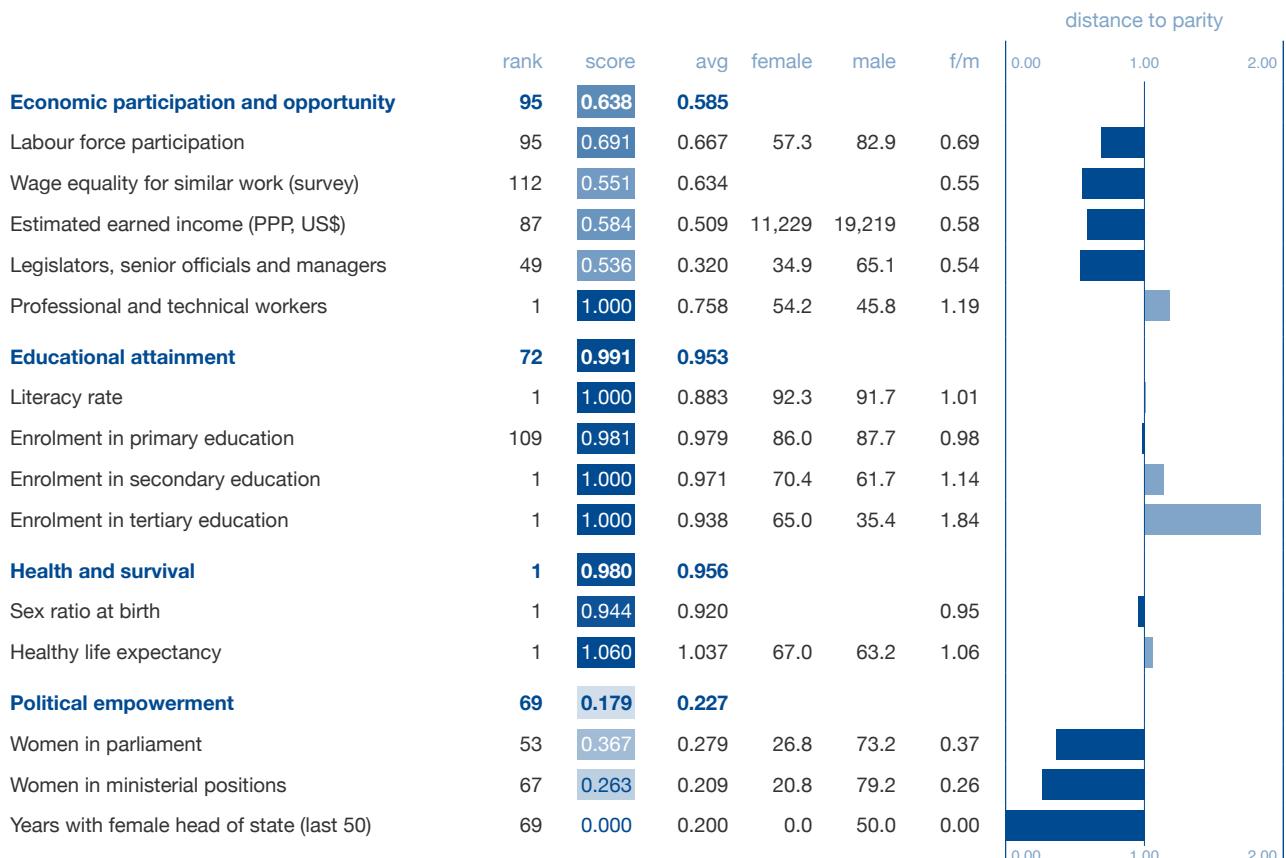


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

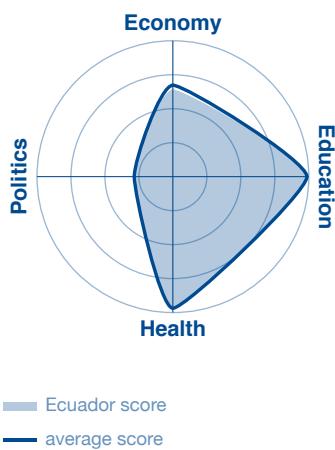
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Ecuador

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

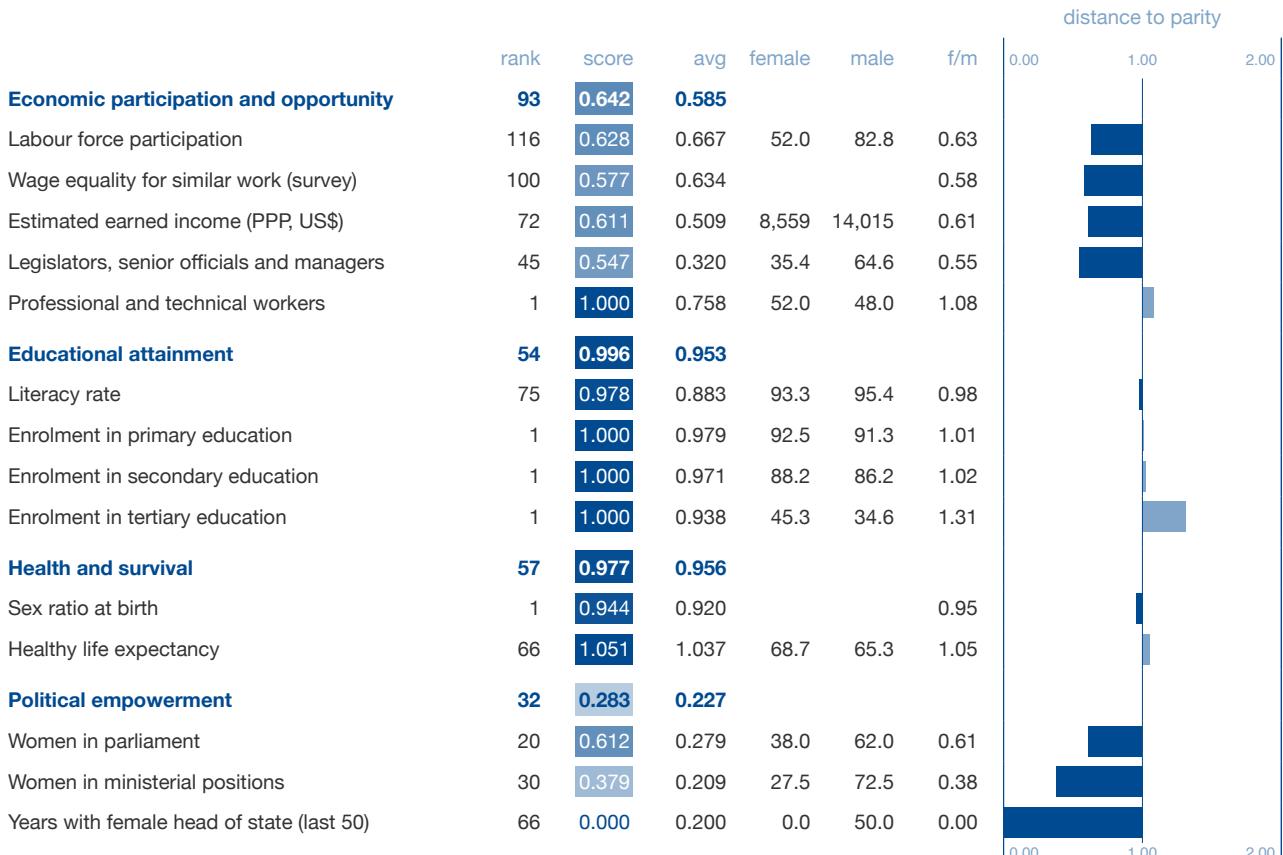


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

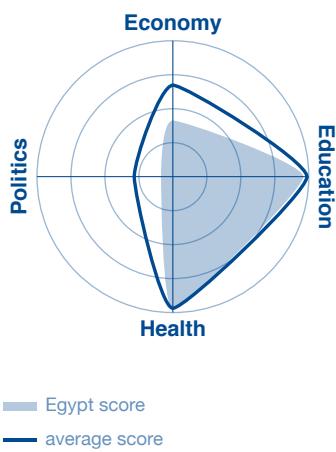
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Egypt

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

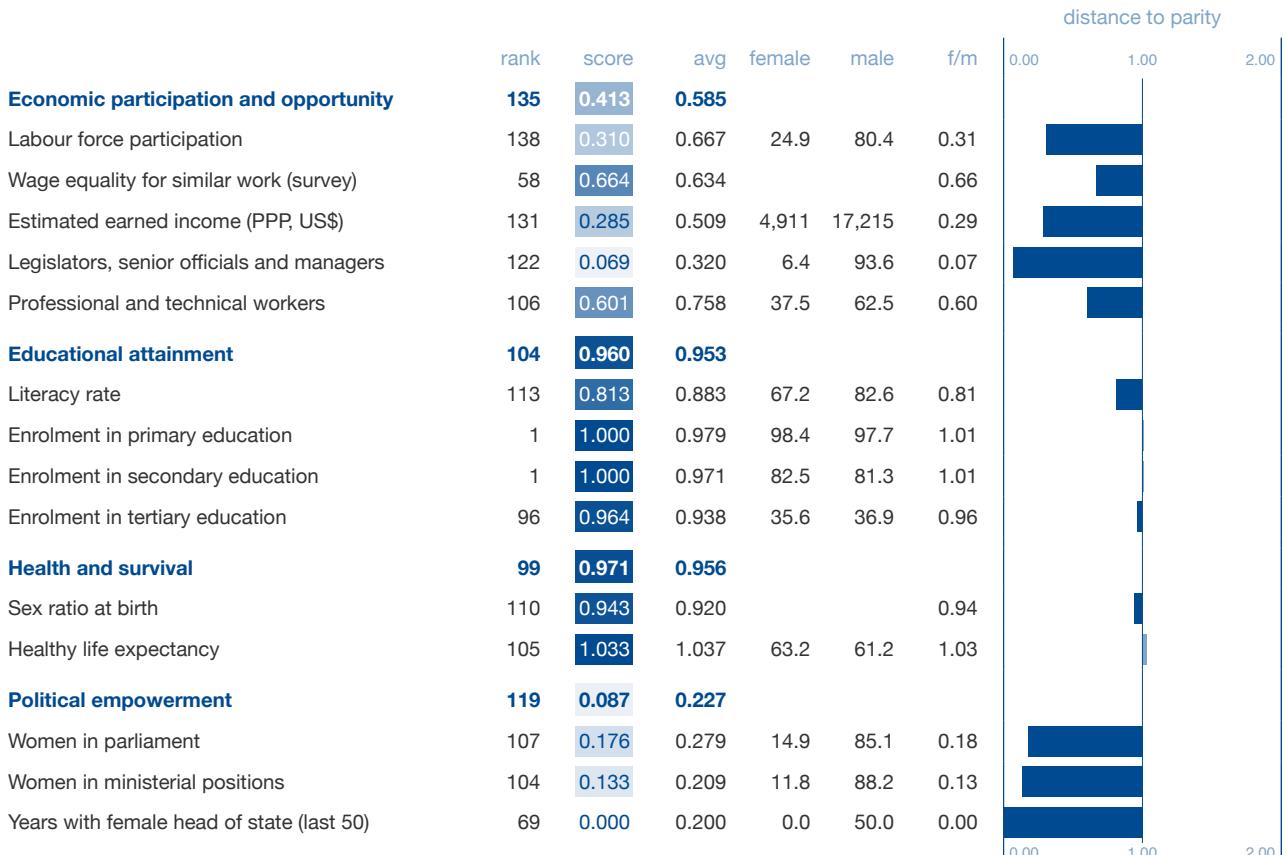


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

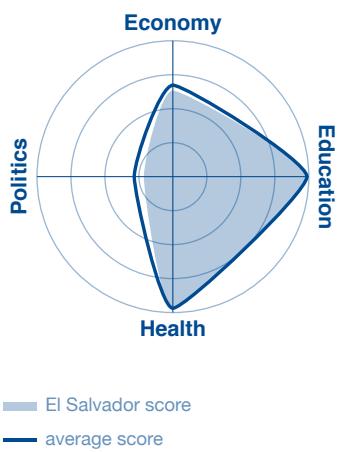
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

El Salvador

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

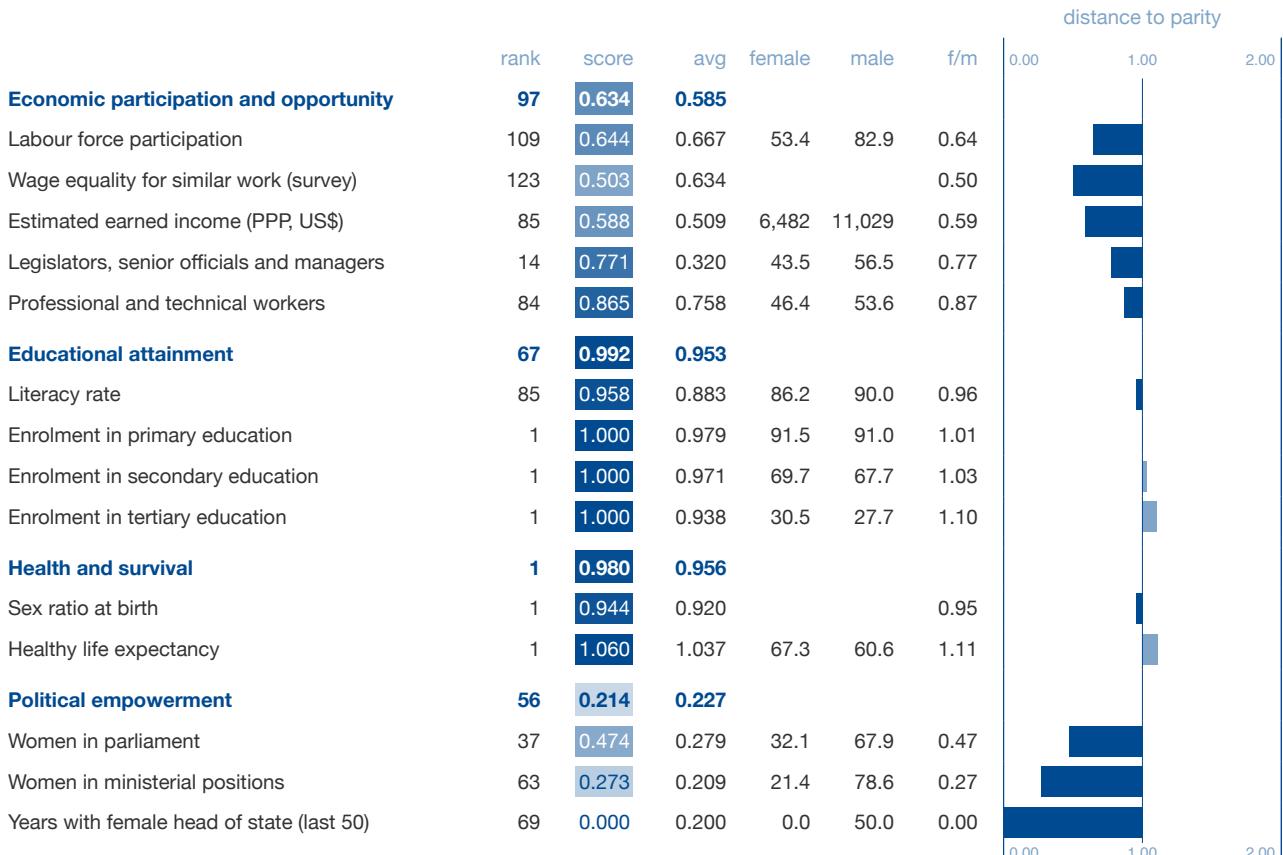


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

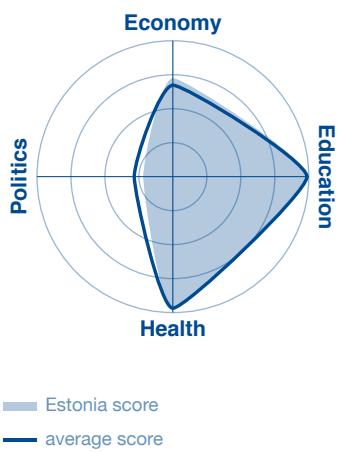
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Estonia

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

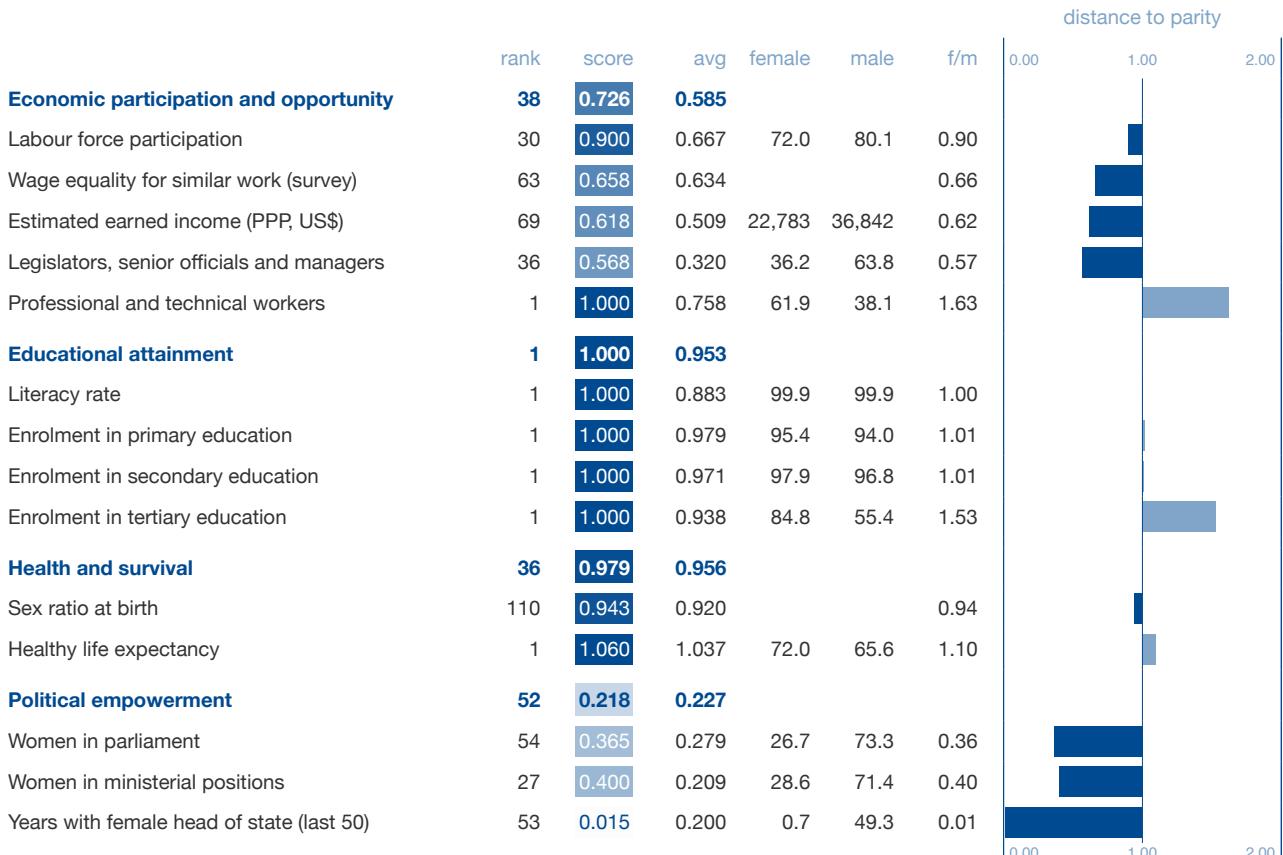


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

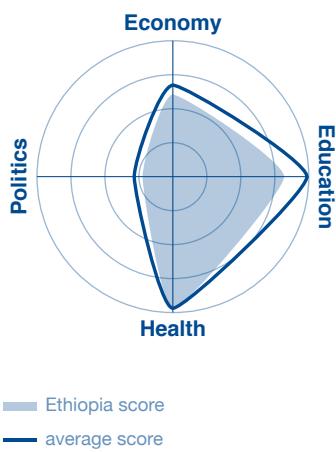
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Ethiopia

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

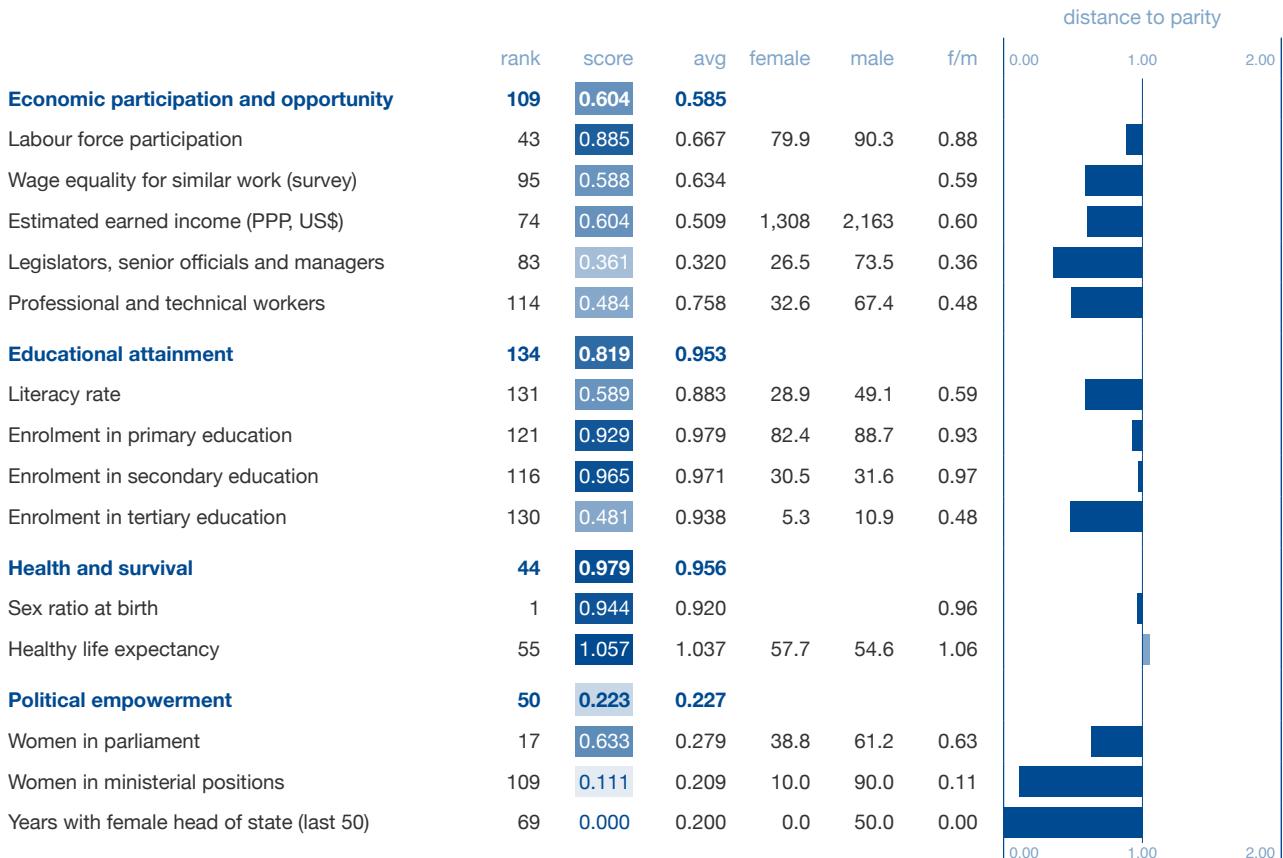


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



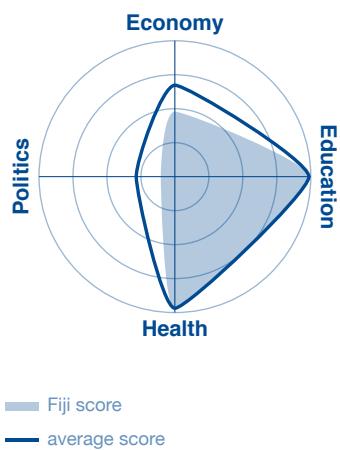
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

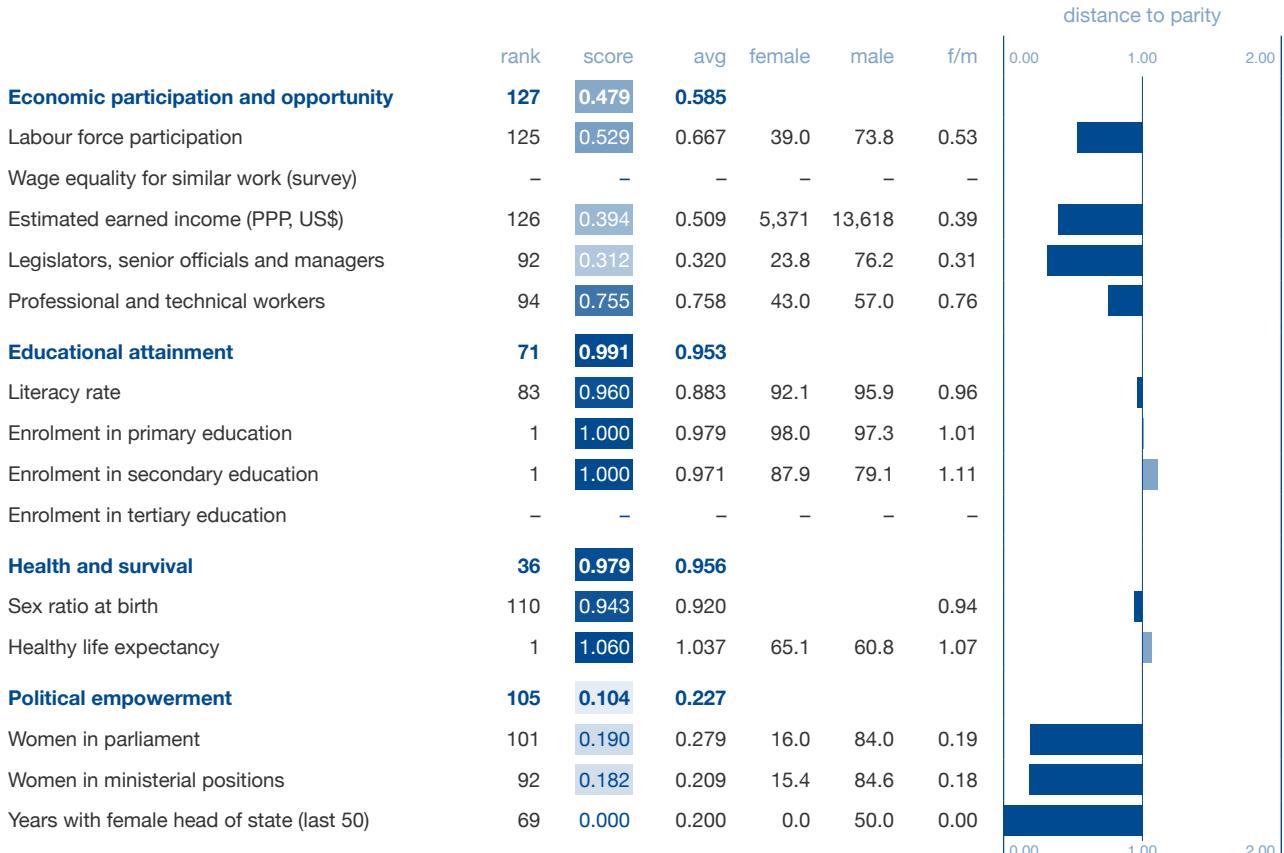


KEY INDICATORS

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

| Global Gender Gap score | | 2006 | | 2017 |
|--|------|-------|------|-------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Economic participation and opportunity | - | - | 125 | 0.479 |
| Educational attainment | - | - | 71 | 0.991 |
| Health and survival | - | - | 36 | 0.979 |
| Political empowerment | - | - | 105 | 0.104 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

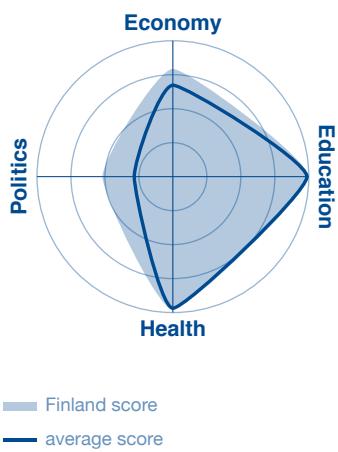
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Finland

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

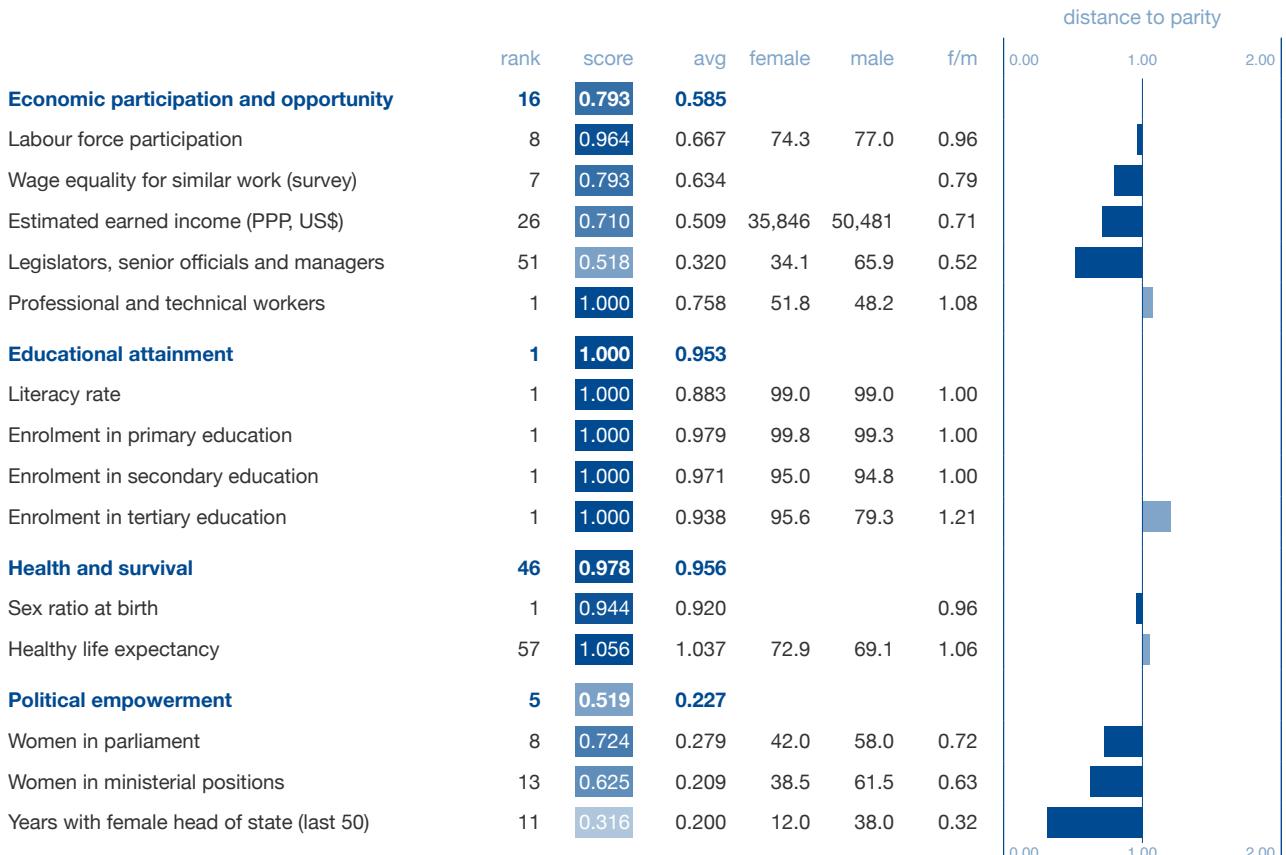


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

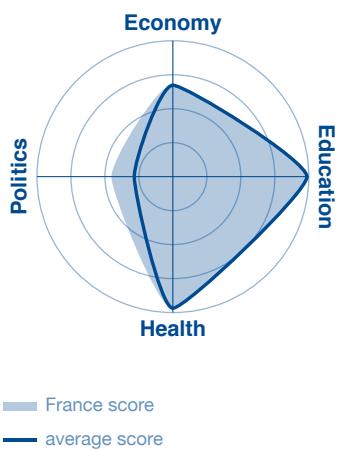
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

France

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

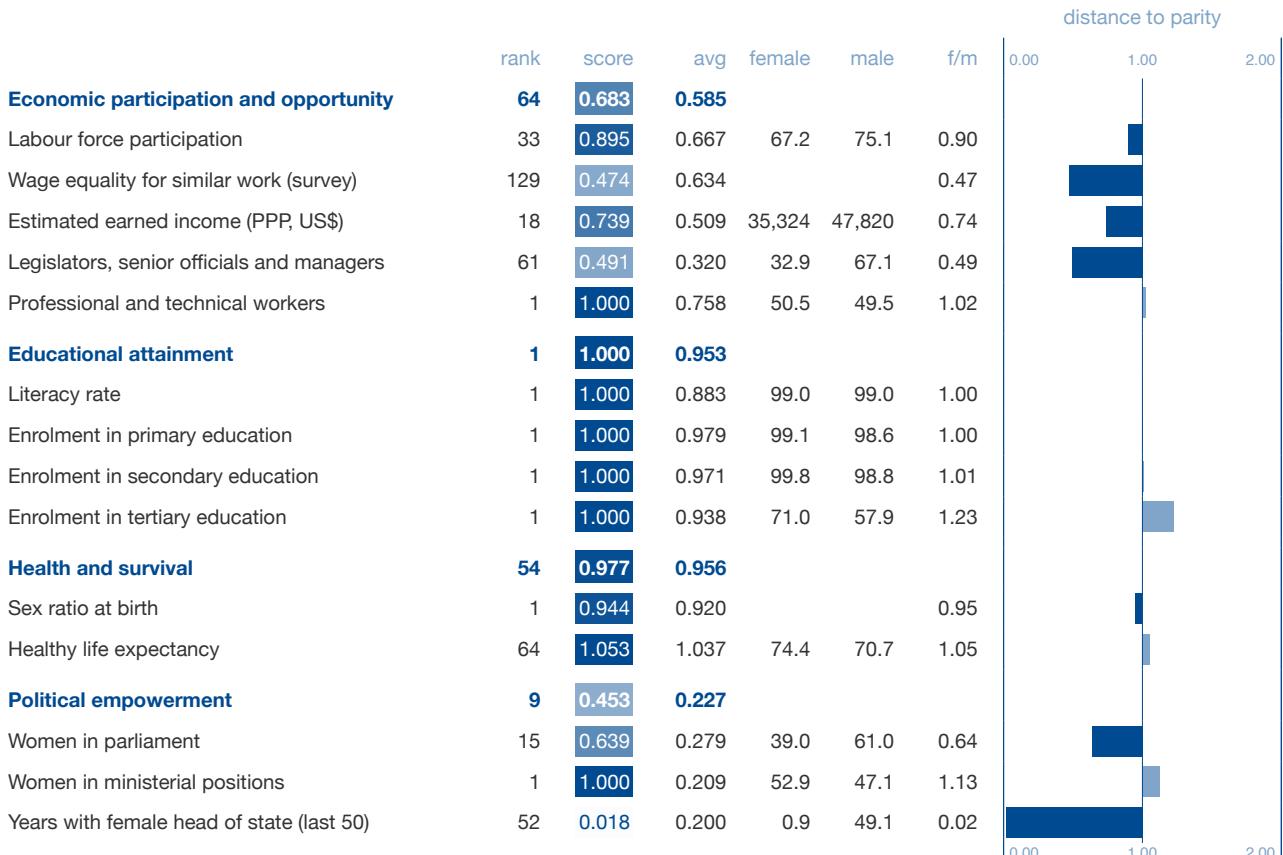


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

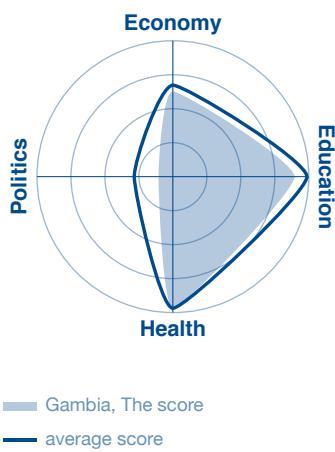
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Gambia, The

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

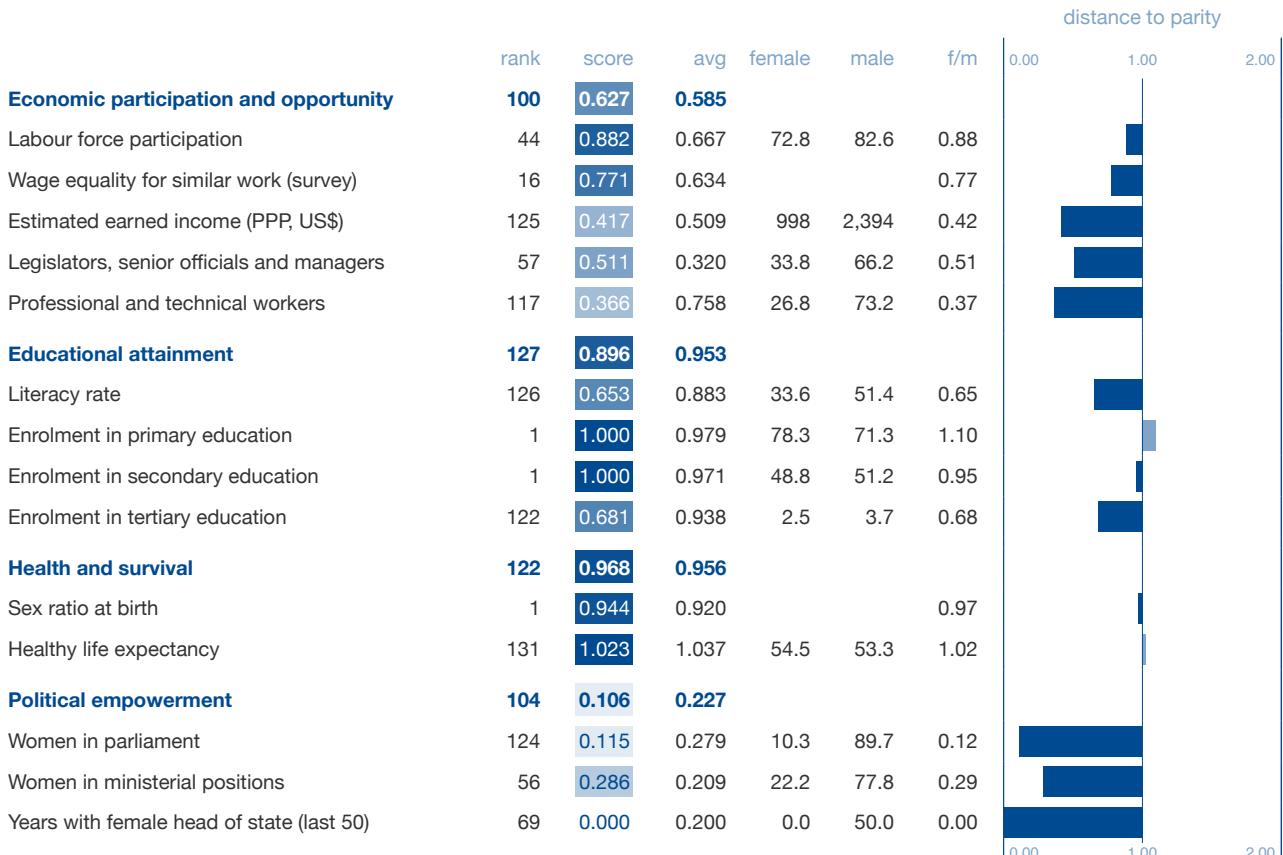


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

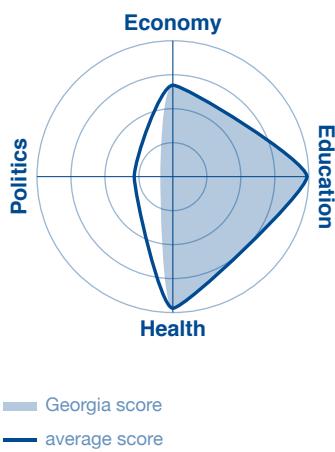
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Georgia

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

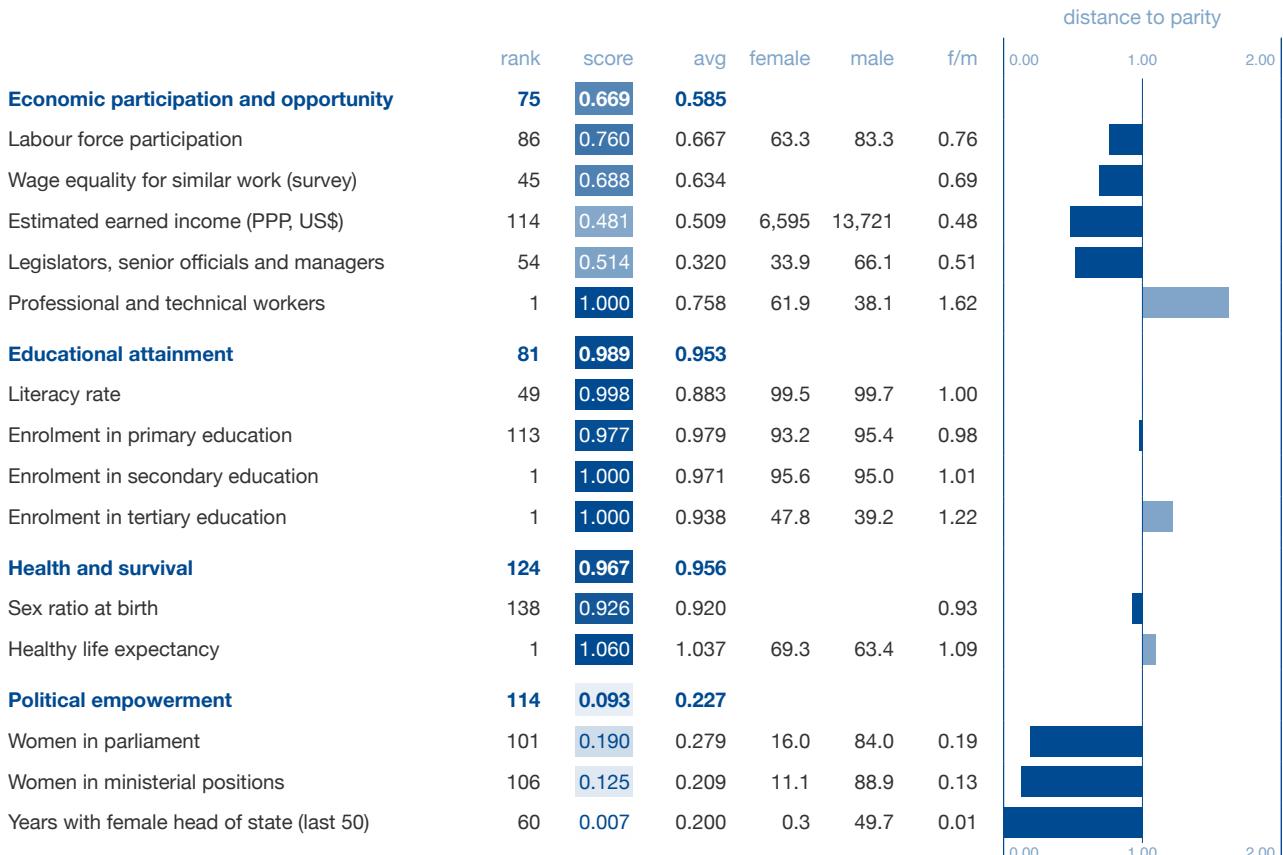


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

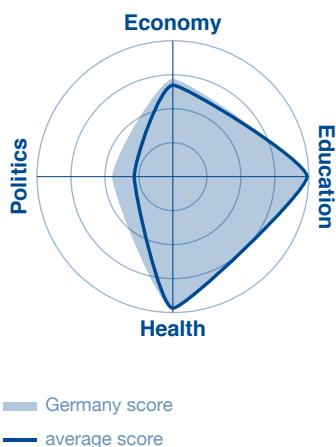
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Germany

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

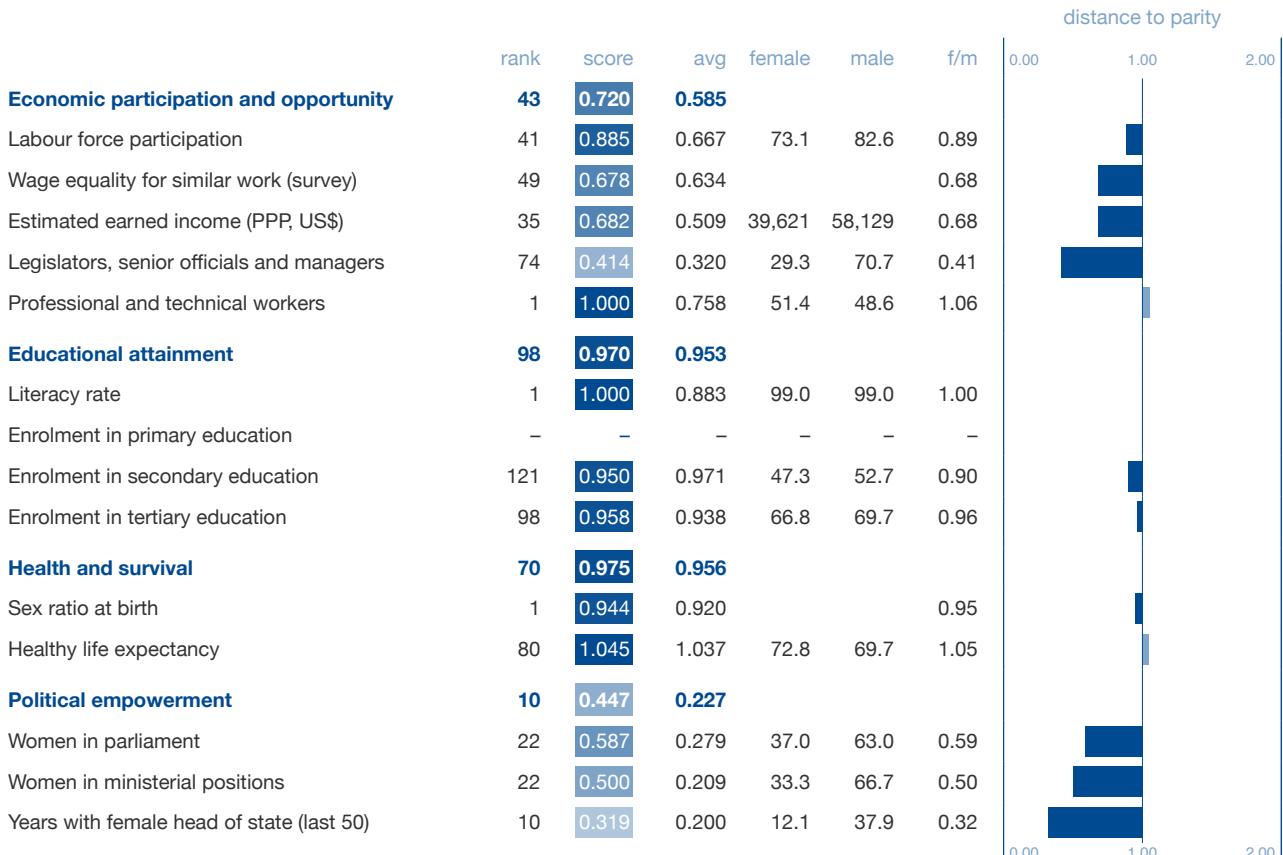


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

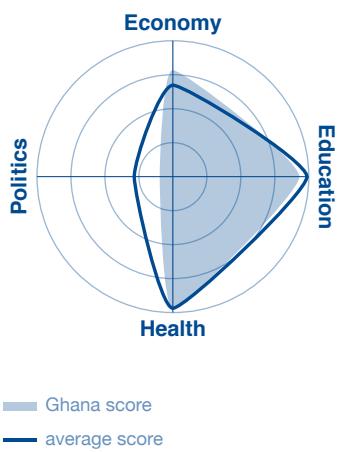
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Ghana

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

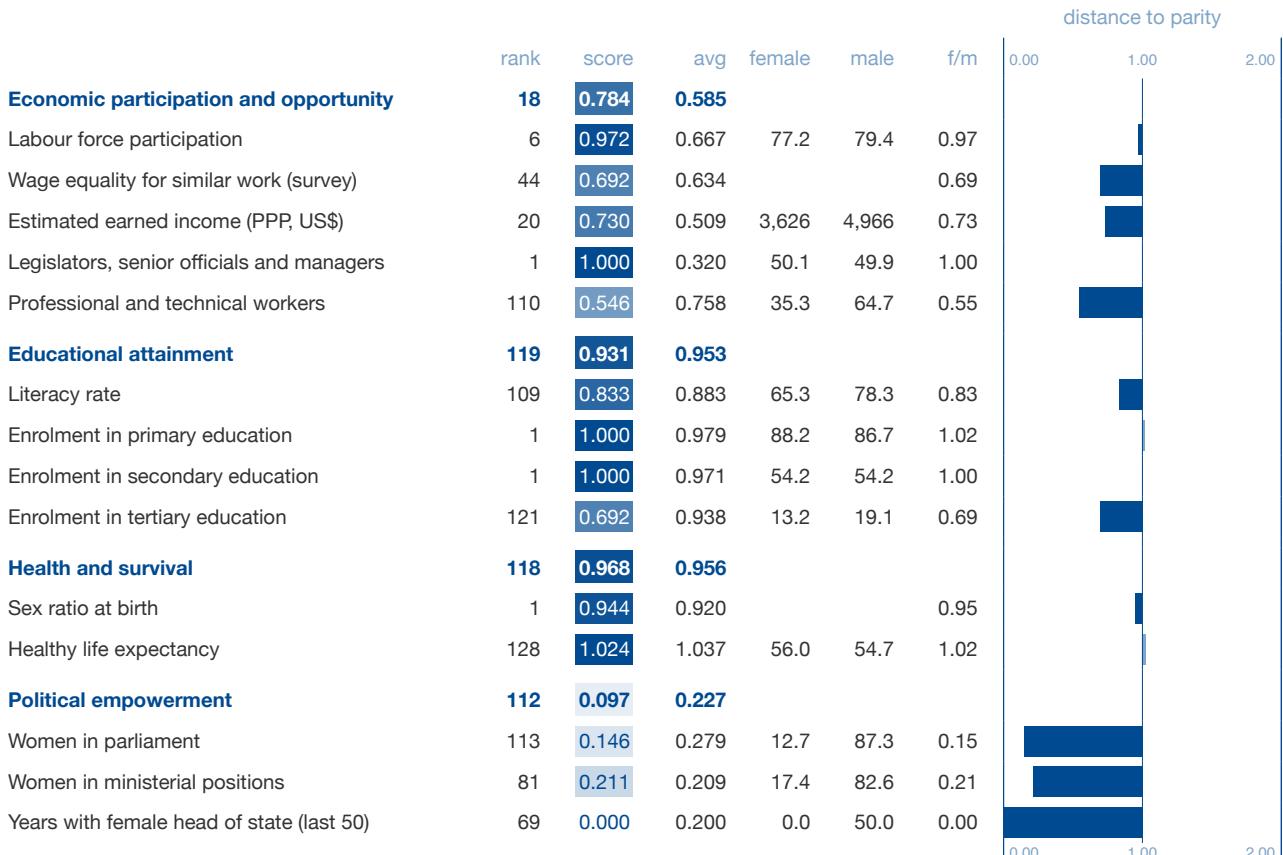


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

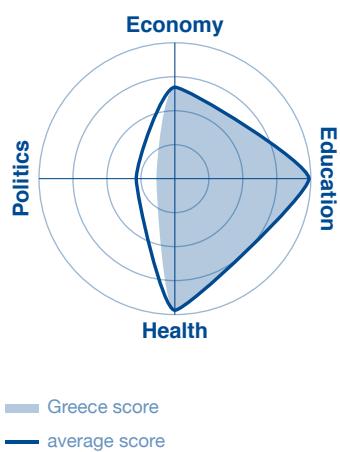
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Greece

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

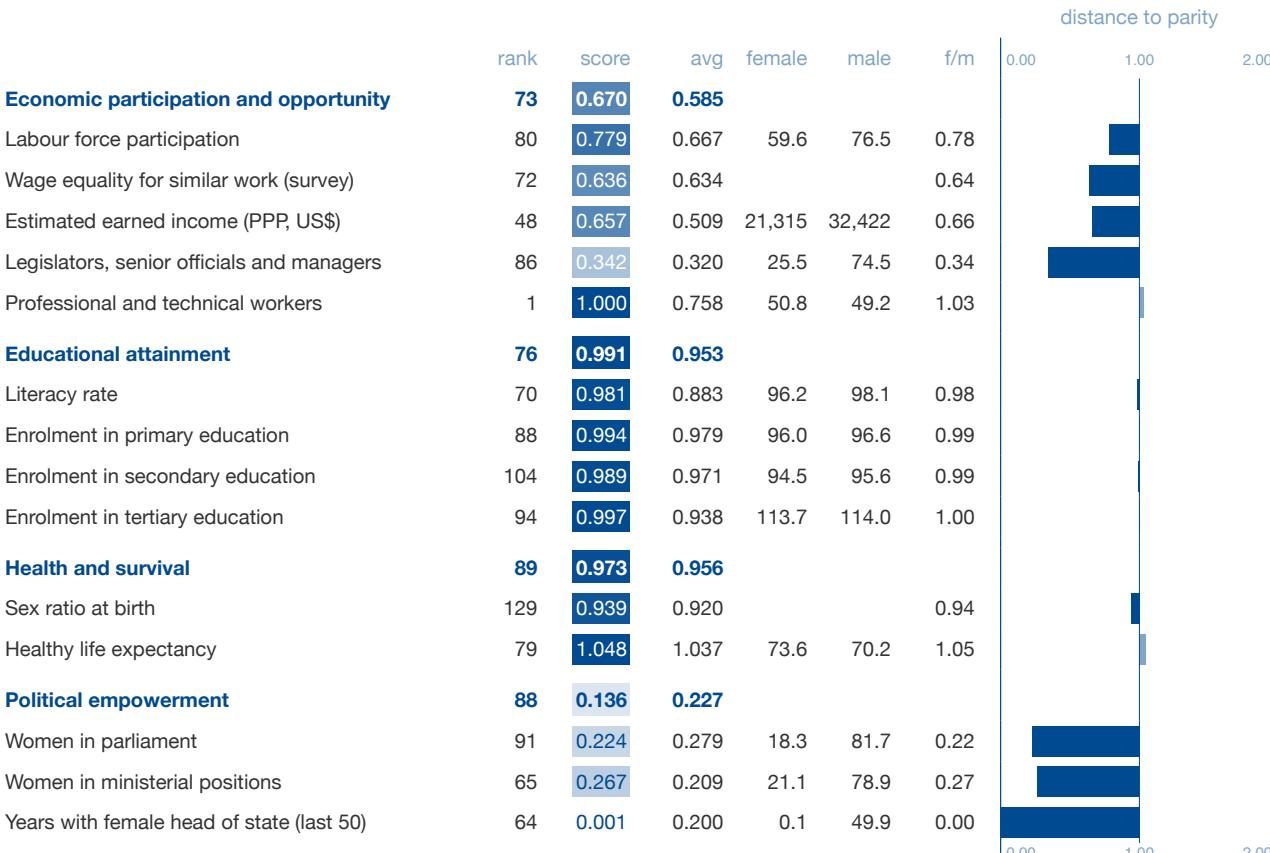


KEY INDICATORS

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

| Global Gender Gap score | | 2006 | 2017 | |
|--|------|-------|------|-------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 69 | 0.654 | 78 | 0.692 |
| Educational attainment | 46 | 0.992 | 76 | 0.991 |
| Health and survival | 53 | 0.978 | 89 | 0.973 |
| Political empowerment | 87 | 0.061 | 88 | 0.136 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

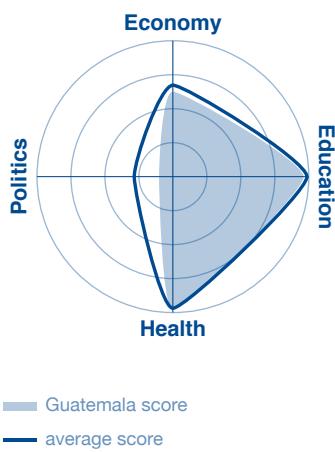
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Guatemala

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

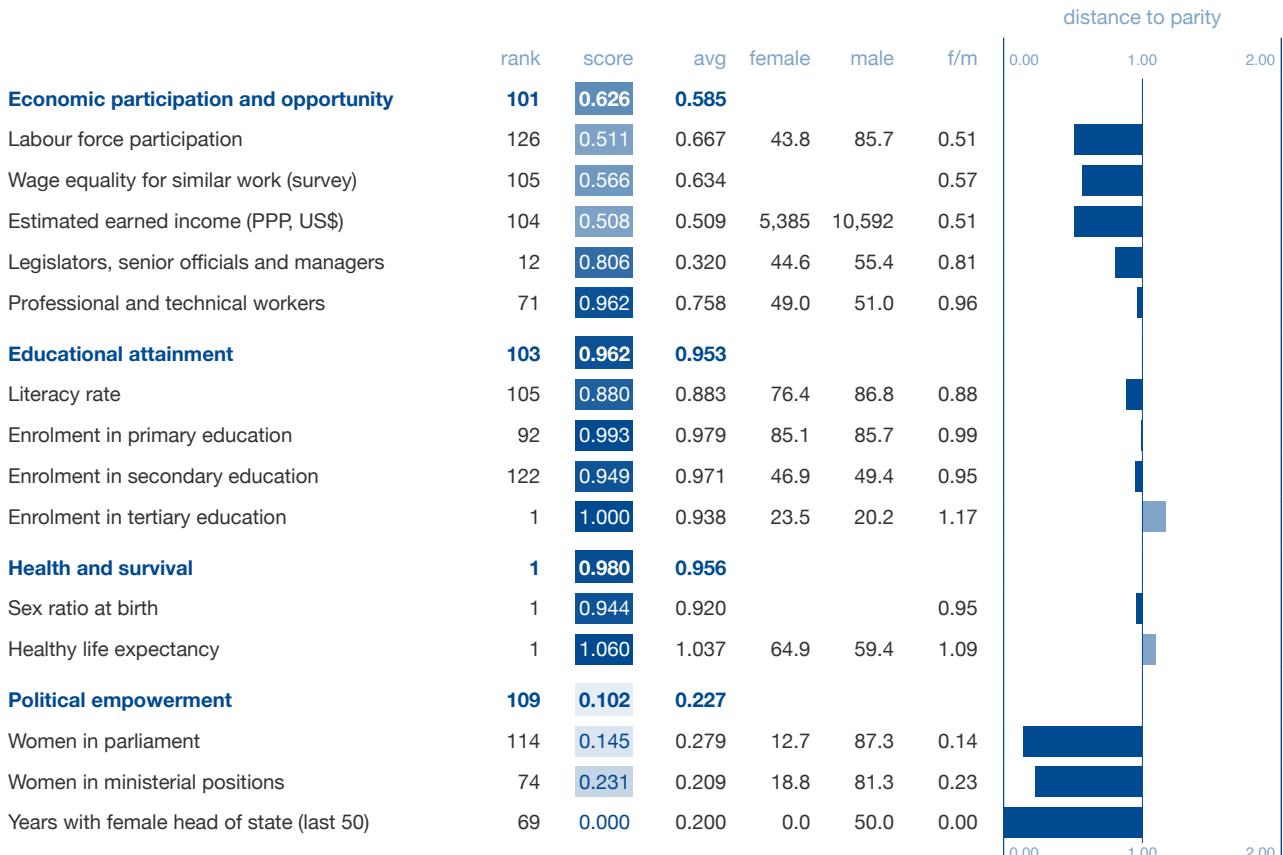


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

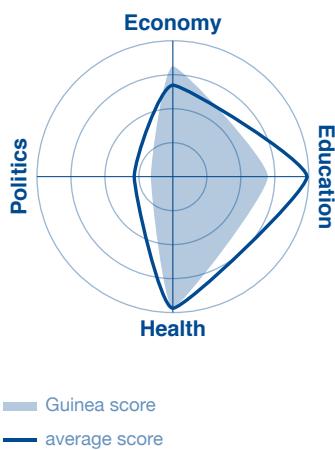
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Guinea

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

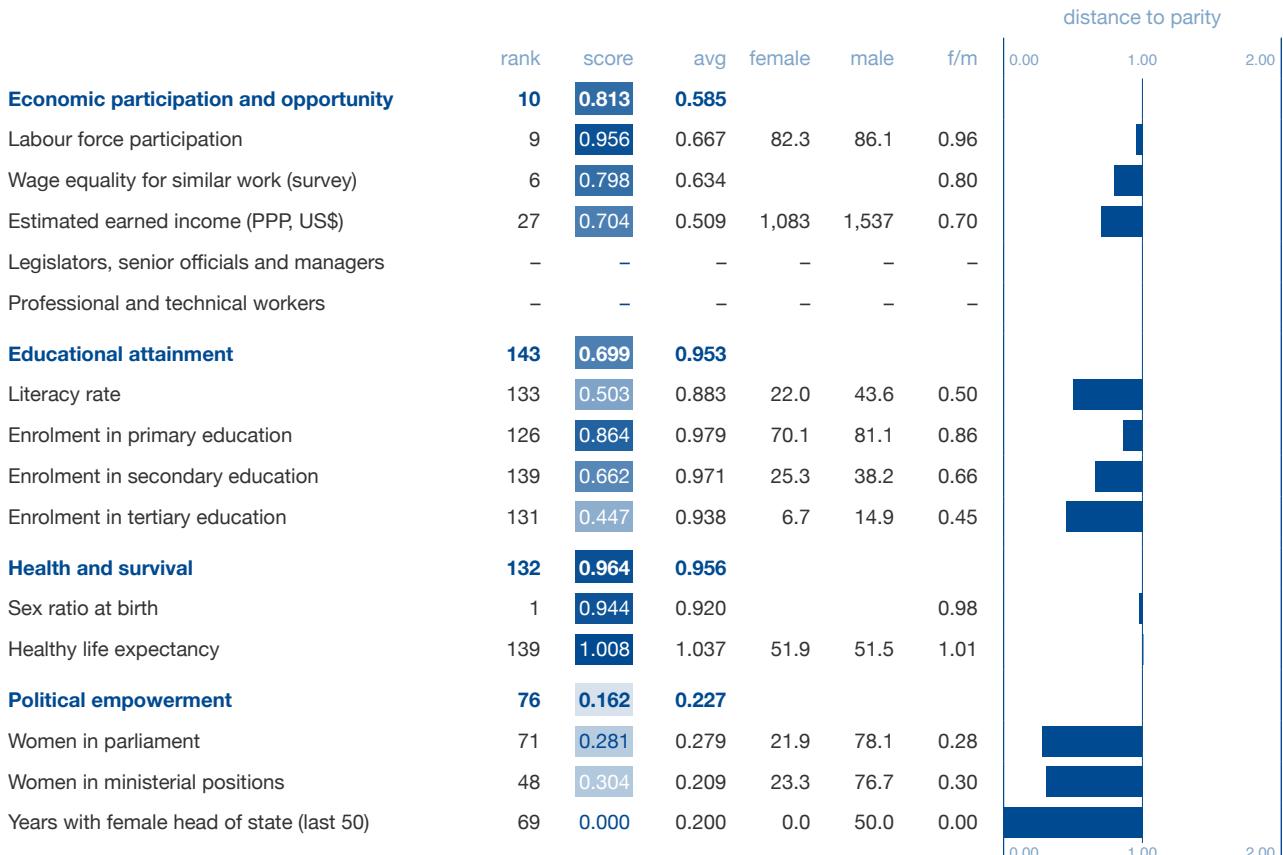


KEY INDICATORS

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

| Global Gender Gap score | | | 2017 | |
|--|------|-------|------|-------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Economic participation and opportunity | — | — | 10 | 0.813 |
| Educational attainment | — | — | 143 | 0.699 |
| Health and survival | — | — | 132 | 0.964 |
| Political empowerment | — | — | 76 | 0.162 |
| rank out of | | 115 | | 144 |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

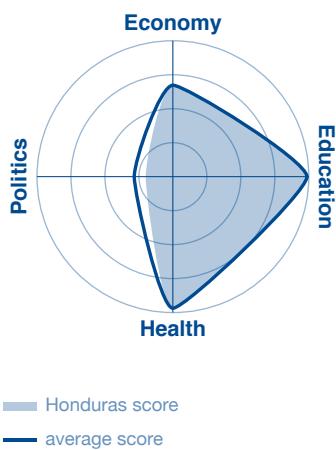
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Honduras

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

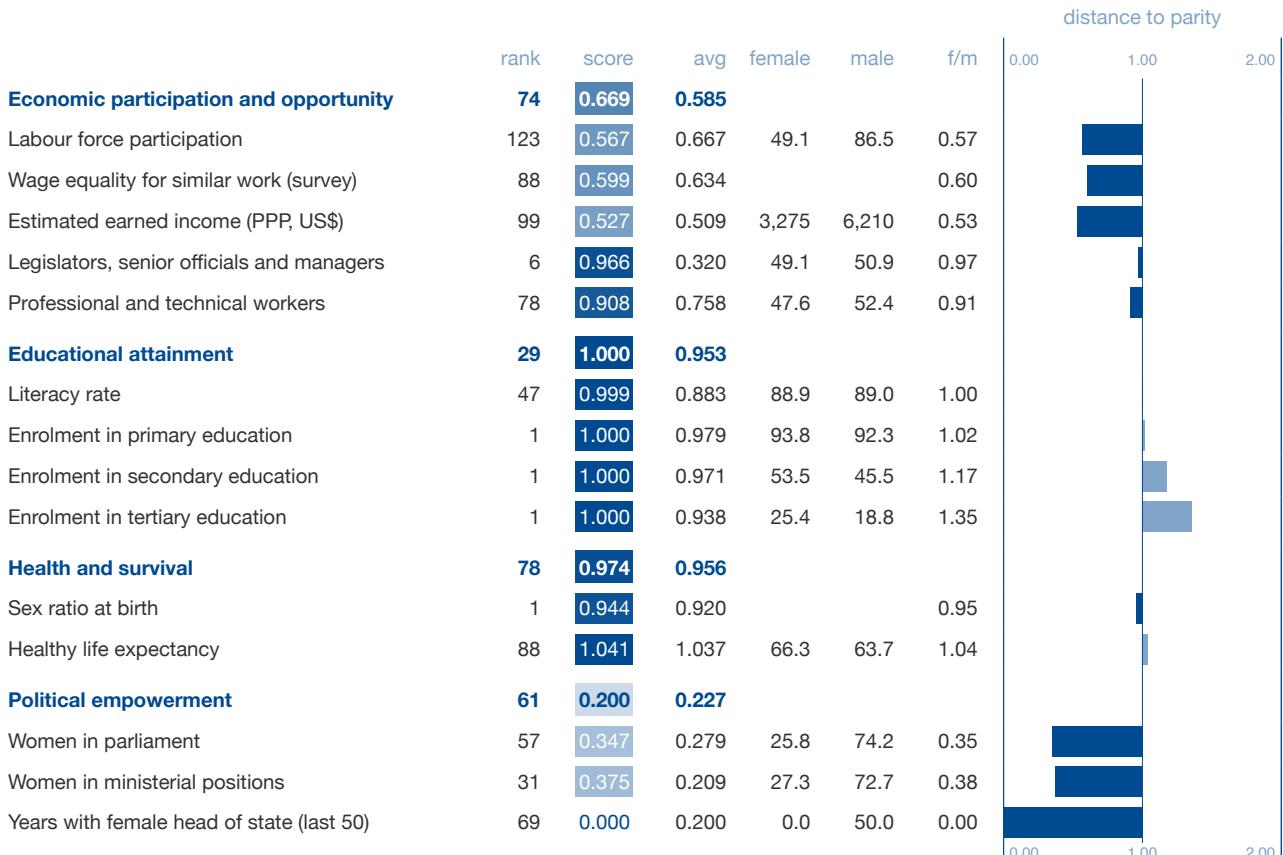


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

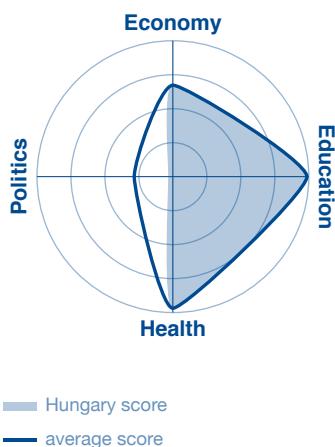
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Hungary

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

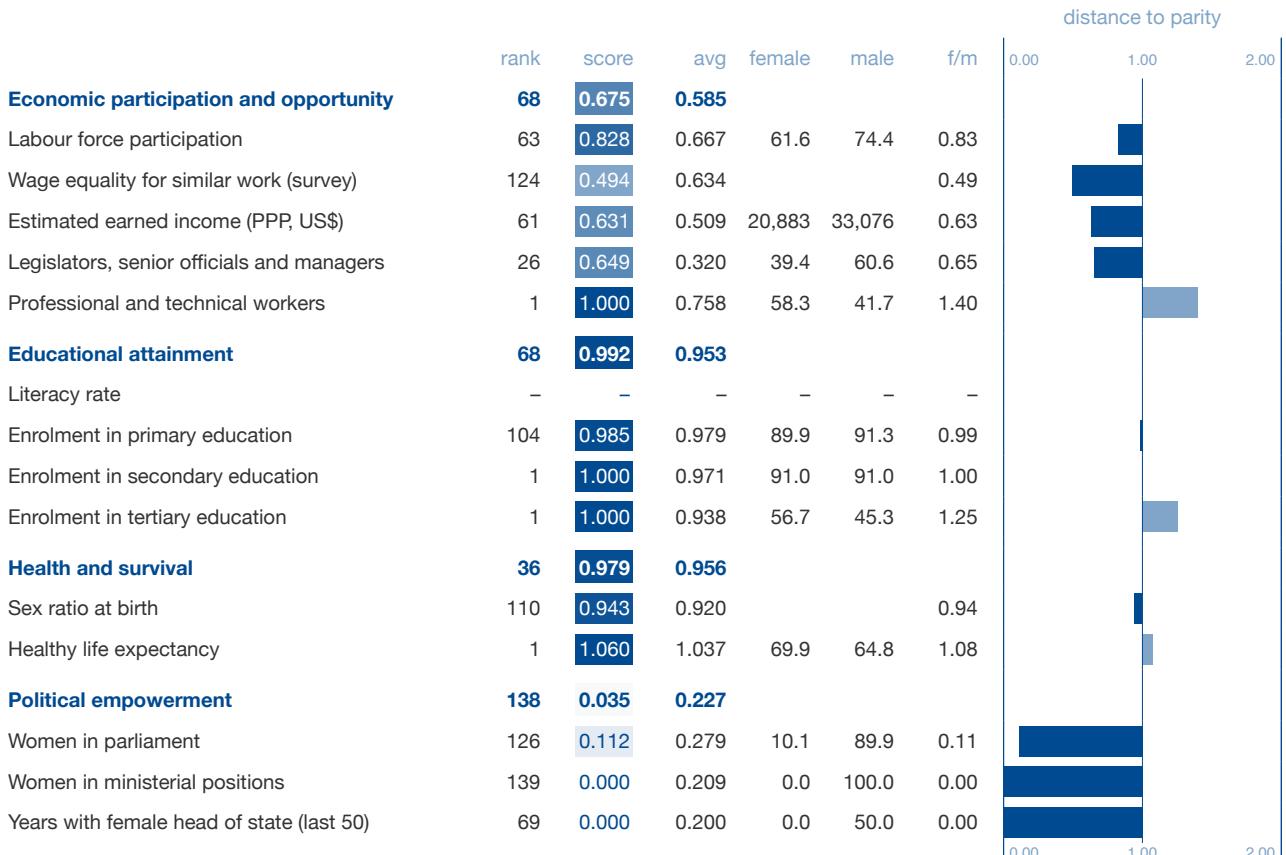


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



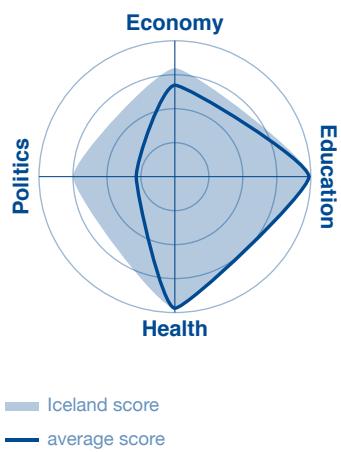
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

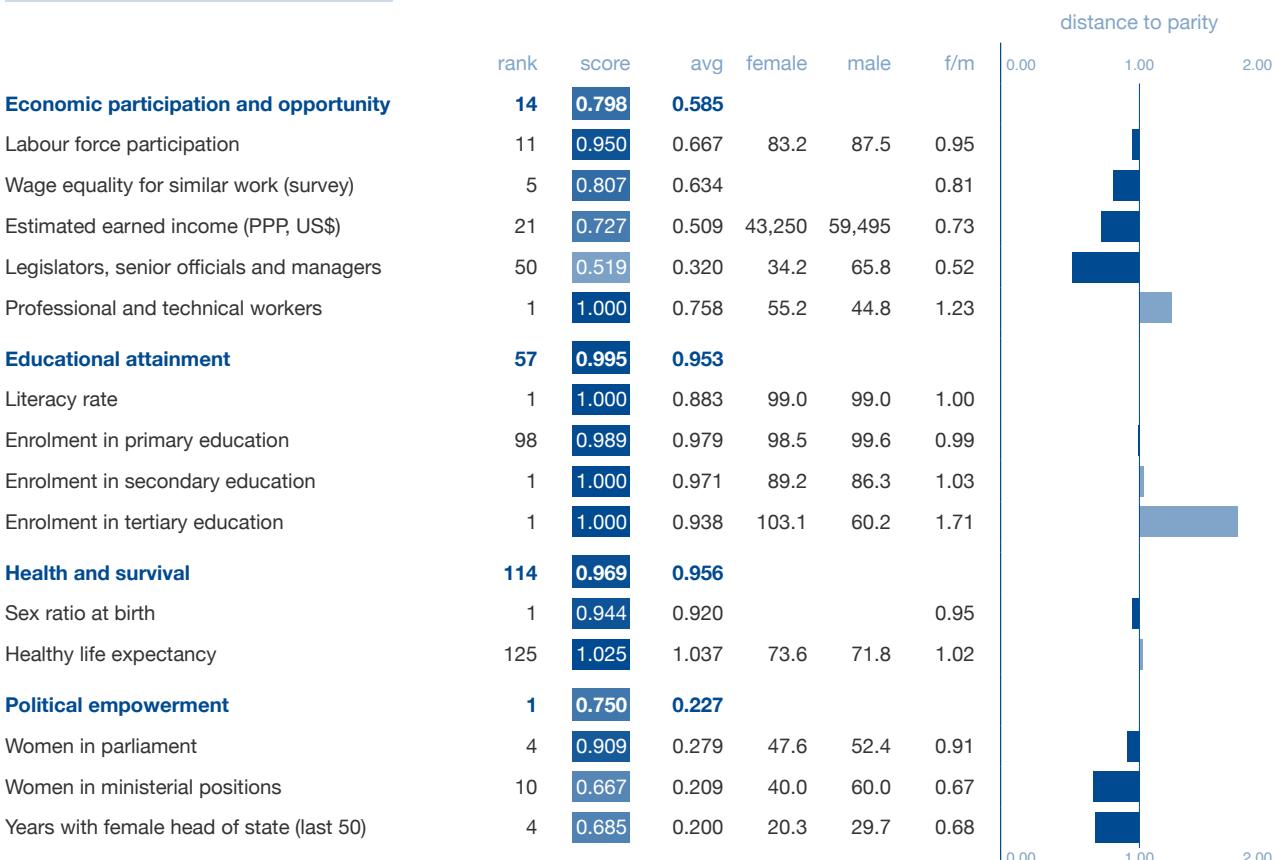


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



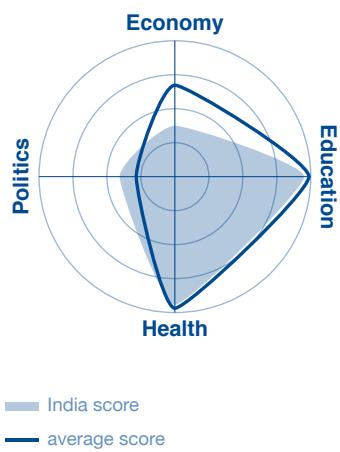
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

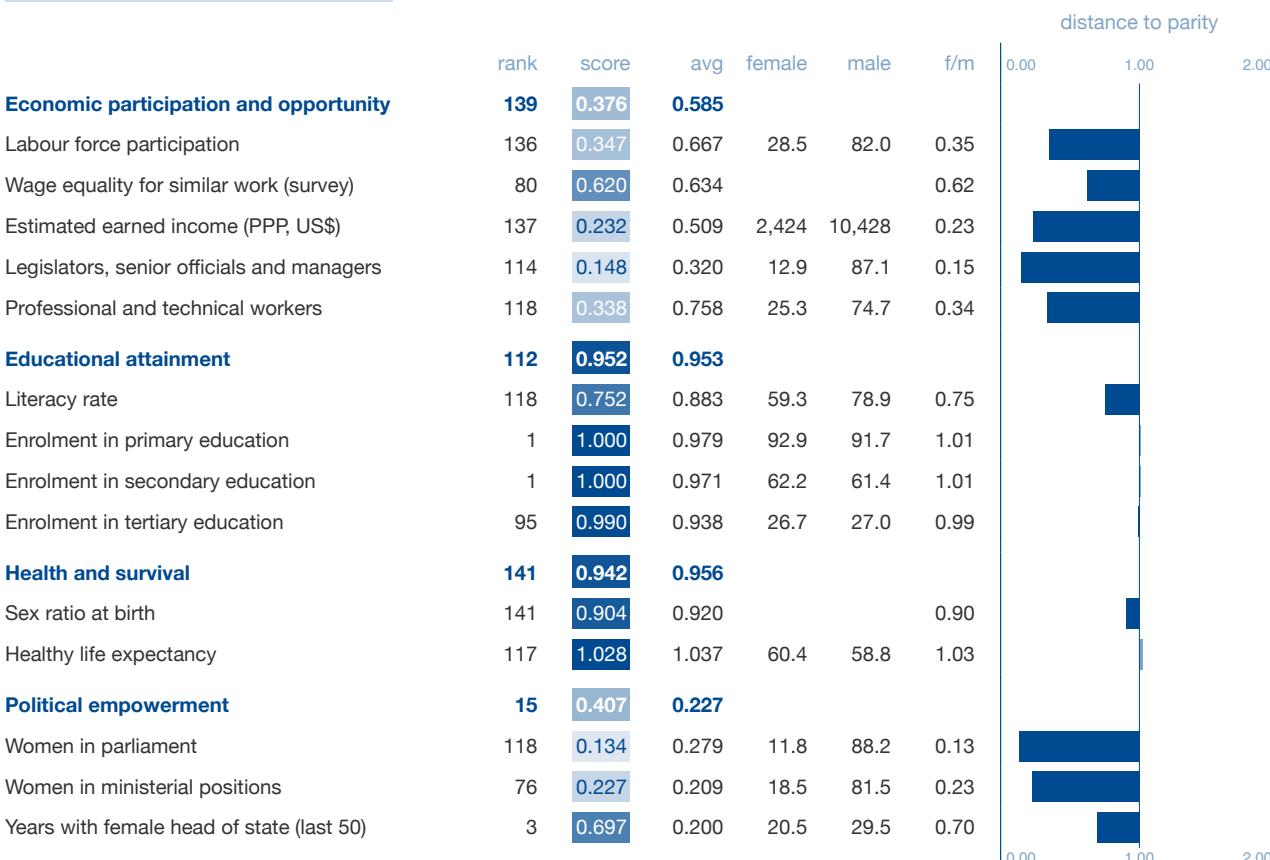


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

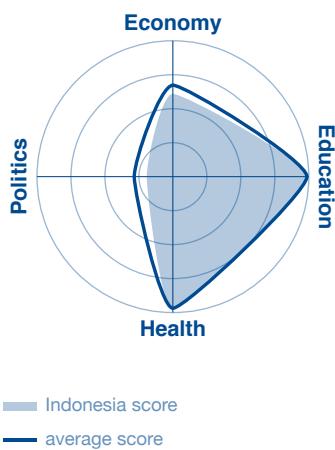
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Indonesia

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

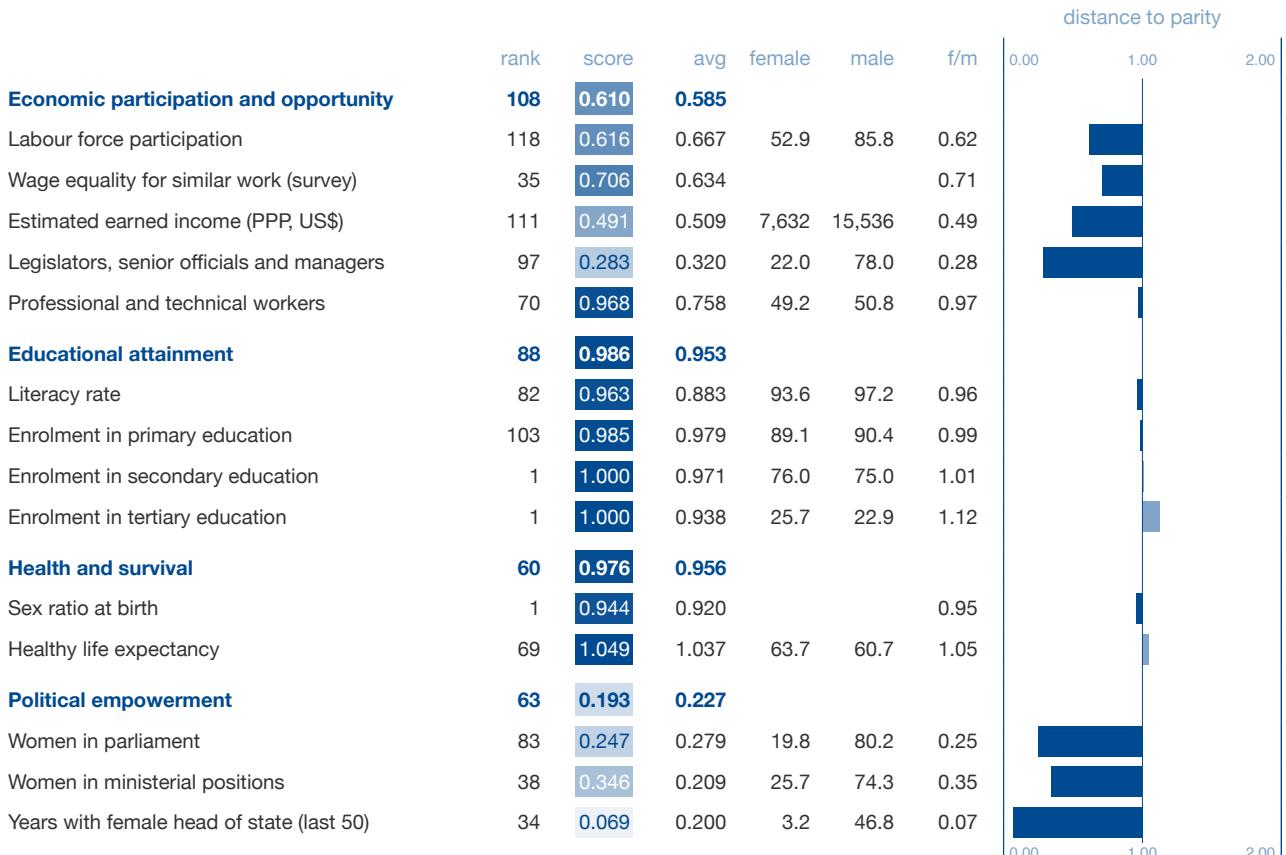


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



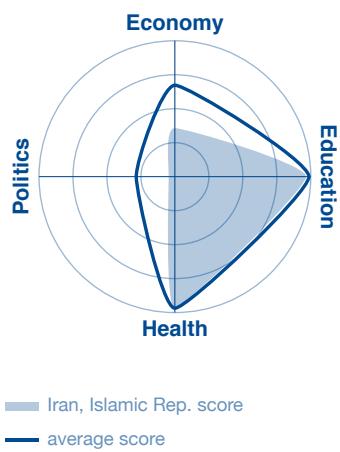
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

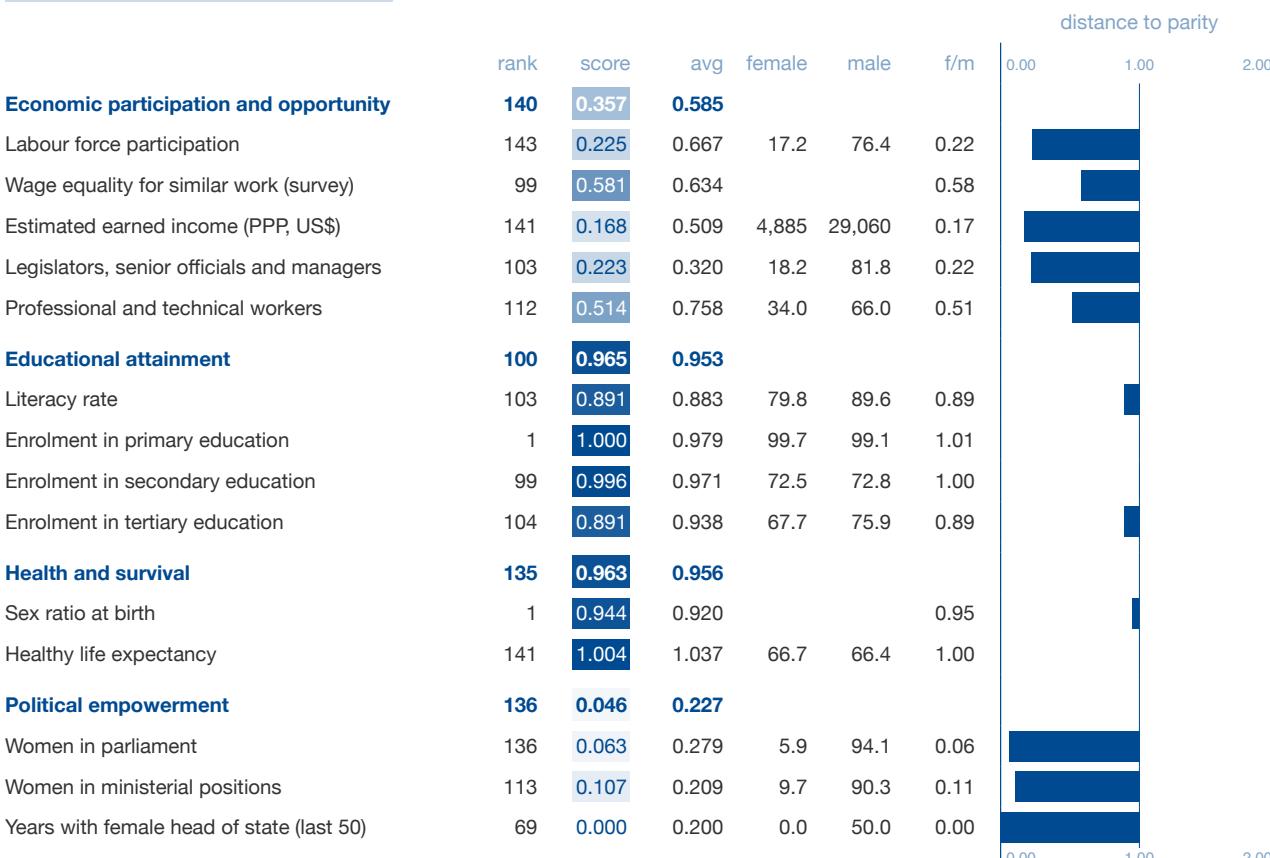


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

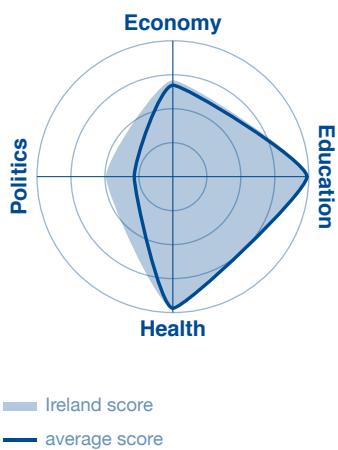
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Ireland

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

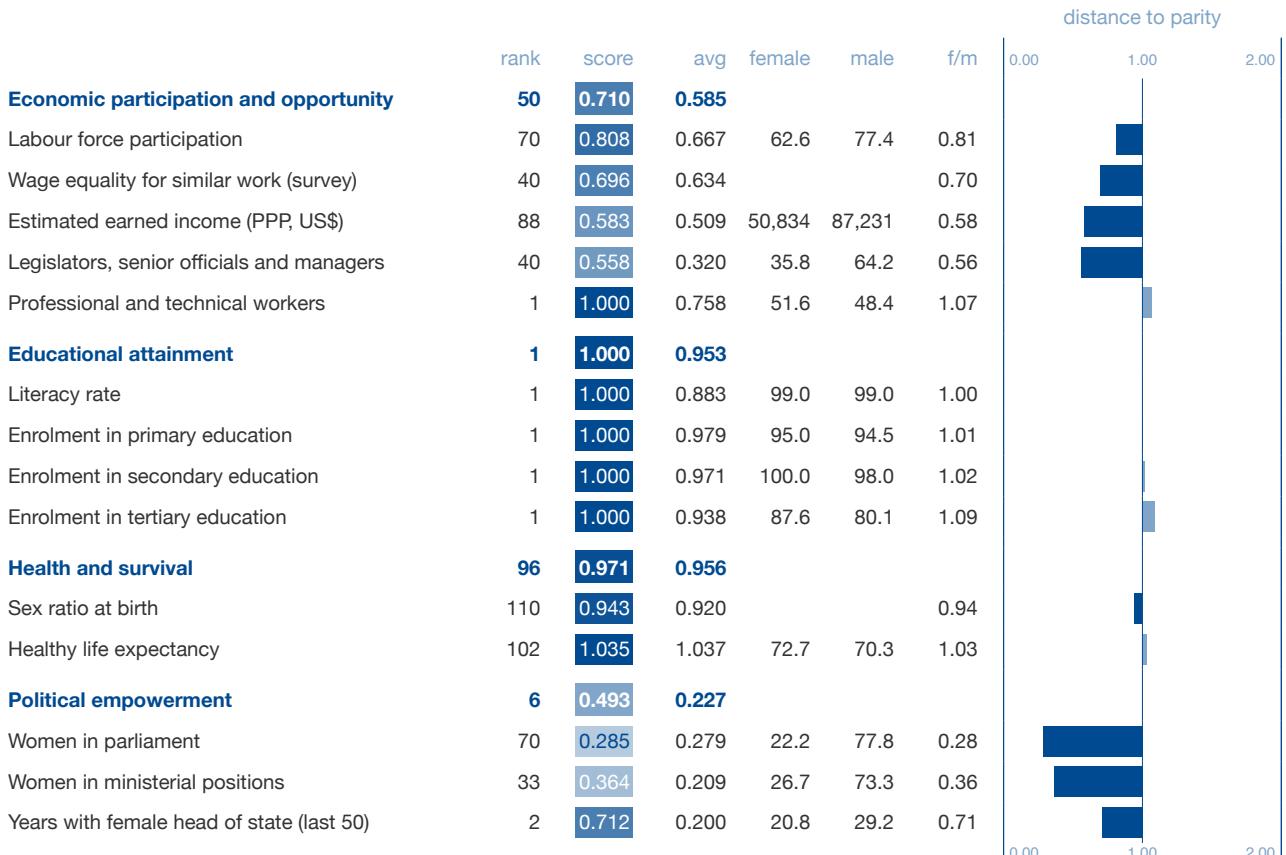


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

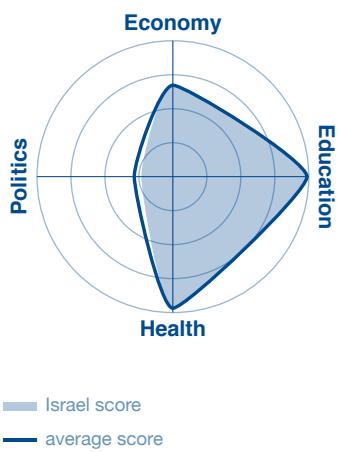
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Israel

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

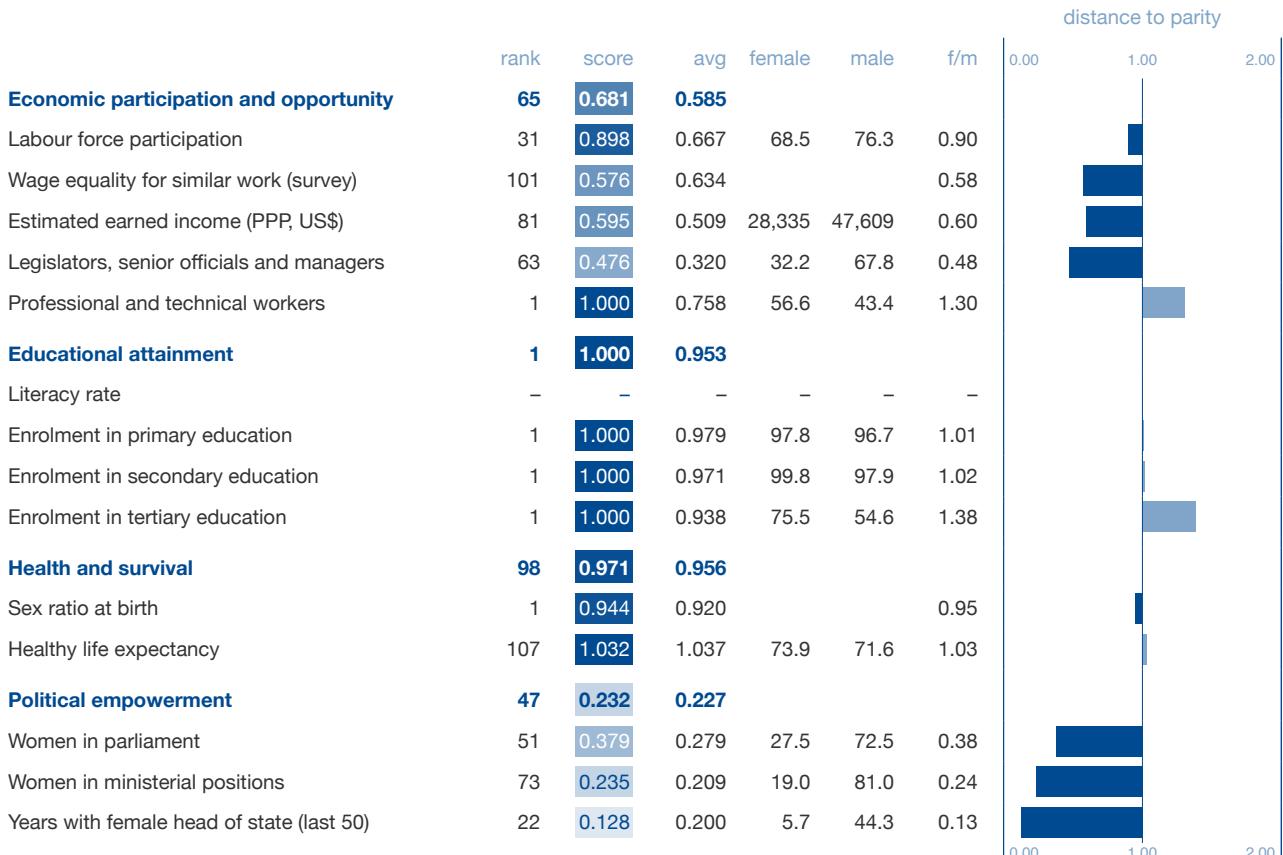


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

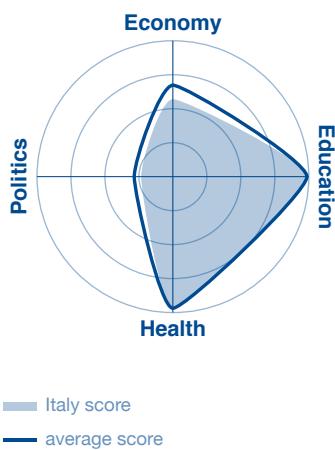
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Italy

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

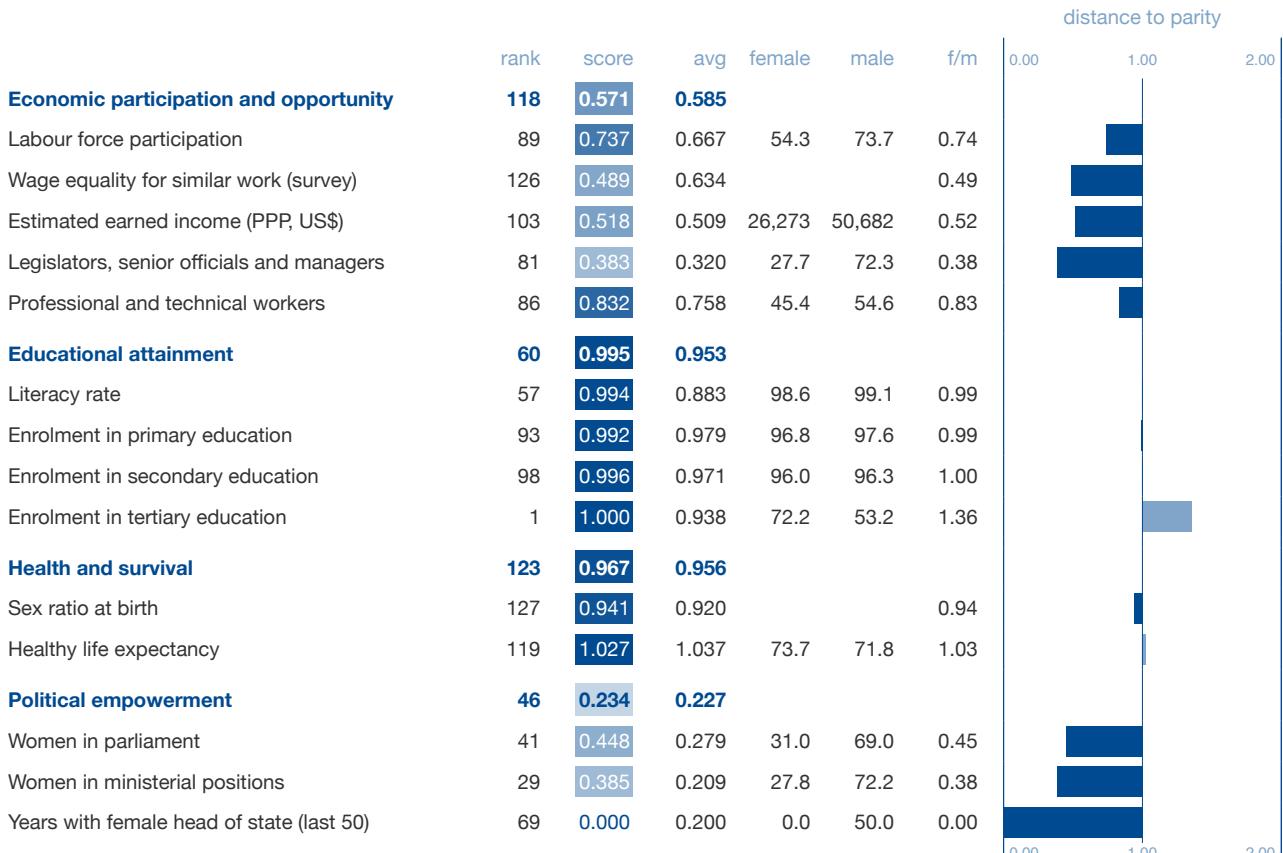


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

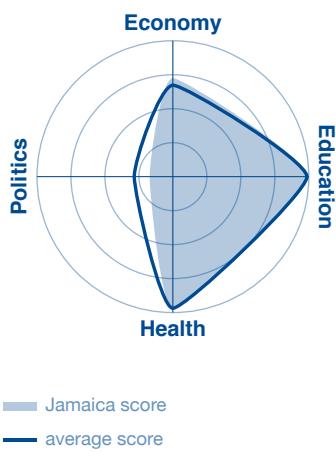
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Jamaica

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

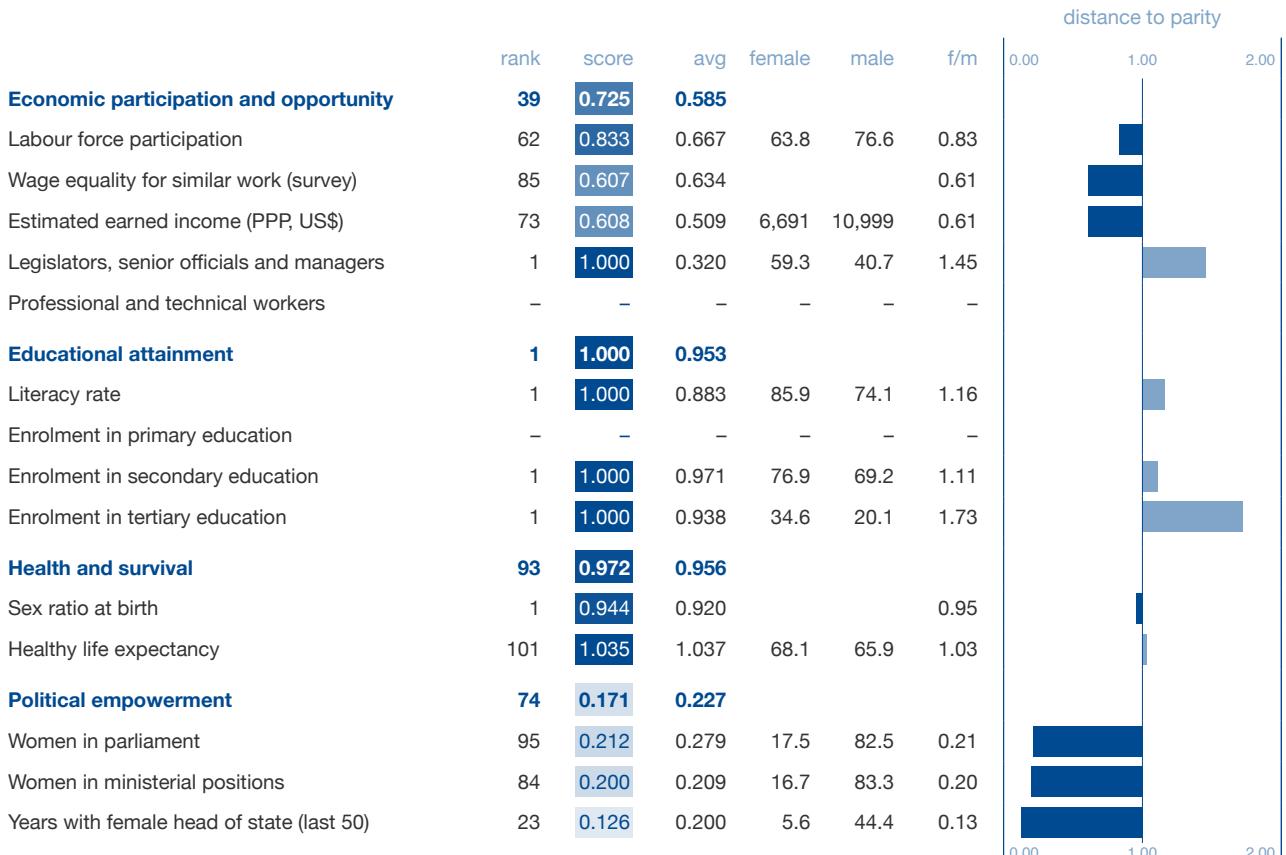


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

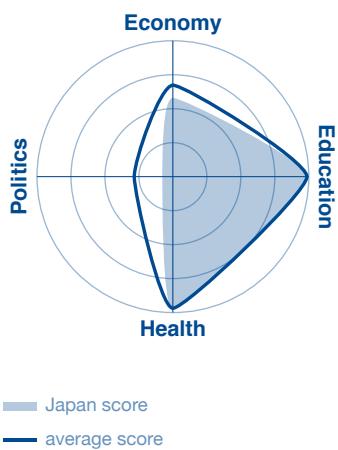
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Japan

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

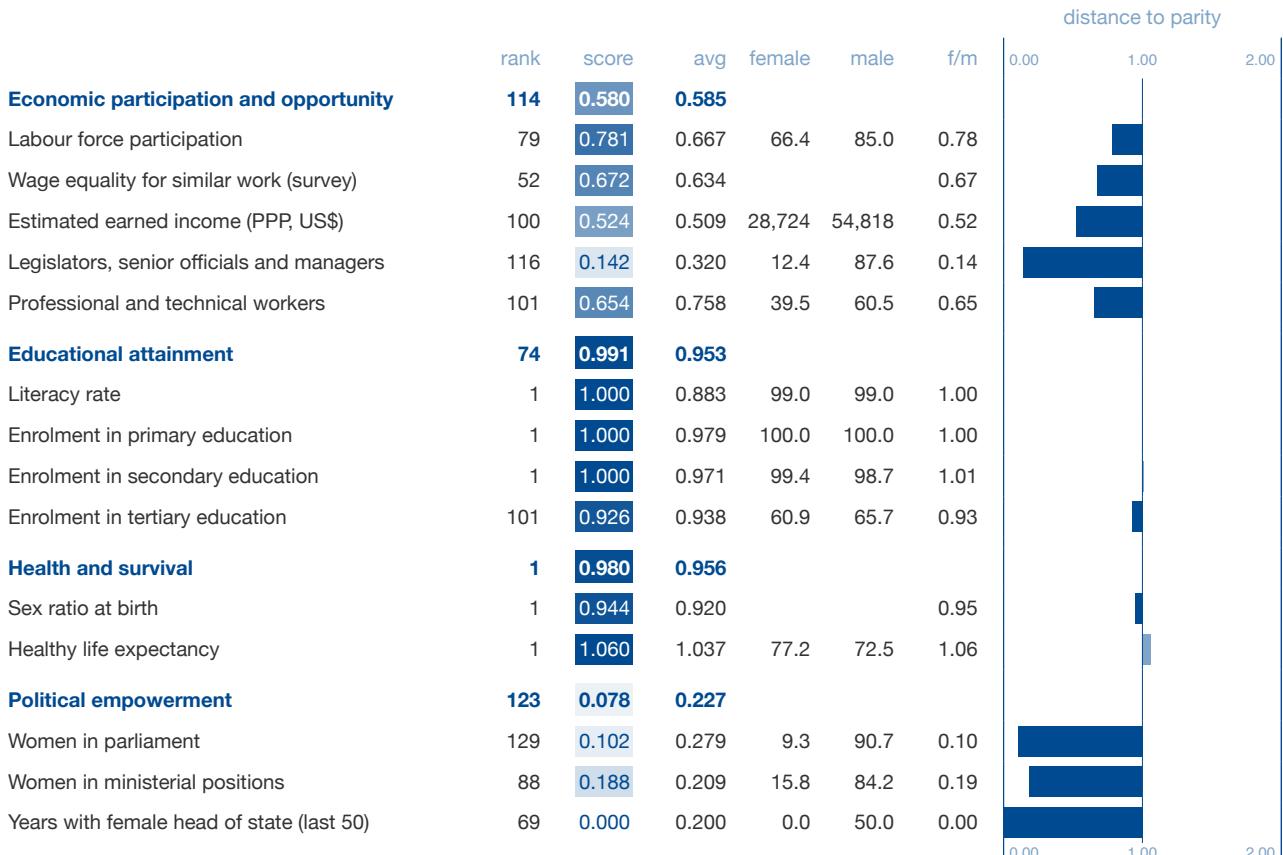


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

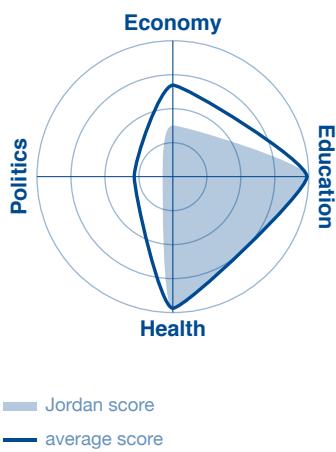
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Jordan

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

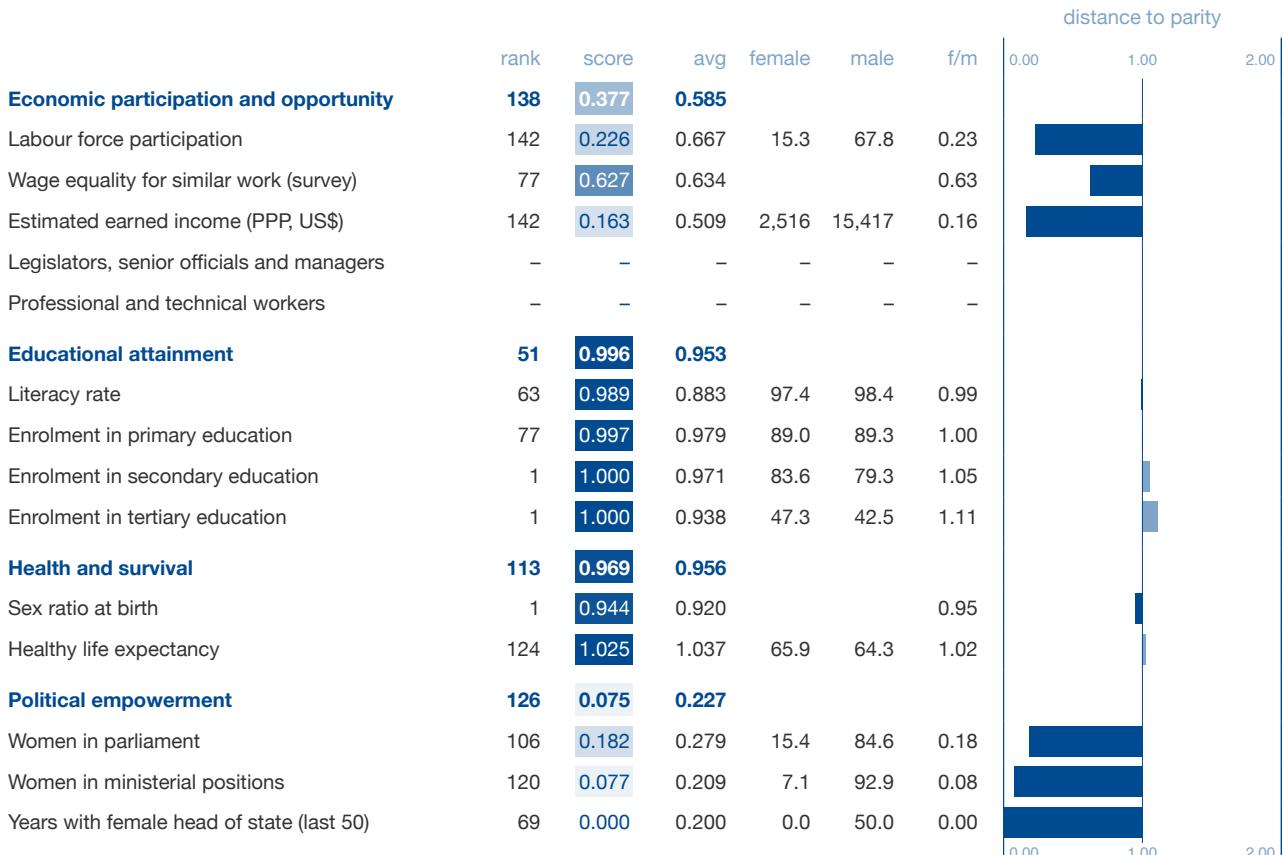


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - |
| Youth not in employment or education | - | - | - | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 70.0 | - | |
| Unemployed adults | 20.7 | 10.1 | 2.05 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | - | |
| Discouraged job seekers | - | - | - | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | gov | - | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | - | - | - | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | - | - | - | Government provides child allowance | | | no |
| Contributing family workers | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.75 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 1.5 | 10.3 | 0.14 | Education and Skills | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | Out-of-school children | 10.8 | 10.5 | 1.03 |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | Primary education attainment, adults | 79.7 | 90.3 | 0.88 |
| | | | | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 96.2 | 98.0 | 0.98 |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 66.6 | 81.1 | 0.82 |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Out-of-school youth | 17.1 | 25.4 | 0.67 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.64 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 40.1 | 42.5 | 0.94 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 72.5 | 75.0 | 0.97 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.19 | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 22.3 | 26.9 | 0.83 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.02 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | - | - | - |
| Employers | 1.5 | 0.7 | 2.20 | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 0.94 |
| R&D personnel | 18.7 | 81.3 | 0.23 | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.83 |
| | | | | PhD graduates | - | - | - |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Individuals using the internet | - | - | - |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 15.5 | 33.3 | 0.47 | | | | |
| Women's access to financial services | | | part | Graduates by Degree Type | | | |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | no | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.96 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | Arts and Humanities | 18.8 | 11.2 | 1.68 |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | part | Business, Admin. and Law | 16.0 | 30.0 | 0.53 |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | - | - | - | Education | 26.9 | 6.1 | 4.41 |
| | | | | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 4.9 | 17.9 | 0.27 |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Health and Welfare | 12.3 | 13.9 | 0.89 |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1974 | Information and Comm. Technologies | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.27 |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 43 | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 13.6 | 15.3 | 0.89 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 0 | Services | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.97 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 3.3 | 2.4 | 1.37 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | | | | |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | no | Health | | | |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | Mortality, children under age 5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | ¹ 0.85 |
| | | | | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 10.2 | 12.3 | ¹ 0.83 |
| Family | female | male | value | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 0.2 | 0.2 | ¹ 0.96 |
| Average length of single life | 25.0 | 29.8 | 0.84 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 0.9 | 1.7 | ¹ 0.53 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 33.6 | 7.4 | 4.54 | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.1 | 0.4 | ¹ 0.32 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 30 | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 58 |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 3.38 | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 12.00 | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 23.0 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 16 | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 65 | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | 99.60 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | no | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | 94.50 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | no | | | | |

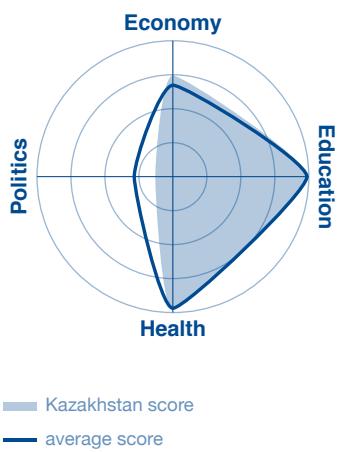
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Kazakhstan

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

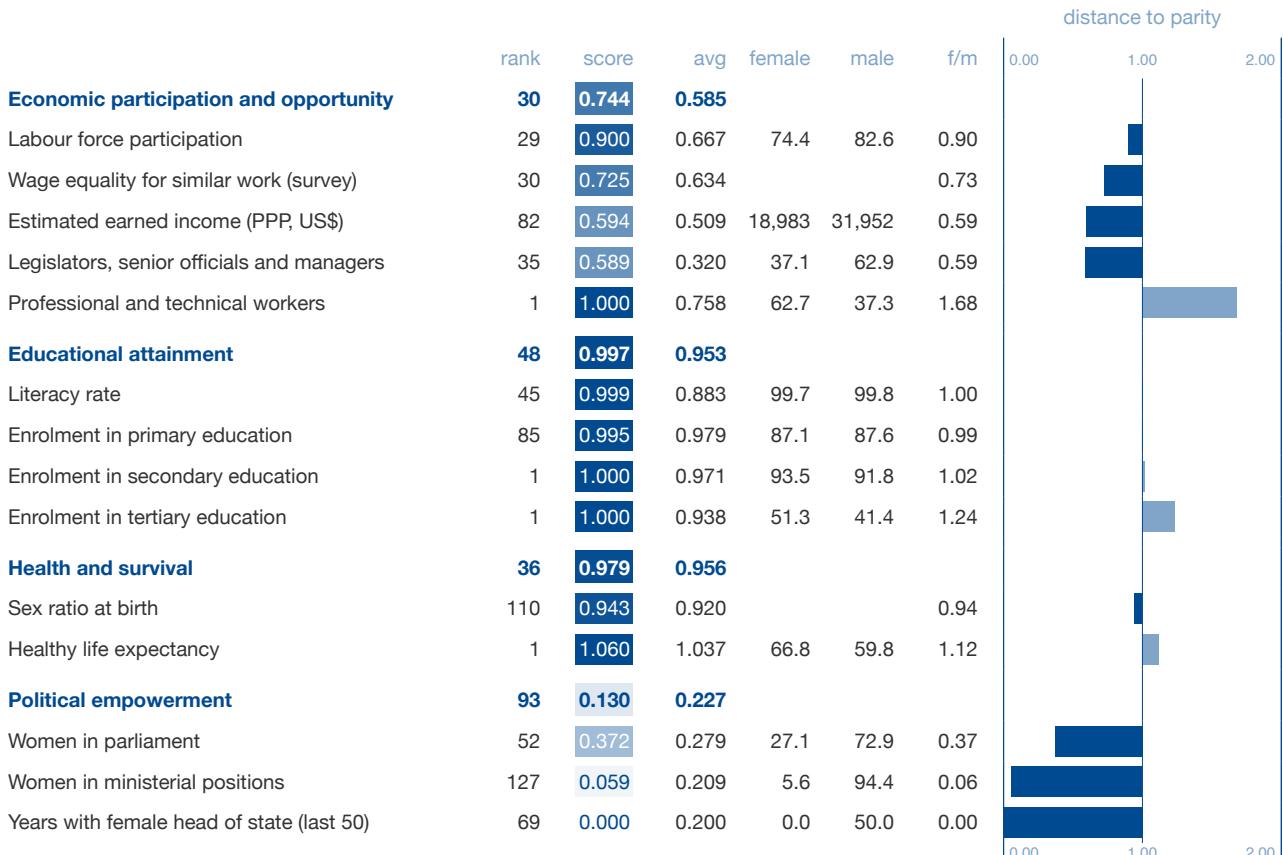


KEY INDICATORS

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

| Global Gender Gap score | | | rank out of | |
|--|-----------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Global Gender Gap score | 32 | 0.693 | 52 | 0.713 |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 16 | 0.713 | 30 | 0.744 |
| Educational attainment | 53 | 0.990 | 48 | 0.997 |
| Health and survival | 36 | 0.979 | 36 | 0.979 |
| Political empowerment | 69 | 0.089 | 93 | 0.130 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

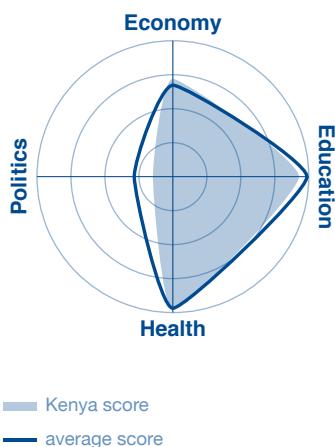
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Kenya

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

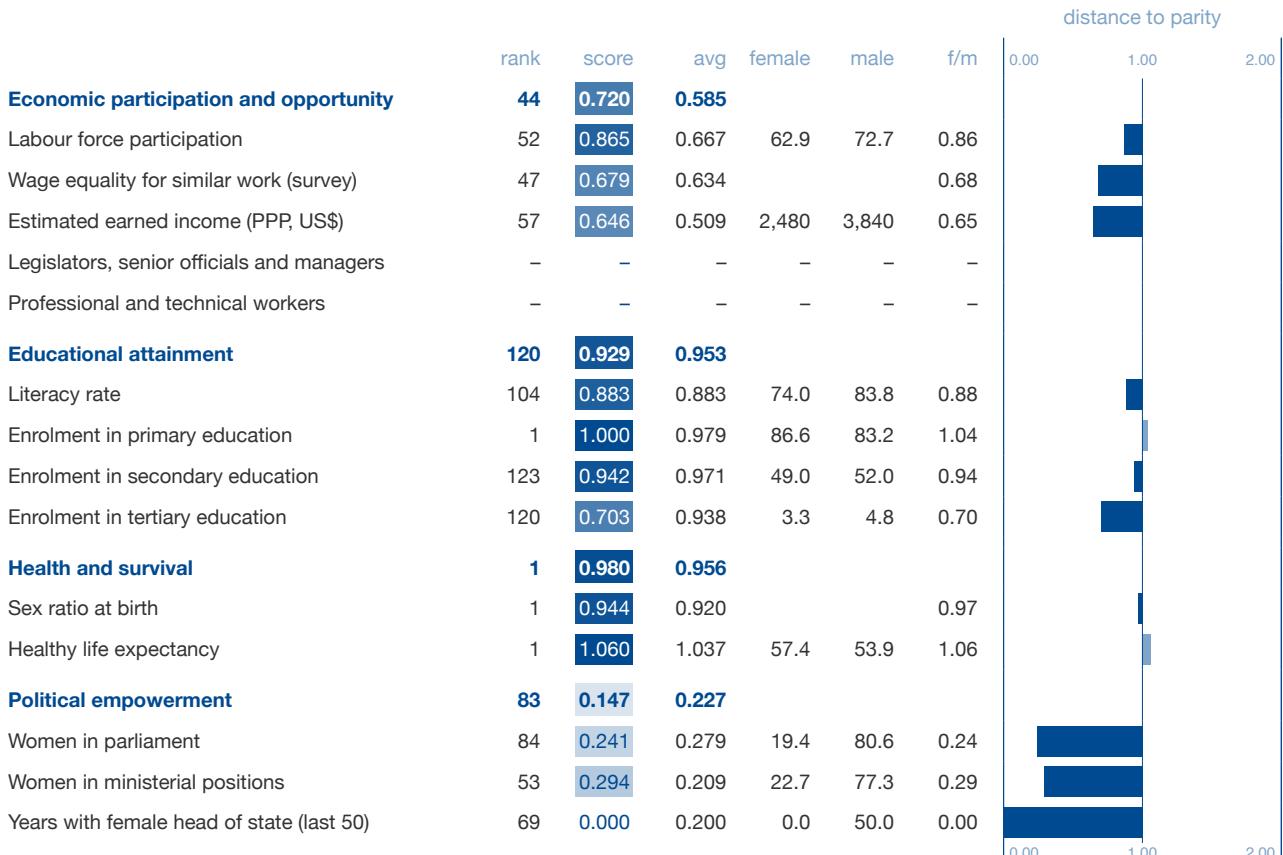


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

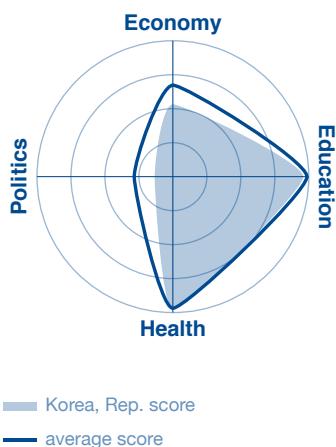
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Korea, Rep.

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

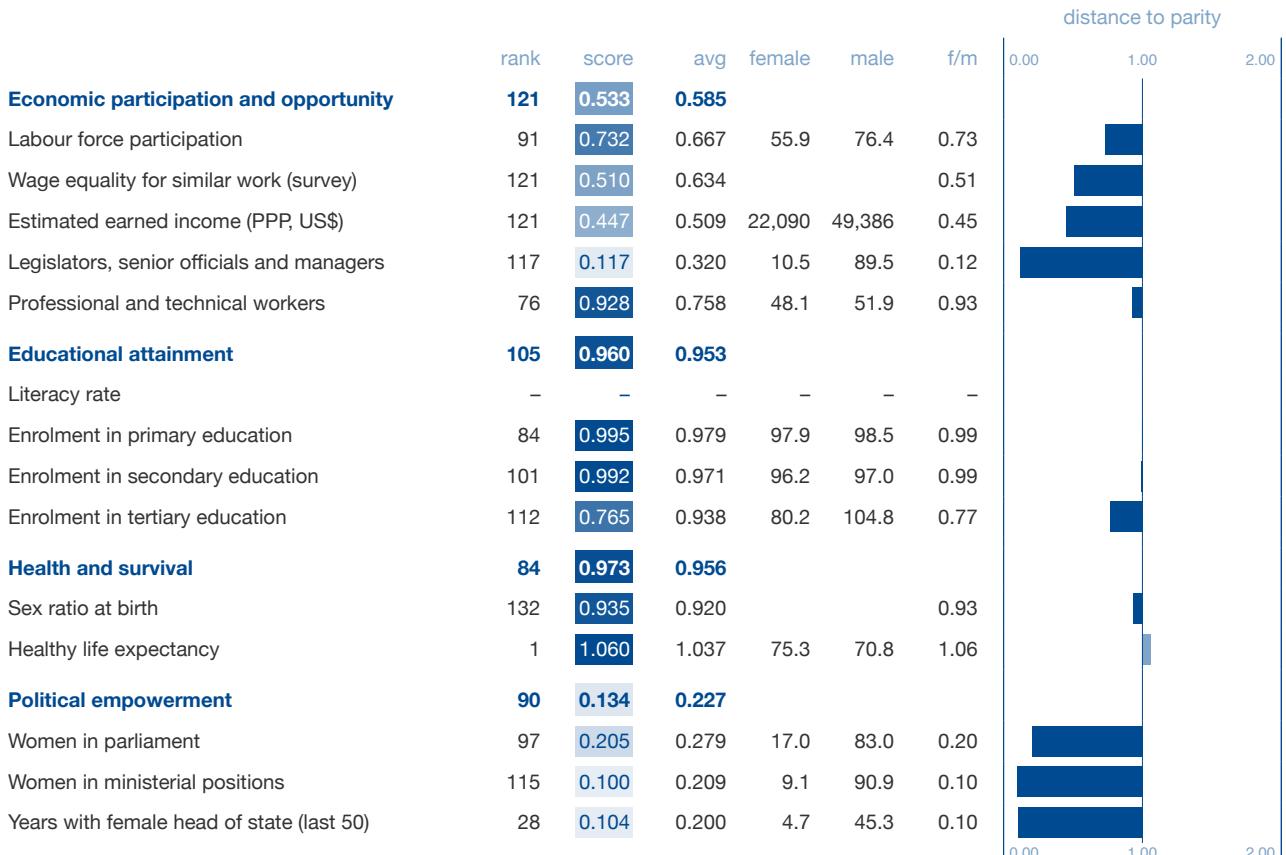


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

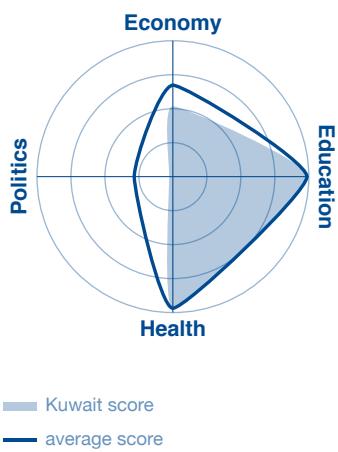
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Kuwait

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

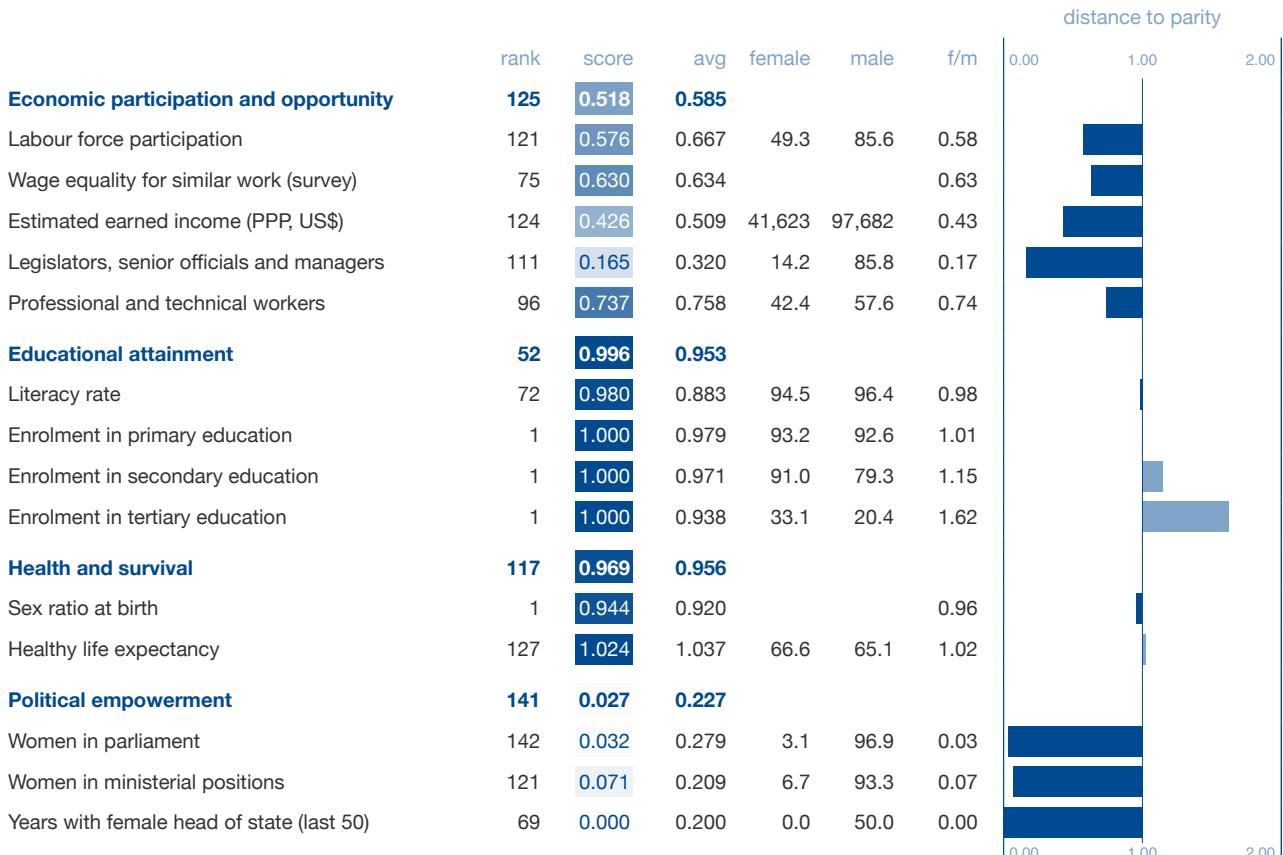


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

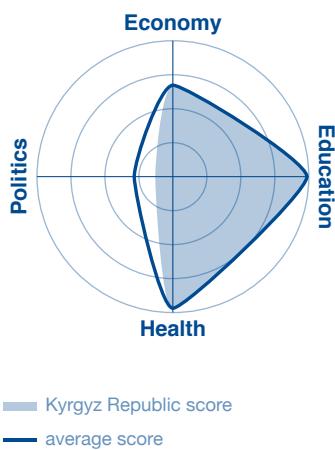
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Kyrgyz Republic

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

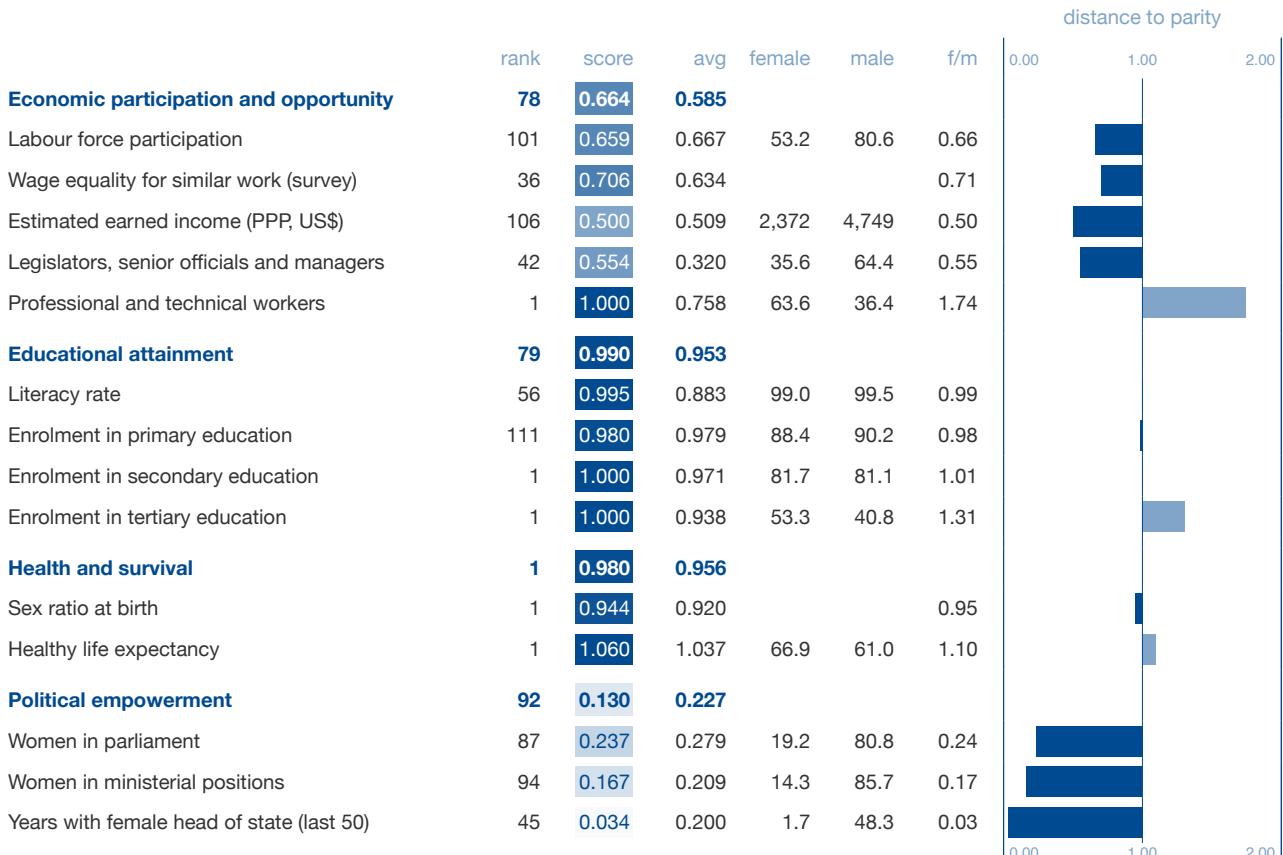


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

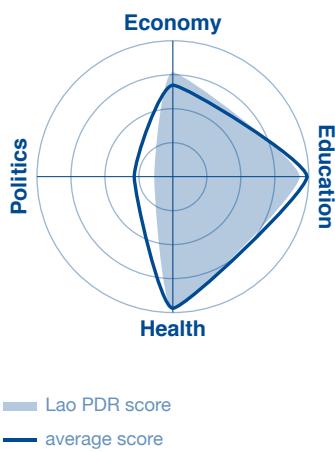
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Lao PDR

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

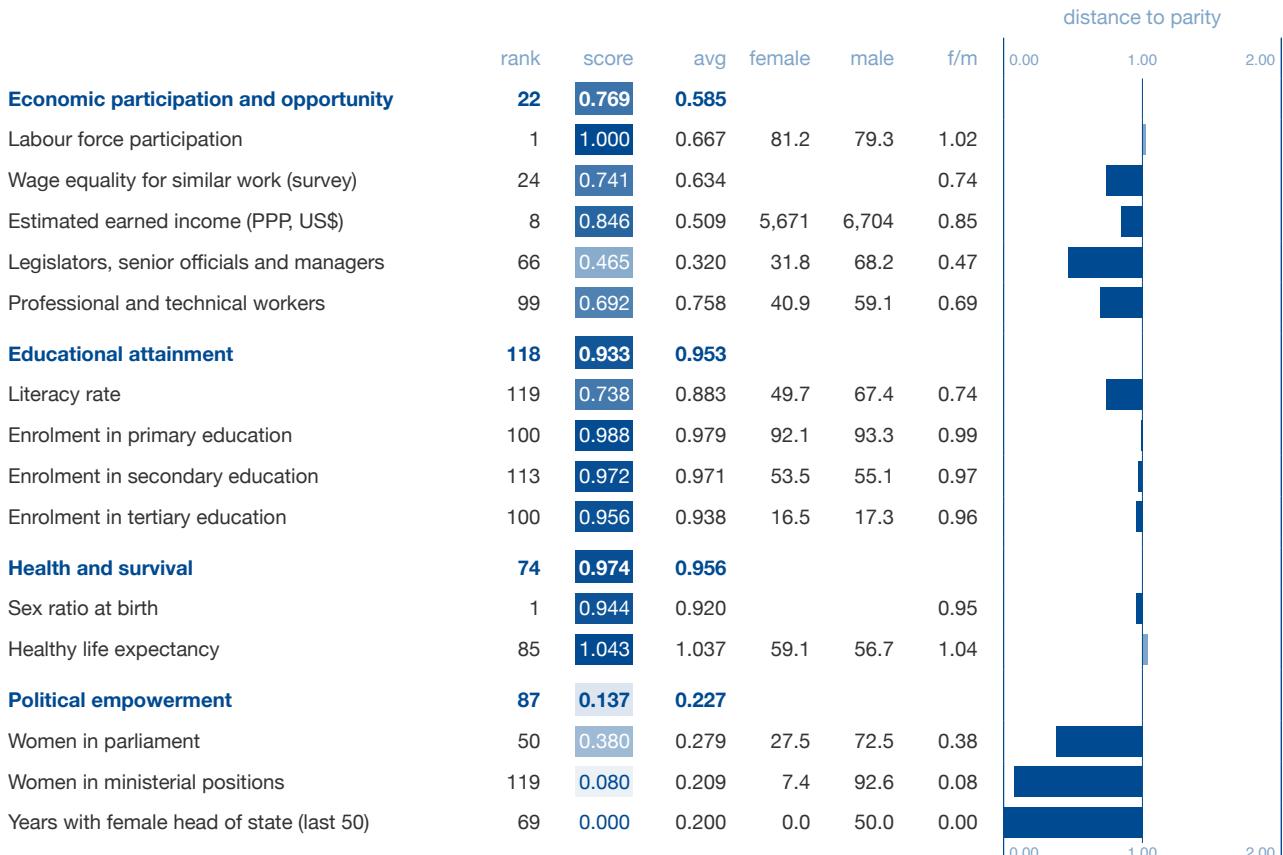


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

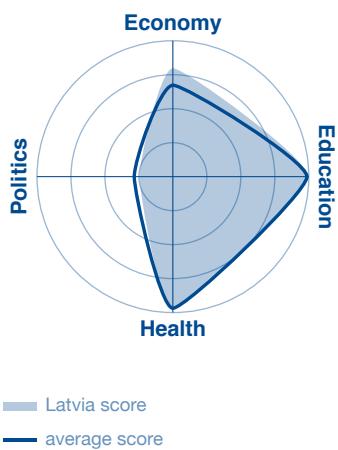
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Latvia

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

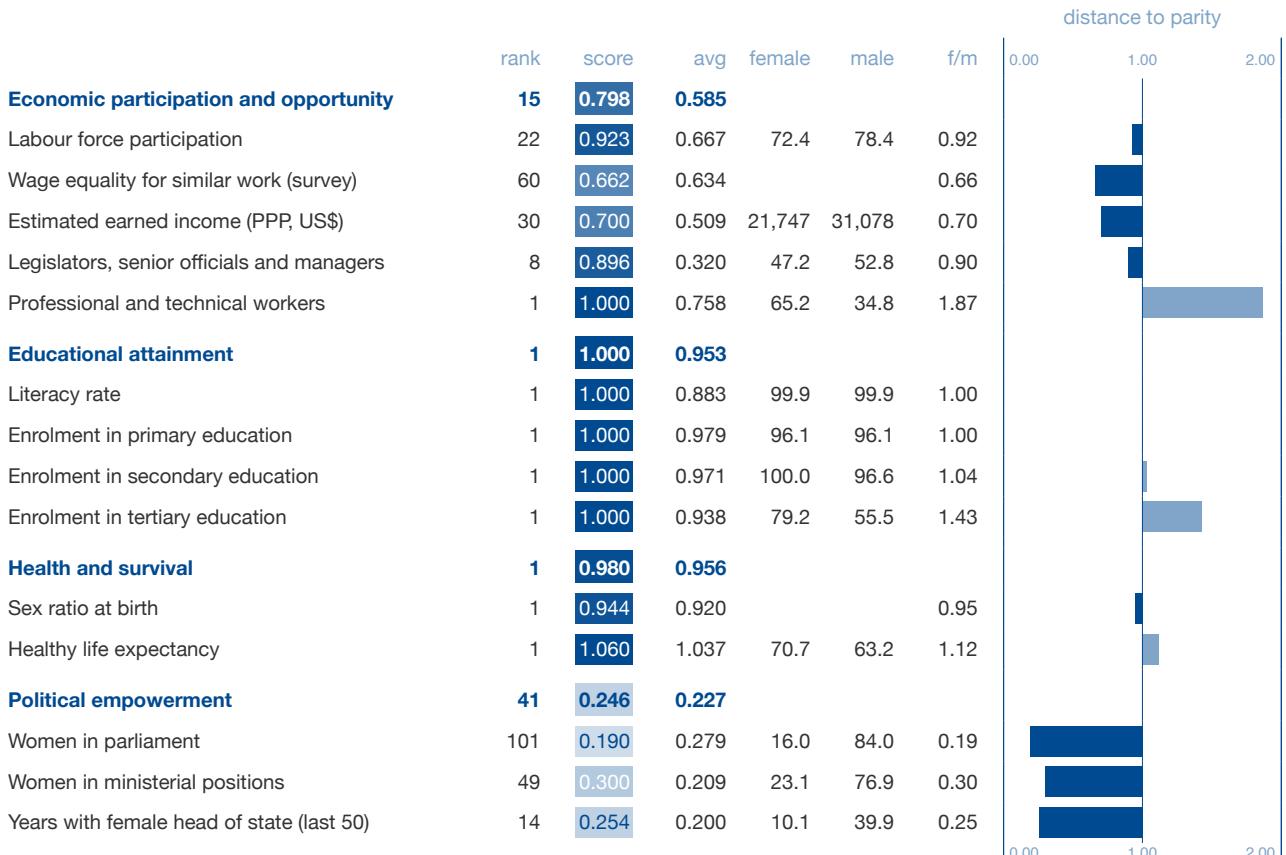


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

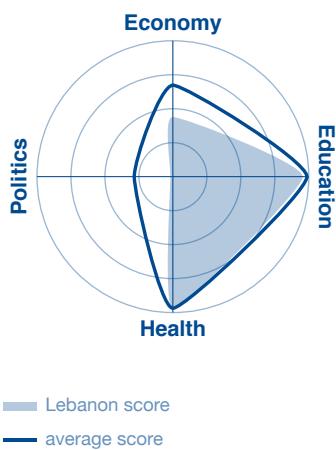
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Lebanon

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

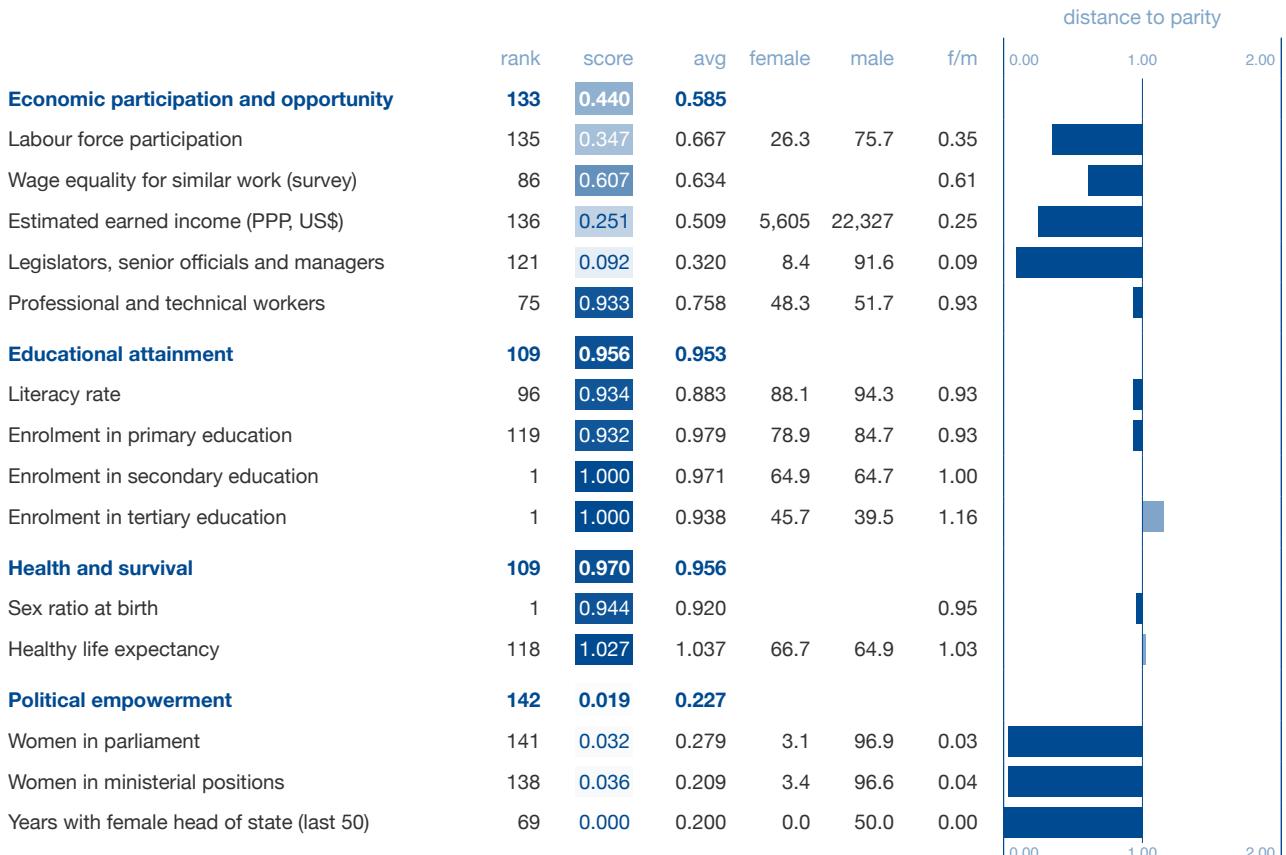


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

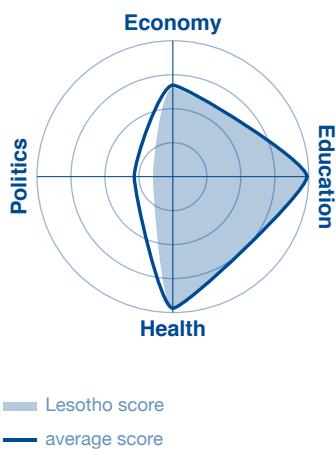
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Lesotho

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

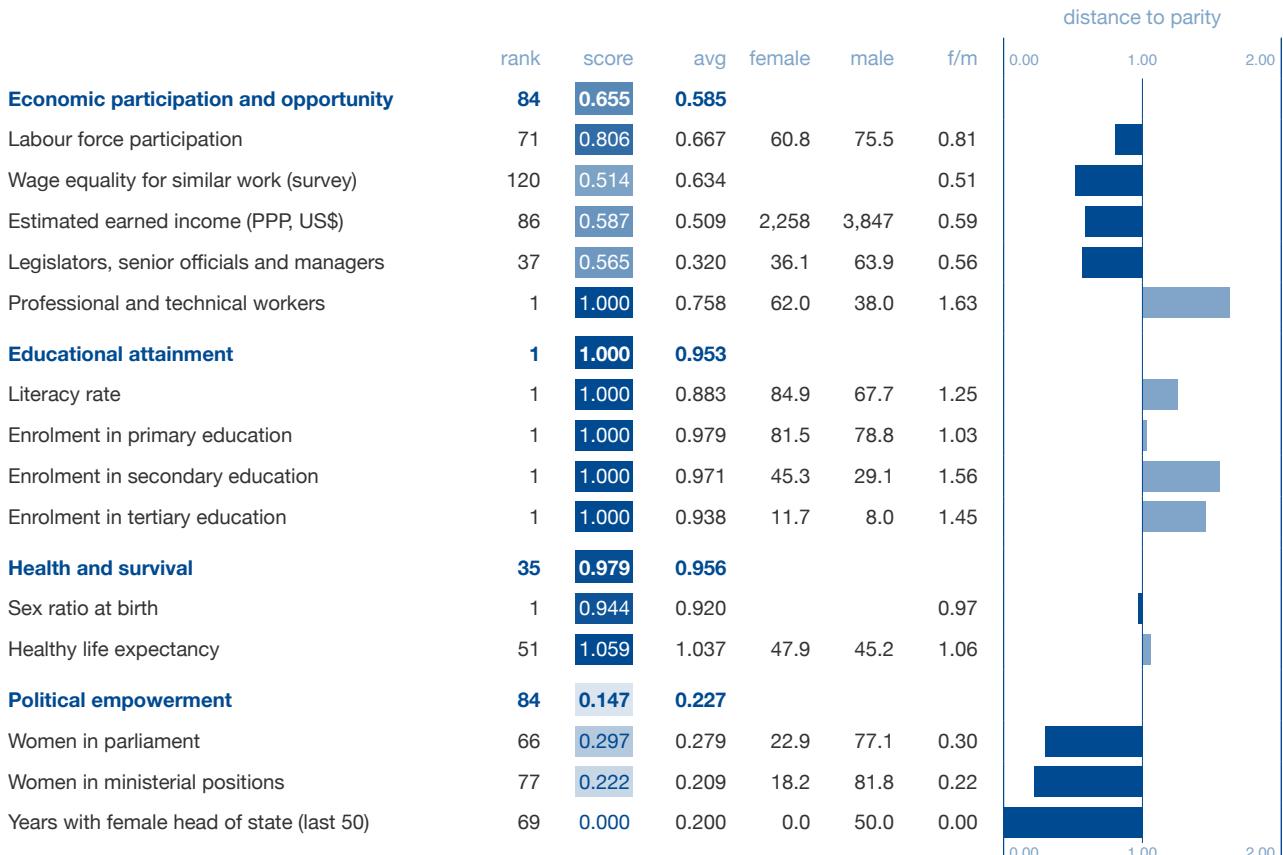


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



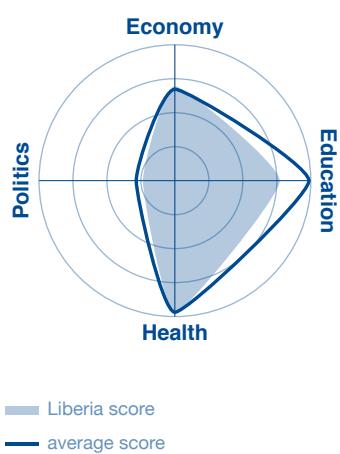
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

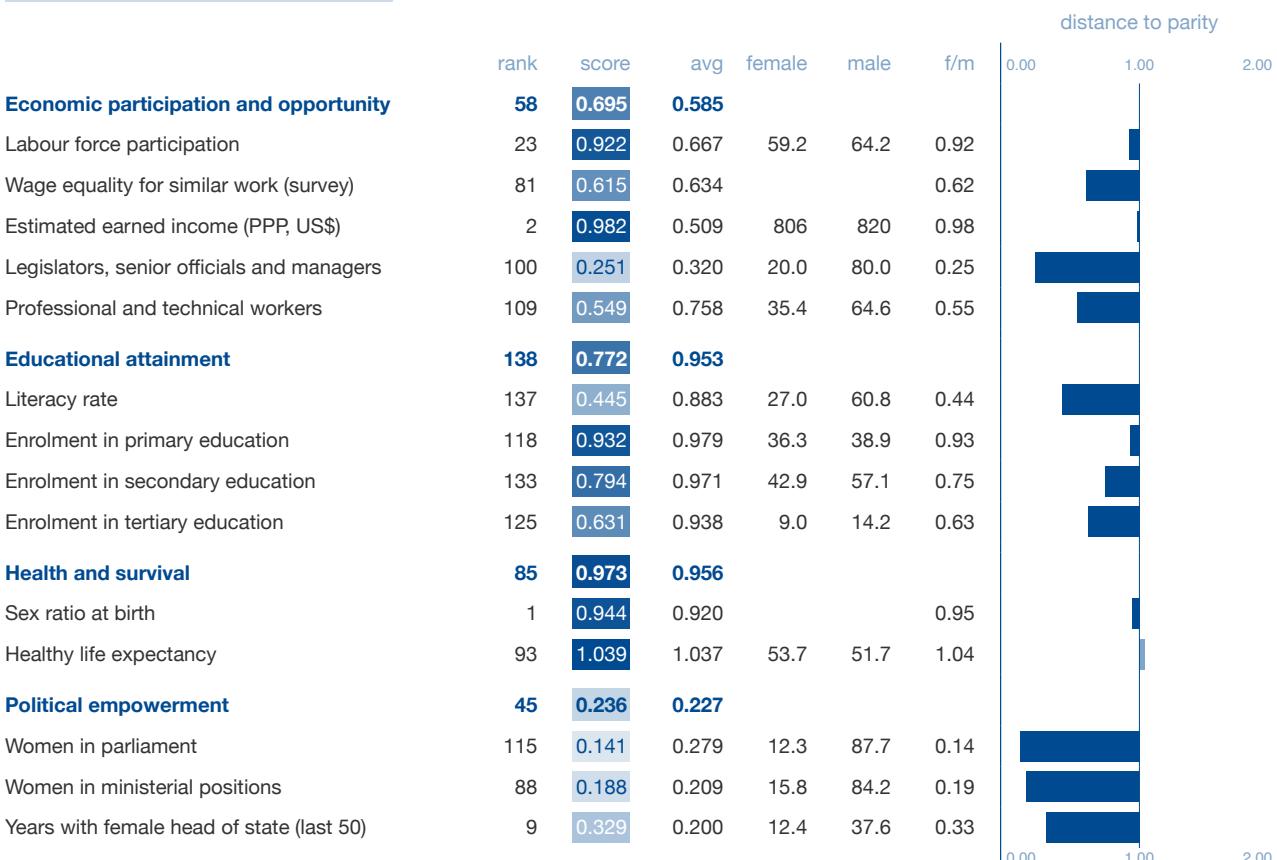


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

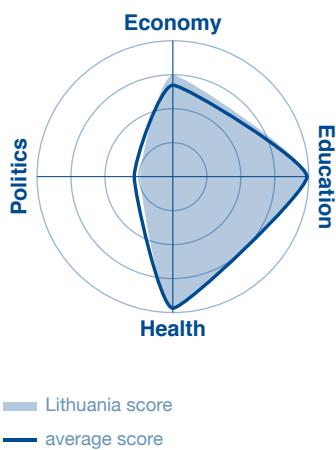
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Lithuania

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

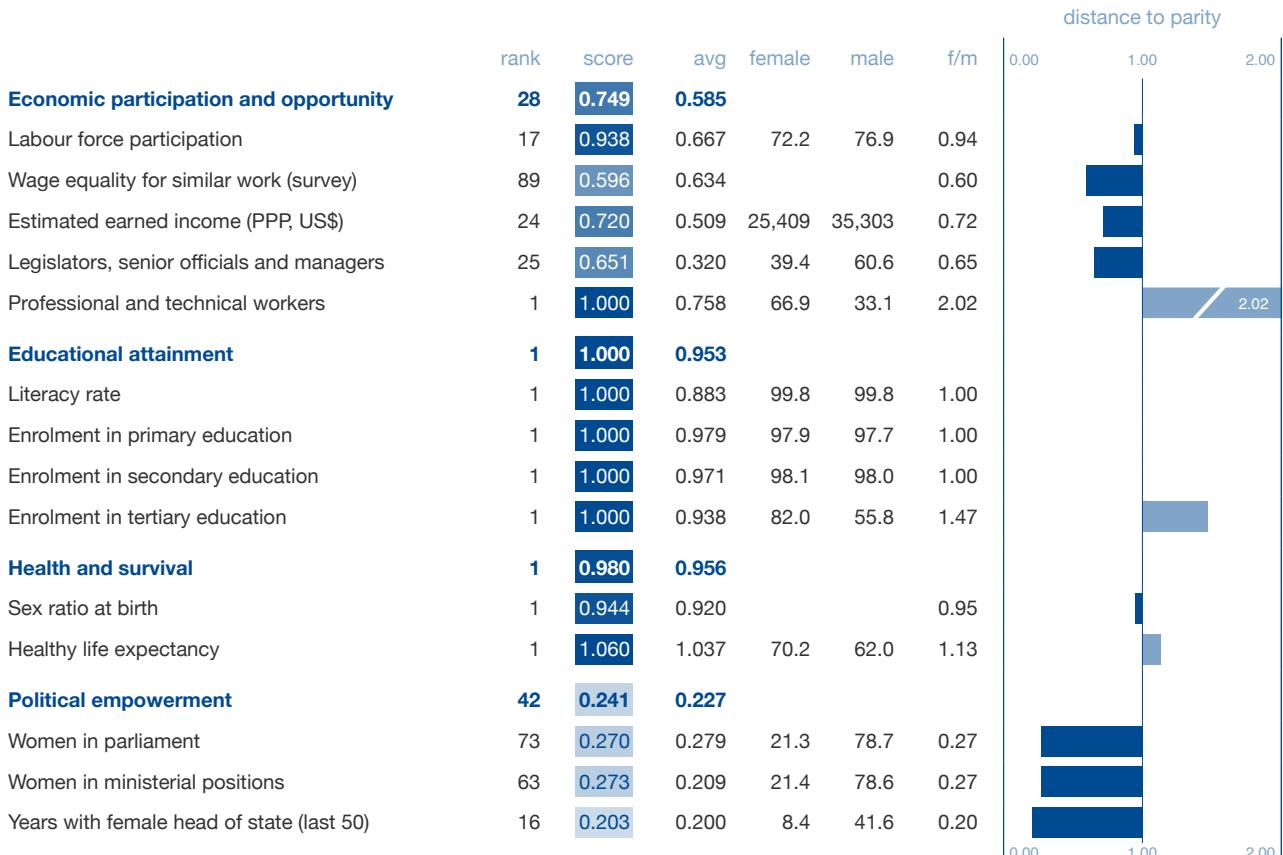


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

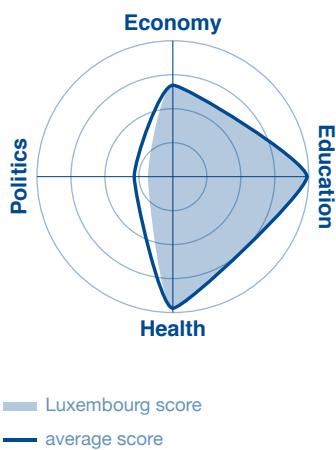
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Luxembourg

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

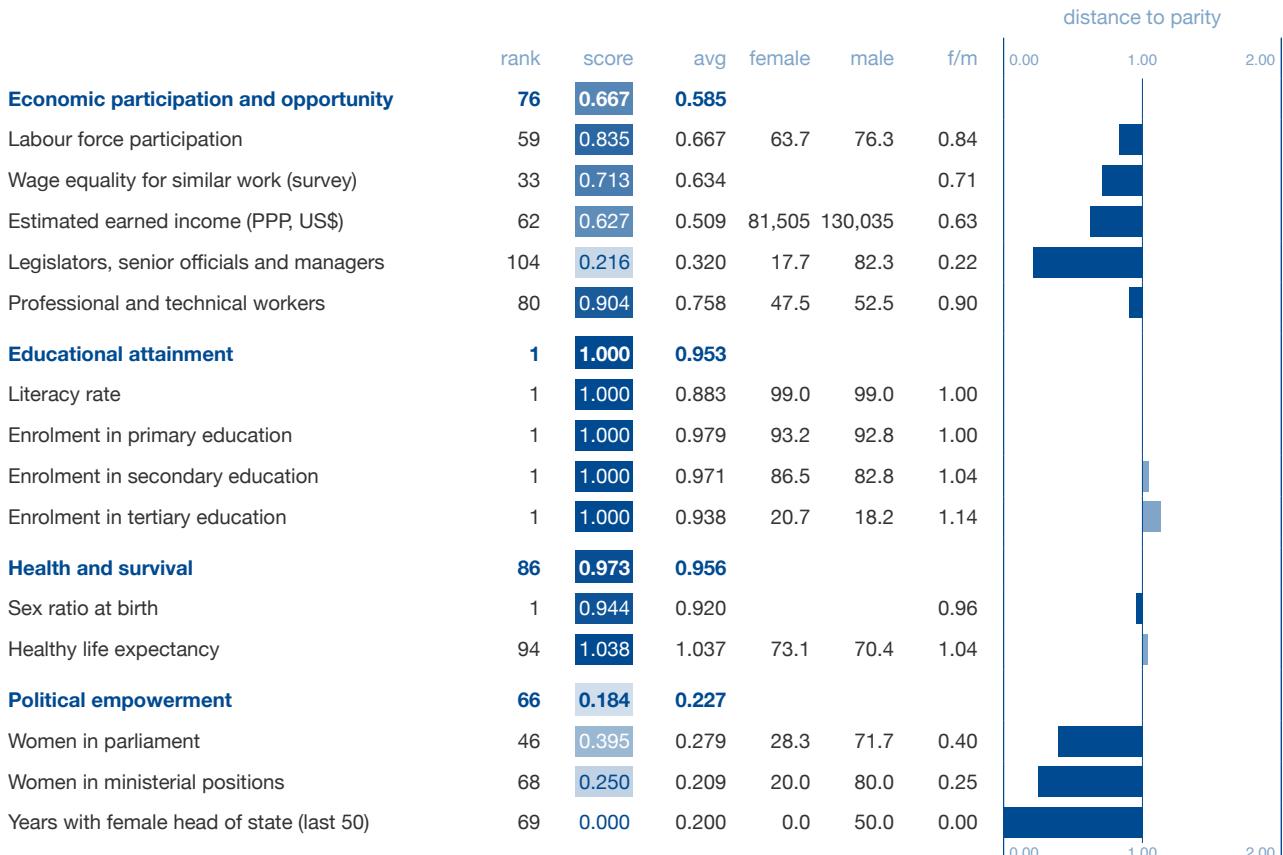


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

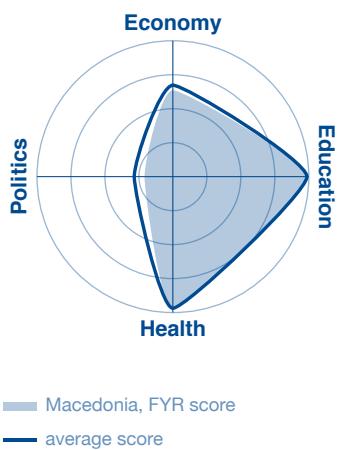
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Macedonia, FYR

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

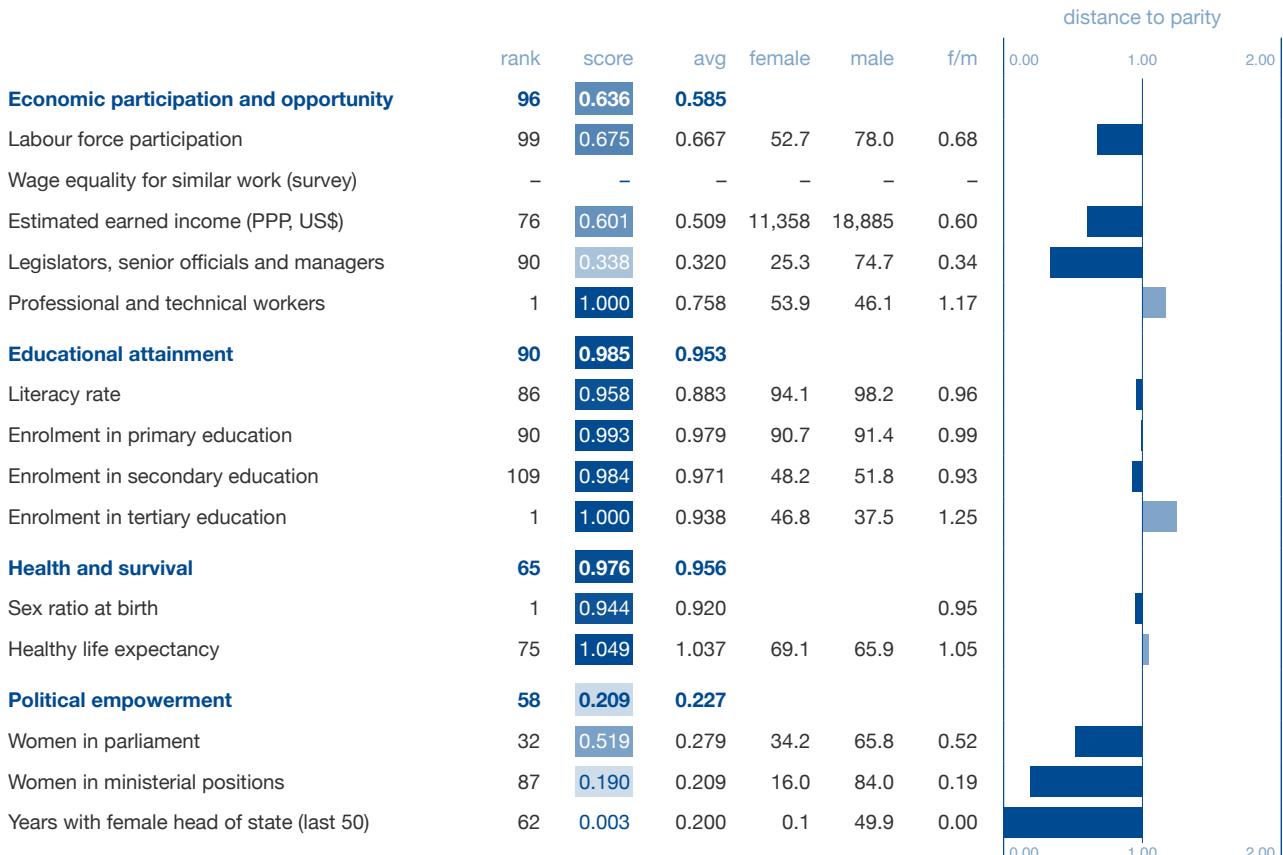


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------|--|--------|------|--------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | yes | Length of parental leave (days) | | | 0 |
| Youth not in employment or education | 24.9 | 24.5 | 1.02 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 270.0 | – | |
| Unemployed adults | 22.7 | 24.4 | 0.93 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | – | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 48.4 | 51.6 | 0.94 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | – |
| Workers in informal employment | – | – | – | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | gov | – | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 13.1 | 11.7 | 1.11 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 8.9 | 5.9 | 1.52 | Government provides child allowance | | | yes |
| Contributing family workers | 10.1 | 4.2 | 2.39 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 6.9 | 17.2 | 0.40 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | – | – | – | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | – | – | – | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Out-of-school children | 9.3 | 8.6 | 1.07 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | 2 | Primary education attainment, adults | 72.0 | 85.3 | 0.84 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | – | – | – | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | – | – | – |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.43 | Primary education attainment, 65+ | – | – | – |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.35 | Out-of-school youth | 30.4 | 26.7 | 1.14 |
| Employers | 2.8 | 4.2 | 0.66 | Secondary education attainment, adults | – | – | – |
| R&D personnel | 51.1 | 48.9 | 1.05 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | – | – | – |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | – | – | – |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 64.0 | 79.7 | 0.80 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | – | – | – |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | – | – | – |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | part | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | – | – | – |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | PhD graduates | – | – | – |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | part | Individuals using the internet | – | – | – |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 30.0 | 32.9 | 0.91 | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | | | | |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1946 | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 71 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 1.4 | 3.0 | 0.47 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 1 | Arts and Humanities | 13.1 | 8.1 | 1.62 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | 33 | Business, Admin. and Law | 37.0 | 36.8 | 1.00 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | 33 | Education | 8.2 | 3.5 | 2.30 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | no | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 9.8 | 17.2 | 0.57 |
| Seats held in upper house | – | – | – | Health and Welfare | 11.6 | 4.9 | 2.38 |
| Family | female | male | value | Information and Comm. Technologies | 3.0 | 9.9 | 0.30 |
| Average length of single life | 22.9 | 26.7 | 0.86 | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 3.1 | 2.2 | 1.44 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | – | – | – | Services | 4.8 | 9.9 | 0.48 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 29 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 7.6 | 4.5 | 1.70 |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 1.53 | Health | female | male | value |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 34.00 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1 0.83 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 5 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 9.3 | 9.8 | 1 0.95 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 42 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 0.49 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | Mortality, accidental injuries | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1 0.37 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1 0.34 |
| | | | | Mortality, childbirth | 1 | – | |
| | | | | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| | | | | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 18.0 |
| | | | | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| | | | | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | – |
| | | | | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | – |

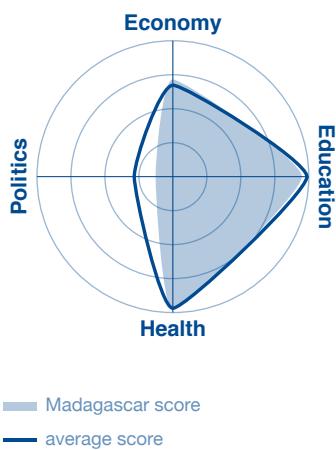
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Madagascar

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

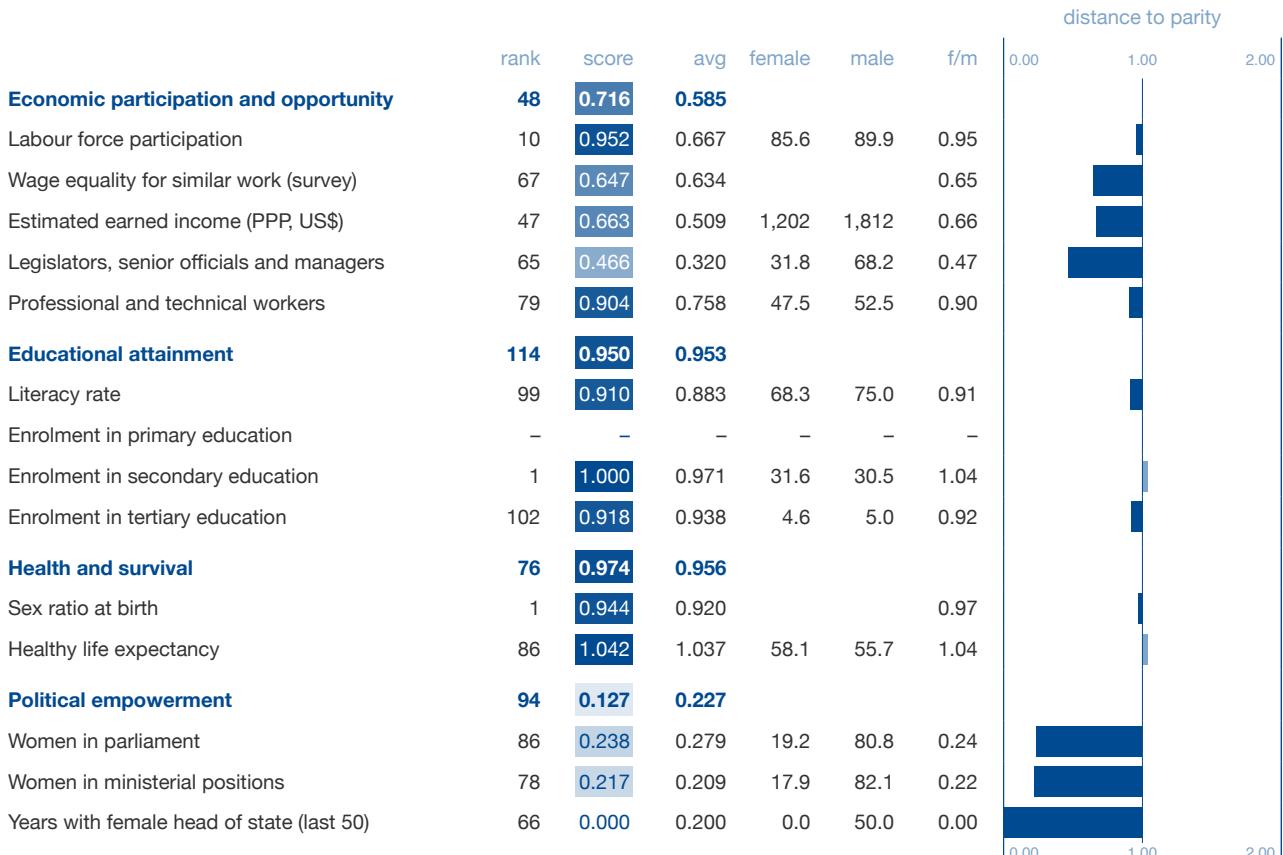


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

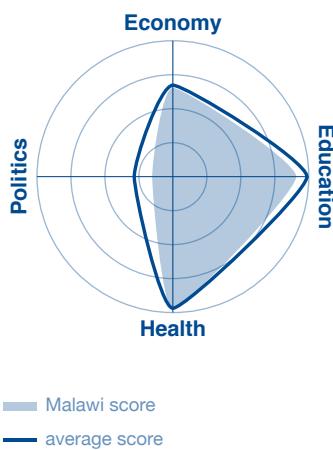
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Malawi

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

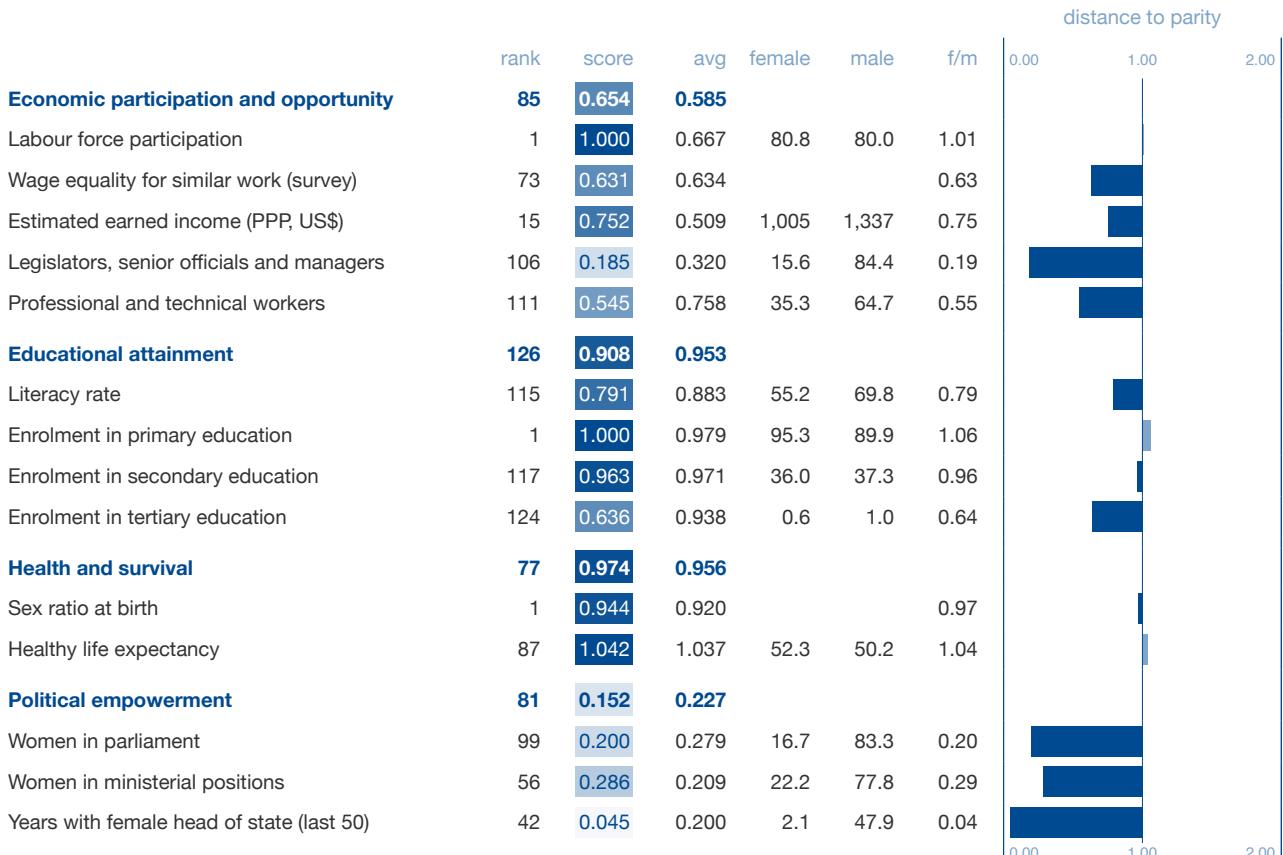


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

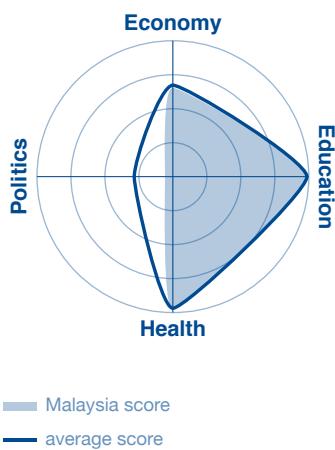
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Malaysia

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

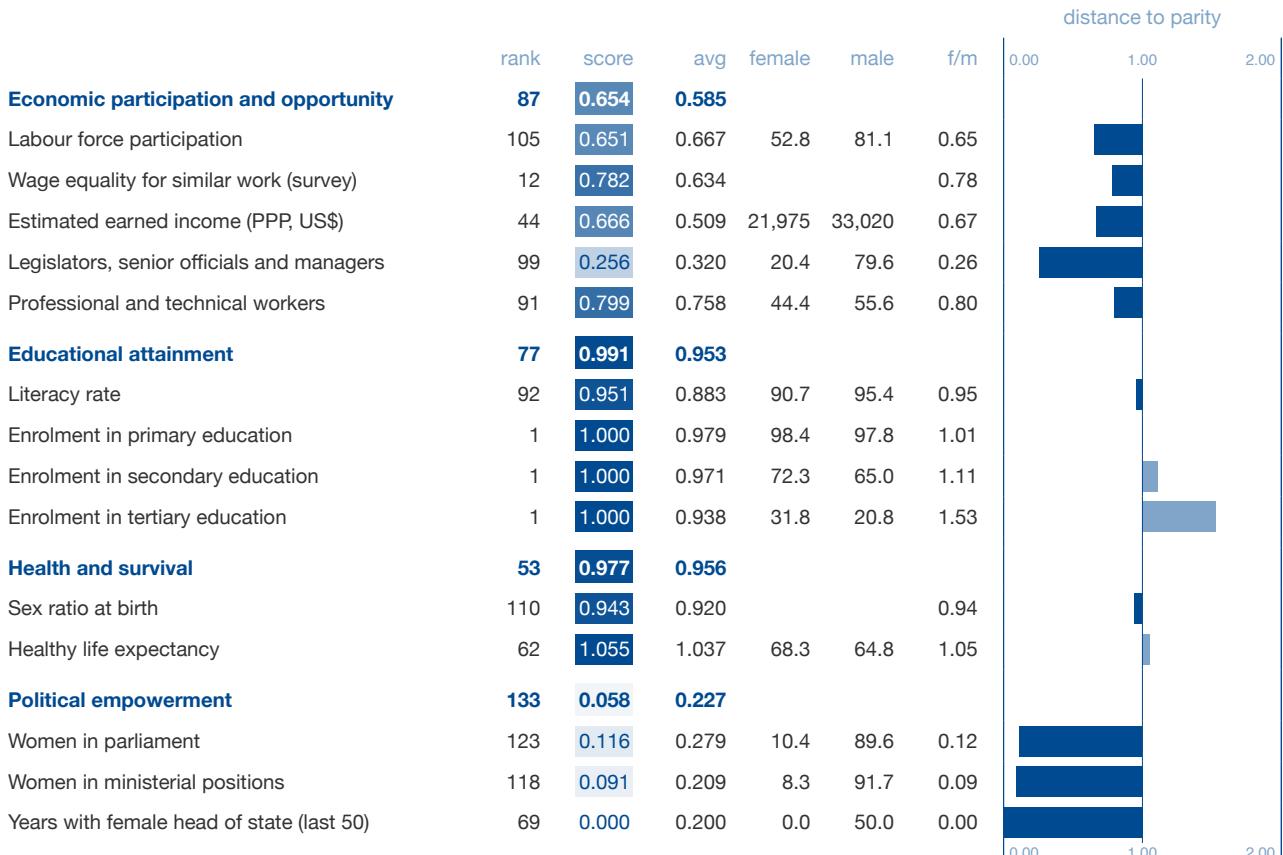


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

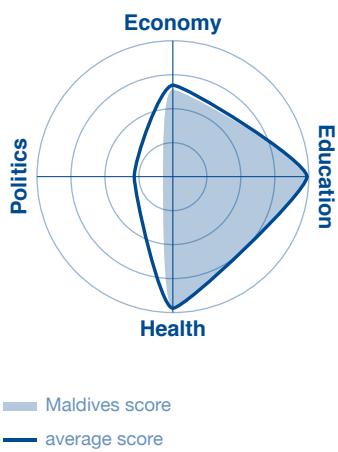
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Maldives

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

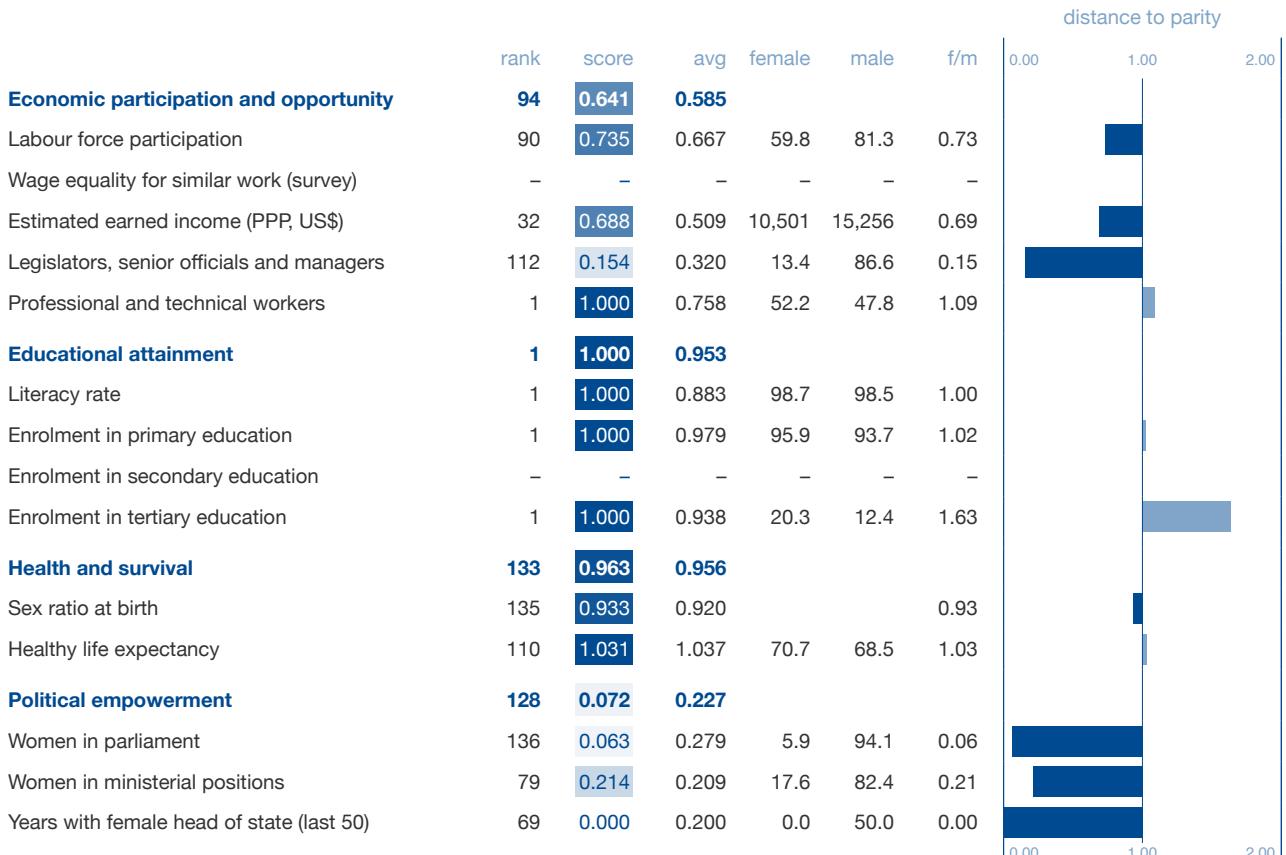


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

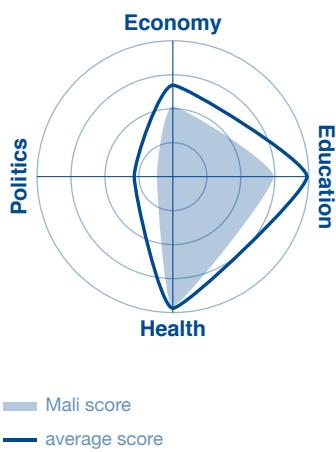
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Mali

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

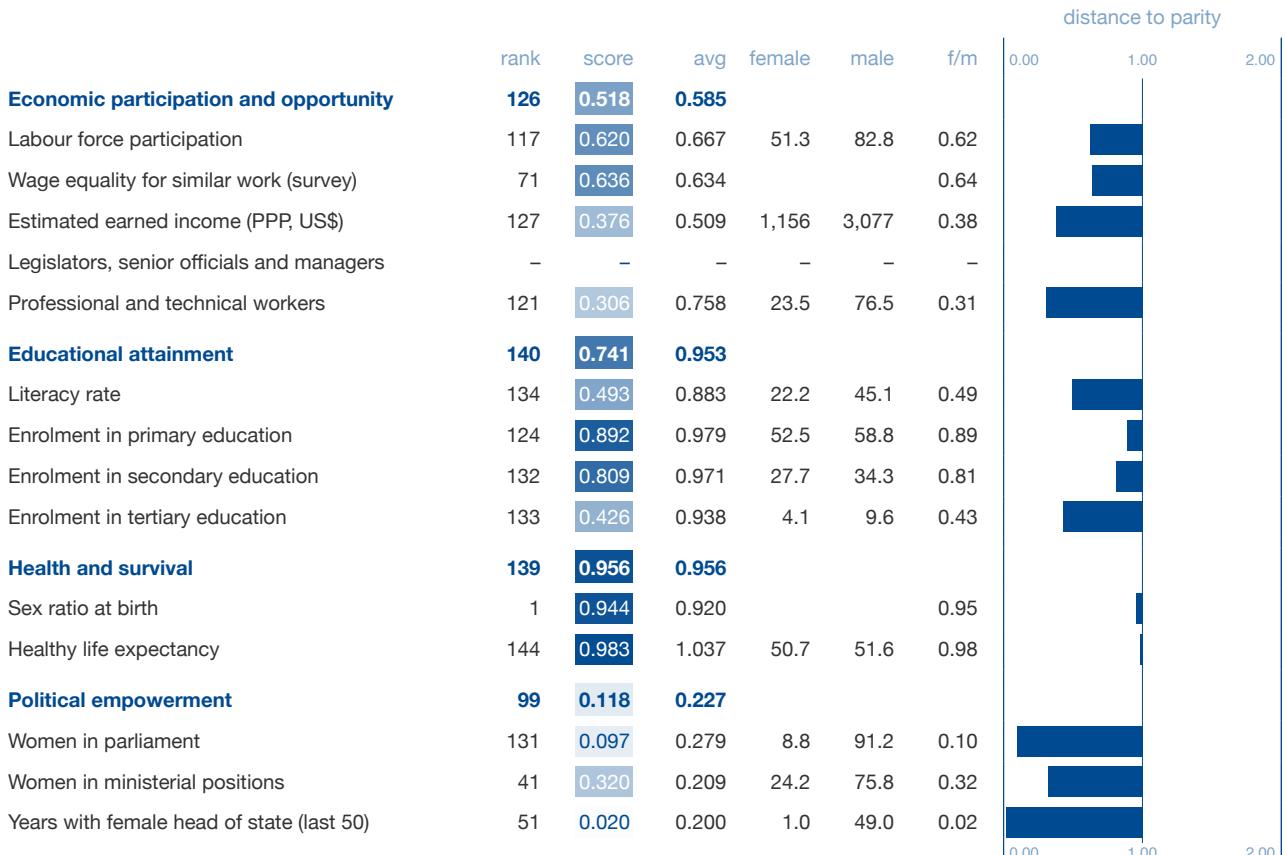


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

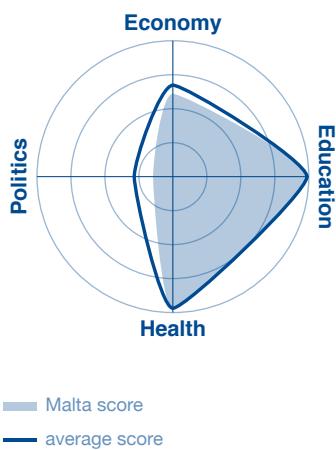
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Malta

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

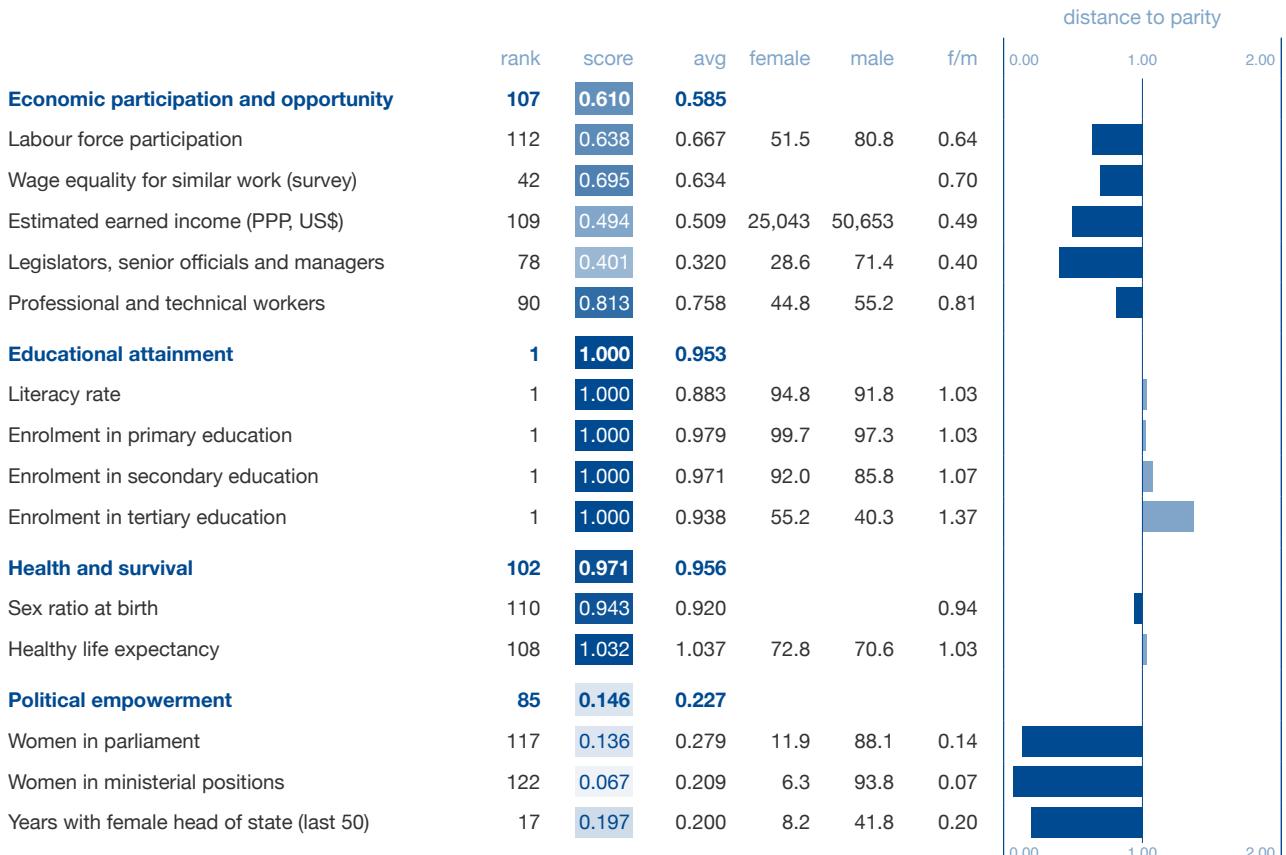


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

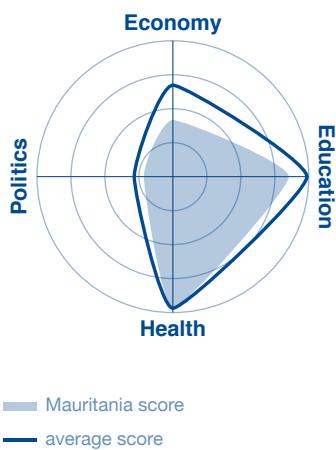
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Mauritania

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

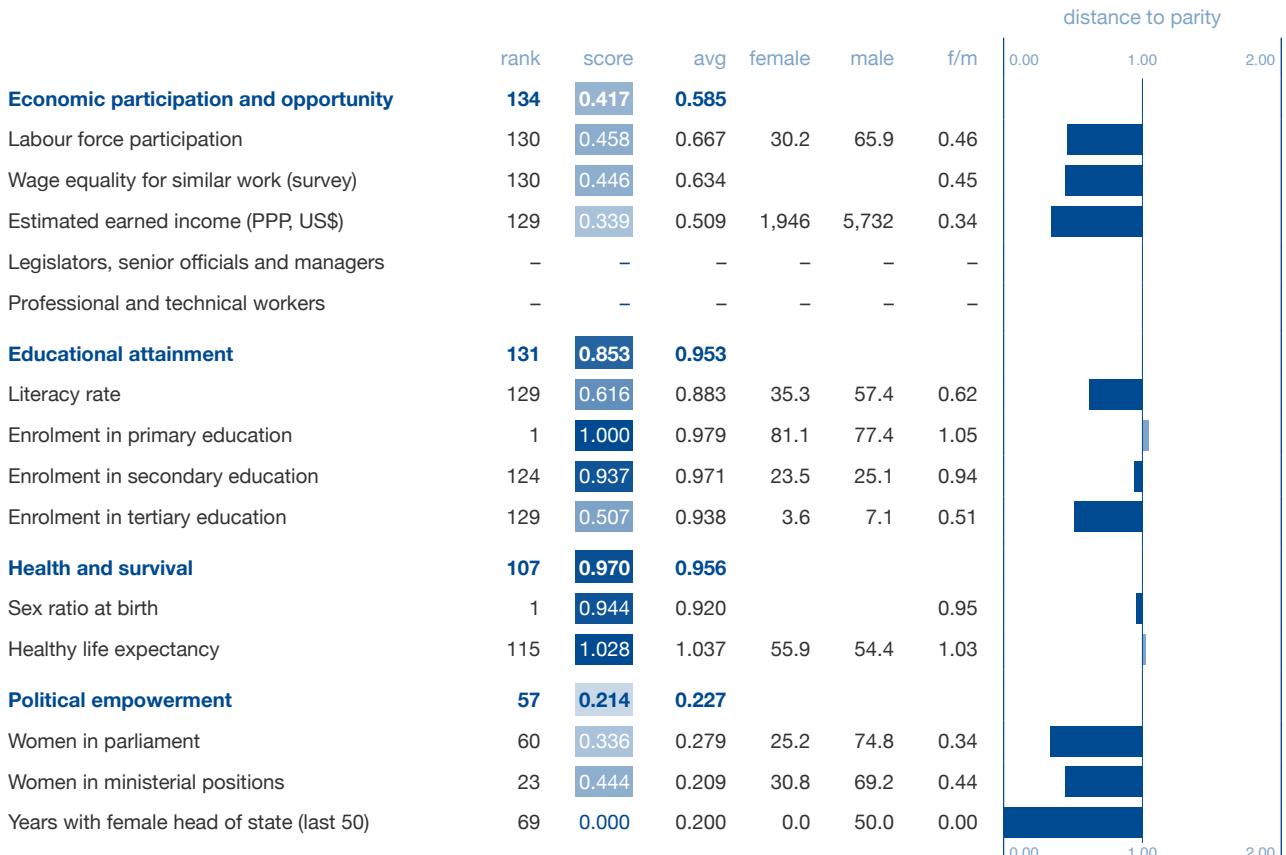


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

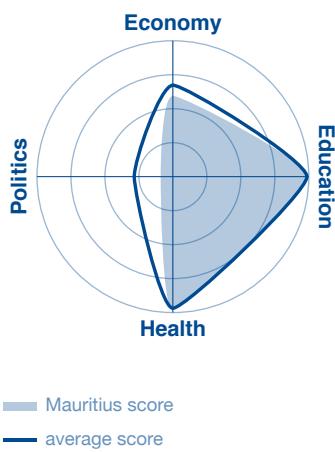
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Mauritius

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

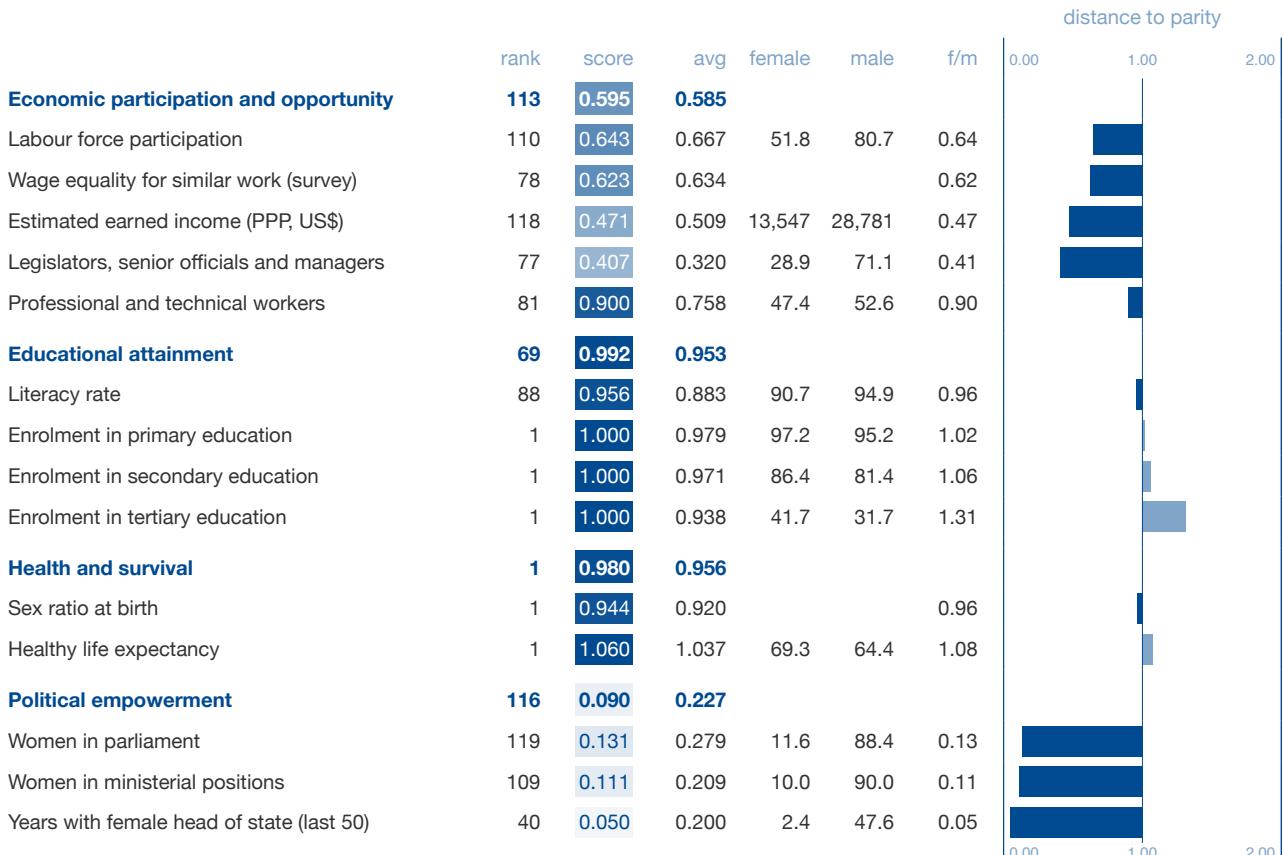


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

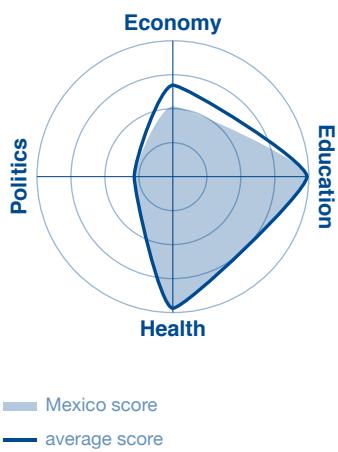
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Mexico

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

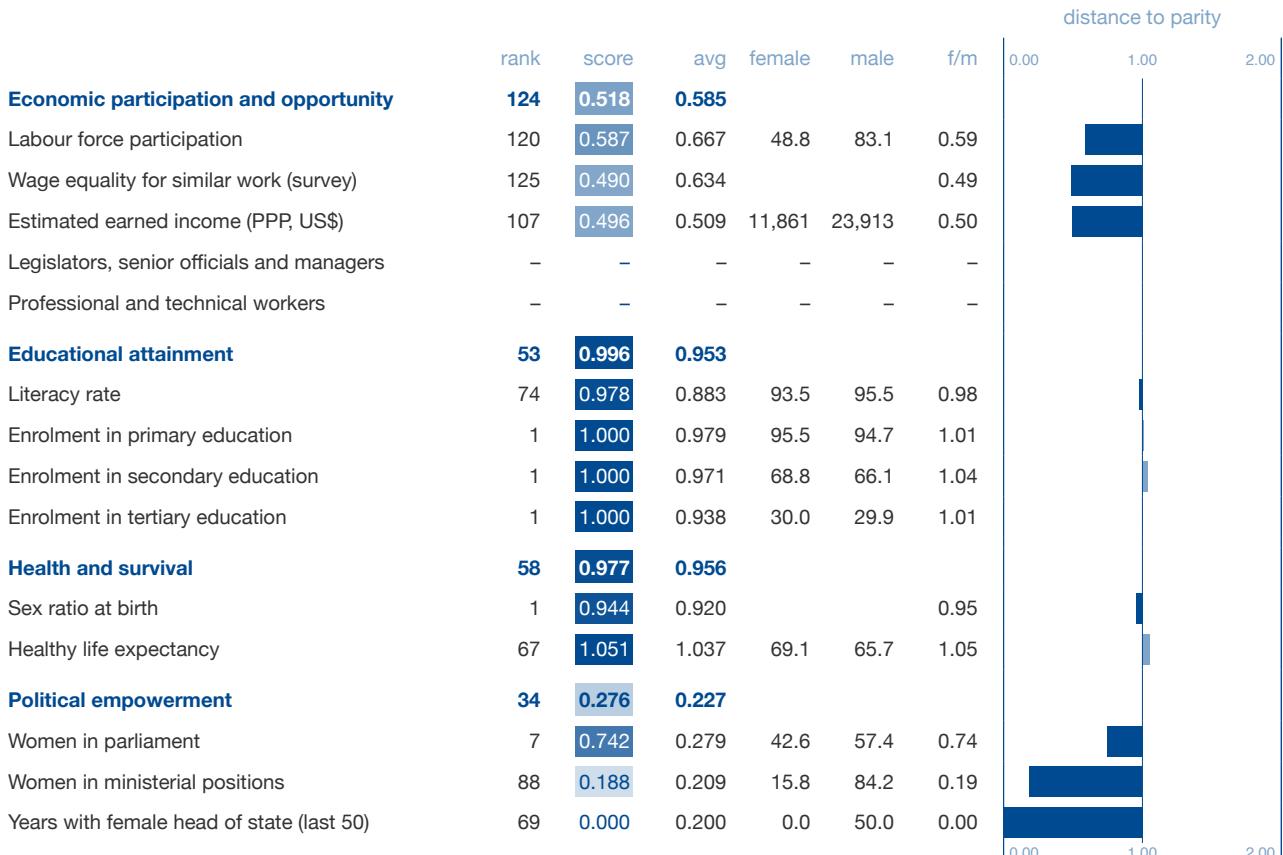


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

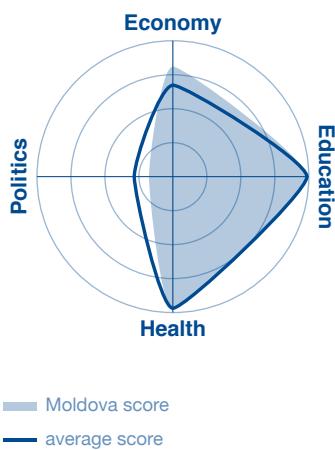
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Moldova

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

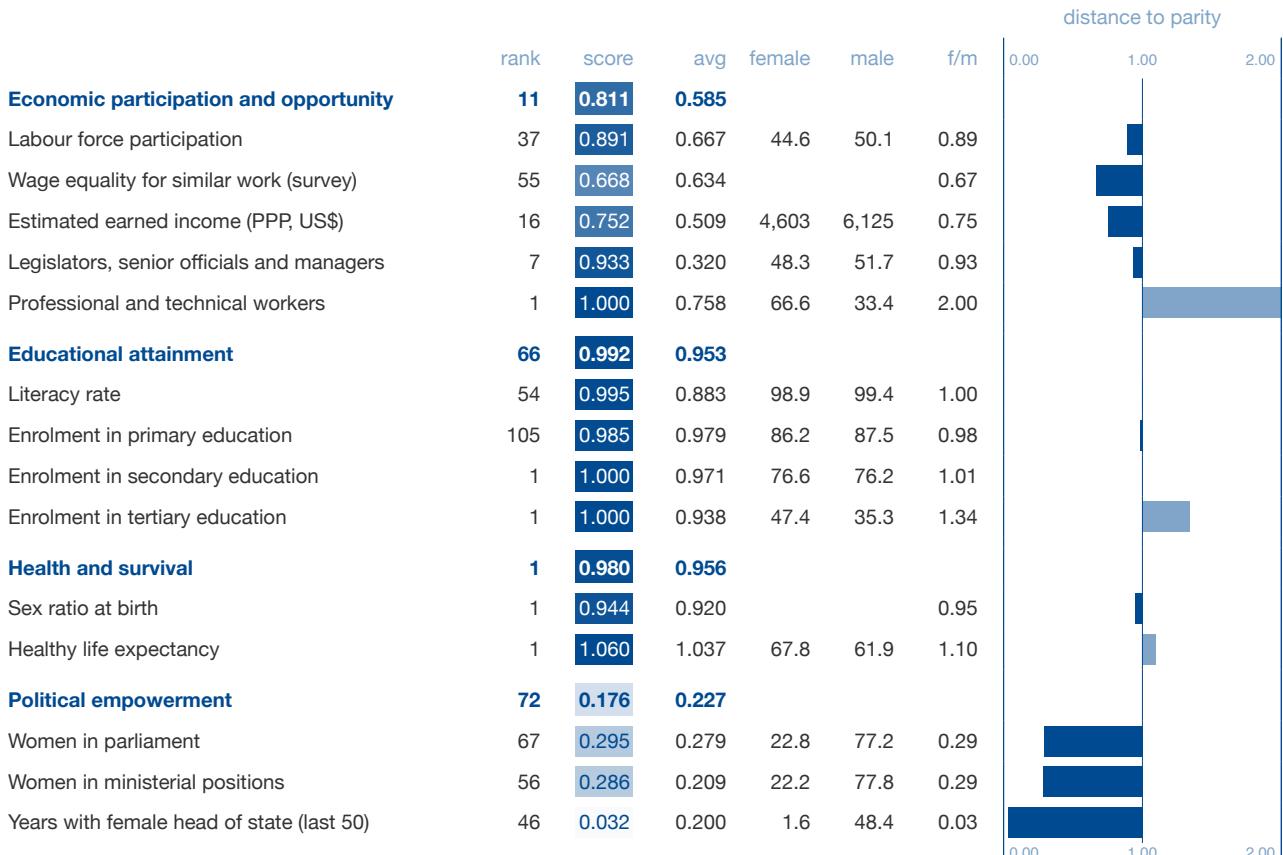


KEY INDICATORS

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

| Global Gender Gap score | | 2006 | | 2017 |
|--|------|-------|------|-------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 17 | 0.713 | 30 | 0.740 |
| Educational attainment | 37 | 0.994 | 66 | 0.992 |
| Health and survival | 1 | 0.980 | 1 | 0.980 |
| Political empowerment | 50 | 0.117 | 72 | 0.176 |
| rank out of | | 115 | | 144 |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| Workforce Participation | female | male | value | Care | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|------|-------|
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | yes | Length of parental leave (days) | | | 1039 |
| Youth not in employment or education | 25.2 | 30.2 | 0.84 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 126.0 | – | |
| Unemployed adults | 2.9 | 5.4 | 0.53 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | – | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 44.4 | 55.6 | 0.80 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | gov |
| Workers in informal employment | – | – | – | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | gov | – | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 13.6 | 10.8 | 1.26 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 25.8 | 19.5 | 1.32 | Government provides child allowance | | | yes |
| Contributing family workers | 7.1 | 2.2 | 3.24 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 25.5 | 38.2 | 0.67 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | – | – | – | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | – | – | – | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Out-of-school children | 10.3 | 9.8 | 1.05 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.63 | Primary education attainment, adults | 99.3 | 99.4 | 1.00 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | – | – | – | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | – | – | – |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.90 | Primary education attainment, 65+ | – | – | – |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.35 | Out-of-school youth | 38.4 | 40.1 | 0.96 |
| Employers | 0.5 | 2.2 | 0.21 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 73.5 | 76.1 | 0.97 |
| R&D personnel | 51.7 | 48.3 | 1.07 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | – | – | – |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | – | – | – |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 19.0 | 16.4 | 1.16 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 21.2 | 17.2 | 1.23 |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | – | – | – |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | part | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | – | – | – |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | PhD graduates | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.37 |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | yes | Individuals using the internet | – | – | – |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 4.2 | 4.9 | 0.87 | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | | | | |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1924 | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 93 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 0.8 | 3.6 | 0.23 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 2 | Arts and Humanities | 6.8 | 3.9 | 1.73 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | – | Business, Admin. and Law | 37.8 | 33.3 | 1.13 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | – | Education | 19.9 | 4.8 | 4.11 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | no | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 9.1 | 31.7 | 0.29 |
| Seats held in upper house | 23.8 | 76.2 | 0.31 | Health and Welfare | 6.6 | 4.2 | 1.58 |
| Family | female | male | value | Information and Comm. Technologies | 0.9 | 2.9 | 0.29 |
| Average length of single life | 21.9 | 25.7 | 0.85 | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 2.1 | 2.7 | 0.79 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 61.5 | 27.7 | 2.22 | Services | 5.4 | 8.0 | 0.67 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 27 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 10.8 | 4.8 | 2.23 |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 1.24 | Health | female | male | value |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 11.00 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | |
| Potential support ratio | | | 7 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 19.2 | 20.2 | |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 35 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 0.1 | 0.4 | |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | Mortality, accidental injuries | 0.3 | 1.2 | |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.2 | 0.7 | |
| | | | | Mortality, childbirth | 1 | – | – |
| | | | | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| | | | | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 25.0 |
| | | | | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| | | | | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | – |
| | | | | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | – |

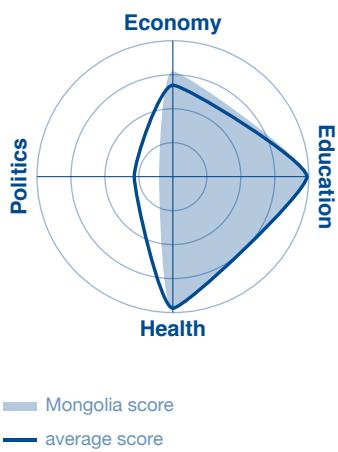
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Mongolia

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

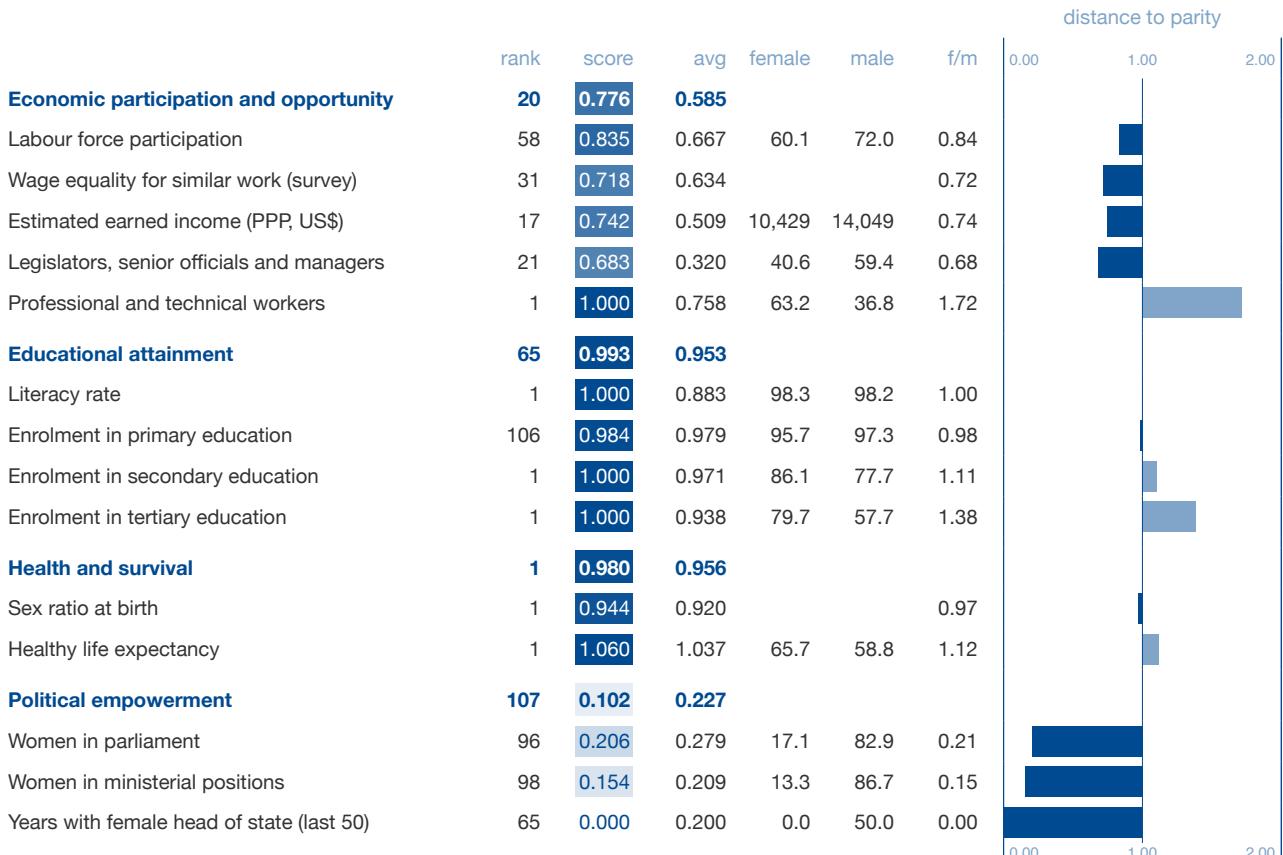


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

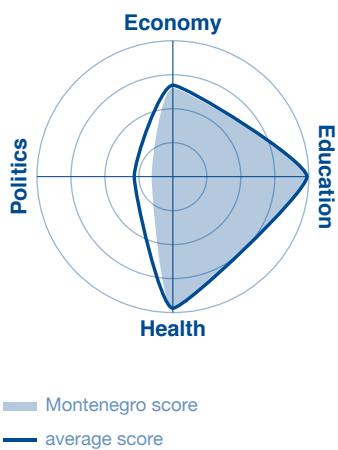
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Montenegro

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

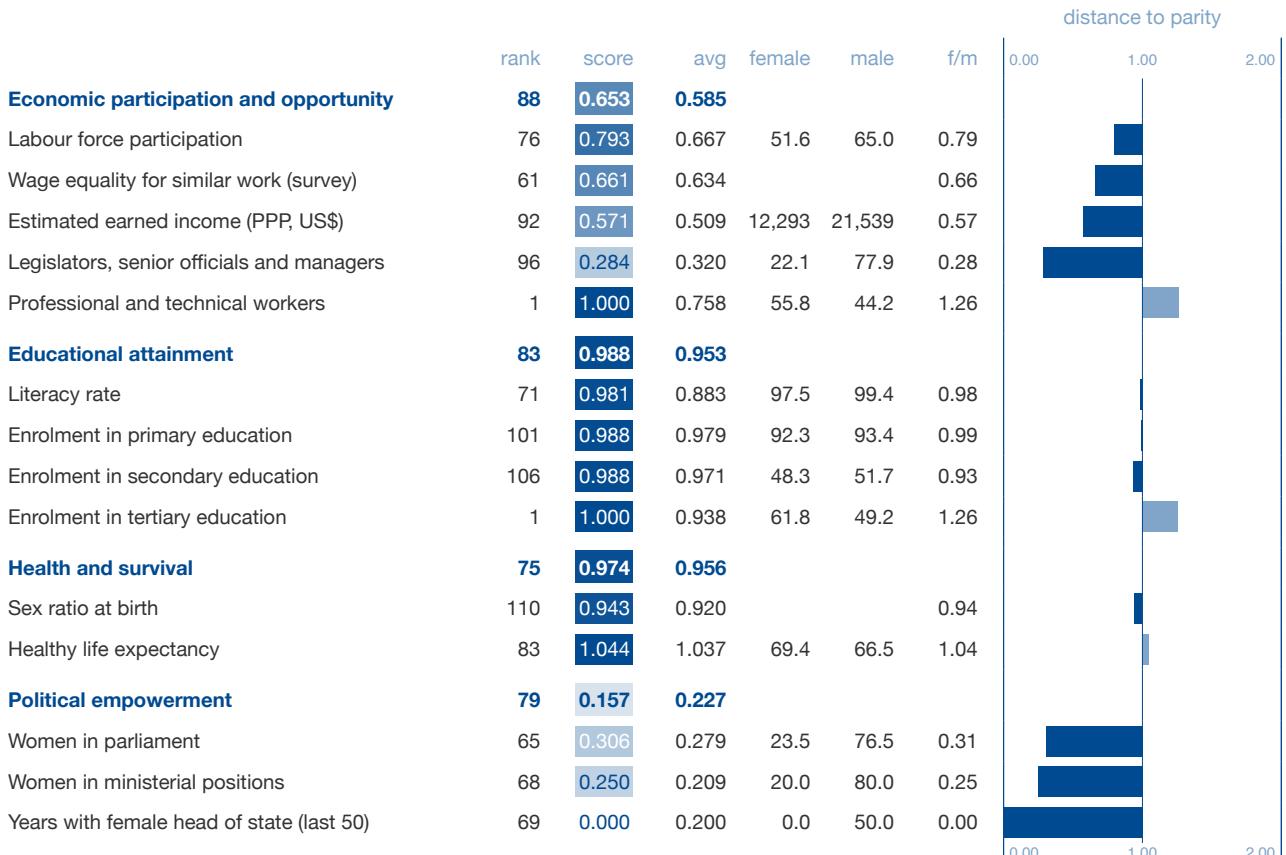


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

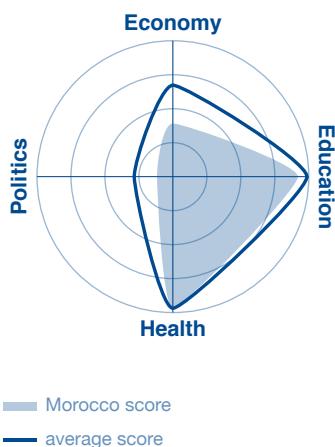
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Morocco

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

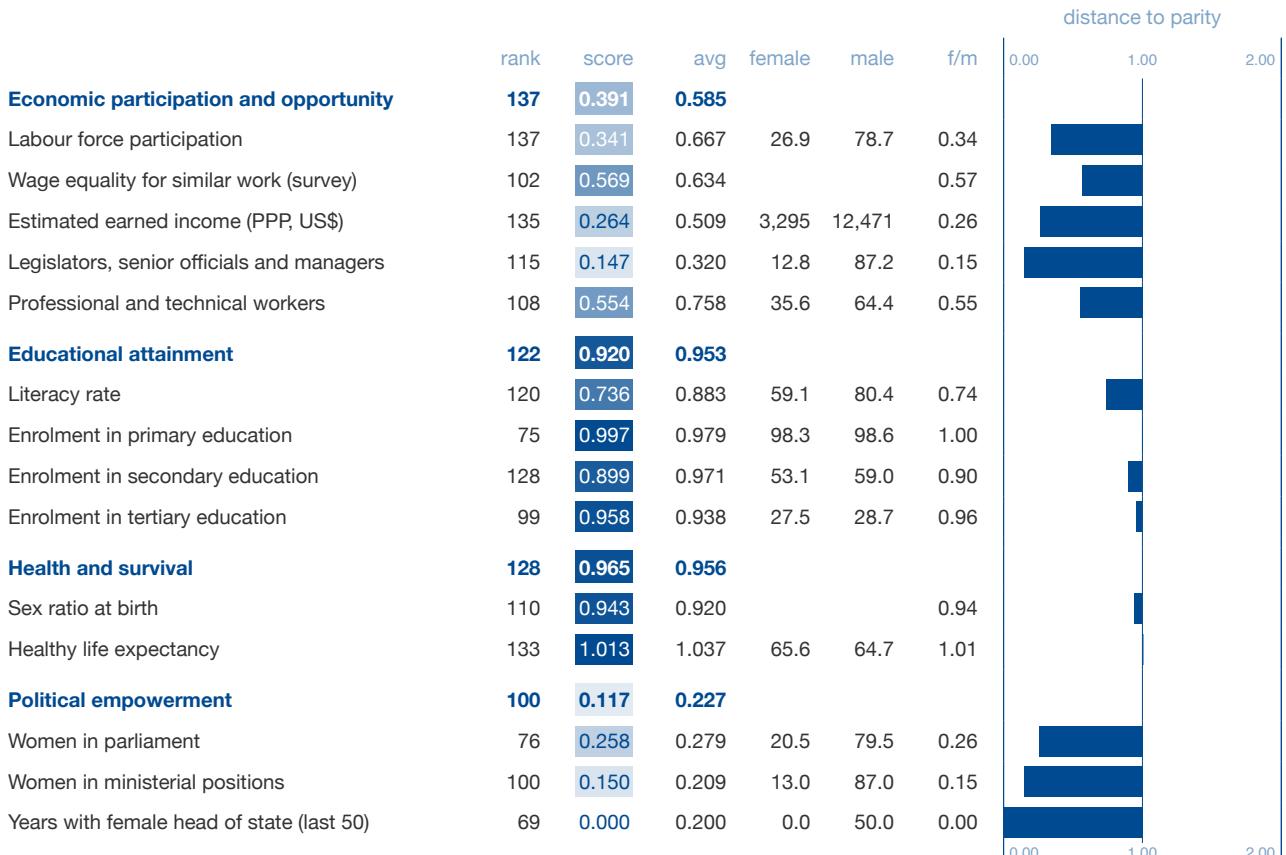


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

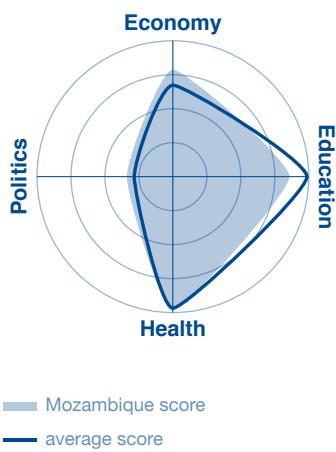
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Mozambique

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

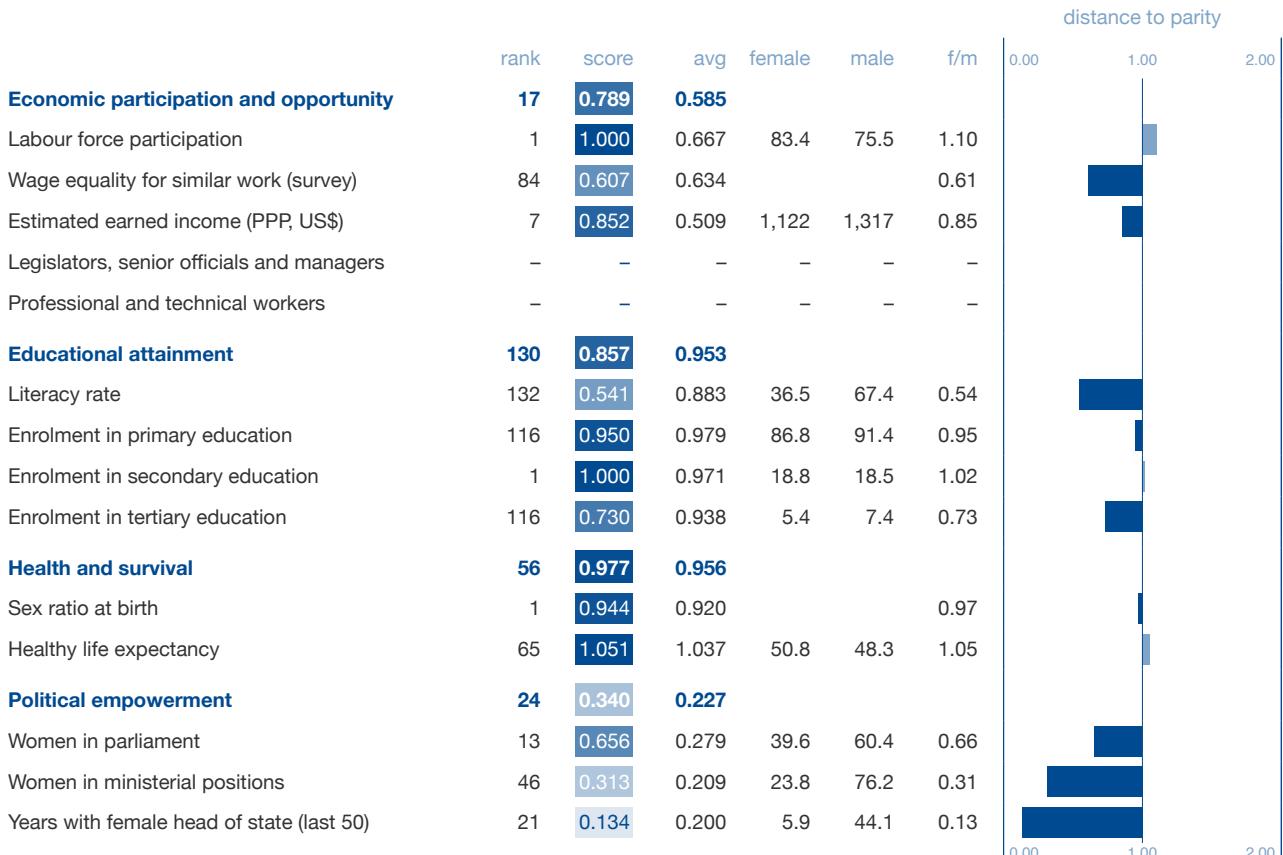


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

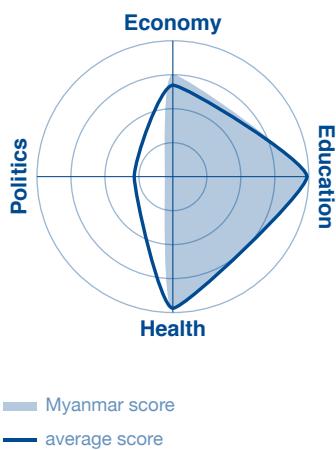
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Myanmar

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

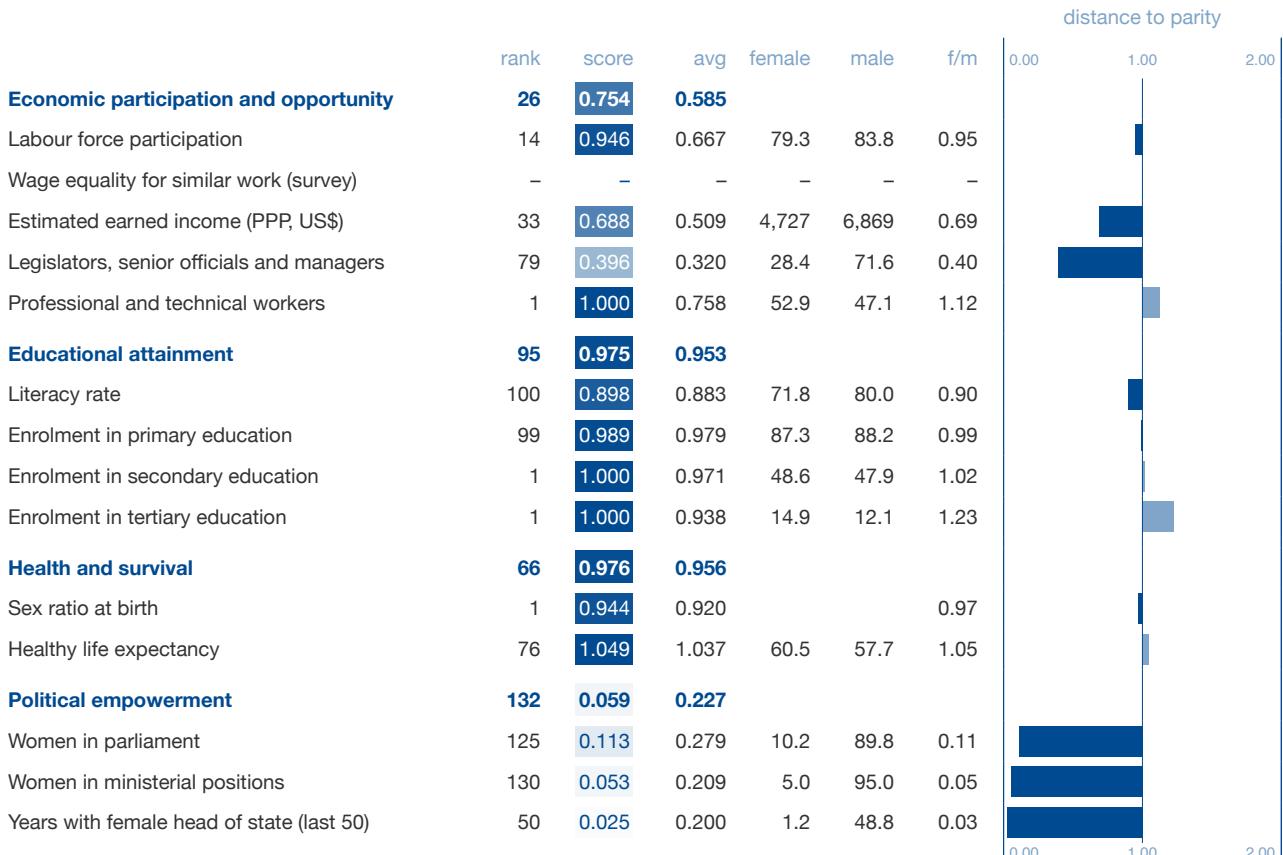


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

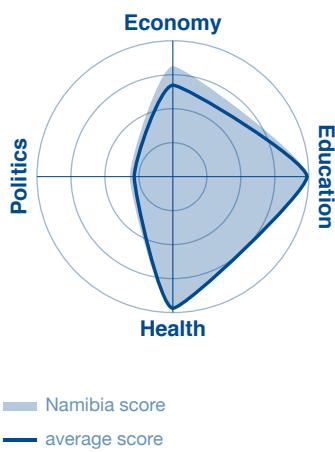
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Namibia

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

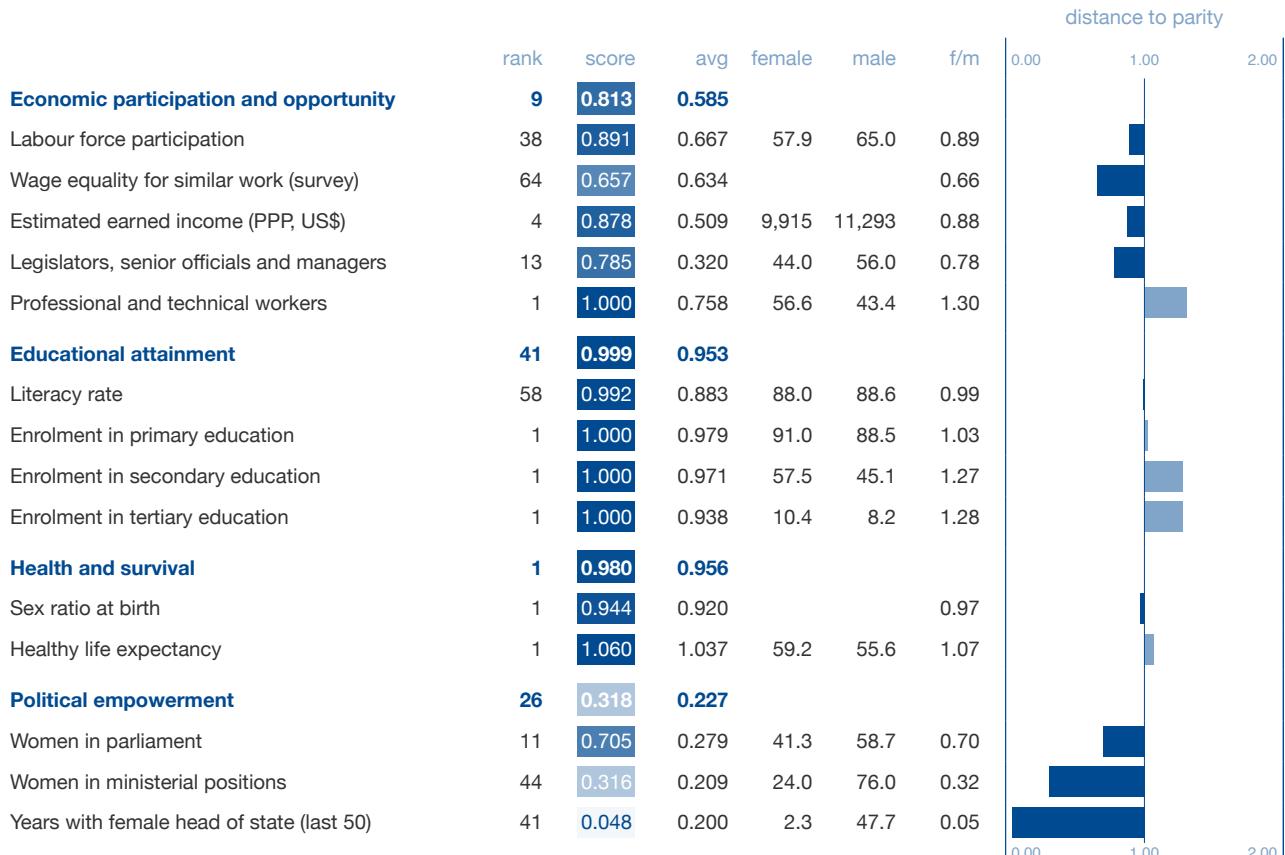


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

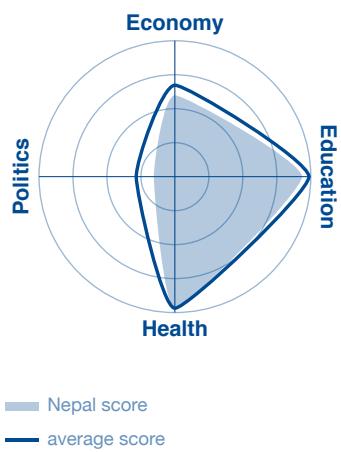
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Nepal

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

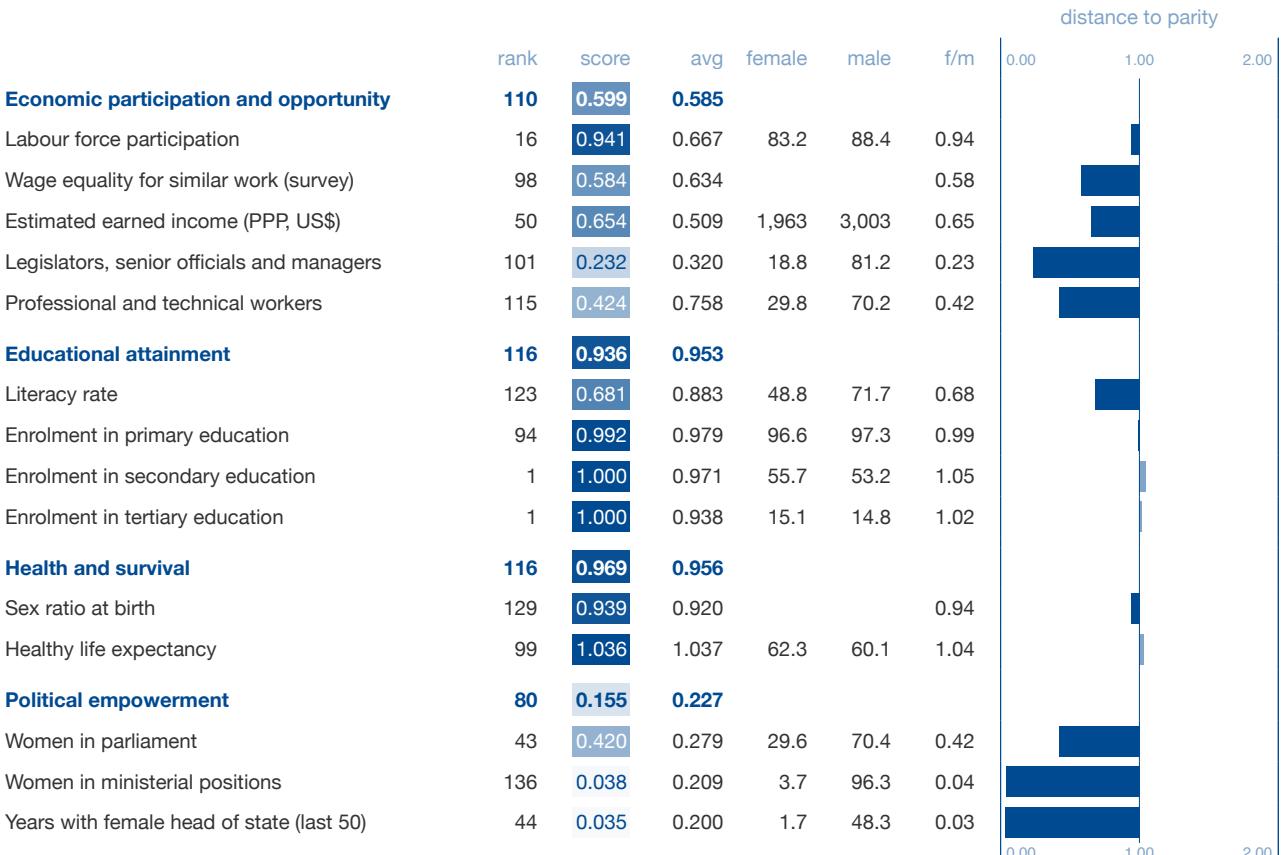


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

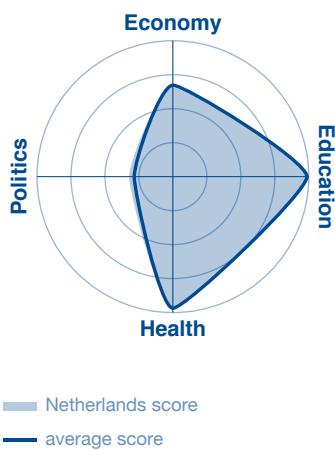
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Netherlands

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

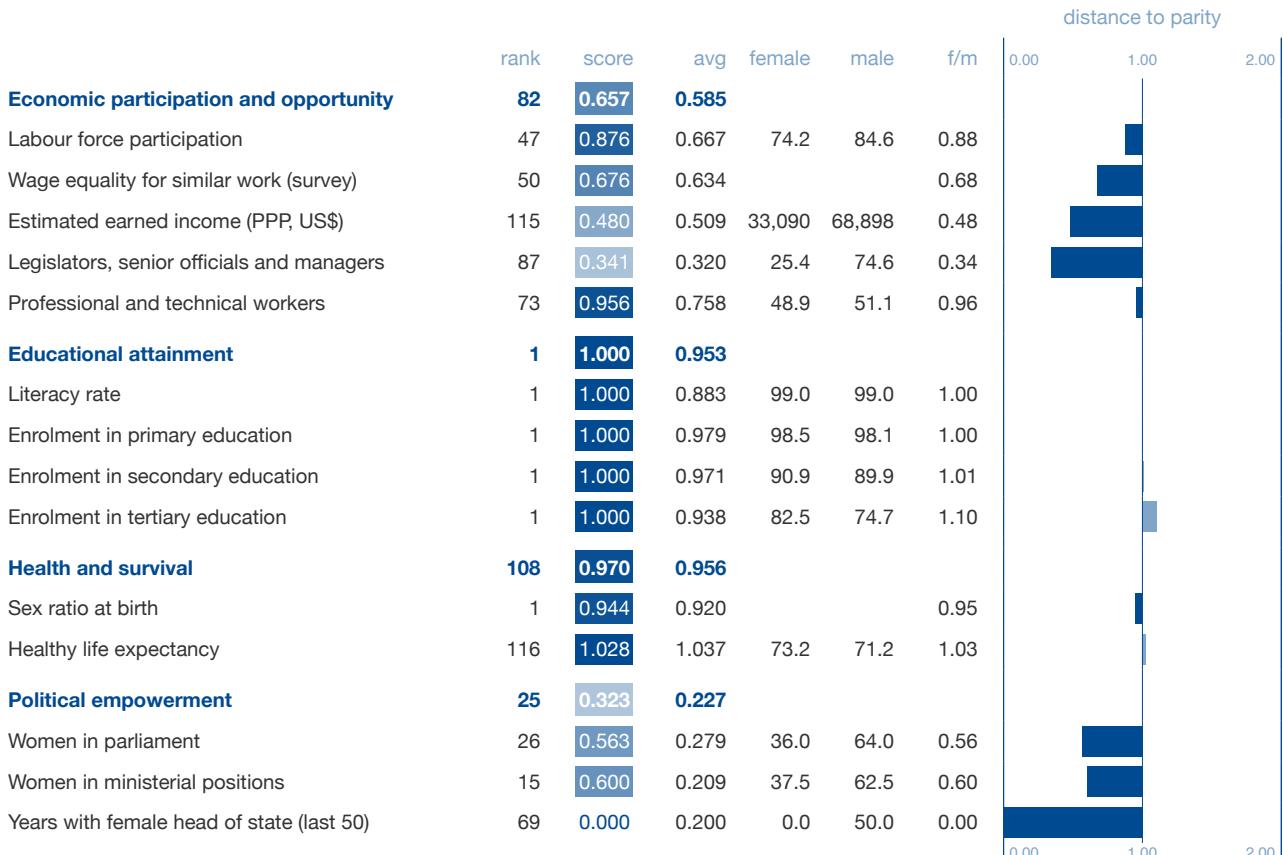


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

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

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

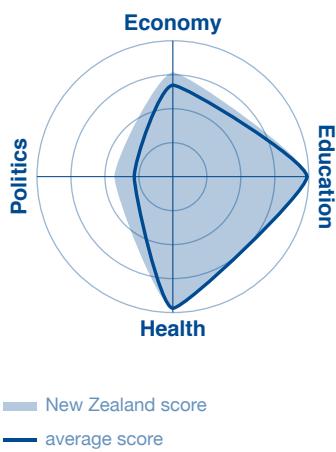
New Zealand

rank
out of 144 countries **9**

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

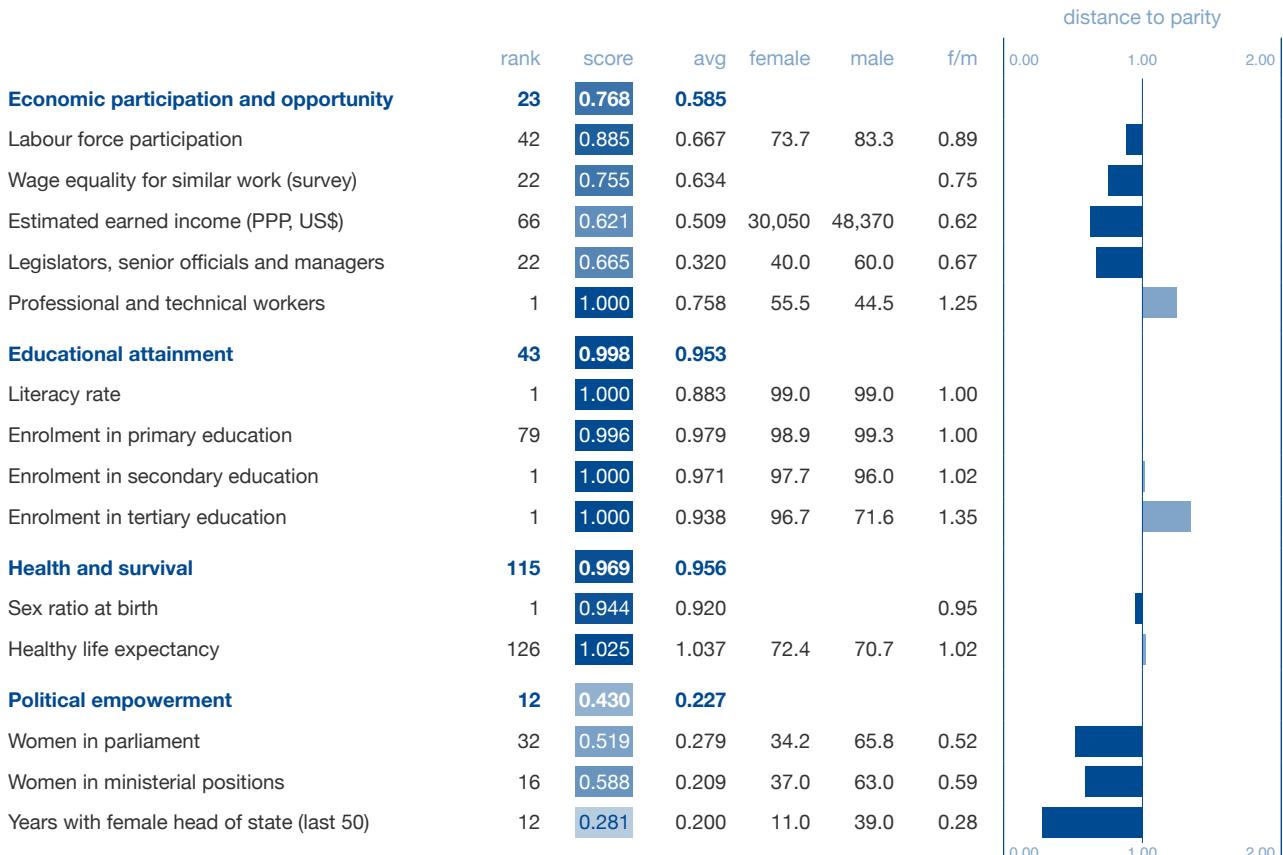


KEY INDICATORS

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

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

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



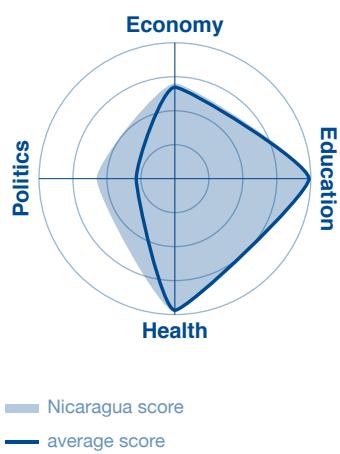
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|-------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | yes | Length of parental leave (days) | | | 0 |
| Youth not in employment or education | 13.3 | 9.4 | 1.40 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 112.0 | 0.0 | |
| Unemployed adults | 5.5 | 4.8 | 1.15 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 47.0 | – | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 47.0 | 34.0 | 1.38 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | – |
| Workers in informal employment | – | – | – | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | gov | – | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 16.9 | 14.9 | 1.14 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 43.5 | 22.1 | 1.97 | Government provides child allowance | | | yes |
| Contributing family workers | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.30 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 9.3 | 13.1 | 0.71 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | 469.0 | 479.0 | 0.98 | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | 56.3 | 29.4 | 1.91 | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Out-of-school children | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.56 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.79 | Primary education attainment, adults | – | – | – |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | 22.5 | 77.5 | 0.29 | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | – | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | – | Out-of-school youth | 0.8 | 3.9 | 0.21 |
| Employers | 4.0 | 0.8 | 5.14 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 67.4 | 71.8 | 0.94 |
| R&D personnel | – | – | – | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 99.8 | 99.4 | 1.00 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 79.5 | 82.1 | 0.97 |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 99.2 | 99.9 | 0.99 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 27.9 | 24.0 | 1.16 |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 31.9 | 27.2 | 1.17 |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 25.7 | 24.6 | 1.05 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | yes | PhD graduates | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.71 |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | yes | Individuals using the internet | 82.2 | 81.2 | 1.01 |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 3.8 | 5.4 | 0.70 | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | | | | |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1893 | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 124 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.21 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 2 | Arts and Humanities | 12.1 | 10.0 | 1.21 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | – | Business, Admin. and Law | 21.6 | 27.1 | 0.80 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | – | Education | 14.2 | 4.0 | 3.54 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | – | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 3.7 | 12.7 | 0.30 |
| Seats held in upper house | – | – | – | Health and Welfare | 20.5 | 6.9 | 2.96 |
| Family | female | male | value | Information and Comm. Technologies | 2.6 | 11.6 | 0.22 |
| Average length of single life | 30.5 | 32.0 | 0.95 | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 5.9 | 6.6 | 0.89 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 10.0 | 5.1 | 1.97 | Services | 3.2 | 5.7 | 0.55 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 30 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 10.5 | 6.8 | 1.55 |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 1.99 | Health | female | male | value |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | – | Mortality, children under age 5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | ¹ 0.78 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 4 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 14.0 | 13.3 | ¹ 1.05 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 53 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 0.2 | 0.1 | ¹ 1.24 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | Mortality, accidental injuries | 0.5 | 0.7 | ¹ 0.72 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.2 | 0.5 | ¹ 0.38 |
| | | | yes | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 11 |
| | | | yes | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| | | | yes | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 33.0 |
| | | | yes | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| | | | yes | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | 96.60 |
| | | | yes | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | – |

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

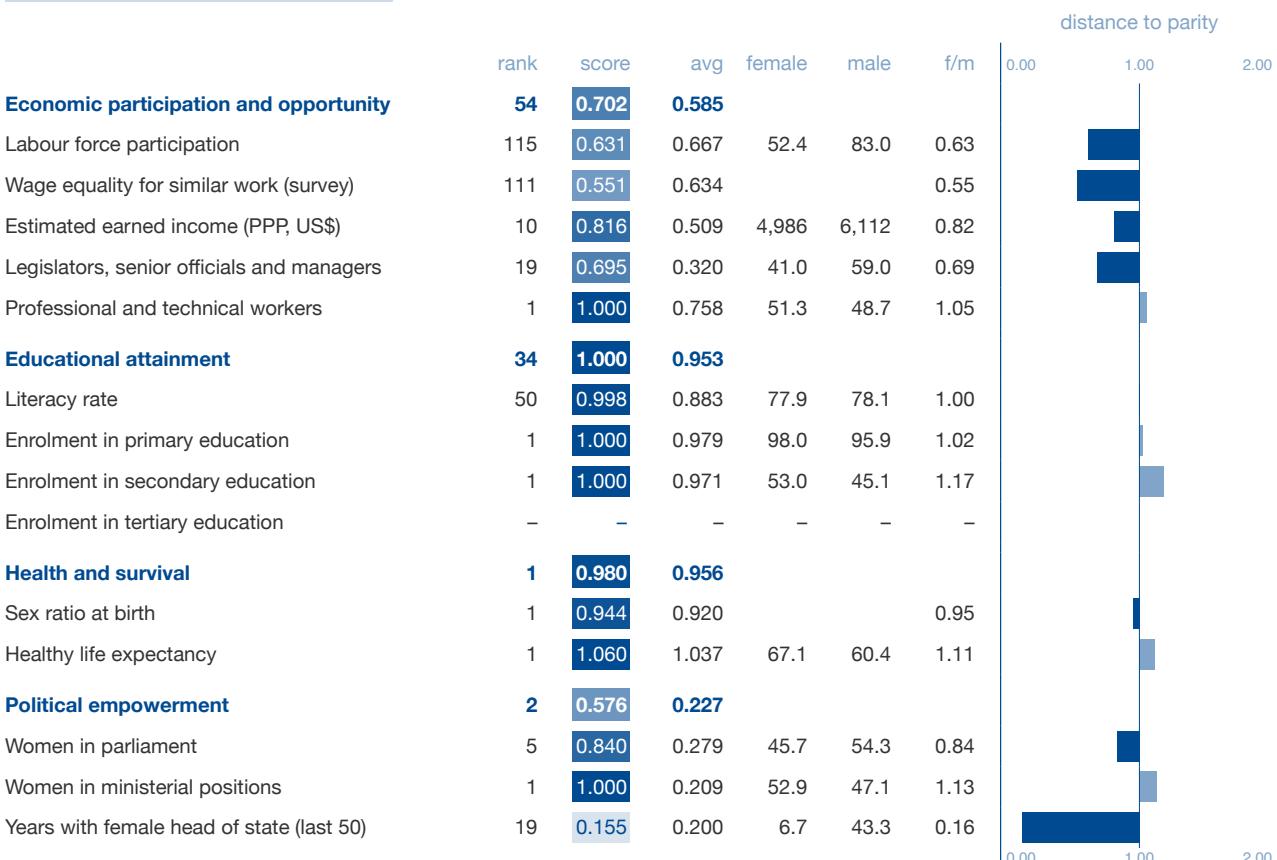


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 13.23 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 5,136.84 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 6,149.93 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 1.10 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.97 |
| Human Capital Index score | 53.11 |

| | rank | 2006 | rank | 2017 |
|--|-----------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| | | score | | score |
| Global Gender Gap score | 62 | 0.657 | 6 | 0.814 |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 101 | 0.463 | 54 | 0.702 |
| Educational attainment | 40 | 0.994 | 34 | 1.000 |
| Health and survival | 50 | 0.978 | 1 | 0.980 |
| Political empowerment | 25 | 0.192 | 2 | 0.576 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - |
| Youth not in employment or education | - | - | - | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 84.0 | 5.0 | |
| Unemployed adults | 5.5 | 5.1 | 1.06 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 36.2 | 63.8 | 0.57 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | dual | empl | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 5.4 | 4.4 | 1.22 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | - | - | - | Government provides child allowance | | | no |
| Contributing family workers | 9.2 | 10.0 | 0.92 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 38.3 | 25.6 | 1.50 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Out-of-school children | 0.3 | 2.8 | 0.10 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.56 | Primary education attainment, adults | - | - | - |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.56 | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.37 | Out-of-school youth | 31.7 | 37.1 | 0.85 |
| Employers | 2.6 | 10.0 | 0.26 | Secondary education attainment, adults | - | - | - |
| R&D personnel | - | - | - | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 61.4 | 56.8 | 1.08 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 23.8 | 27.8 | 0.86 |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 14.1 | 23.9 | 0.59 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | - | - | - |
| Women's access to financial services | | | part | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 19.8 | 16.6 | 1.20 |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | part | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 8.0 | 11.4 | 0.71 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | PhD graduates | - | - | - |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | yes | Individuals using the internet | - | - | - |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 14.0 | 10.9 | 1.28 | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | | | | |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1950 | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 67 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | - | - | - |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 1 | Arts and Humanities | - | - | - |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | 50 | Business, Admin. and Law | - | - | - |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | 50 | Education | - | - | - |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | yes | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | - | - | - |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | Health and Welfare | - | - | - |
| Family | female | male | value | Information and Comm. Technologies | - | - | - |
| Average length of single life | 20.6 | 24.4 | 0.84 | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | - | - | - |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 63.6 | 42.1 | 1.51 | Services | - | - | - |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 27 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | - | - | - |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 2.20 | | | | |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 11.00 | Health | female | male | value |
| Potential support ratio | | | 12 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 1.1 | 1.5 | ¹ 0.76 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 53 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 10.5 | 11.3 | ¹ 0.93 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | part | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 0.4 | 0.7 | ¹ 0.58 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | Mortality, accidental injuries | 0.5 | 1.5 | ¹ 0.31 |
| | | | | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.3 | 1.2 | ¹ 0.21 |
| | | | | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 150 |
| | | | | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| | | | | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 29.0 |
| | | | | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | no |
| | | | | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | 88.00 |
| | | | | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | 87.80 |

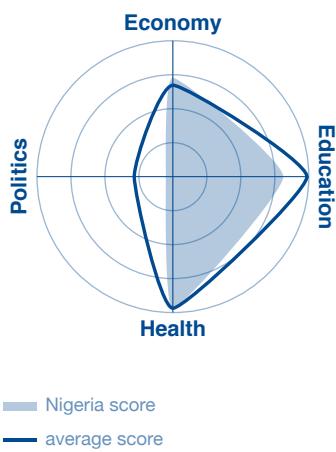
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Nigeria

rank
out of 144 countries
122
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity
0.641



SCORE AT GLANCE

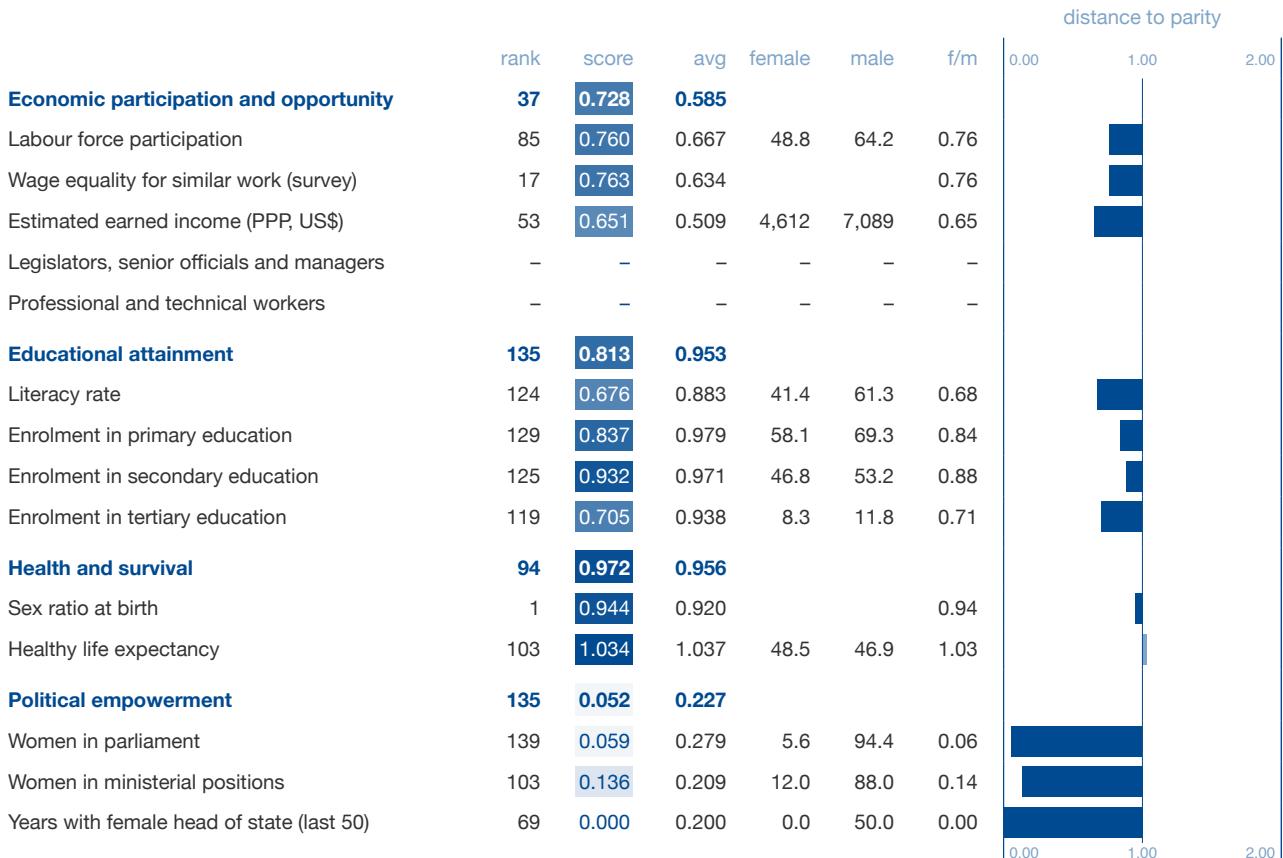


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|------------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 405.08 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 5,438.92 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 185,989.64 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 2.61 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 1.03 |
| Human Capital Index score | 51.06 |

| | rank | 2006 | 2017 | |
|--|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | | score | rank | score |
| Global Gender Gap score | 94 | 0.610 | 122 | 0.641 |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 59 | 0.612 | 37 | 0.728 |
| Educational attainment | 104 | 0.816 | 135 | 0.813 |
| Health and survival | 99 | 0.966 | 94 | 0.972 |
| Political empowerment | 99 | 0.049 | 135 | 0.052 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



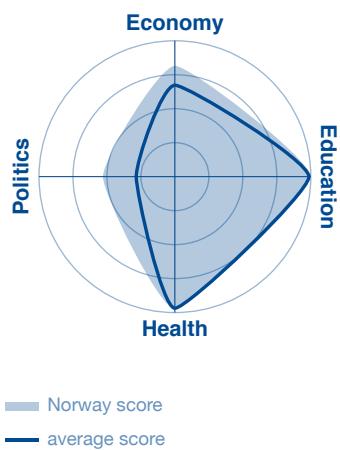
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| Workforce Participation | female | male | value | Care | female | male | value | |
|--|--------|-------|-------------------|--|---------------|--------|-------------------|-------|
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - | |
| Youth not in employment or education | - | - | - | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 84.0 | - | | |
| Unemployed adults | 5.1 | 3.6 | 1.40 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 50.0 | - | | |
| Discouraged job seekers | - | - | - | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - | |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | empl | - | | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | - | - | - | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes | |
| Workers employed part-time | 14.1 | 8.9 | 1.59 | Government provides child allowance | | | no | |
| Contributing family workers | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Own-account workers | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value | |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Out-of-school children | 40.0 | 28.9 | 1.39 | |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.62 | Primary education attainment, adults | - | - | - | |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 65.8 | 82.7 | 0.80 | |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.19 | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 18.4 | 45.9 | 0.40 | |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.16 | Out-of-school youth | - | - | - | |
| Employers | - | - | - | Secondary education attainment, adults | - | - | - | |
| R&D personnel | 26.6 | 73.4 | 0.36 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 48.5 | 64.1 | 0.76 | |
| | | | | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 6.6 | 19.1 | 0.35 | |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Secondary education attainment, adults | - | - | - | |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 33.6 | 54.3 | 0.62 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | - | - | - | |
| Women's access to financial services | | | no | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 10.3 | 19.7 | 0.52 | |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | no | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 2.2 | 8.0 | 0.28 | |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | PhD graduates | - | - | - | |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | part | Individuals using the internet | - | - | - | |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 391.0 | 453.4 | 0.86 | | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | | | | | |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1958 | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value | |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 59 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | - | - | - | |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 0 | Arts and Humanities | - | - | - | |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | Business, Admin. and Law | - | - | - | |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | Education | - | - | - | |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | - | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | - | - | - | |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | Health and Welfare | - | - | - | |
| Family | female | male | value | Information and Comm. Technologies | - | - | - | |
| Average length of single life | 21.3 | 28.6 | 0.74 | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | - | - | - | |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 67.0 | 15.2 | 4.41 | Services | - | - | - | |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 30 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | - | - | - | |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 5.53 | | Health | female | male | value |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 19.00 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 345.4 | 413.9 | ¹ 0.83 | |
| Potential support ratio | | | 19 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 296.4 | 262.8 | ¹ 1.13 | |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 88 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 353.8 | 457.8 | ¹ 0.77 | |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | part | Mortality, accidental injuries | 55.6 | 90.1 | ¹ 0.62 | |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | part | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 12.6 | 32.2 | ¹ 0.39 | |

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

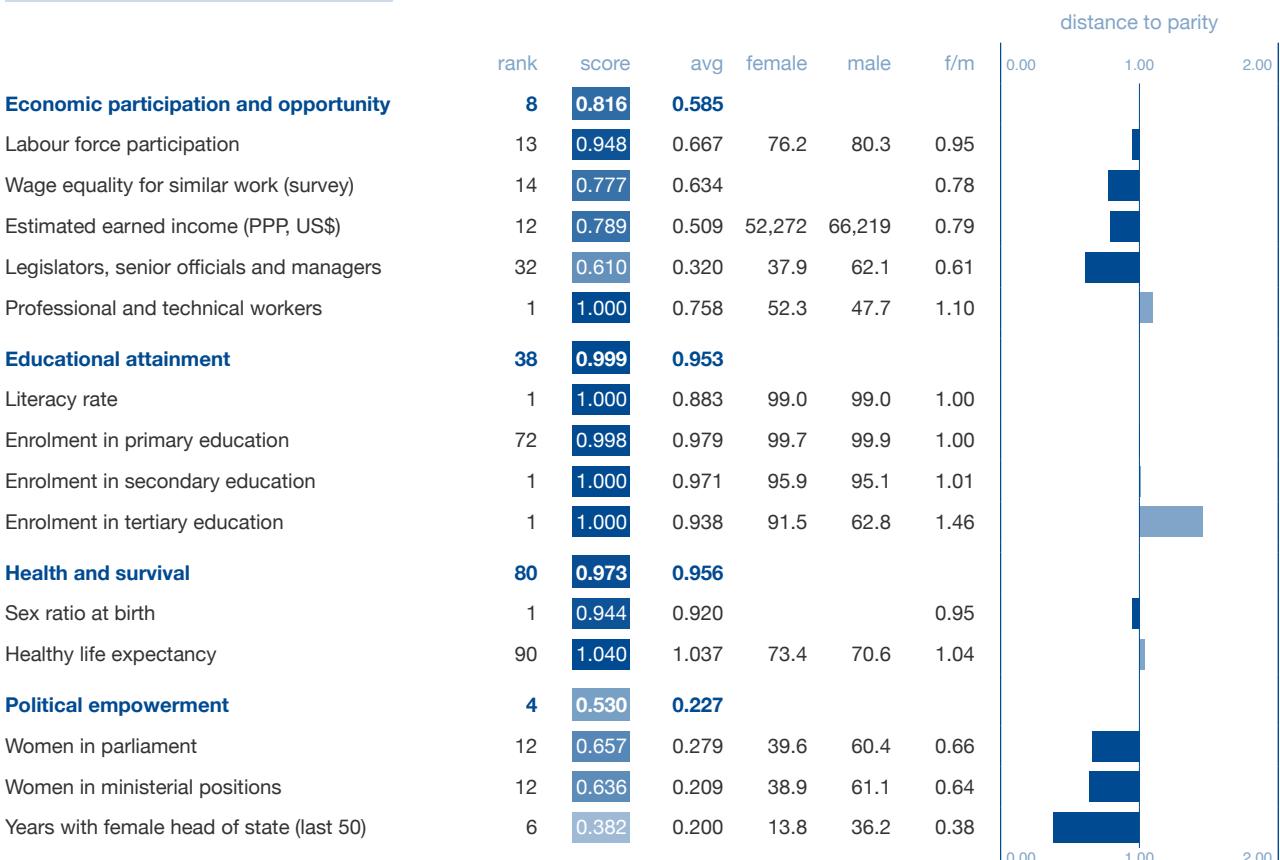


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 370.56 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 63,810.79 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 5,254.69 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 1.01 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 1.02 |
| Human Capital Index score | 77.12 |

| | rank | 2006 | 2017 | |
|--|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| | | score | rank | score |
| Global Gender Gap score | 2 | 0.799 | 2 | 0.830 |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 11 | 0.729 | 8 | 0.816 |
| Educational attainment | 15 | 1.000 | 38 | 0.999 |
| Health and survival | 61 | 0.975 | 80 | 0.973 |
| Political empowerment | 2 | 0.494 | 4 | 0.530 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|-------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | yes | Length of parental leave (days) | | | 343 |
| Youth not in employment or education | 4.7 | 5.3 | 0.89 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | – | – | |
| Unemployed adults | 3.9 | 5.4 | 0.73 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | – | – | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 50.9 | 49.0 | 1.04 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | gov |
| Workers in informal employment | – | – | – | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | – | – | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 22.8 | 19.9 | 1.15 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 46.8 | 31.0 | 1.51 | Government provides child allowance | | | yes |
| Contributing family workers | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.11 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 3.5 | 6.3 | 0.55 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | 439.8 | 454.2 | 0.97 | Education and Skills | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | 48.1 | 35.8 | 1.34 | Out-of-school children | | | female male value |
| | | | | Primary education attainment, adults | 99.6 | 99.7 | 1.00 |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | yes | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 99.6 | 99.6 | 1.00 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.85 | Out-of-school youth | 8.1 | 9.2 | 0.89 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | 41.0 | 59.0 | 0.69 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 76.9 | 78.1 | 0.98 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | – | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | – | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 99.4 | 99.5 | 1.00 |
| Employers | 0.9 | 0.2 | 5.40 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 30.8 | 22.4 | 1.38 |
| R&D personnel | – | – | – | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 40.9 | 31.1 | 1.32 |
| | | | | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 17.5 | 24.1 | 0.73 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | PhD graduates | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.64 |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 | Individuals using the internet | 96.7 | 96.9 | 1.00 |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | | | | |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | yes | Graduates by Degree Type | | | |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | yes | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.30 |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | yes | Arts and Humanities | 8.6 | 8.5 | 1.01 |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 41.4 | 47.2 | 0.88 | Business, Admin. and Law | 15.1 | 16.8 | 0.90 |
| | | | | Education | 20.8 | 10.3 | 2.02 |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 4.8 | 24.4 | 0.20 |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1913 | Health and Welfare | 28.6 | 8.3 | 3.46 |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 104 | Information and Comm. Technologies | 0.9 | 6.4 | 0.14 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 3 | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 4.7 | 5.4 | 0.87 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | – | Services | 3.7 | 8.3 | 0.45 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | 40 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 11.9 | 10.6 | 1.12 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | yes | | | | |
| Seats held in upper house | – | – | – | Health | | | |
| | | | | Mortality, children under age 5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | ¹ 0.75 |
| Family | female | male | value | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 18.0 | 16.6 | ¹ 1.09 |
| Average length of single life | 31.8 | 33.8 | 0.94 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 0.4 | 0.3 | ¹ 1.30 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 5.6 | 1.9 | 2.93 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 0.8 | 0.9 | ¹ 0.95 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 31 | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.2 | 0.4 | ¹ 0.47 |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 1.82 | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 5 |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | – | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| Potential support ratio | | | 4 | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 27.0 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 52 | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | 99.10 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | – |

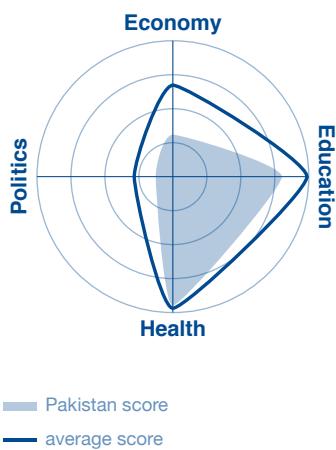
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Pakistan

rank
out of 144 countries **143**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.546**



SCORE AT GLANCE

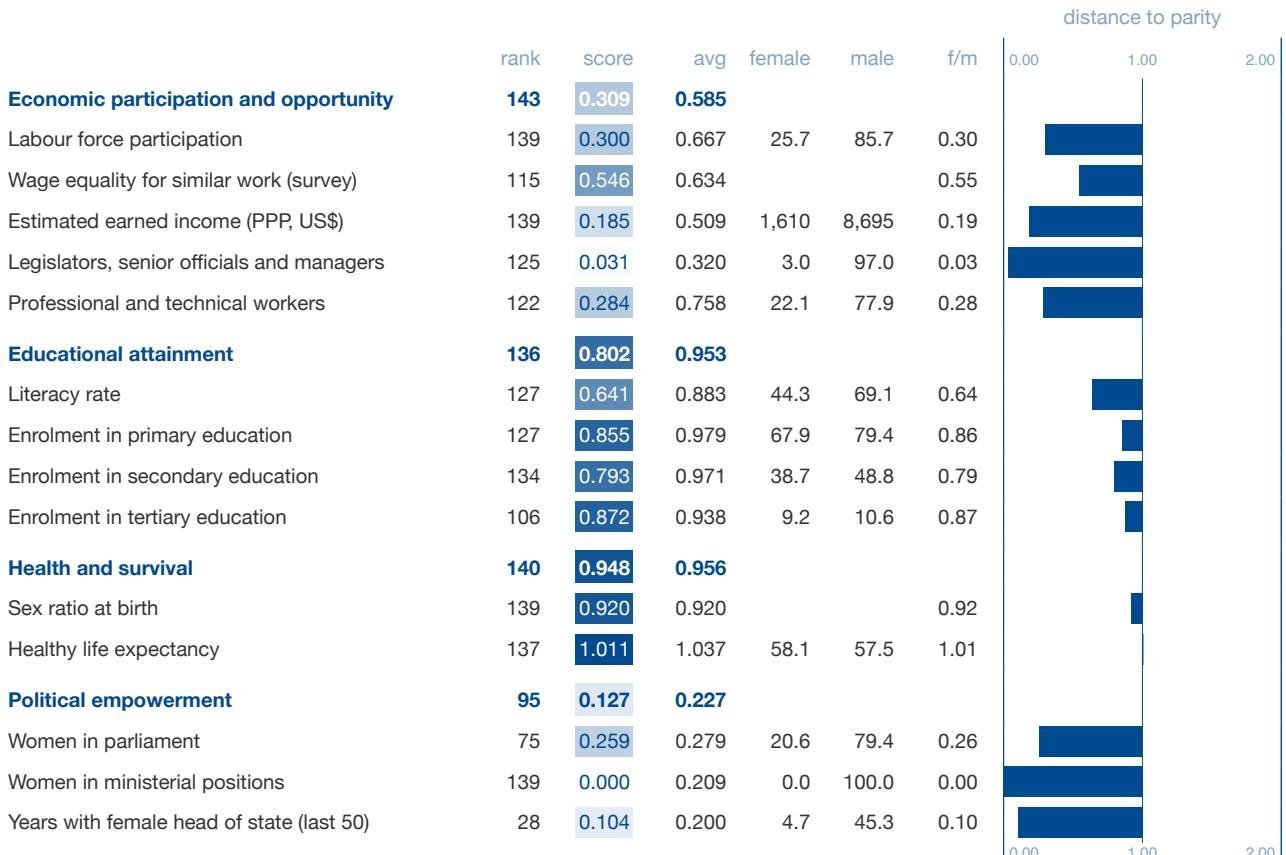


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|------------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 283.66 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 4,866.16 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 193,203.48 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 1.98 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 1.06 |
| Human Capital Index score | 46.34 |

| | 2006 | | 2017 | |
|--|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Global Gender Gap score | 112 | 0.543 | 143 | 0.546 |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 112 | 0.369 | 143 | 0.309 |
| Educational attainment | 110 | 0.706 | 136 | 0.802 |
| Health and survival | 112 | 0.951 | 140 | 0.948 |
| Political empowerment | 37 | 0.148 | 95 | 0.127 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - |
| Youth not in employment or education | - | - | - | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 84.0 | - | |
| Unemployed adults | 9.0 | 5.0 | 1.80 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | - | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 42.9 | 57.1 | 0.75 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | 73.2 | 71.0 | 1.03 | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | gov | - | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 2.1 | 6.9 | 0.31 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 28.9 | 3.7 | 7.83 | Government provides child allowance | | | no |
| Contributing family workers | 54.7 | 15.0 | 3.65 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 20.4 | 40.5 | 0.50 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | Out-of-school children | 32.1 | 20.6 | 1.56 |
| | | | | Primary education attainment, adults | 36.5 | 62.5 | 0.58 |
| | | | | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 49.1 | 71.7 | 0.68 |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 13.3 | 45.6 | 0.29 |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Out-of-school youth | 68.1 | 58.1 | 1.17 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.53 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 21.0 | 34.2 | 0.61 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 34.7 | 54.3 | 0.64 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.13 | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 8.1 | 28.8 | 0.28 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.06 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 6.1 | 11.3 | 0.54 |
| Employers | 0.1 | 15.0 | 0.01 | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 7.4 | 12.6 | 0.59 |
| R&D personnel | 22.5 | 77.5 | 0.29 | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 1.4 | 6.9 | 0.20 |
| | | | | PhD graduates | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.06 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Individuals using the internet | - | - | - |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 3.0 | 14.2 | 0.21 | | | | |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | no | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | - | - | - |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | Arts and Humanities | - | - | - |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | part | Business, Admin. and Law | - | - | - |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 9.7 | 15.8 | 0.61 | Education | - | - | - |
| | | | | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | - | - | - |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Health and Welfare | - | - | - |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1956 | Information and Comm. Technologies | - | - | - |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 61 | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | - | - | - |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 1 | Services | - | - | - |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | - | - | - |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | | | | |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | no | Health | female | male | value |
| Seats held in upper house | 10.0 | 90.0 | 0.11 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 195.7 | 233.2 | ¹ 0.84 |
| | | | | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 378.5 | 394.7 | ¹ 0.96 |
| Family | female | male | value | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 70.5 | 90.6 | ¹ 0.78 |
| Average length of single life | 23.2 | 26.9 | 0.86 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 26.5 | 64.0 | ¹ 0.41 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 48.0 | 21.0 | 2.29 | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 7.5 | 20.5 | ¹ 0.37 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 29 | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 178 |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 3.48 | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 20.00 | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 39.0 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 13 | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 65 | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | 52.10 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | no | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | 36.60 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | no | | | | |

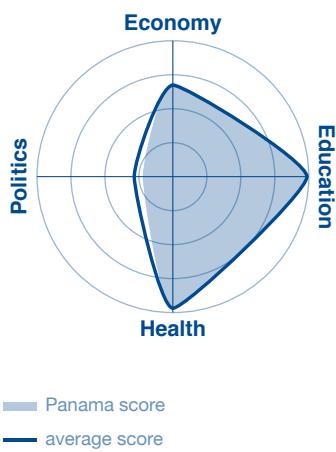
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Panama

rank
out of 144 countries **43**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.722**



SCORE AT GLANCE

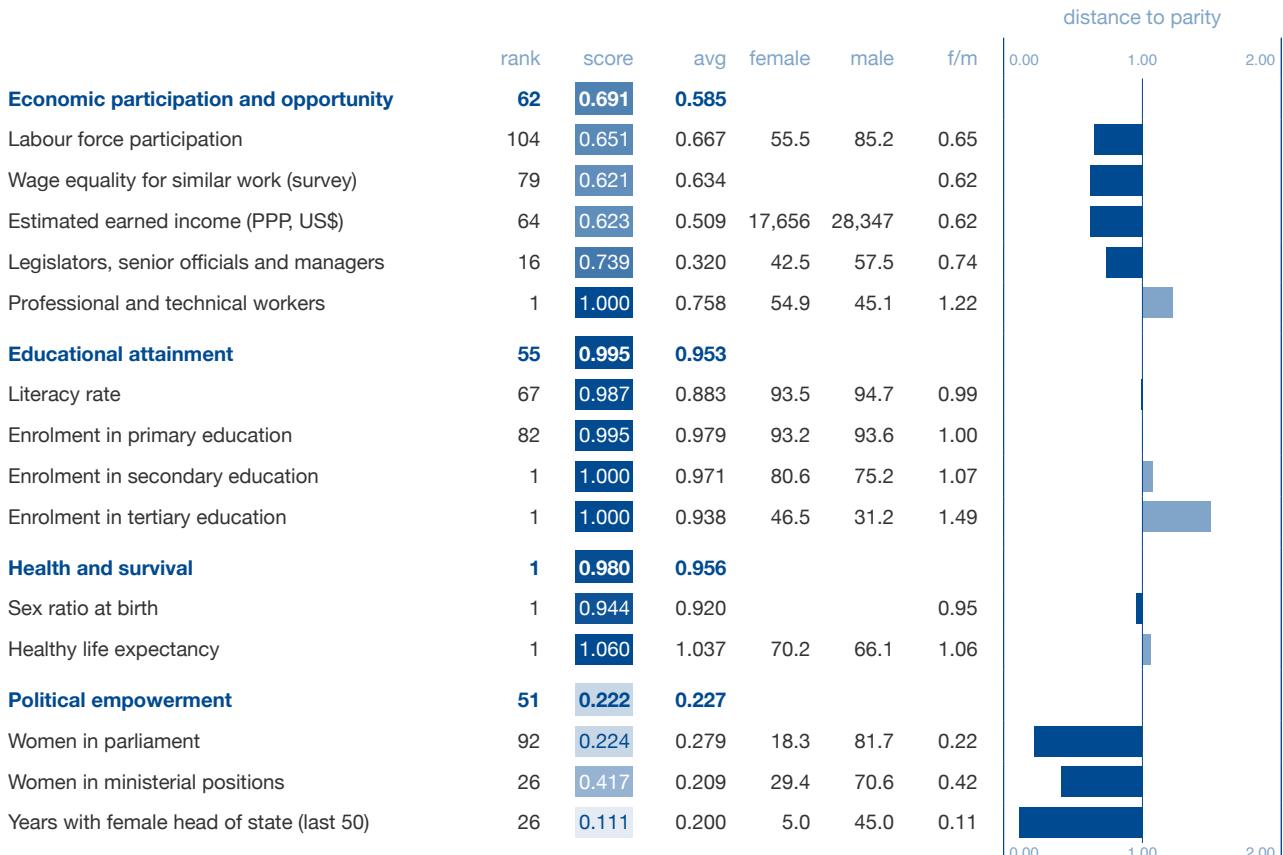


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 55.19 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 21,334.94 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 4,034.12 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 1.60 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 1.00 |
| Human Capital Index score | 63.85 |

| Global Gender Gap score | | 2006 | | 2017 |
|--|------|-------|------|-------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 44 | 0.647 | 62 | 0.691 |
| Educational attainment | 35 | 0.995 | 55 | 0.995 |
| Health and survival | 47 | 0.979 | 1 | 0.980 |
| Political empowerment | 35 | 0.153 | 51 | 0.222 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|------|-------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - |
| Youth not in employment or education | 28.0 | 37.3 | 0.75 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 98.0 | - | |
| Unemployed adults | 5.6 | 3.5 | 1.63 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | - | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 43.1 | 56.9 | 0.76 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | dual | - | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 15.4 | 13.2 | 1.17 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 27.6 | 19.0 | 1.45 | Government provides child allowance | | | no |
| Contributing family workers | 7.2 | 3.3 | 2.18 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 23.9 | 29.6 | 0.81 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | Education and Skills | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | Out-of-school children | 6.8 | 6.4 | 1.07 |
| | | | | Primary education attainment, adults | 82.5 | 82.8 | 1.00 |
| | | | | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 96.0 | 96.8 | 0.99 |
| | | | | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 84.3 | 85.6 | 0.99 |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Out-of-school youth | 11.7 | 17.1 | 0.68 |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Secondary education attainment, adults | 45.8 | 40.1 | 1.14 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.65 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 73.1 | 68.5 | 1.07 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 38.9 | 37.7 | 1.03 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.33 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 18.7 | 13.4 | 1.39 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.31 | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 29.8 | 20.2 | 1.48 |
| Employers | 2.2 | 3.3 | 0.67 | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 11.0 | 12.0 | 0.92 |
| R&D personnel | 45.7 | 54.3 | 0.84 | PhD graduates | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.63 |
| | | | | Individuals using the internet | 52.5 | 49.9 | 1.05 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | | | | |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 40.3 | 46.6 | 0.86 | Graduates by Degree Type | | | |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.65 |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | yes | Arts and Humanities | 6.6 | 6.1 | 1.08 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | yes | Business, Admin. and Law | 27.3 | 30.1 | 0.91 |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | yes | Education | 28.2 | 18.4 | 1.53 |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.98 | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 8.4 | 14.9 | 0.56 |
| | | | | Health and Welfare | 8.6 | 6.2 | 1.39 |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Information and Comm. Technologies | 4.1 | 7.3 | 0.57 |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1941 | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 7.2 | 4.7 | 1.54 |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 76 | Services | 2.8 | 5.2 | 0.54 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 1 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 7.3 | 6.1 | 1.21 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | 50 | | | | |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | Health | | | |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | no | Mortality, children under age 5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 6.6 | 8.0 | |
| | | | | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 0.5 | 1.0 | |
| Family | female | male | value | Mortality, accidental injuries | 0.2 | 0.8 | |
| Average length of single life | 21.6 | 25.3 | 0.85 | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.1 | 0.8 | |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 58.7 | 33.9 | 1.73 | Mortality, childbirth | | | |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 27 | Legislation on domestic violence | | | - |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 2.51 | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 6.00 | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | no |
| Potential support ratio | | | 8 | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | - |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 55 | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | 87.90 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | | | | |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | | | | |

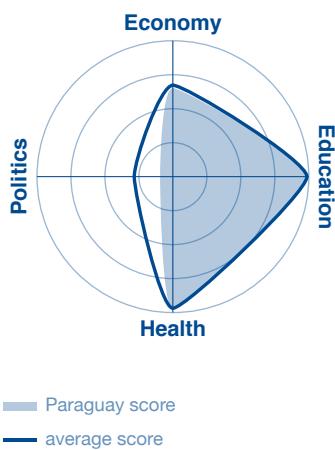
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Paraguay

rank
out of 144 countries **96**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.678**



SCORE AT GLANCE

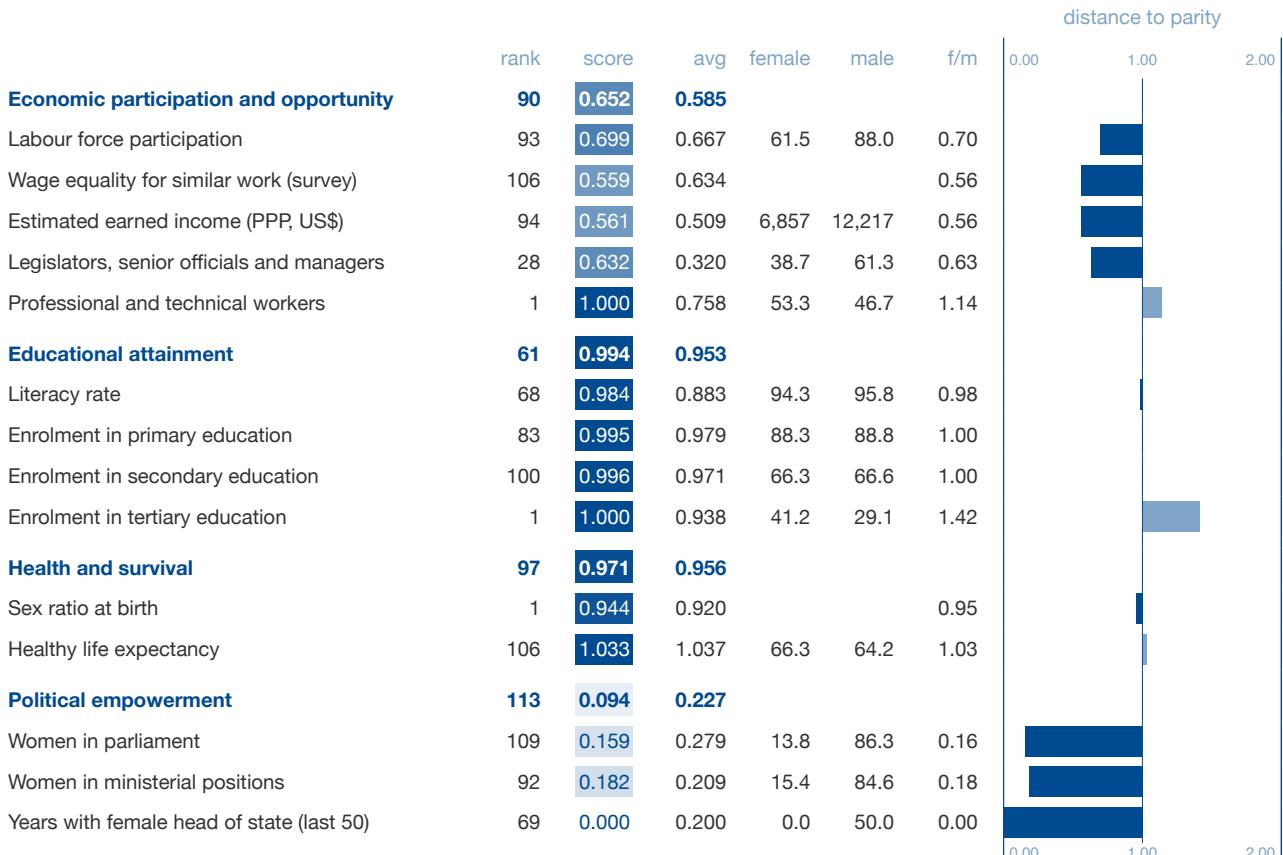


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 27.44 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 8,877.61 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 6,725.31 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 1.28 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 1.03 |
| Human Capital Index score | 57.65 |

| | rank | 2006 | 2017 | |
|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | score | rank | score |
| Global Gender Gap score | 64 | 0.656 | 96 | 0.678 |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 80 | 0.554 | 90 | 0.652 |
| Educational attainment | 83 | 0.944 | 61 | 0.994 |
| Health and survival | 1 | 0.980 | 97 | 0.971 |
| Political empowerment | 38 | 0.144 | 113 | 0.094 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|---------|---------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - |
| Youth not in employment or education | 20.3 | 5.2 | 3.92 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 63.0 | 2.0 | |
| Unemployed adults | 5.9 | 4.9 | 1.19 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 50.0 | 100.0 | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 70.8 | 29.2 | 2.43 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | 68.3 | 63.9 | 1.07 | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | gov | empl | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 8.0 | 6.2 | 1.29 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 27.2 | 12.3 | 2.21 | Government provides child allowance | | | no |
| Contributing family workers | 9.8 | 6.0 | 1.62 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 32.4 | 31.0 | 1.04 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | Education and Skills | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | Out-of-school children | 11.0 | 10.7 | 1.03 |
| | | | | Primary education attainment, adults | 73.6 | 76.3 | 0.96 |
| | | | | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 97.2 | 97.7 | 0.99 |
| | | | | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 86.7 | 92.1 | 0.94 |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Out-of-school youth | 29.1 | 31.9 | 0.91 |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | yes | Secondary education attainment, adults | 37.9 | 38.3 | 0.99 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.52 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 58.8 | 58.6 | 1.00 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 20.8 | 29.7 | 0.70 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 1.07 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 14.9 | 10.0 | 1.49 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.30 | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 21.5 | 16.3 | 1.32 |
| Employers | 3.0 | 6.0 | 0.49 | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 6.1 | 8.0 | 0.76 |
| R&D personnel | - | - | - | PhD graduates | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.35 |
| | | | | Individuals using the internet | 42.9 | 43.1 | 1.00 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | | | | |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | - | - | - | Graduates by Degree Type | | | |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | - | - | - |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | part | Arts and Humanities | - | - | - |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | Business, Admin. and Law | - | - | - |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | part | Education | - | - | - |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 1,847.3 | 2,272.2 | 0.81 | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | - | - | - |
| | | | | Health and Welfare | - | - | - |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Information and Comm. Technologies | - | - | - |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1961 | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | - | - | - |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 56 | Services | - | - | - |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 0 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | - | - | - |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | | | | |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | Health | | | |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | yes | Mortality, children under age 5 | 1.2 | 1.6 | ¹ 0.79 |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 12.6 | 13.3 | ¹ 0.95 |
| | | | | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 0.7 | 1.2 | ¹ 0.58 |
| Family | female | male | value | Mortality, accidental injuries | 0.7 | 2.3 | ¹ 0.33 |
| Average length of single life | 22.7 | 26.8 | 0.85 | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.3 | 0.9 | ¹ 0.30 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 44.8 | 22.3 | 2.01 | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 132 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 28 | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 2.48 | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 18.0 |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 5.00 | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | no |
| Potential support ratio | | | 10 | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | - |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 56 | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | 76.70 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | | | | |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | | | | |

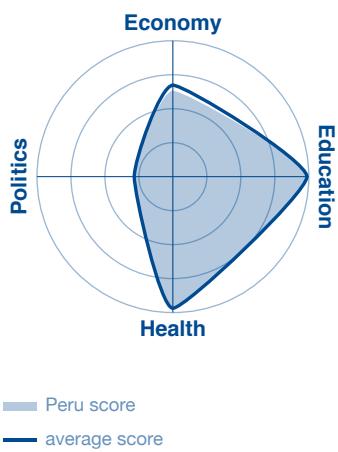
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Peru

rank
out of 144 countries **48**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.719**



SCORE AT GLANCE

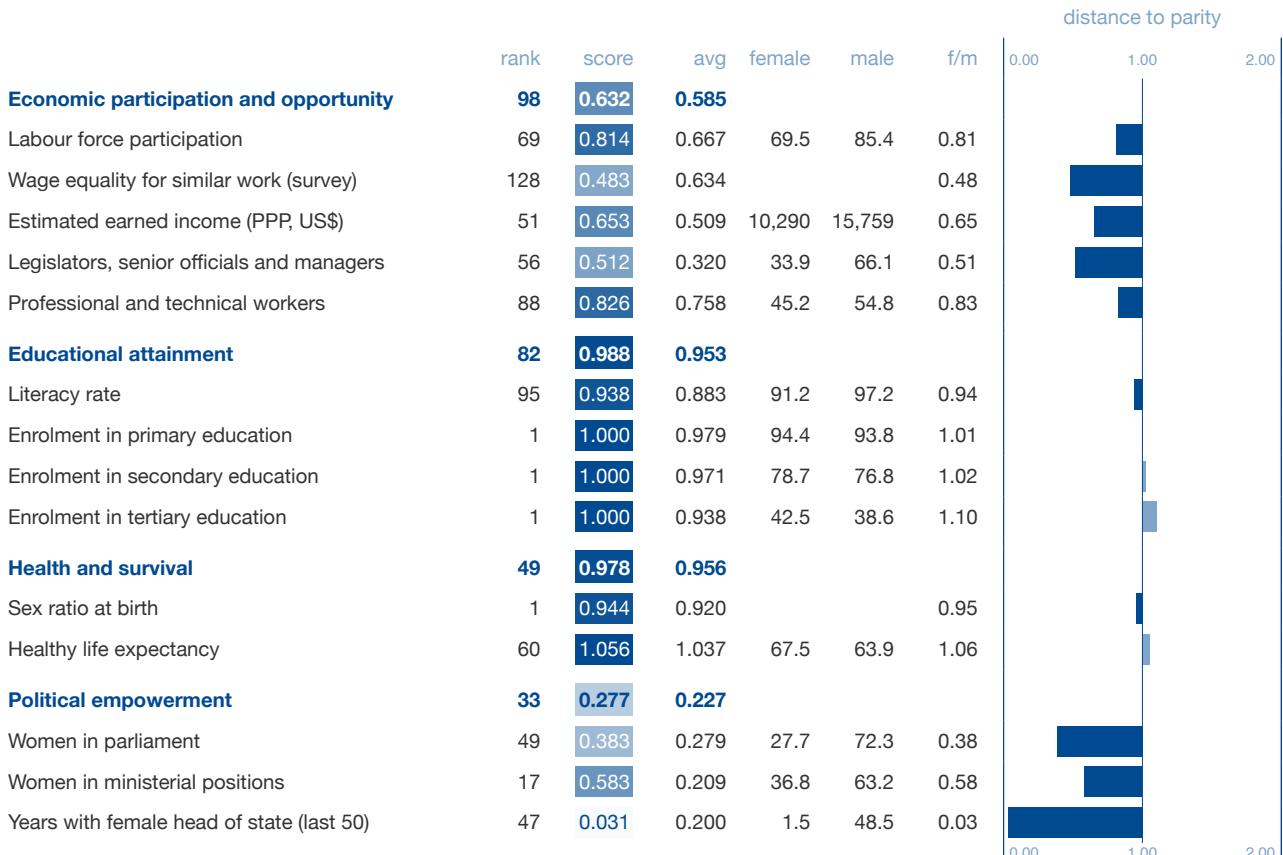


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 192.09 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 12,071.59 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 31,773.84 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 1.24 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 1.00 |
| Human Capital Index score | 62.17 |

| | rank | 2006 | 2017 | |
|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | score | rank | score |
| Global Gender Gap score | 60 | 0.662 | 48 | 0.719 |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 86 | 0.531 | 98 | 0.632 |
| Educational attainment | 71 | 0.976 | 82 | 0.988 |
| Health and survival | 58 | 0.976 | 49 | 0.978 |
| Political empowerment | 31 | 0.165 | 33 | 0.277 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - |
| Youth not in employment or education | 26.9 | 18.1 | 1.49 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 90.0 | 4.0 | |
| Unemployed adults | 7.6 | 6.1 | 1.26 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 53.7 | 46.3 | 1.16 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | 65.4 | 52.1 | 1.26 | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | gov | empl | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 15.2 | 15.6 | 0.98 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 23.7 | 11.3 | 2.09 | Government provides child allowance | | | no |
| Contributing family workers | 7.1 | 3.5 | 2.04 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 28.3 | 26.2 | 1.08 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | Out-of-school children | | | 1.7 2.5 0.69 |
| | | | | Primary education attainment, adults | 75.3 | 85.9 | 0.88 |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 97.3 | 99.2 | 0.98 |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | yes | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 72.5 | 92.2 | 0.79 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.50 | Out-of-school youth | 20.9 | 21.5 | 0.97 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Secondary education attainment, adults | 51.5 | 60.6 | 0.85 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.40 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 73.2 | 81.4 | 0.90 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.16 | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 31.0 | 47.3 | 0.65 |
| Employers | 3.3 | 3.5 | 0.94 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | - | - | - |
| R&D personnel | - | - | - | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 17.5 | 16.2 | 1.08 |
| | | | | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 7.4 | 14.5 | 0.51 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | PhD graduates | - | - | - |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 22.5 | 35.7 | 0.63 | Individuals using the internet | 38.5 | 43.2 | 0.89 |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | | | | |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | part | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | - | - | - |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | part | Arts and Humanities | - | - | - |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.81 | Business, Admin. and Law | - | - | - |
| | | | | Education | - | - | - |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | - | - | - |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1955 | Health and Welfare | - | - | - |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 62 | Information and Comm. Technologies | - | - | - |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 4 | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | - | - | - |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | 30 | Services | - | - | - |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | 30 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | - | - | - |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | no | | | | |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | Health | female | male | value |
| | | | | Mortality, children under age 5 | 4.6 | 5.9 | ¹ 0.79 |
| Family | female | male | value | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 54.7 | 57.9 | ¹ 0.94 |
| Average length of single life | 23.8 | 27.5 | 0.87 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 2.3 | 4.2 | ¹ 0.56 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 49.9 | 23.7 | 2.11 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 3.6 | 8.8 | ¹ 0.41 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 29 | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 1.3 | 5.1 | ¹ 0.25 |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 2.40 | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 68 |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 9.00 | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| Potential support ratio | | | 9 | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 36.0 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 53 | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | 90.00 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | 94.70 |

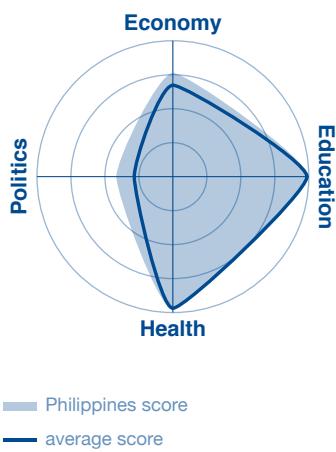
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Philippines

rank 10
out of 144 countries
score 0.790
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity



SCORE AT GLANCE

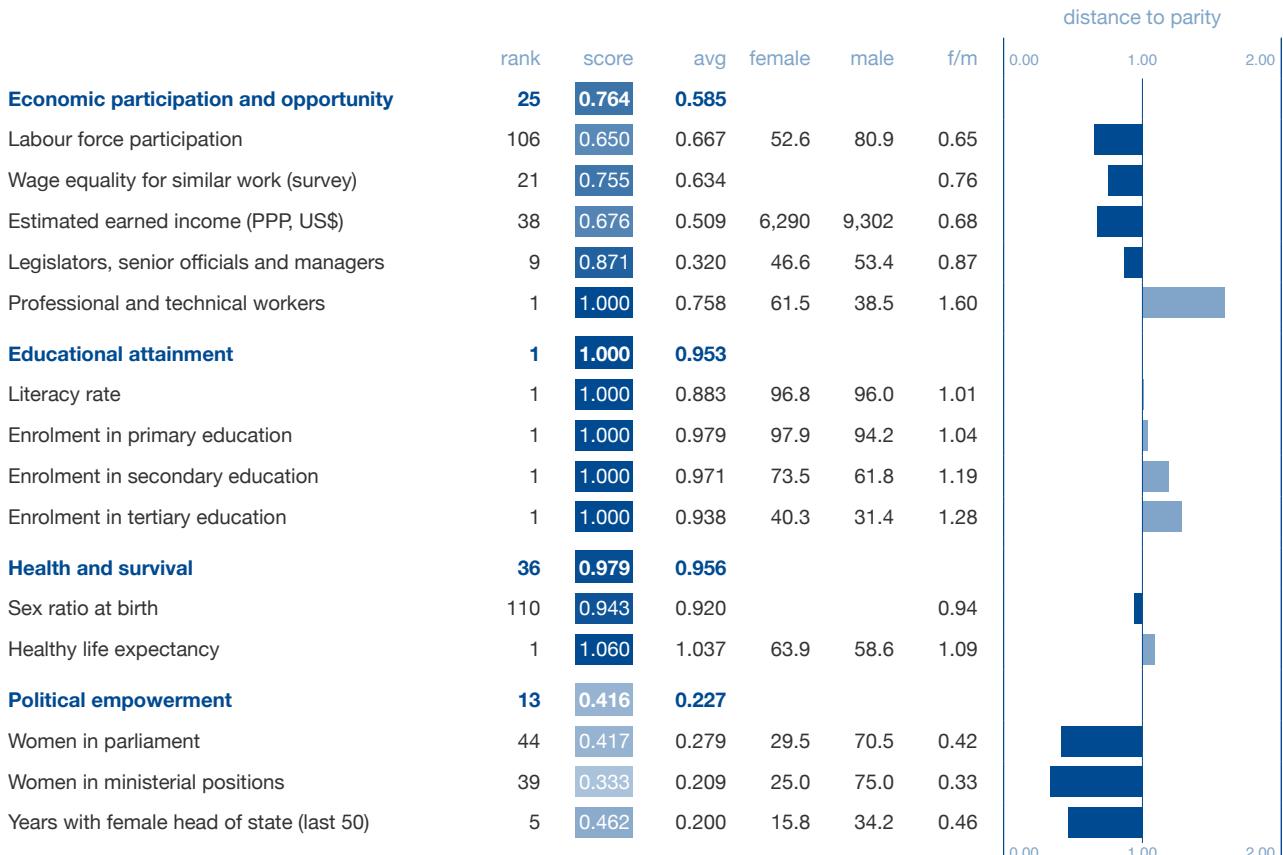


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|------------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 304.91 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 7,236.47 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 103,320.22 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 1.55 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 1.01 |
| Human Capital Index score | 64.36 |

| | rank | 2006 | 2017 | |
|--|----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | score | rank | score |
| Global Gender Gap score | 6 | 0.752 | 10 | 0.790 |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 4 | 0.757 | 25 | 0.764 |
| Educational attainment | 1 | 1.000 | 1 | 1.000 |
| Health and survival | 1 | 0.980 | 36 | 0.979 |
| Political empowerment | 16 | 0.269 | 13 | 0.416 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| Workforce Participation | female | male | value | Care | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - |
| Youth not in employment or education | 28.6 | 17.1 | 1.68 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 60.0 | 7.0 | |
| Unemployed adults | 5.8 | 6.6 | 0.88 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 28.6 | 72.1 | 0.40 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | gov | empl | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 12.7 | 12.9 | 0.98 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 20.0 | 18.3 | 1.09 | Government provides child allowance | | | no |
| Contributing family workers | 12.0 | 5.4 | 2.21 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 27.9 | 26.6 | 1.05 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | yes | Out-of-school children | 1.2 | 5.1 | 0.23 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.77 | Primary education attainment, adults | 85.8 | 82.5 | 1.04 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 98.4 | 98.3 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 2.25 | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 94.4 | 95.4 | 0.99 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.43 | Out-of-school youth | 15.3 | 23.5 | 0.65 |
| Employers | 2.1 | 5.4 | 0.39 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 60.1 | 56.8 | 1.06 |
| R&D personnel | 45.4 | 54.6 | 0.83 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 79.0 | 72.8 | 1.09 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 38.8 | 44.9 | 0.86 |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 33.9 | 22.0 | 1.54 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 19.2 | 14.7 | 1.31 |
| Women's access to financial services | | | part | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 32.6 | 26.0 | 1.26 |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | part | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 15.7 | 17.4 | 0.90 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | PhD graduates | - | - | - |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | part | Individuals using the internet | - | - | - |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.04 | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1937 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | - | - | - |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 80 | Arts and Humanities | - | - | - |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 2 | Business, Admin. and Law | - | - | - |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | Education | - | - | - |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | - | - | - |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | yes | Health and Welfare | - | - | - |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | Information and Comm. Technologies | - | - | - |
| Family | female | male | value | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | - | - | - |
| Average length of single life | 24.2 | 26.9 | 0.90 | Services | - | - | - |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 42.2 | 24.7 | 1.71 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | - | - | - |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 29 | | | | |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 2.93 | Health | female | male | value |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 22.00 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 28.0 | 37.8 | ¹ 0.74 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 14 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 200.5 | 254.8 | ¹ 0.79 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 58 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 22.2 | 36.5 | ¹ 0.61 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | no | Mortality, accidental injuries | 7.4 | 20.0 | ¹ 0.37 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | part | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 2.3 | 13.8 | ¹ 0.17 |

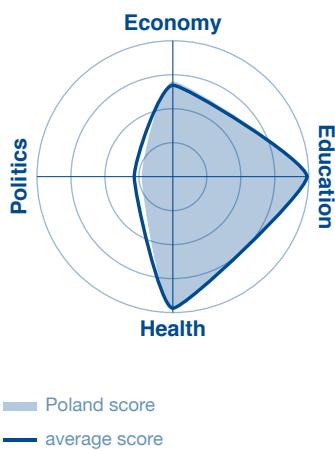
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Poland

rank
out of 144 countries **39**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.728**



SCORE AT GLANCE

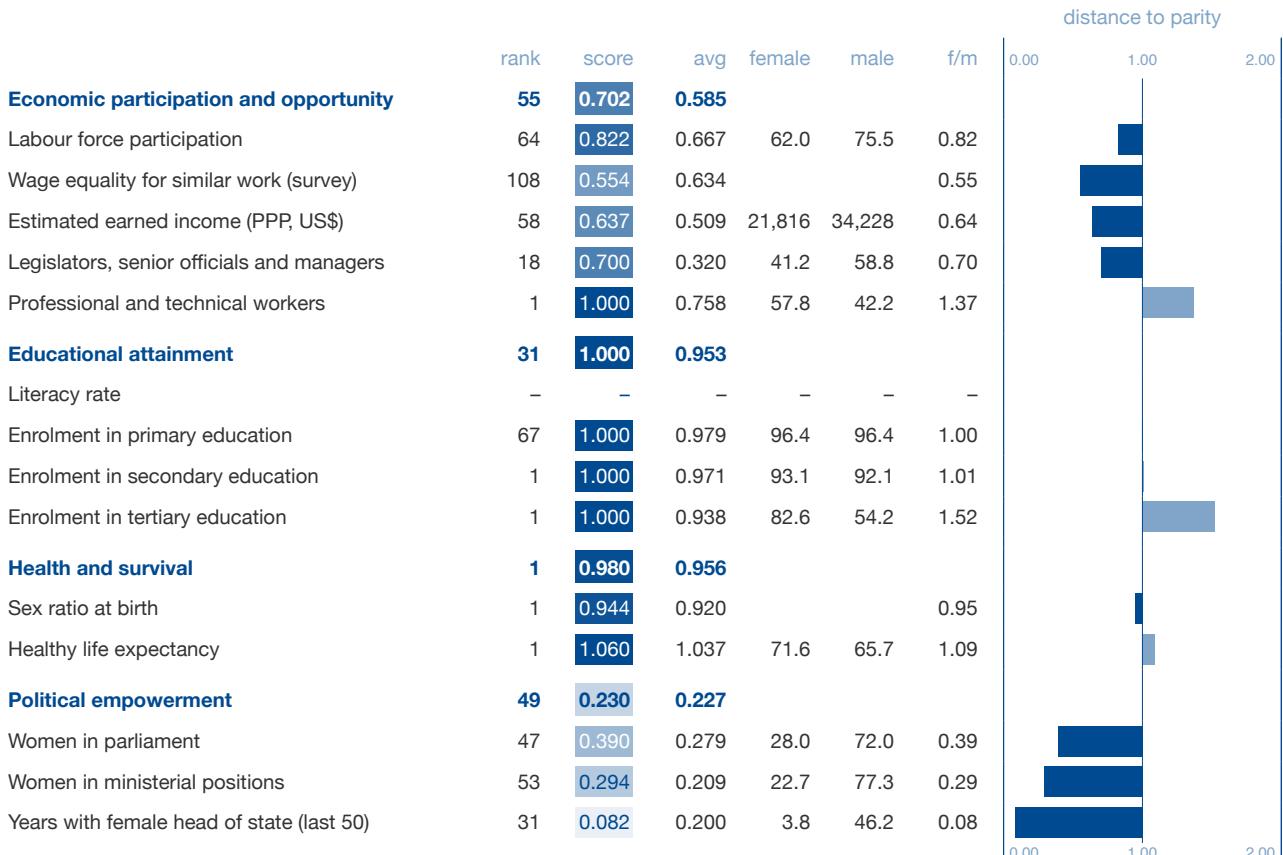


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 469.51 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 26,003.01 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 38,224.41 |
| Population growth rate (%) | -0.12 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.93 |
| Human Capital Index score | 69.61 |

| Global Gender Gap score | | | rank out of | |
|--|-----------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Global Gender Gap score | 44 | 0.680 | 39 | 0.728 |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 50 | 0.635 | 55 | 0.702 |
| Educational attainment | 13 | 1.000 | 31 | 1.000 |
| Health and survival | 36 | 0.979 | 1 | 0.980 |
| Political empowerment | 58 | 0.107 | 49 | 0.230 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|-------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | 182 |
| Youth not in employment or education | 10.8 | 11.2 | 0.97 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 182.0 | 14.0 | |
| Unemployed adults | 6.2 | 6.1 | 1.02 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 49.9 | 50.1 | 1.00 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | gov |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | gov | gov | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 18.7 | 13.9 | 1.34 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 19.8 | 8.8 | 2.25 | Government provides child allowance | | | yes |
| Contributing family workers | 3.8 | 1.7 | 2.28 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 10.4 | 17.1 | 0.61 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | 492.7 | 460.3 | 1.07 | Education and Skills | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | 60.0 | 34.1 | 1.76 | Out-of-school children | | | 3.5 |
| | | | | Primary education attainment, adults | 98.4 | 99.4 | 0.99 |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 98.7 | 98.3 | 1.00 |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | yes | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 96.1 | 98.1 | 0.98 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.59 | Out-of-school youth | 8.0 | 8.7 | 0.92 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | 20.0 | 80.0 | 0.25 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 80.8 | 86.4 | 0.94 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.68 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 92.7 | 88.9 | 1.04 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.26 | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 56.6 | 69.0 | 0.82 |
| Employers | 2.6 | 1.7 | 1.53 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 26.0 | 21.2 | 1.22 |
| R&D personnel | - | - | - | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 26.7 | 17.4 | 1.54 |
| | | | | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 9.7 | 12.9 | 0.75 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | PhD graduates | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.69 |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 73.0 | 83.3 | 0.88 | Individuals using the internet | 66.9 | 69.2 | 0.97 |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | | | | |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | yes | Graduates by Degree Type | | | |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | yes | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 1.2 | 2.1 | 0.57 |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | yes | Arts and Humanities | 8.5 | 5.3 | 1.62 |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 3.7 | 4.5 | 0.83 | Business, Admin. and Law | 24.6 | 21.8 | 1.13 |
| | | | | Education | 17.6 | 5.6 | 3.12 |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 9.4 | 26.1 | 0.36 |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1918 | Health and Welfare | 15.1 | 9.5 | 1.59 |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 99 | Information and Comm. Technologies | 0.9 | 7.2 | 0.13 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 3 | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 4.5 | 3.4 | 1.32 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | 35 | Services | 6.8 | 10.2 | 0.67 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | 35 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 11.6 | 8.8 | 1.32 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | no | | | | |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | Health | | | |
| | | | | Mortality, children under age 5 | 0.8 | 1.1 | ¹ 0.80 |
| Family | female | male | value | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 174.1 | 172.6 | ¹ 1.01 |
| Average length of single life | 26.6 | 28.7 | 0.93 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 0.7 | 1.5 | ¹ 0.49 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 21.8 | 8.2 | 2.64 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 4.4 | 9.3 | ¹ 0.47 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 29 | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 1.4 | 7.6 | ¹ 0.18 |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 1.30 | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 3 |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | - | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| Potential support ratio | | | 4 | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 13.0 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 45 | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | 99.80 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | - |

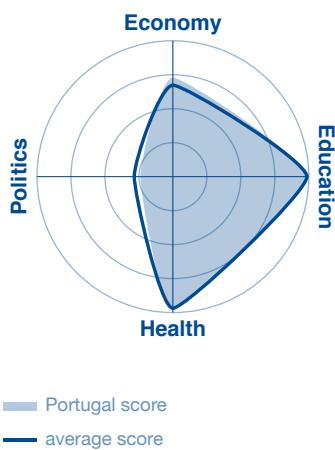
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Portugal

rank
out of 144 countries **33**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.734**



SCORE AT GLANCE

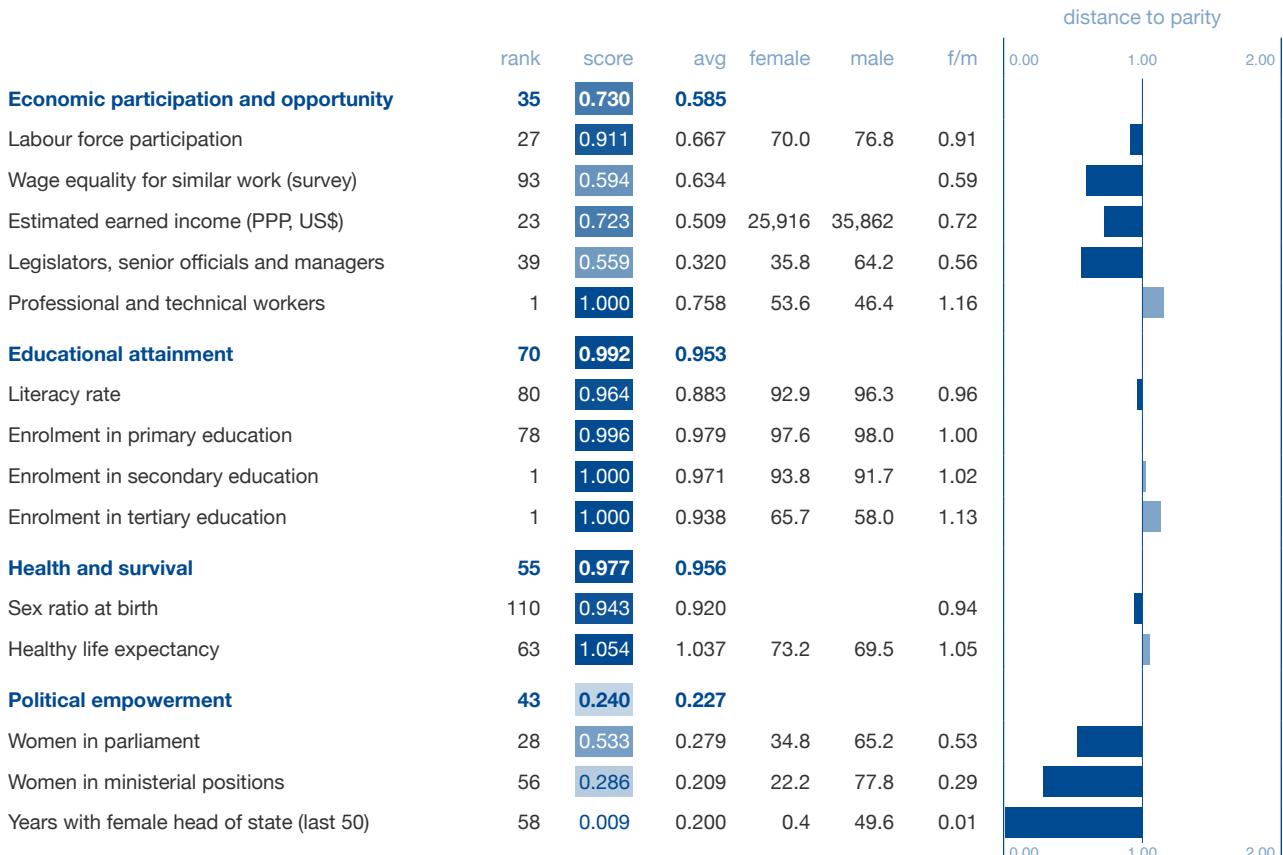


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 204.56 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 27,006.87 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 10,371.63 |
| Population growth rate (%) | -0.43 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.90 |
| Human Capital Index score | 65.70 |

| Global Gender Gap score | | 2006 | 2017 | |
|--|------|-------|------|-------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 33 | 0.692 | 33 | 0.734 |
| Educational attainment | 57 | 0.989 | 70 | 0.992 |
| Health and survival | 71 | 0.973 | 55 | 0.977 |
| Political empowerment | 40 | 0.138 | 43 | 0.240 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|-------|-------------------|--|--------|------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | yes | Length of parental leave (days) | | | 120 |
| Youth not in employment or education | 12.2 | 10.4 | 1.17 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | – | – | |
| Unemployed adults | 11.2 | 11.0 | 1.02 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | – | – | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 55.4 | 44.6 | 1.24 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | gov |
| Workers in informal employment | – | – | – | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | – | – | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 15.2 | 10.0 | 1.52 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 25.3 | 18.3 | 1.38 | Government provides child allowance | | | yes |
| Contributing family workers | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.07 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 9.7 | 14.9 | 0.65 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | 559.4 | 468.6 | 1.19 | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | 58.7 | 20.6 | 2.85 | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | yes | Out-of-school children | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.18 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.62 | Primary education attainment, adults | 87.5 | 94.1 | 0.93 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | 14.0 | 86.0 | 0.16 | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 98.7 | 98.6 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | – | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 82.7 | 91.6 | 0.90 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | – | Out-of-school youth | 3.5 | 2.0 | 1.74 |
| Employers | 3.1 | 0.6 | 5.01 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 36.7 | 33.9 | 1.08 |
| R&D personnel | 42.1 | 57.9 | 0.73 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 65.3 | 60.3 | 1.08 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 17.5 | 24.8 | 0.71 |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 86.1 | 88.8 | 0.97 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 20.6 | 15.4 | 1.34 |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 29.9 | 20.8 | 1.44 |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 5.6 | 8.0 | 0.70 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | yes | PhD graduates | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.64 |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | yes | Individuals using the internet | 65.7 | 71.8 | 0.92 |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.84 | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | | | | |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1931 | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 86 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.21 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 1 | Arts and Humanities | 9.3 | 8.6 | 1.09 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | 33 | Business, Admin. and Law | 18.7 | 18.6 | 1.00 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | 33 | Education | 9.7 | 2.8 | 3.53 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | no | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 11.4 | 33.8 | 0.34 |
| Seats held in upper house | 20.6 | 79.4 | 0.26 | Health and Welfare | 24.5 | 9.9 | 2.48 |
| Family | female | male | value | | | | |
| Average length of single life | 30.1 | 32.2 | 0.93 | | | | |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 9.5 | 3.9 | 2.44 | Health | female | male | value |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 31 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | ¹ 0.80 |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 1.25 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 44.9 | 45.0 | ¹ 1.00 |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | – | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 0.8 | 1.1 | ¹ 0.74 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 3 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 1.1 | 1.7 | ¹ 0.62 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 54 | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.4 | 1.2 | ¹ 0.32 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 10 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| | | | | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 19.0 |
| | | | | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| | | | | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | – |
| | | | | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | – |

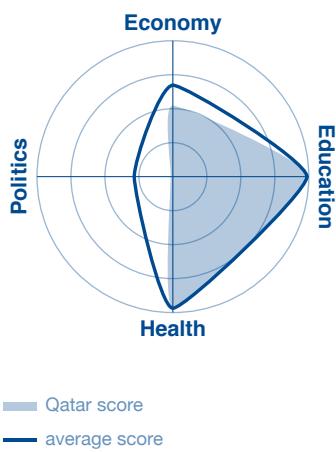
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Qatar

rank
out of 144 countries **130**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.626**



SCORE AT GLANCE

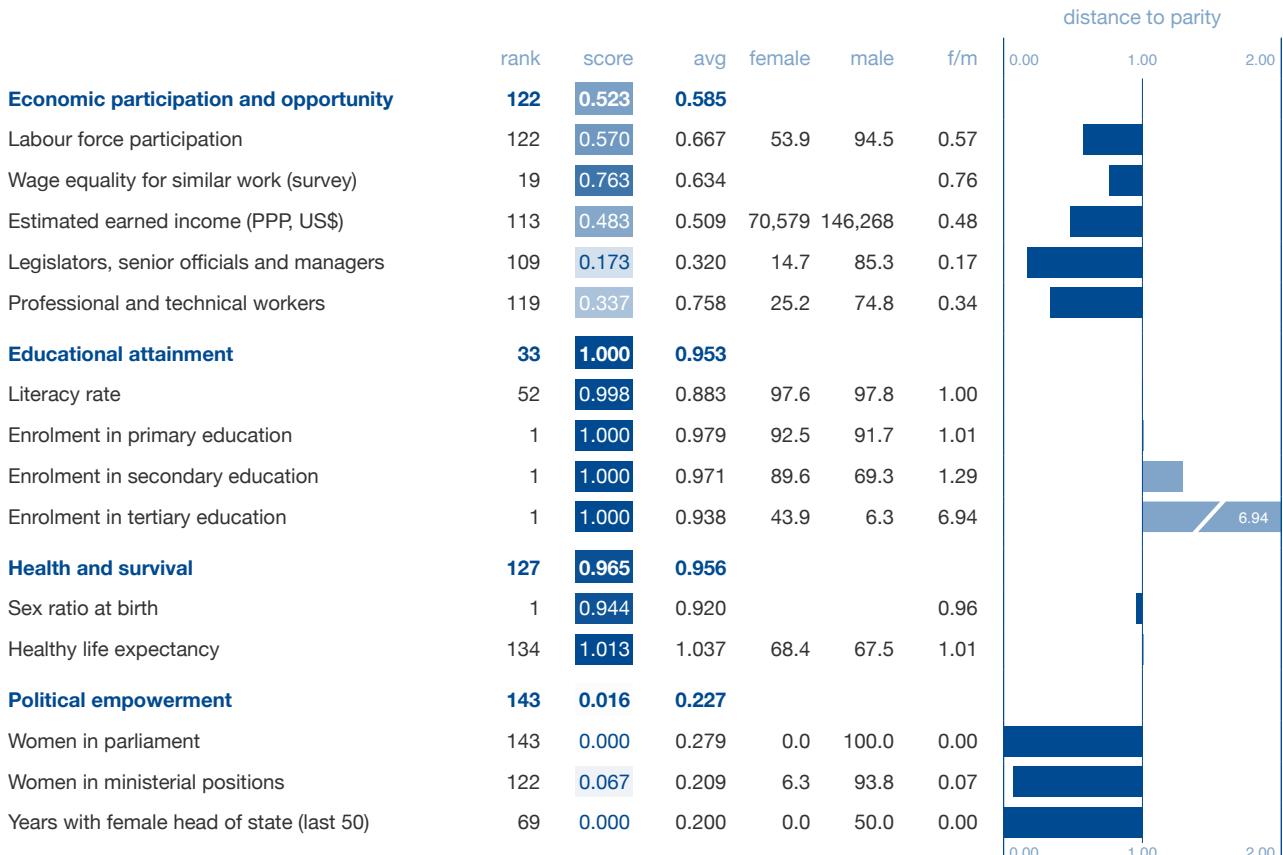


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|------------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 152.47 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 118,215.30 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 2,569.80 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 3.08 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 3.04 |
| Human Capital Index score | 63.97 |

| Global Gender Gap score | | 2006 | | 2017 |
|--|------|-------|------------|--------------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Economic participation and opportunity | — | — | 130 | 0.626 |
| Educational attainment | — | — | 122 | 0.523 |
| Health and survival | — | — | 33 | 1.000 |
| Political empowerment | — | — | 127 | 0.965 |
| rank out of | | 115 | | 144 |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - |
| Youth not in employment or education | 30.7 | 2.9 | 10.74 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 50.0 | - | |
| Unemployed adults | 0.8 | 0.1 | 13.67 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | - | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 76.4 | 23.6 | 3.24 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | empl | - | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 4.5 | 13.7 | 0.33 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 0.2 | 0.0 | 7.50 | Government provides child allowance | | | no |
| Contributing family workers | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.31 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Out-of-school children | 2.7 | 4.1 | 0.67 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.77 | Primary education attainment, adults | 85.9 | 83.9 | 1.02 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 75.1 | 75.1 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | - | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 27.9 | 59.1 | 0.47 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | - | Out-of-school youth | 12.8 | 42.7 | 0.30 |
| Employers | 0.3 | 0.0 | - | Secondary education attainment, adults | 58.0 | 40.7 | 1.43 |
| R&D personnel | 26.9 | 73.1 | 0.37 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 55.7 | 36.5 | 1.53 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 11.9 | 33.2 | 0.36 |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | - | - | - | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 36.1 | 16.6 | 2.17 |
| Women's access to financial services | | | part | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 21.8 | 9.6 | 2.27 |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | no | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 2.7 | 11.1 | 0.25 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | PhD graduates | - | - | - |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | part | Individuals using the internet | 91.7 | 94.1 | 0.97 |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 9.8 | 11.2 | 0.88 | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 2003 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | - | 0.8 | - |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 14 | Arts and Humanities | 27.6 | 5.1 | 5.40 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 0 | Business, Admin. and Law | 27.2 | 23.1 | 1.18 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | Education | 7.8 | 1.4 | 5.52 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 12.3 | 49.8 | 0.25 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | - | Health and Welfare | 7.9 | 1.8 | 4.43 |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | Information and Comm. Technologies | 2.6 | 6.3 | 0.42 |
| Family | female | male | value | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.09 |
| Average length of single life | 25.8 | 27.6 | 0.93 | Services | 0.4 | 4.6 | 0.08 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 37.6 | 25.2 | 1.49 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 11.1 | 5.7 | 1.94 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 30 | Health | female | male | value |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 1.91 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | ¹ 0.80 |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | - | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 0.6 | 1.6 | ¹ 0.39 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 71 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 0.0 | 0.0 | ¹ 0.31 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 18 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 0.0 | 0.5 | ¹ 0.07 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | no | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.0 | 0.3 | ¹ 0.09 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | no | Mortality, childbirth | | | 1 13 |
| | | | | Legislation on domestic violence | | | no |
| | | | | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | - |
| | | | | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| | | | | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | - |
| | | | | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | 84.50 |

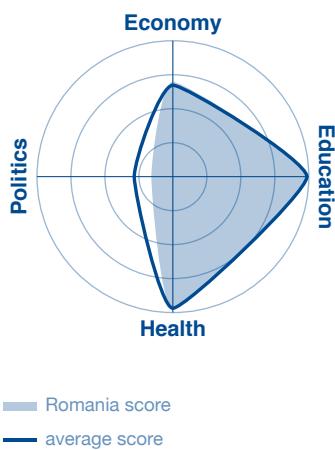
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Romania

rank
out of 144 countries **58**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.708**



SCORE AT GLANCE

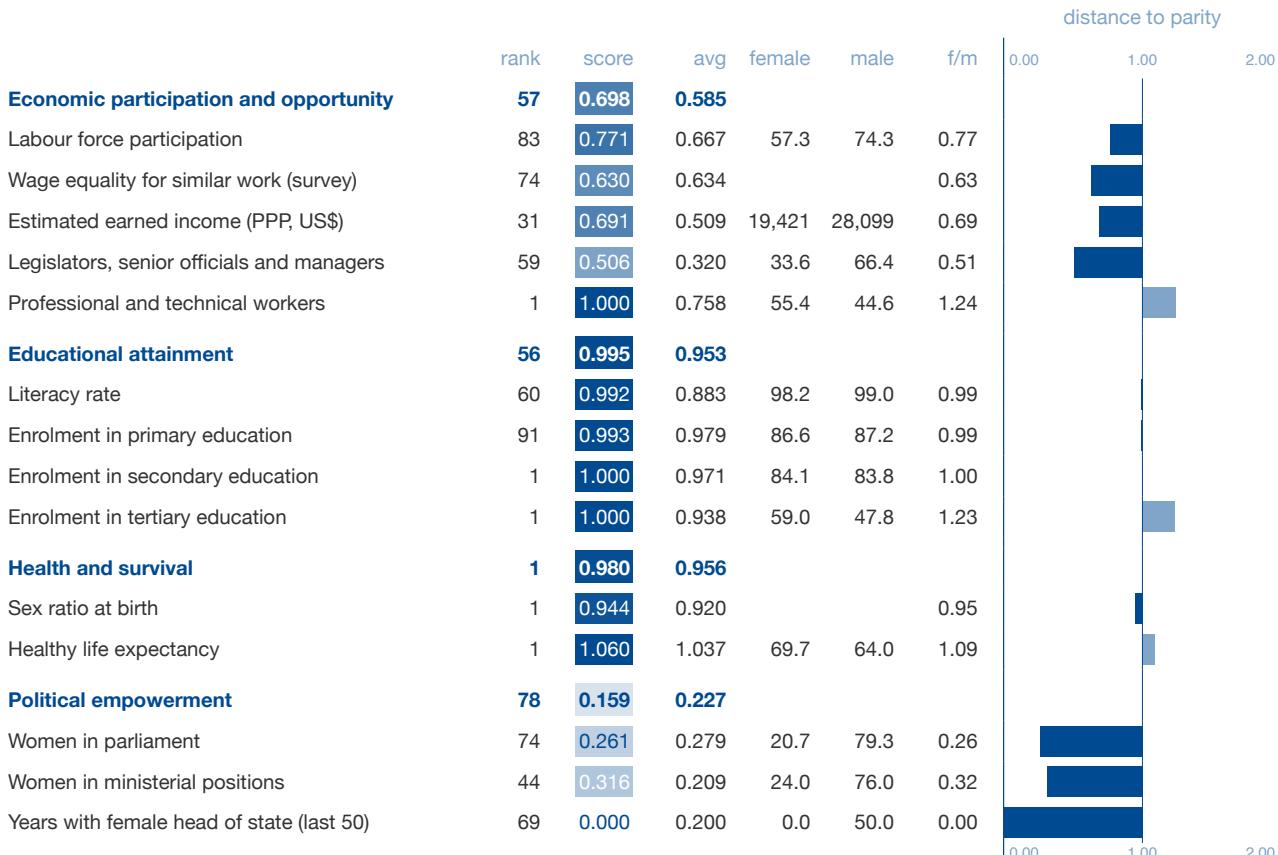


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 186.69 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 21,647.81 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 19,778.08 |
| Population growth rate (%) | -0.50 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.94 |
| Human Capital Index score | 66.12 |

| Global Gender Gap score | | 2006 | | 2017 |
|--|------|-------|------|-------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 30 | 0.673 | 57 | 0.698 |
| Educational attainment | 44 | 0.993 | 56 | 0.995 |
| Health and survival | 36 | 0.979 | 1 | 0.980 |
| Political empowerment | 79 | 0.074 | 78 | 0.159 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| Workforce Participation | female | male | value | Care | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | yes | Length of parental leave (days) | | | 302 |
| Youth not in employment or education | 21.4 | 15.0 | 1.43 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 126.0 | 15.0 | |
| Unemployed adults | 5.0 | 6.6 | 0.76 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 85.0 | 100.0 | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 38.3 | 61.7 | 0.62 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | gov |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | gov | empl | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 10.1 | 9.8 | 1.03 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 12.6 | 7.4 | 1.69 | Government provides child allowance | | | yes |
| Contributing family workers | 13.3 | 4.8 | 2.75 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 11.1 | 21.7 | 0.51 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | yes | Out-of-school children | 9.9 | 9.8 | 1.02 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.63 | Primary education attainment, adults | 98.2 | 99.1 | 0.99 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.89 | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 93.3 | 97.5 | 0.96 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.25 | Out-of-school youth | 17.8 | 18.9 | 0.94 |
| Employers | 0.6 | 4.8 | 0.13 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 59.4 | 70.4 | 0.84 |
| R&D personnel | 45.2 | 54.8 | 0.82 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 94.6 | 93.3 | 1.01 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 63.2 | 79.6 | 0.79 |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | - | - | - | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 12.7 | 13.3 | 0.96 |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 15.2 | 12.1 | 1.26 |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 6.5 | 11.0 | 0.59 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | yes | PhD graduates | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.10 |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | yes | Individuals using the internet | 53.1 | 58.4 | 0.91 |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | | | | |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1929 | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 88 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 2.9 | 5.7 | 0.52 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 0 | Arts and Humanities | 9.9 | 8.2 | 1.21 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | Business, Admin. and Law | 33.9 | 23.8 | 1.42 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | Education | 5.5 | 0.8 | 7.06 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | yes | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 10.8 | 26.1 | 0.41 |
| Seats held in upper house | 22.1 | 77.9 | 0.28 | Health and Welfare | 13.0 | 8.3 | 1.57 |
| Family | female | male | value | | | | |
| Average length of single life | 25.9 | 29.4 | 0.88 | Health | female | male | value |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 32.2 | 11.9 | 2.71 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 0.8 | 1.1 | ¹ 0.77 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 28 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 118.6 | 121.2 | ¹ 0.98 |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 1.52 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 1.0 | 1.9 | ¹ 0.56 |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 12.00 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 1.5 | 4.6 | ¹ 0.33 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 4 | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.5 | 2.1 | ¹ 0.21 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 49 | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 31 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 24.0 |

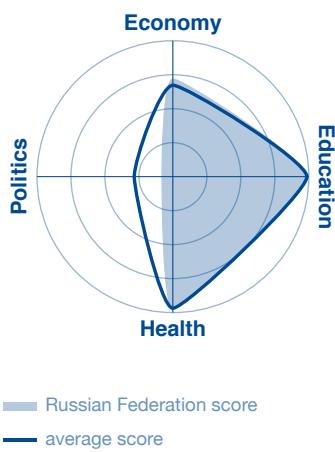
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Russian Federation

rank
out of 144 countries **71**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.696**



SCORE AT GLANCE

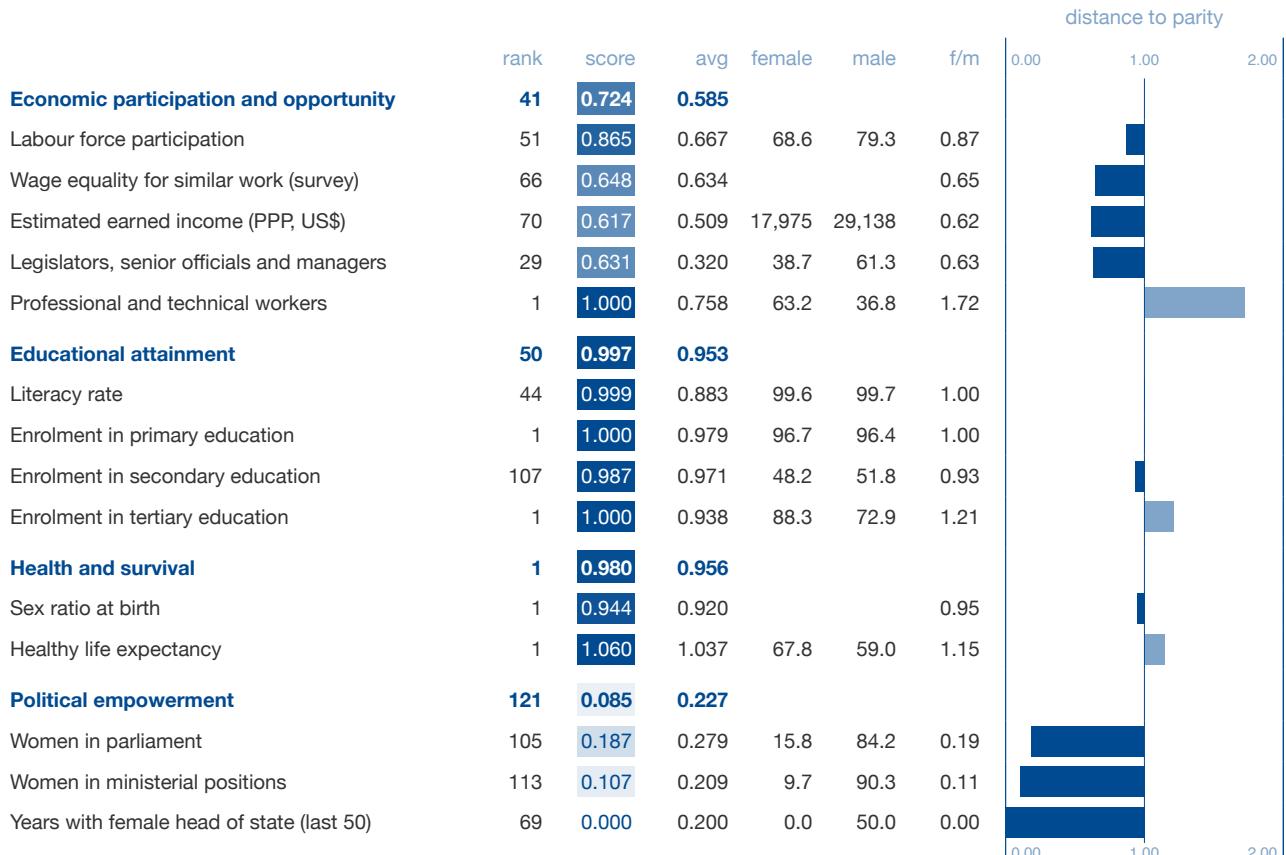


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|------------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 1,283.16 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 24,026.00 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 143,964.51 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 0.04 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.87 |
| Human Capital Index score | 72.16 |

| Global Gender Gap score | | 2006 | | 2017 |
|--|------|-------|------|-------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 22 | 0.696 | 41 | 0.724 |
| Educational attainment | 19 | 0.999 | 50 | 0.997 |
| Health and survival | 36 | 0.979 | 1 | 0.980 |
| Political empowerment | 108 | 0.034 | 121 | 0.085 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | 1025 |
| Youth not in employment or education | 14.5 | 9.7 | 1.50 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 140.0 | – | |
| Unemployed adults | 5.3 | 5.8 | 0.92 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | – | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 31.3 | 68.7 | 0.46 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | gov |
| Workers in informal employment | – | – | – | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | gov | – | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 25.6 | 25.6 | 1.00 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 10.2 | 5.2 | 1.96 | Government provides child allowance | | | yes |
| Contributing family workers | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.99 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 5.1 | 6.4 | 0.80 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | – | – | – | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | – | – | – | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Out-of-school children | 1.8 | 3.1 | 0.59 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.65 | Primary education attainment, adults | 99.2 | 99.6 | 1.00 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | – | – | – | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.40 | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.25 | Out-of-school youth | – | – | – |
| Employers | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2.07 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 83.5 | 85.9 | 0.97 |
| R&D personnel | – | – | – | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 99.0 | 97.9 | 1.01 |
| | | | | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 87.4 | 89.2 | 0.98 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.02 |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 70.2 | 63.8 | 1.10 | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 33.3 | 26.0 | 1.28 |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 20.4 | 25.9 | 0.79 |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | yes | PhD graduates | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.96 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | yes | Individuals using the internet | 73.0 | 74.7 | 0.98 |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | yes | | | | |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | – | – | – | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1918 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | – | – | – |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 99 | Arts and Humanities | – | – | – |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 0 | Business, Admin. and Law | – | – | – |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | – | Education | – | – | – |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | – | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | – | – | – |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | – | Health and Welfare | – | – | – |
| Seats held in upper house | – | – | – | Information and Comm. Technologies | – | – | – |
| | | | | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | – | – | – |
| Family | female | male | value | Services | – | – | – |
| Average length of single life | 24.4 | 27.0 | 0.90 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | – | – | – |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 42.8 | 22.5 | 1.90 | | | | |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 29 | Health | female | male | value |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 1.75 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 8.0 | 10.6 | ¹ 0.75 |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 15.00 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 868.7 | 803.8 | ¹ 1.08 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 5 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 14.2 | 46.7 | ¹ 0.30 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 45 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 27.2 | 88.1 | ¹ 0.31 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 8.9 | 35.0 | ¹ 0.26 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 25 |
| | | | | Legislation on domestic violence | | | no |

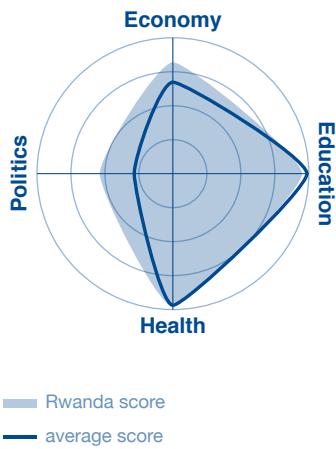
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Rwanda

rank
out of 144 countries **4**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.822**



SCORE AT GLANCE

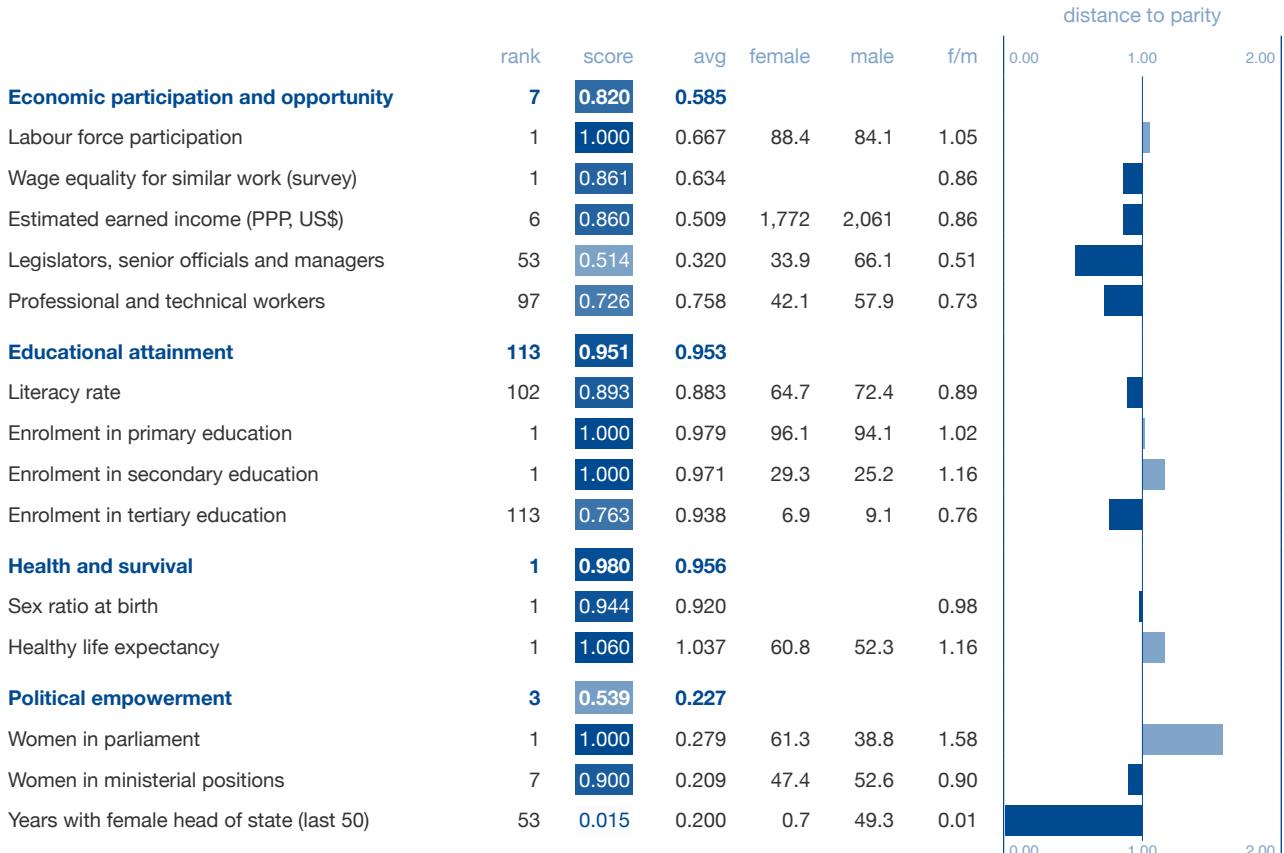


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 8.38 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 1,773.75 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 11,917.51 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 2.43 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.96 |
| Human Capital Index score | 61.06 |

| Global Gender Gap score | | 2006 | | 2017 |
|--|------|-------|------|-------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Economic participation and opportunity | - | - | 7 | 0.820 |
| Educational attainment | - | - | 113 | 0.951 |
| Health and survival | - | - | 1 | 0.980 |
| Political empowerment | - | - | 3 | 0.539 |
| rank out of | | 115 | | 144 |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - |
| Youth not in employment or education | - | - | - | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 84.0 | 4.0 | |
| Unemployed adults | 4.0 | 2.8 | 1.45 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 60.0 | 100.0 | |
| Discouraged job seekers | - | - | - | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | empl | empl | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | - | - | - | Government supports or provides childcare | | | no |
| Workers employed part-time | - | - | - | Government provides child allowance | | | no |
| Contributing family workers | 12.4 | 5.9 | 2.12 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 71.9 | 64.8 | 1.11 | Education and Skills | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | Out-of-school children | 3.9 | 5.9 | 0.66 |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | Primary education attainment, adults | 26.8 | 36.1 | 0.74 |
| | | | | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 80.5 | 82.5 | 0.98 |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 23.3 | 55.9 | 0.42 |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Out-of-school youth | - | - | - |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.84 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 6.4 | 10.7 | 0.60 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 16.7 | 19.1 | 0.87 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.75 | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 2.1 | 7.5 | 0.29 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.25 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 1.4 | 2.9 | 0.48 |
| Employers | 0.3 | 5.9 | 0.05 | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 0.61 |
| R&D personnel | - | - | - | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.11 |
| | | | | PhD graduates | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.18 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Individuals using the internet | - | - | - |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 30.5 | 45.9 | 0.66 | | | | |
| Women's access to financial services | | | part | Graduates by Degree Type | | | |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | part | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 3.3 | 8.0 | 0.41 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | Arts and Humanities | 1.3 | 3.5 | 0.38 |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | part | Business, Admin. and Law | 3.7 | 5.5 | 0.66 |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | - | - | - | Education | 11.9 | 19.0 | 0.62 |
| | | | | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 3.7 | 7.3 | 0.51 |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Health and Welfare | 19.3 | 14.1 | 1.37 |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1961 | Information and Comm. Technologies | 4.5 | 6.2 | 0.72 |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 56 | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 2.0 | 3.0 | 0.67 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 1 | Services | 4.7 | 2.3 | 2.06 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 50.4 | 33.3 | 1.51 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | | | | |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | no | Health | | | |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | Mortality, children under age 5 | 6.4 | 7.8 | ¹ 0.82 |
| | | | | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 13.5 | 18.1 | ¹ 0.75 |
| Family | female | male | value | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 5.6 | 8.1 | ¹ 0.69 |
| Average length of single life | 24.6 | 26.6 | 0.92 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 2.3 | 6.8 | ¹ 0.33 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 41.2 | 20.2 | 2.04 | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.3 | 1.3 | ¹ 0.19 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 30 | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 290 |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 3.89 | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 21.00 | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 56.0 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 20 | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 77 | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | 90.70 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | part | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | 43.90 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | | | | |

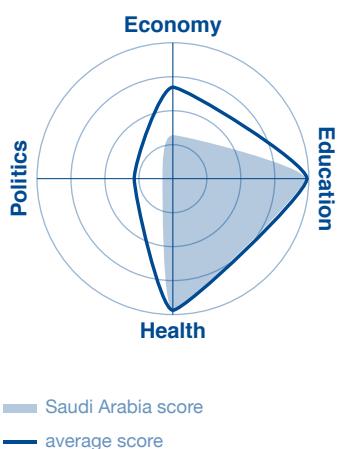
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Saudi Arabia

rank
out of 144 countries **138**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.584**



SCORE AT GLANCE

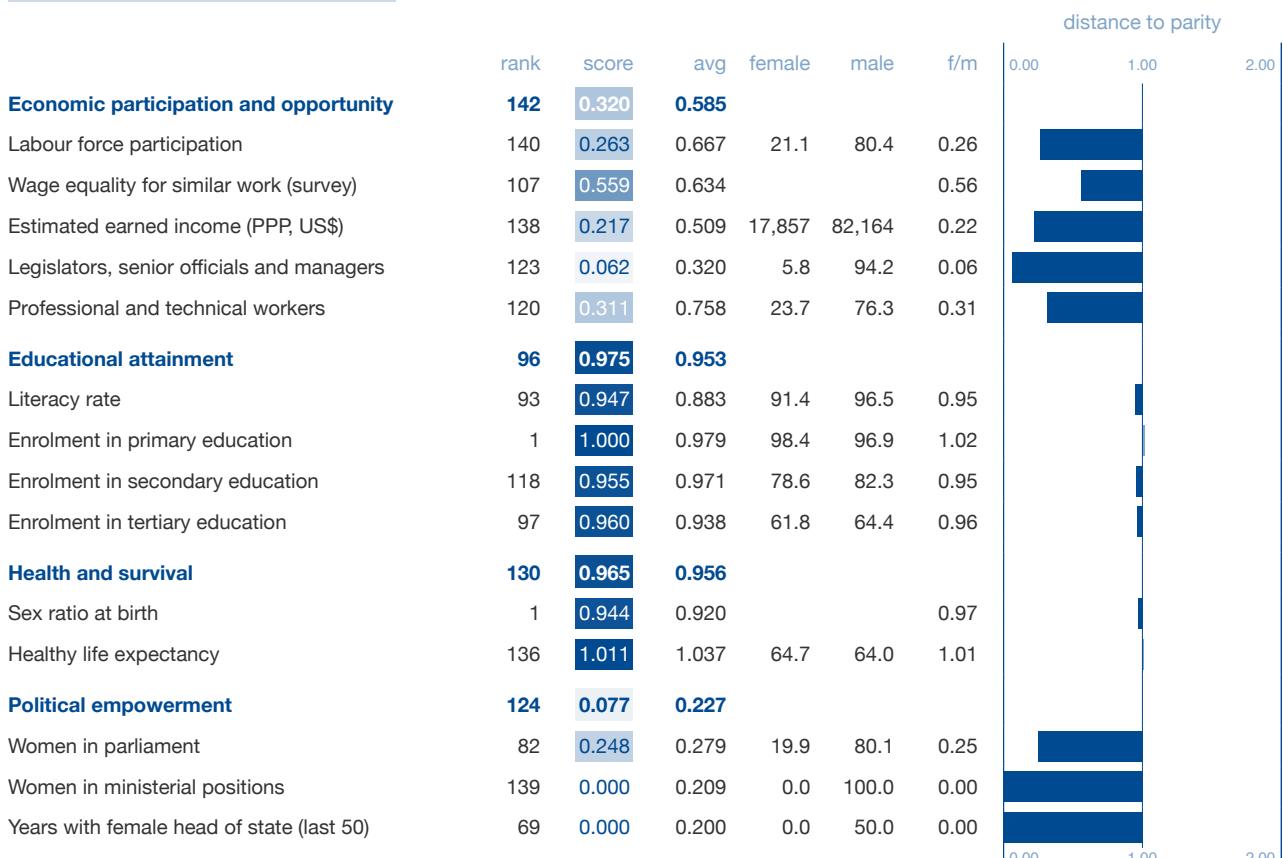


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 646.44 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 50,458.17 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 32,275.69 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 2.14 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 1.32 |
| Human Capital Index score | 58.52 |

| | rank | score | 2006 | 2017 |
|--|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | | | rank | score |
| Global Gender Gap score | 114 | 0.524 | 138 | 0.584 |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 115 | 0.240 | 142 | 0.320 |
| Educational attainment | 93 | 0.880 | 96 | 0.975 |
| Health and survival | 54 | 0.977 | 130 | 0.965 |
| Political empowerment | 115 | 0.000 | 124 | 0.077 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value | |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - | |
| Youth not in employment or education | 25.9 | 6.6 | 3.94 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 70.0 | 1.0 | | |
| Unemployed adults | 21.4 | 2.4 | 8.76 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | 100.0 | | |
| Discouraged job seekers | - | - | - | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - | |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | empl | empl | | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 7.7 | 19.4 | 0.40 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | no | |
| Workers employed part-time | 2.8 | 1.8 | 1.54 | Government provides child allowance | | | no | |
| Contributing family workers | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.08 | | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 1.1 | 3.2 | 0.35 | Education and Skills | female | male | value | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | Out-of-school children | | 1.5 | 3.0 | 0.51 |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | Primary education attainment, adults | 74.5 | 85.6 | 0.87 | |
| | | | | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 87.2 | 94.4 | 0.92 | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 18.1 | 66.4 | 0.27 | |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Out-of-school youth | 10.7 | 10.0 | 1.06 | |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.54 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 45.7 | 50.9 | 0.90 | |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 64.8 | 69.7 | 0.93 | |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | - | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 5.6 | 31.5 | 0.18 | |
| Firms with female top managers | | | - | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 0.9 | 2.1 | 0.41 | |
| Employers | 0.2 | 0.0 | 8.01 | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 17.3 | 16.0 | 1.08 | |
| R&D personnel | - | - | - | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 1.7 | 12.5 | 0.14 | |
| | | | | PhD graduates | - | - | - | |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Individuals using the internet | 60.2 | 76.8 | 0.78 | |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 61.1 | 75.3 | 0.81 | | | | | |
| Women's access to financial services | | | part | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value | |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | no | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.39 | |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | Arts and Humanities | 31.7 | 18.0 | 1.77 | |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | part | Business, Admin. and Law | 15.0 | 25.9 | 0.58 | |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 6.0 | 6.5 | 0.92 | Education | 17.8 | 12.2 | 1.46 | |
| | | | | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 0.7 | 15.9 | 0.04 | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Health and Welfare | 6.1 | 5.2 | 1.16 | |
| Year women received right to vote | | | - | Information and Comm. Technologies | 5.8 | 8.4 | 0.68 | |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | - | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 11.7 | 5.3 | 2.21 | |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 0 | Services | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.33 | |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 8.9 | 7.5 | 1.18 | |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | | | | | |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | - | Health | female | male | value | |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | Mortality, children under age 5 | 4.1 | 4.9 | ¹ 0.85 | |
| | | | | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 35.1 | 41.0 | ¹ 0.86 | |
| Family | female | male | value | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 0.7 | 1.2 | ¹ 0.63 | |
| Average length of single life | 24.9 | 28.0 | 0.89 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 3.0 | 11.1 | ¹ 0.27 | |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 39.8 | 12.6 | 3.16 | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.6 | 2.5 | ¹ 0.23 | |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 32 | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 12 | |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 2.53 | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes | |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | - | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | - | |
| Potential support ratio | | | 23 | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes | |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 40 | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | 98.00 | |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | no | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | - | |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | no | | | | | |

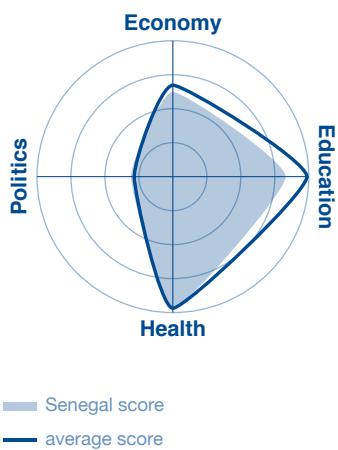
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Senegal

rank
out of 144 countries **91**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.684**



SCORE AT GLANCE

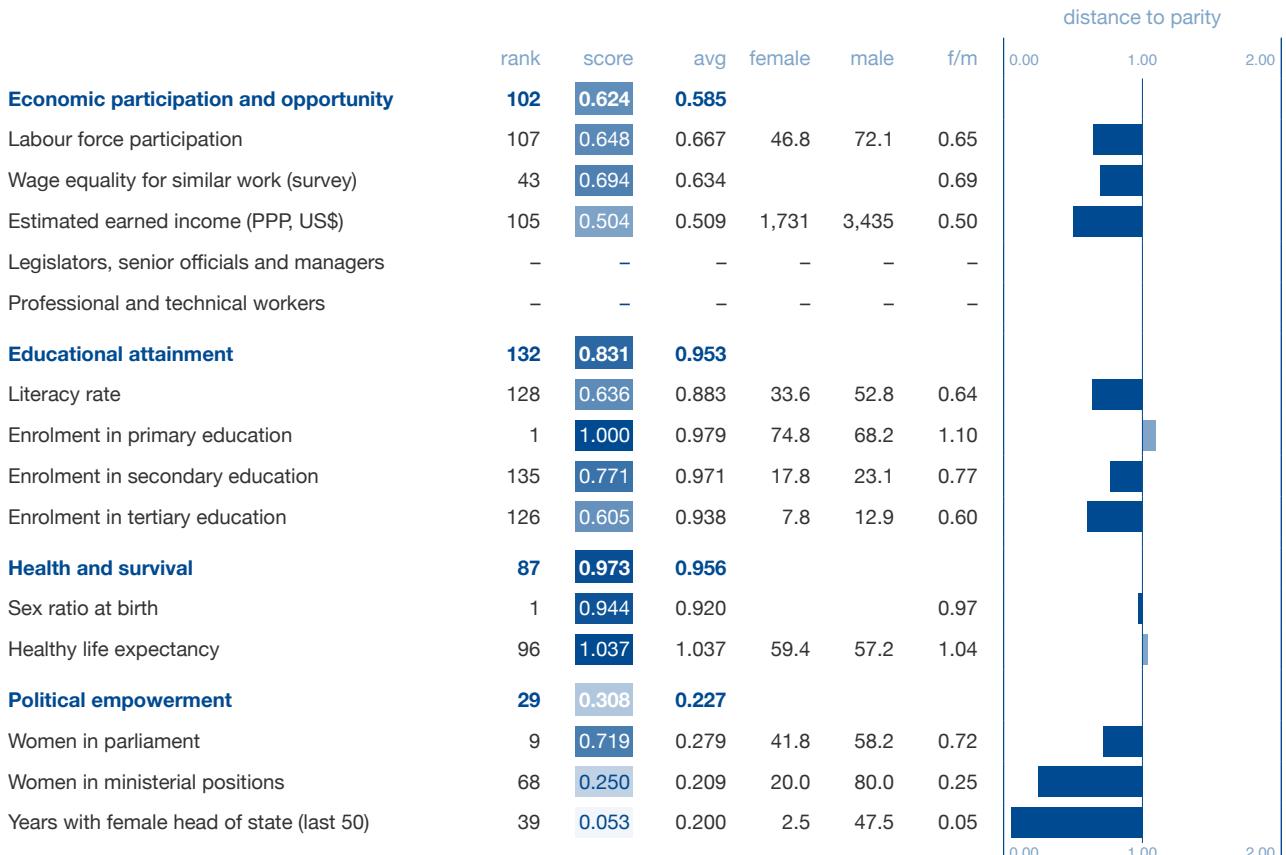


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 14.77 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 2,380.39 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 15,411.61 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 2.83 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.96 |
| Human Capital Index score | 43.33 |

| Global Gender Gap score | | 2006 | | 2017 |
|--|------|-------|------|-------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Economic participation and opportunity | — | — | 91 | 0.684 |
| Educational attainment | — | — | 102 | 0.624 |
| Health and survival | — | — | 132 | 0.831 |
| Political empowerment | — | — | 29 | 0.308 |
| rank out of | | 115 | | 144 |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - |
| Youth not in employment or education | - | - | - | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 98.0 | 1.0 | |
| Unemployed adults | 40.4 | 18.0 | 2.25 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Discouraged job seekers | - | - | - | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | gov | empl | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 0.6 | 1.7 | 0.37 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | - | - | - | Government provides child allowance | | | yes |
| Contributing family workers | 30.1 | 18.2 | 1.66 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 37.6 | 32.6 | 1.15 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Out-of-school children | 23.6 | 30.3 | 0.78 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.62 | Primary education attainment, adults | 21.7 | 33.5 | 0.65 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.30 | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 3.3 | 12.6 | 0.26 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.16 | Out-of-school youth | 76.9 | 73.6 | 1.04 |
| Employers | 0.1 | 18.2 | 0.01 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 5.2 | 11.5 | 0.45 |
| R&D personnel | 25.2 | 74.8 | 0.34 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 4.0 | 9.4 | 0.42 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 0.5 | 3.4 | 0.14 |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 8.2 | 16.0 | 0.51 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 1.8 | 4.5 | 0.40 |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 0.40 |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | part | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.00 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | PhD graduates | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.27 |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | part | Individuals using the internet | - | - | - |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | - | - | - | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1945 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | - | - | - |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 72 | Arts and Humanities | - | - | - |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 2 | Business, Admin. and Law | - | - | - |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | 50 | Education | - | - | - |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | 50 | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | - | - | - |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | no | Health and Welfare | - | - | - |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | Information and Comm. Technologies | - | - | - |
| Family | female | male | value | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | - | - | - |
| Average length of single life | 22.2 | 29.9 | 0.74 | Services | - | - | - |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 58.6 | 9.4 | 6.23 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | - | - | - |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 30 | Health | female | male | value |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 4.77 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 11.9 | 15.1 | ¹ 0.79 |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 30.00 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 19.5 | 17.7 | ¹ 1.10 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 18 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 9.2 | 11.4 | ¹ 0.80 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 85 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 3.1 | 5.8 | ¹ 0.53 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | no | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.5 | 1.6 | ¹ 0.29 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | part | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 315 |

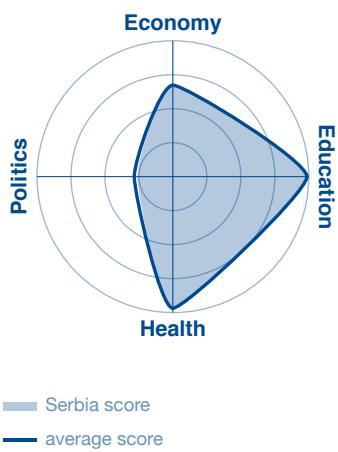
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Serbia

rank
out of 144 countries **40**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.727**



SCORE AT GLANCE

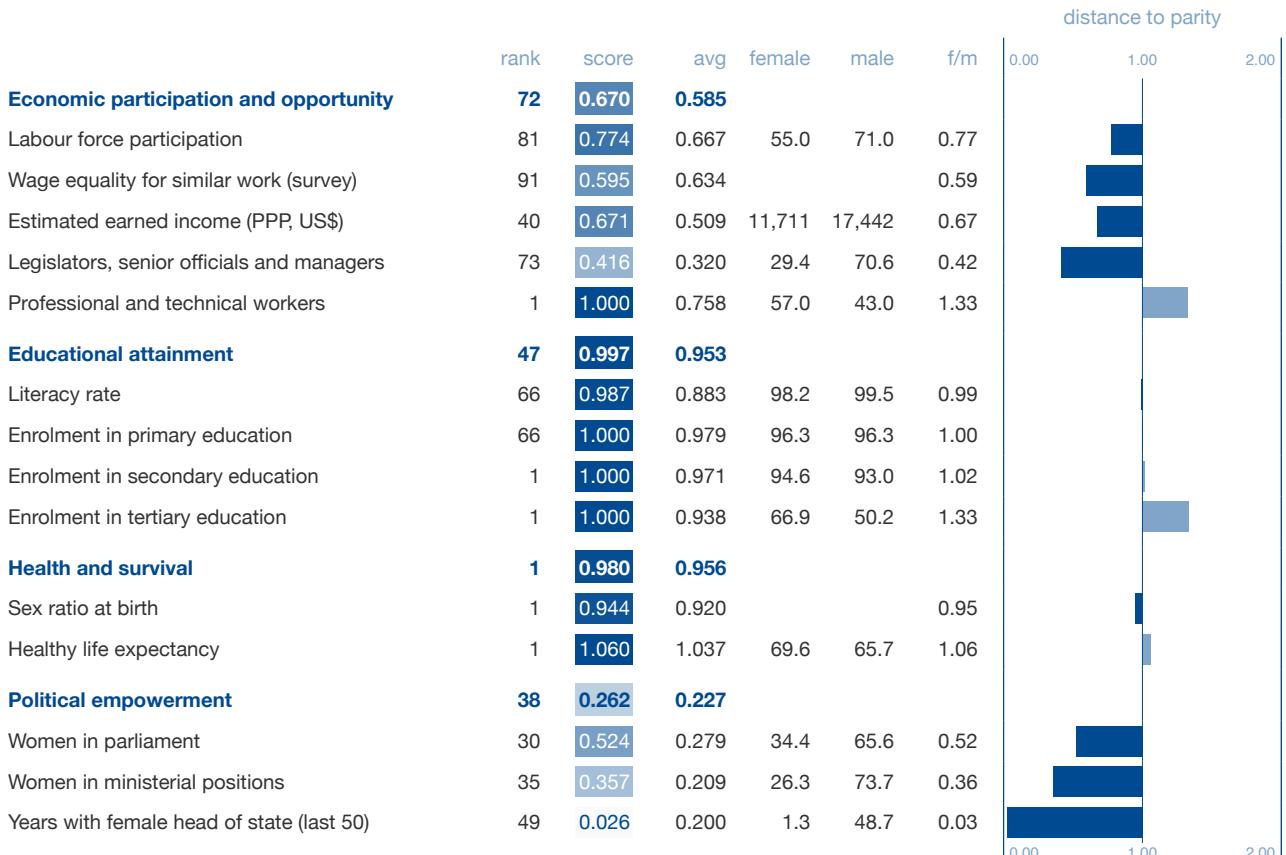


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 37.75 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 13,720.09 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 8,820.08 |
| Population growth rate (%) | -0.34 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.96 |
| Human Capital Index score | 62.50 |

| Global Gender Gap score | | 2006 | | 2017 |
|--|------|-------|-----------|--------------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Economic participation and opportunity | — | — | 40 | 0.727 |
| Educational attainment | — | — | 47 | 0.997 |
| Health and survival | — | — | 1 | 0.980 |
| Political empowerment | — | — | 38 | 0.262 |
| rank out of | | 115 | | 144 |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| Workforce Participation | female | male | value | Care | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|------|-------------------|
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | yes | Length of parental leave (days) | | | 230 |
| Youth not in employment or education | 18.7 | 17.5 | 1.07 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 135.0 | – | |
| Unemployed adults | 18.8 | 16.8 | 1.12 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | – | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 54.5 | 45.5 | 1.20 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | gov |
| Workers in informal employment | 14.2 | 17.8 | 0.80 | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | gov | – | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 13.4 | 11.0 | 1.21 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 19.9 | 15.1 | 1.32 | Government provides child allowance | | | yes |
| Contributing family workers | 12.9 | 4.2 | 3.06 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 11.6 | 26.5 | 0.44 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | – | – | – | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | – | – | – | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Out-of-school children | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.79 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.56 | Primary education attainment, adults | 95.5 | 98.6 | 0.97 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | – | – | – | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.42 | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 53.9 | 70.3 | 0.77 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.17 | Out-of-school youth | 9.2 | 12.1 | 0.76 |
| Employers | 1.9 | 4.2 | 0.46 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 65.2 | 77.1 | 0.85 |
| R&D personnel | 49.5 | 50.5 | 0.98 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 79.6 | 82.0 | 0.97 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 20.2 | 42.3 | 0.48 |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 83.0 | 83.2 | 1.00 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 13.9 | 13.3 | 1.04 |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 14.6 | 10.4 | 1.40 |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 3.6 | 9.4 | 0.39 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | yes | PhD graduates | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.64 |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | yes | Individuals using the internet | – | – | – |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 33.4 | 36.8 | 0.91 | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | | | | |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1946 | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 71 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 2.0 | 3.5 | 0.59 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 3 | Arts and Humanities | 11.1 | 7.4 | 1.50 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | 30 | Business, Admin. and Law | 26.8 | 25.2 | 1.06 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | 30 | Education | 12.3 | 3.6 | 3.47 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | no | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 10.0 | 25.7 | 0.39 |
| Seats held in upper house | – | – | – | Health and Welfare | 12.5 | 5.5 | 2.29 |
| Family | female | male | value | Information and Comm. Technologies | 2.4 | 8.6 | 0.28 |
| Average length of single life | 27.1 | 30.4 | 0.89 | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 5.4 | 3.1 | 1.73 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 23.7 | 8.0 | 2.96 | Services | 7.5 | 9.3 | 0.81 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 29 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 10.1 | 8.2 | 1.23 |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 1.61 | Health | female | male | value |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 7.00 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | ¹ 0.78 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 4 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 49.3 | 50.1 | ¹ 0.98 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 50 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 0.3 | 0.4 | ¹ 0.73 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | Mortality, accidental injuries | 0.5 | 1.3 | ¹ 0.38 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.4 | 1.2 | ¹ 0.34 |
| | | | yes | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 17 |
| | | | yes | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| | | | yes | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 24.0 |
| | | | yes | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| | | | yes | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | 99.90 |
| | | | yes | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | 93.90 |

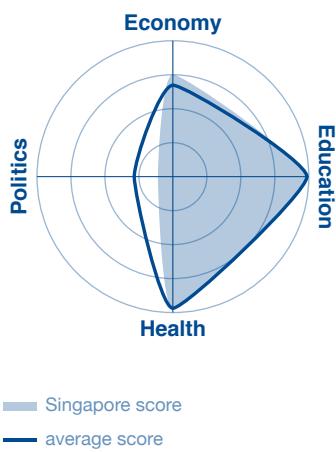
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Singapore

rank
out of 144 countries **65**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.702**



SCORE AT GLANCE

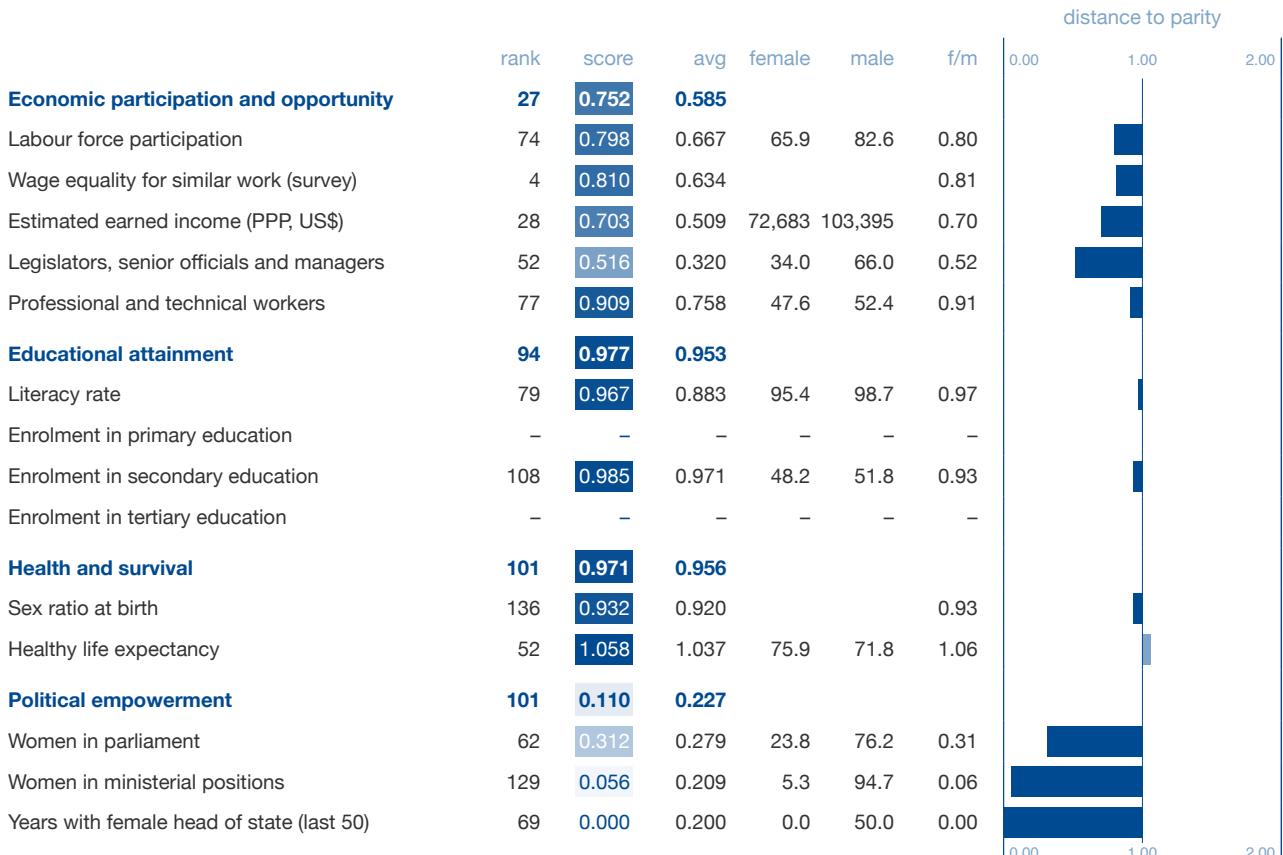


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 296.97 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 81,443.36 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 5,622.46 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 1.54 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.98 |
| Human Capital Index score | 73.28 |

| | rank | 2006 | 2017 | |
|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | score | rank | score |
| Global Gender Gap score | 65 | 0.655 | 65 | 0.702 |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 45 | 0.646 | 27 | 0.752 |
| Educational attainment | 86 | 0.931 | 94 | 0.977 |
| Health and survival | 107 | 0.960 | 101 | 0.971 |
| Political empowerment | 75 | 0.083 | 101 | 0.110 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| Workforce Participation | female | male | value | Care | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | 7 |
| Youth not in employment or education | 16.4 | 7.4 | 2.23 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 105.0 | 7.0 | |
| Unemployed adults | 2.9 | 2.7 | 1.05 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 44.4 | 55.6 | 0.80 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | gov |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | gov | gov | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 24.1 | 27.4 | 0.88 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 10.9 | 5.3 | 2.07 | Government provides child allowance | | | yes |
| Contributing family workers | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.78 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 5.2 | 10.2 | 0.51 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Out-of-school children | - | - | - |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.82 | Primary education attainment, adults | 83.6 | 90.1 | 0.93 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 94.6 | 95.6 | 0.99 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | - | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 49.8 | 72.7 | 0.69 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | - | Out-of-school youth | - | - | - |
| Employers | 3.6 | 0.3 | 12.62 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 68.3 | 73.8 | 0.93 |
| R&D personnel | - | - | - | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 85.4 | 87.3 | 0.98 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 33.3 | 53.9 | 0.62 |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 96.1 | 96.6 | 0.99 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 26.1 | 30.5 | 0.86 |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 40.5 | 43.0 | 0.94 |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | part | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 5.6 | 13.2 | 0.42 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | PhD graduates | - | - | - |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | yes | Individuals using the internet | 77.3 | 81.2 | 0.95 |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 3.7 | 4.1 | 0.91 | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1947 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 0.1 | 0.0 | 4.11 |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 70 | Arts and Humanities | 12.3 | 6.5 | 1.89 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 1 | Business, Admin. and Law | 37.5 | 29.9 | 1.25 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | Education | 3.7 | 1.3 | 2.99 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 14.6 | 36.4 | 0.40 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | - | Health and Welfare | 9.7 | 3.7 | 2.61 |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | Information and Comm. Technologies | 6.1 | 11.0 | 0.55 |
| Family | female | male | value | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 6.8 | 5.2 | 1.31 |
| Average length of single life | 27.9 | 30.4 | 0.92 | Services | 1.5 | - | - |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 8.2 | 2.4 | 3.47 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 7.7 | 4.2 | 1.82 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 31 | | | | |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 1.25 | Health | female | male | value |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | - | Mortality, children under age 5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | ¹ 0.80 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 6 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 8.9 | 11.5 | ¹ 0.77 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 38 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 0.1 | 0.2 | ¹ 0.55 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | Mortality, accidental injuries | 0.1 | 0.4 | ¹ 0.34 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.2 | 0.5 | ¹ 0.37 |

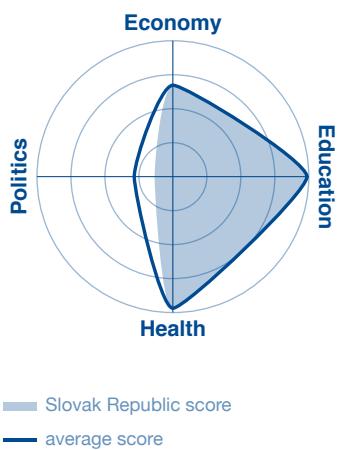
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Slovak Republic

rank
out of 144 countries **74**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.694**



SCORE AT GLANCE

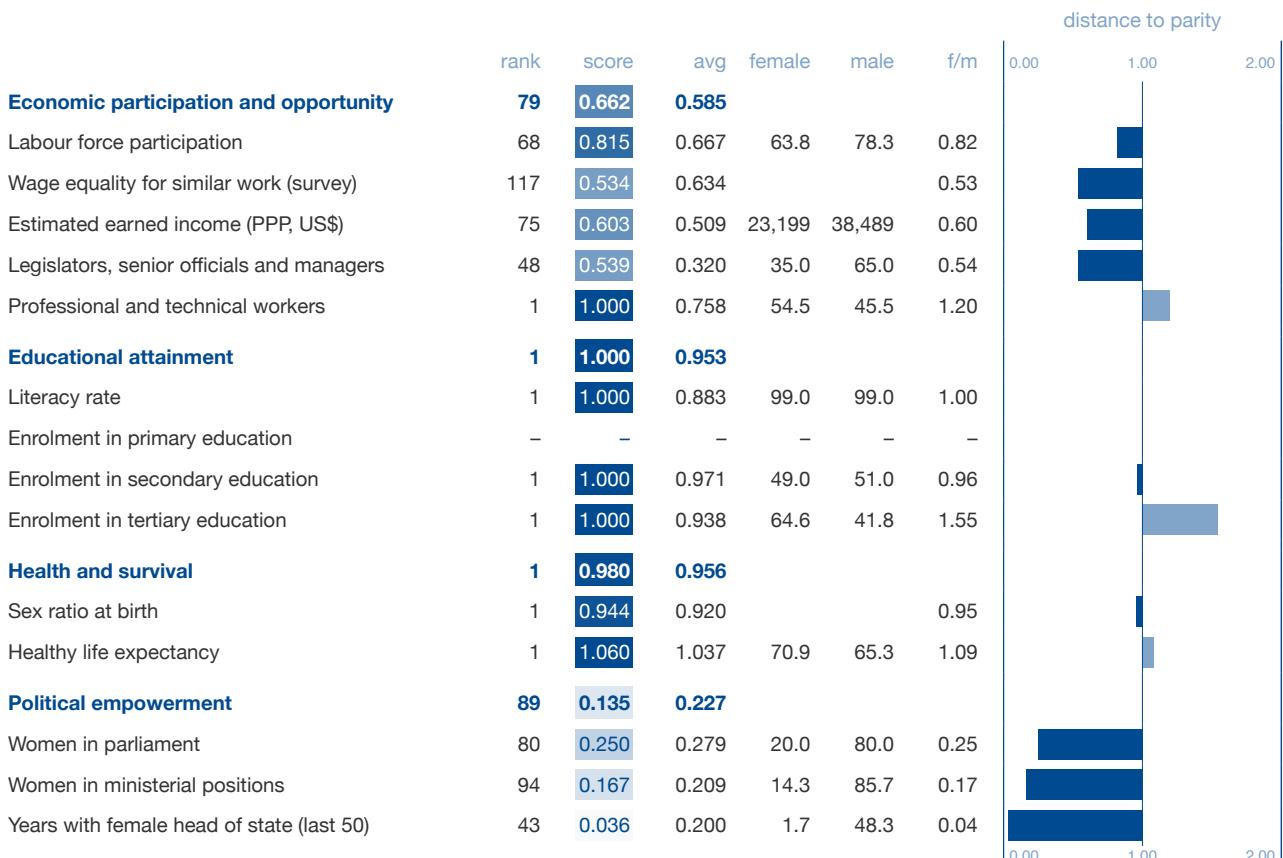


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 89.55 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 29,156.09 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 5,444.22 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 0.08 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.95 |
| Human Capital Index score | 67.14 |

| | rank | 2006 | 2017 | |
|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | score | rank | score |
| Global Gender Gap score | 50 | 0.676 | 74 | 0.694 |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 43 | 0.650 | 79 | 0.662 |
| Educational attainment | 34 | 0.995 | 1 | 1.000 |
| Health and survival | 1 | 0.980 | 1 | 0.980 |
| Political empowerment | 77 | 0.077 | 89 | 0.135 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



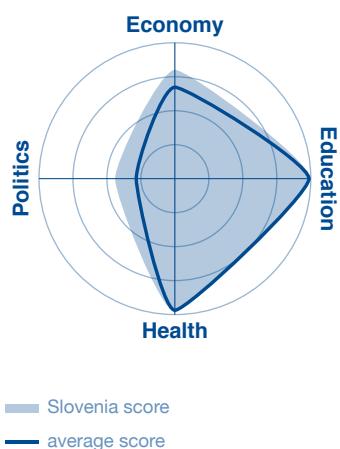
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| Workforce Participation | female | male | value | Care | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|------|-------------------|
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | yes | Length of parental leave (days) | | | 899 |
| Youth not in employment or education | 14.2 | 13.3 | 1.07 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 238.0 | – | |
| Unemployed adults | 10.8 | 8.8 | 1.23 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 65.0 | – | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 42.9 | 57.1 | 0.75 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | gov |
| Workers in informal employment | – | – | – | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | gov | – | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 12.3 | 10.4 | 1.18 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 19.6 | 13.0 | 1.51 | Government provides child allowance | | | yes |
| Contributing family workers | 0.2 | 0.1 | 3.48 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 8.6 | 15.0 | 0.57 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | – | – | – | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | – | – | – | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | yes | Out-of-school children | – | – | – |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.60 | Primary education attainment, adults | 99.8 | 99.8 | 1.00 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | 14.0 | 86.0 | 0.16 | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | – | – | – |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.42 | Primary education attainment, 65+ | – | – | – |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.16 | Out-of-school youth | – | – | – |
| Employers | 1.9 | 0.1 | 37.89 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 82.6 | 91.1 | 0.91 |
| R&D personnel | 42.2 | 57.8 | 0.73 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | – | – | – |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | – | – | – |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 80.0 | 74.3 | 1.08 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 19.8 | 18.0 | 1.10 |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | – | – | – |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | – | – | – |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | yes | PhD graduates | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.96 |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | yes | Individuals using the internet | 76.9 | 78.4 | 0.98 |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.78 | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1920 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.95 |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 97 | Arts and Humanities | 8.0 | 6.3 | 1.28 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 1 | Business, Admin. and Law | 22.2 | 20.0 | 1.11 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | – | Education | 16.6 | 7.1 | 2.32 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | – | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 5.7 | 24.4 | 0.24 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | yes | Health and Welfare | 22.1 | 9.9 | 2.24 |
| Seats held in upper house | 36.7 | 63.3 | 0.58 | Information and Comm. Technologies | 0.6 | 6.7 | 0.08 |
| Family | female | male | value | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 5.7 | 5.3 | 1.08 |
| Average length of single life | 30.1 | 32.6 | 0.92 | Services | 3.9 | 9.6 | 0.41 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 9.7 | 4.2 | 2.32 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 13.2 | 8.7 | 1.51 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 30 | | | | |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 1.44 | Health | female | male | value |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | – | Mortality, children under age 5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | ¹ 0.79 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 5 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 22.5 | 22.6 | ¹ 0.99 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 43 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 0.2 | 0.2 | ¹ 1.03 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | Mortality, accidental injuries | 0.8 | 1.5 | ¹ 0.57 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.1 | 0.6 | ¹ 0.18 |
| | | | yes | Mortality, childbirth | 1 | – | |
| | | | yes | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| | | | yes | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 23.0 |
| | | | yes | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| | | | yes | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | – |
| | | | yes | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | – |

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

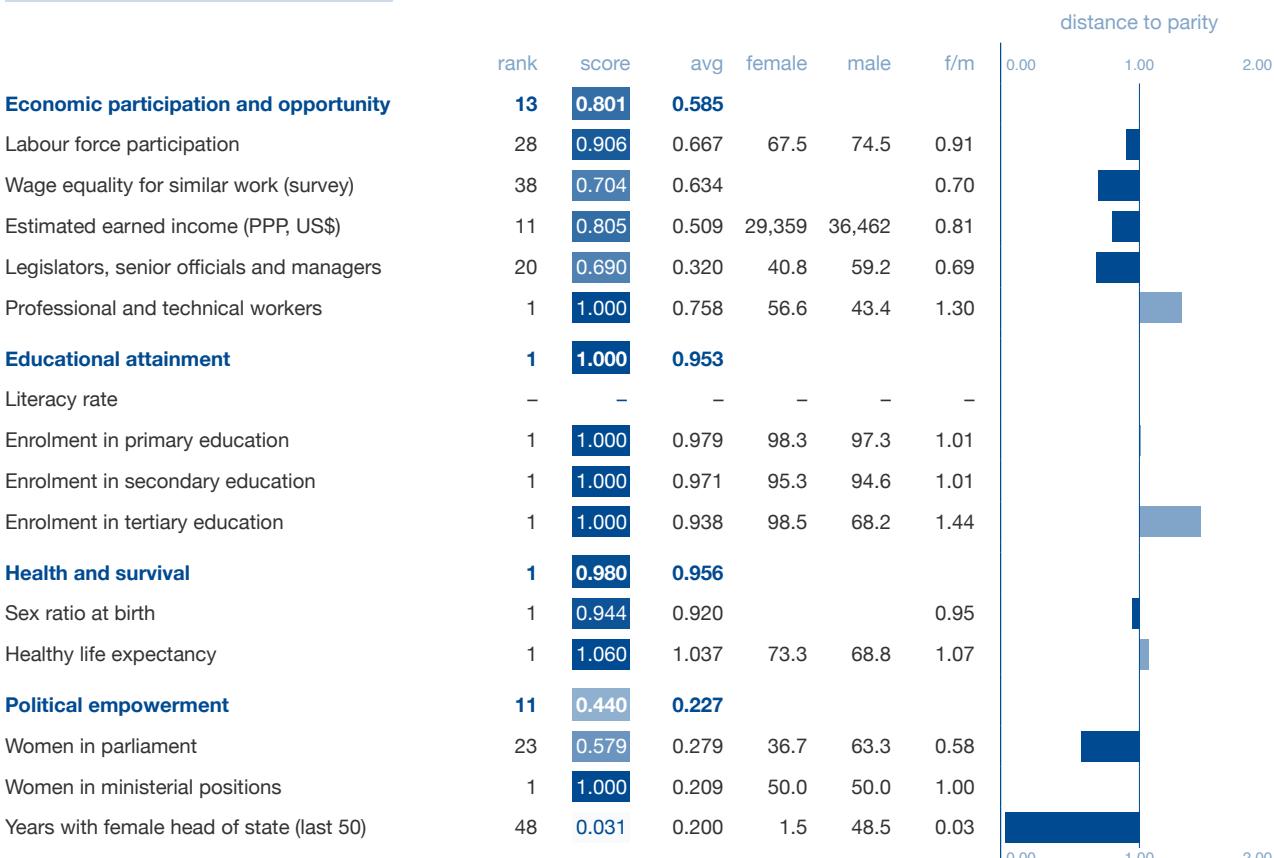


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 43.99 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 29,803.45 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 2,077.86 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 0.13 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.99 |
| Human Capital Index score | 73.33 |

| Global Gender Gap score | | | | |
|--|------|-------|------|-------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 51 | 0.675 | 7 | 0.805 |
| Educational attainment | 34 | 0.667 | 13 | 0.801 |
| Health and survival | 22 | 0.999 | 1 | 1.000 |
| Political empowerment | 71 | 0.973 | 1 | 0.980 |
| rank out of | 88 | 0.060 | 11 | 0.440 |
| | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| Workforce Participation | female | male | value | Care | female | male | value |
|--|--------|-------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | yes | Length of parental leave (days) | | | 130 |
| Youth not in employment or education | 9.1 | 10.0 | 0.91 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 105.0 | 30.0 | |
| Unemployed adults | 8.6 | 7.5 | 1.15 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 53.5 | 46.5 | 1.15 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | gov |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | gov | gov | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 19.9 | 13.9 | 1.43 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 28.0 | 17.7 | 1.58 | Government provides child allowance | | | yes |
| Contributing family workers | 3.1 | 1.8 | 1.72 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 5.7 | 10.3 | 0.55 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | 520.4 | 466.3 | 1.12 | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | 55.0 | 35.7 | 1.54 | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | yes | Out-of-school children | 1.6 | 2.7 | 0.61 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.71 | Primary education attainment, adults | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | 24.0 | 76.0 | 0.32 | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 99.7 | 99.6 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.53 | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 99.1 | 99.5 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.23 | Out-of-school youth | 4.4 | 5.0 | 0.88 |
| Employers | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.10 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 76.7 | 86.4 | 0.89 |
| R&D personnel | 36.3 | 63.7 | 0.57 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 99.1 | 98.2 | 1.01 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 88.7 | 92.2 | 0.96 |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 97.0 | 97.5 | 0.99 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 21.4 | 16.0 | 1.33 |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 29.7 | 17.1 | 1.74 |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 12.1 | 16.8 | 0.72 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | yes | PhD graduates | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.12 |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | yes | Individuals using the internet | 70.8 | 75.3 | 0.94 |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.95 | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 2.9 | 2.8 | 1.03 |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1946 | Arts and Humanities | 11.0 | 7.0 | 1.57 |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 71 | Business, Admin. and Law | 24.8 | 18.5 | 1.34 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 1 | Education | 14.3 | 3.4 | 4.27 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | 35 | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 6.9 | 30.6 | 0.22 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | 40 | Health and Welfare | 13.1 | 5.5 | 2.38 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | yes | Information and Comm. Technologies | 1.0 | 7.4 | 0.13 |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 6.2 | 5.8 | 1.07 |
| Family | female | male | value | Services | 7.9 | 9.7 | 0.81 |
| Average length of single life | 33.9 | 35.7 | 0.95 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 13.8 | 9.2 | 1.49 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 5.6 | 1.8 | 3.20 | Health | female | male | value |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 31 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | ¹ 0.78 |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 1.63 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 9.0 | 8.3 | ¹ 1.08 |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 9.00 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 0.1 | 0.1 | ¹ 1.48 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 4 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 0.4 | 0.5 | ¹ 0.75 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 50 | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.1 | 0.4 | ¹ 0.28 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 9 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| | | | yes | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 13.0 |

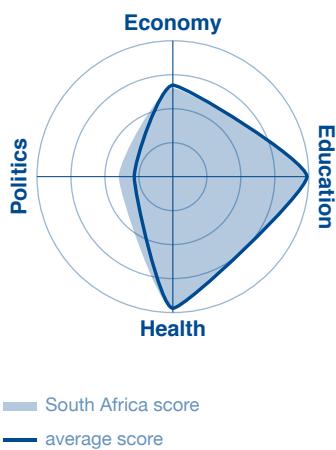
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

South Africa

rank
out of 144 countries **19**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.756**



SCORE AT GLANCE

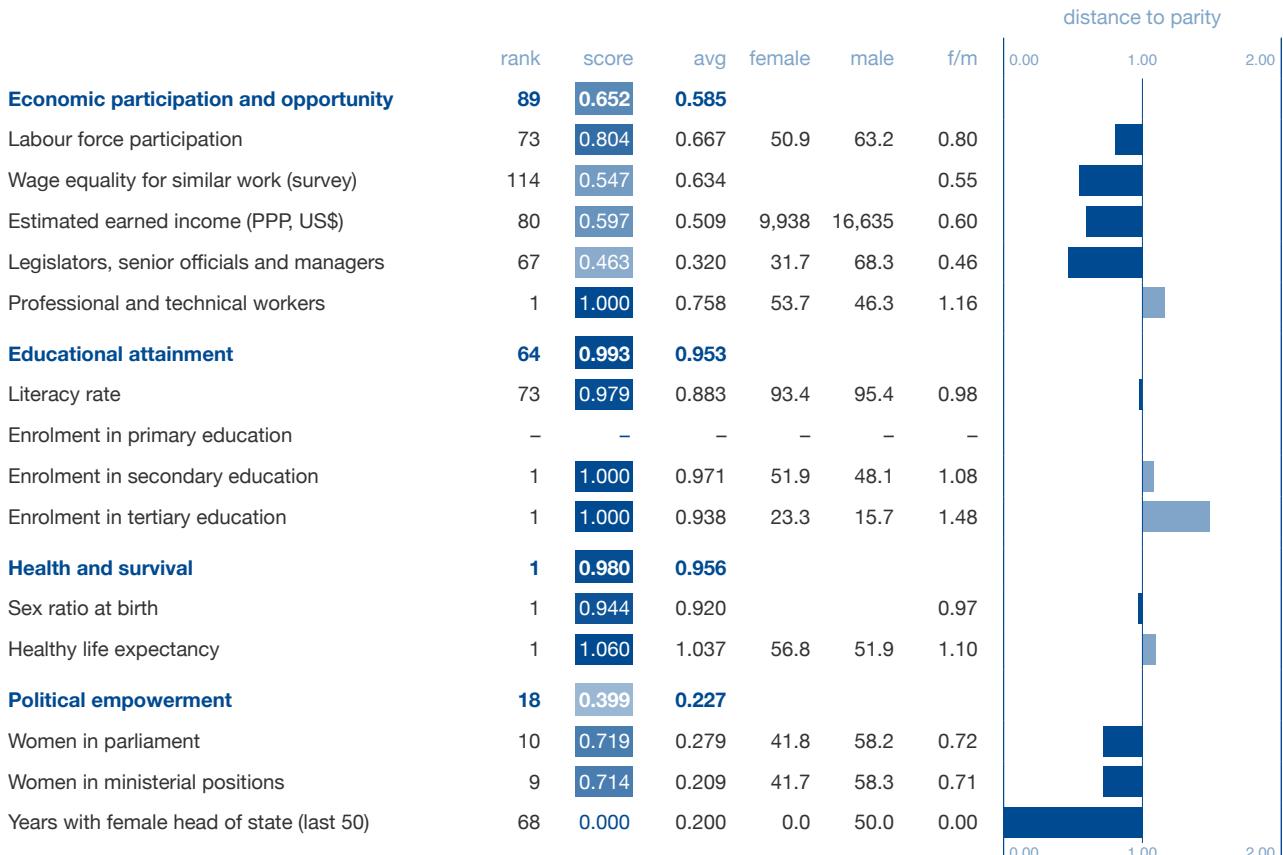


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 294.84 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 12,260.17 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 56,015.47 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 1.27 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.96 |
| Human Capital Index score | 58.09 |

| Global Gender Gap score | | 2006 | | 2017 |
|--|------|-------|------|-------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 79 | 0.556 | 89 | 0.652 |
| Educational attainment | 42 | 0.993 | 64 | 0.993 |
| Health and survival | 59 | 0.976 | 1 | 0.980 |
| Political empowerment | 8 | 0.326 | 18 | 0.399 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|-------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - |
| Youth not in employment or education | 33.1 | 28.0 | 1.18 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 120.0 | 3.0 | |
| Unemployed adults | 27.5 | 23.2 | 1.19 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 38.0 | 100.0 | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 55.2 | 44.8 | 1.23 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | 36.2 | 32.8 | 1.10 | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | gov | empl | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 7.7 | 7.0 | 1.10 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 16.4 | 8.4 | 1.96 | Government provides child allowance | | | yes |
| Contributing family workers | 0.7 | 0.3 | 2.40 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 9.0 | 9.2 | 0.97 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | 444.6 | 397.1 | 1.12 | Education and Skills | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | 56.1 | 25.9 | 2.17 | Out-of-school children | 6.0 | 16.8 | 0.36 |
| | | | | Primary education attainment, adults | 80.9 | 84.0 | 0.96 |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 93.2 | 94.2 | 0.99 |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | yes | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 66.6 | 73.2 | 0.91 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.58 | Out-of-school youth | 23.3 | 26.4 | 0.88 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | 19.0 | 81.0 | 0.23 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 62.8 | 66.6 | 0.94 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.29 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 65.6 | 63.1 | 1.04 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | - | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 25.5 | 31.8 | 0.80 |
| Employers | 2.6 | 0.3 | 8.71 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 5.7 | 6.5 | 0.89 |
| R&D personnel | 43.4 | 56.6 | 0.77 | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 14.9 | 12.6 | 1.18 |
| | | | | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 6.1 | 9.0 | 0.67 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | PhD graduates | - | - | - |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 68.8 | 68.8 | 1.00 | Individuals using the internet | - | - | - |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | | | | |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | yes | | | | |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | Graduates by Degree Type | | | |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | part | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 1.7 | 2.4 | 0.69 |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 2.7 | 3.5 | 0.77 | Arts and Humanities | 5.3 | 4.7 | 1.13 |
| | | | | Business, Admin. and Law | 30.3 | 34.7 | 0.87 |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Education | 23.3 | 11.8 | 1.98 |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1930 | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 4.4 | 15.2 | 0.29 |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 87 | Health and Welfare | 8.1 | 4.1 | 1.96 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 1 | Information and Comm. Technologies | 2.2 | 5.2 | 0.43 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 6.7 | 8.6 | 0.79 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | 50 | Services | 0.6 | 0.2 | 2.78 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | yes | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 17.4 | 12.9 | 1.35 |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | | | | |
| | | | | Health | | | |
| Family | female | male | value | Mortality, children under age 5 | 18.3 | 23.4 | ¹ 0.78 |
| Average length of single life | 28.0 | 31.2 | 0.90 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 133.0 | 126.0 | ¹ 1.06 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 22.1 | 9.9 | 2.23 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 87.4 | 95.9 | ¹ 0.91 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 28 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 6.0 | 16.4 | ¹ 0.37 |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 2.46 | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 3.9 | 16.2 | ¹ 0.24 |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 17.00 | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 138 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 13 | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 52 | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 13.0 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | 94.30 |
| | | | | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | 87.10 |

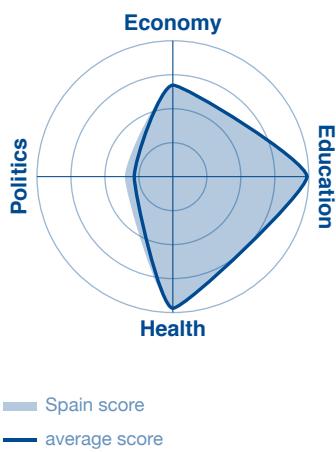
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Spain

rank
out of 144 countries **24**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.746**



SCORE AT GLANCE

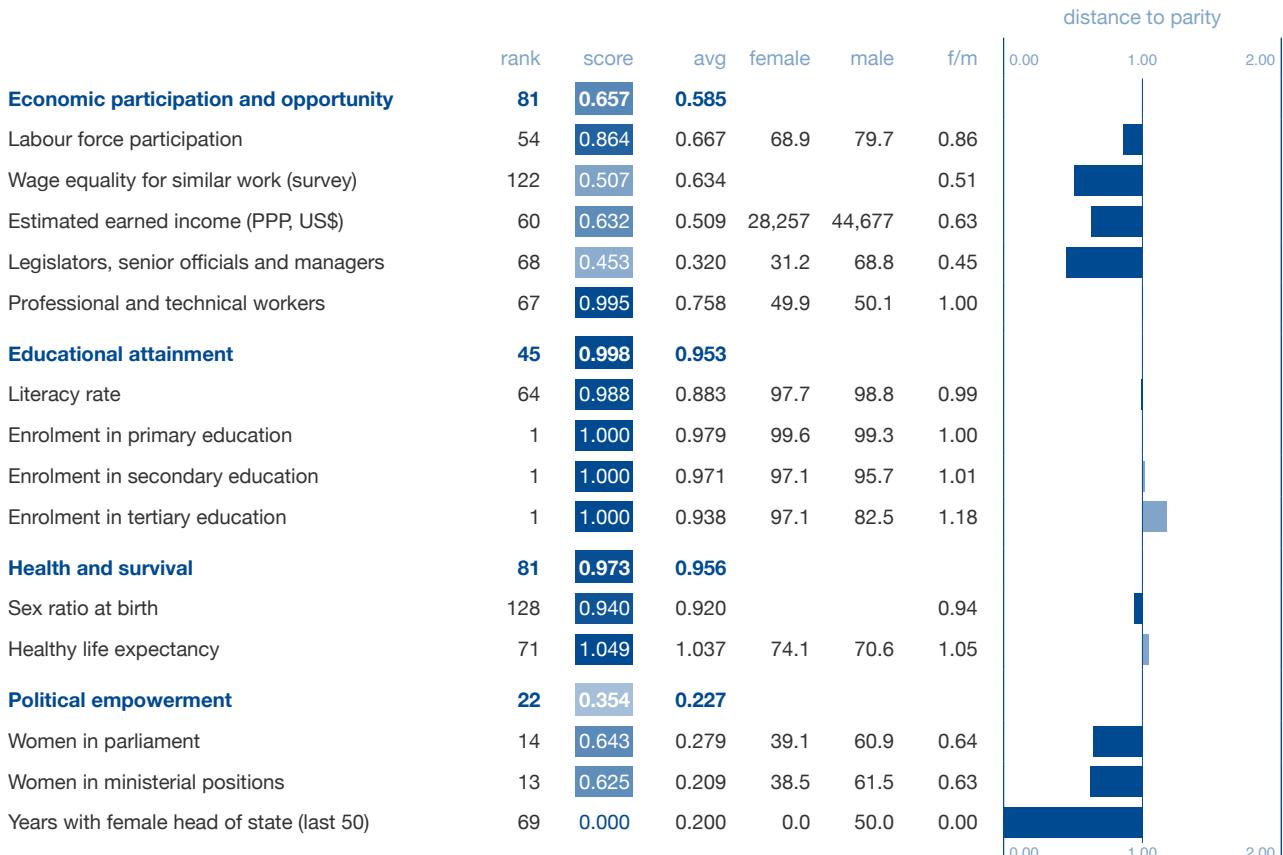


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 1,232.09 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 33,261.08 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 46,347.58 |
| Population growth rate (%) | -0.05 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.96 |
| Human Capital Index score | 65.60 |

| | rank | 2006 | rank | 2017 |
|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | score | | score |
| Global Gender Gap score | 11 | 0.732 | 24 | 0.746 |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 85 | 0.539 | 81 | 0.657 |
| Educational attainment | 38 | 0.994 | 45 | 0.998 |
| Health and survival | 71 | 0.973 | 81 | 0.973 |
| Political empowerment | 5 | 0.421 | 22 | 0.354 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|-------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | yes | Length of parental leave (days) | | | 0 |
| Youth not in employment or education | 14.9 | 16.4 | 0.91 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 112.0 | 13.0 | |
| Unemployed adults | 21.4 | 18.1 | 1.18 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 71.2 | 28.8 | 2.47 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | gov | gov | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 20.2 | 18.1 | 1.11 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 32.0 | 16.1 | 1.99 | Government provides child allowance | | | yes |
| Contributing family workers | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.47 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 8.8 | 13.8 | 0.63 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | 503.9 | 487.8 | 1.03 | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | 51.2 | 31.5 | 1.62 | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | yes | Out-of-school children | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.55 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.52 | Primary education attainment, adults | 88.8 | 92.2 | 0.96 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | 20.0 | 80.0 | 0.25 | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 94.7 | 95.3 | 0.99 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | - | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 70.4 | 78.3 | 0.90 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | - | Out-of-school youth | 1.3 | 2.0 | 0.64 |
| Employers | 3.4 | 0.4 | 8.59 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 47.3 | 48.4 | 0.98 |
| R&D personnel | 39.8 | 60.2 | 0.66 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 83.2 | 81.1 | 1.03 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 34.4 | 46.6 | 0.74 |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 97.6 | 97.6 | 1.00 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | - | - | - |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 16.2 | 12.8 | 1.26 |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 2.3 | 6.4 | 0.36 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | yes | PhD graduates | - | - | - |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | yes | Individuals using the internet | 77.1 | 80.3 | 0.96 |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 1.6 | 2.1 | 0.77 | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1931 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.53 |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 86 | Arts and Humanities | 9.4 | 8.1 | 1.17 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 0 | Business, Admin. and Law | 20.0 | 18.3 | 1.09 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | 40 | Education | 22.9 | 8.0 | 2.87 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | 40 | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 7.5 | 27.4 | 0.27 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | yes | Health and Welfare | 19.2 | 8.8 | 2.19 |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | Information and Comm. Technologies | 1.0 | 7.6 | 0.14 |
| Family | female | male | value | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 4.9 | 5.3 | 0.93 |
| Average length of single life | 27.7 | 30.3 | 0.91 | Services | 5.1 | 8.6 | 0.60 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 16.8 | 7.7 | 2.17 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 8.1 | 5.6 | 1.46 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 32 | Health | female | male | value |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 1.36 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 12.00 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 180.5 | 182.1 | |
| Potential support ratio | | | 3 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 2.6 | 2.7 | |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 51 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 4.5 | 5.3 | |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 1.1 | 3.2 | |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | Mortality, childbirth | | | |
| | | | | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| | | | | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 13.0 |
| | | | | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| | | | | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | - |
| | | | | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | - |

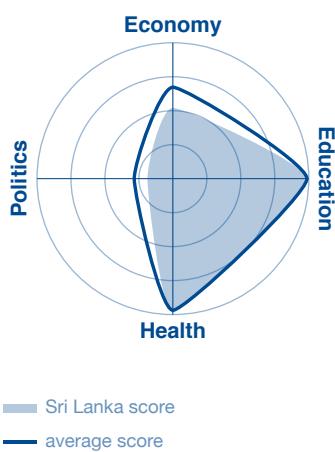
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Sri Lanka

rank
out of 144 countries **109**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.669**



SCORE AT GLANCE

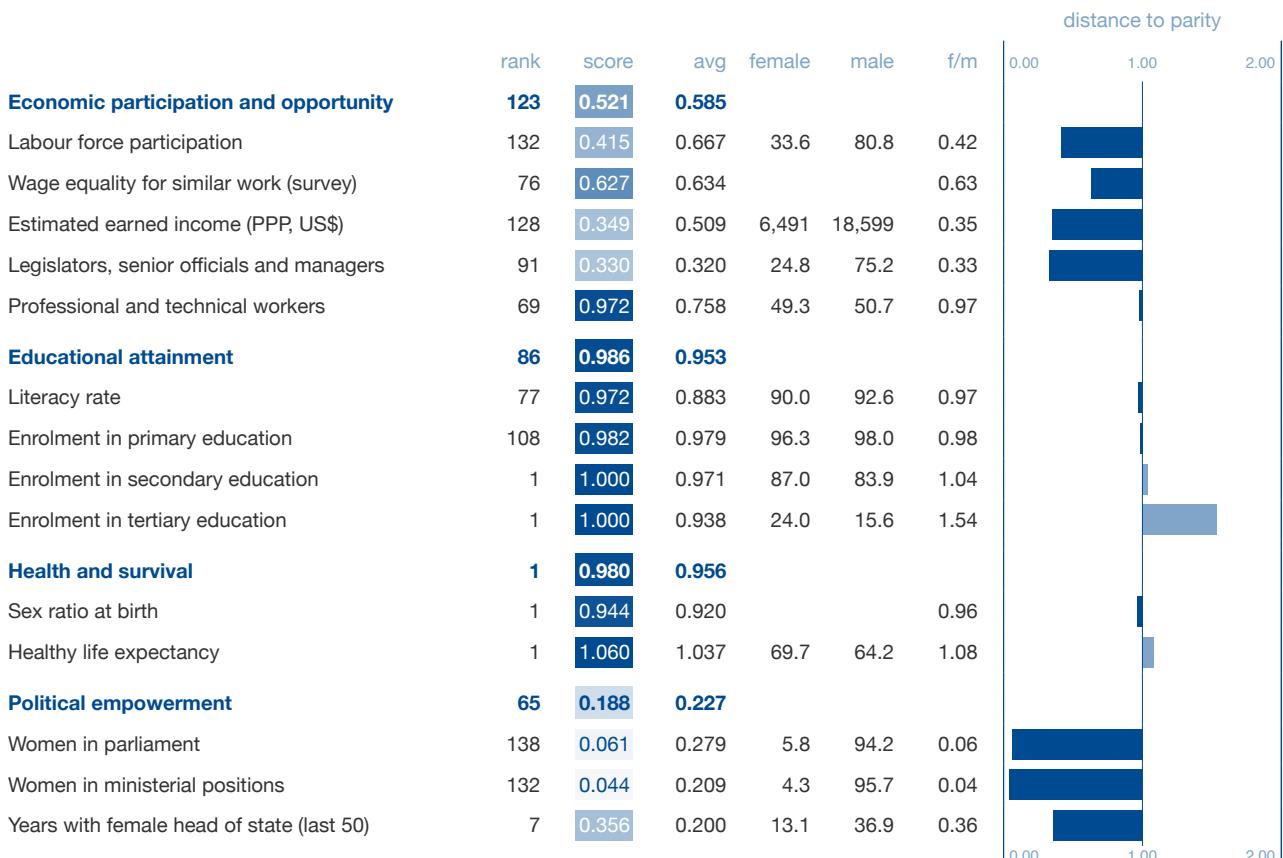


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 81.32 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 11,417.26 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 20,798.49 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 0.39 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.93 |
| Human Capital Index score | 61.19 |

| | rank | 2006 | 2017 | |
|--|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | | score | rank | score |
| Global Gender Gap score | 13 | 0.720 | 109 | 0.669 |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 84 | 0.545 | 123 | 0.521 |
| Educational attainment | 52 | 0.990 | 86 | 0.986 |
| Health and survival | 1 | 0.980 | 1 | 0.980 |
| Political empowerment | 7 | 0.365 | 65 | 0.188 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| Workforce Participation | female | male | value | Care | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|------|-------------------|
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - |
| Youth not in employment or education | 37.3 | 17.5 | 2.13 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 84.0 | - | |
| Unemployed adults | 7.6 | 3.0 | 2.54 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | - | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 55.3 | 44.7 | 1.24 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | empl | - | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 9.6 | 10.0 | 0.96 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | no |
| Workers employed part-time | 24.4 | 15.8 | 1.55 | Government provides child allowance | | | no |
| Contributing family workers | 20.6 | 2.9 | 7.21 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 23.7 | 36.1 | 0.65 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Out-of-school children | 3.6 | 1.8 | 1.98 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.61 | Primary education attainment, adults | 83.4 | 88.4 | 0.94 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 96.6 | 97.4 | 0.99 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.35 | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 84.4 | 94.1 | 0.90 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.10 | Out-of-school youth | 17.9 | 23.0 | 0.78 |
| Employers | 1.0 | 2.9 | 0.35 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 55.6 | 56.6 | 0.98 |
| R&D personnel | 32.6 | 67.4 | 0.48 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 79.5 | 75.4 | 1.05 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 41.0 | 47.8 | 0.86 |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 83.1 | 82.2 | 1.01 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | - | - | - |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 25.8 | 19.4 | 1.33 |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | part | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 6.9 | 10.2 | 0.68 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | no | PhD graduates | - | - | - |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | part | Individuals using the internet | - | - | - |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 18.6 | 22.0 | 0.84 | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | | | | |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1931 | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 86 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | - | - | - |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 2 | Arts and Humanities | - | - | - |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | Business, Admin. and Law | - | - | - |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | Education | - | - | - |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | no | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | - | - | - |
| Seats held in upper house | 11.7 | 88.3 | 0.13 | Health and Welfare | - | - | - |
| Family | female | male | value | Information and Comm. Technologies | - | - | - |
| Average length of single life | 23.8 | 27.6 | 0.86 | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | - | - | - |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 42.4 | 17.9 | 2.37 | Services | - | - | - |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 30 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | - | - | - |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 2.05 | Health | female | male | value |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 7.00 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 1.4 | 1.7 | ¹ 0.79 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 7 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 53.6 | 59.5 | ¹ 0.90 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 51 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 1.7 | 2.5 | ¹ 0.68 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | no | Mortality, accidental injuries | 3.0 | 7.0 | ¹ 0.43 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | no | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 1.5 | 6.4 | ¹ 0.24 |

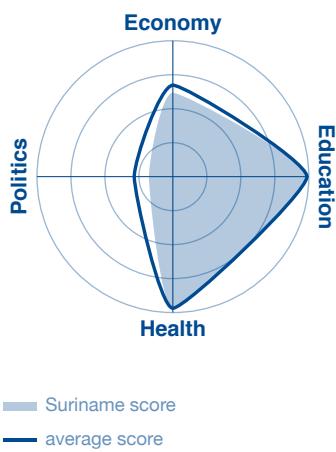
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Suriname

rank
out of 144 countries **86**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.689**



SCORE AT GLANCE

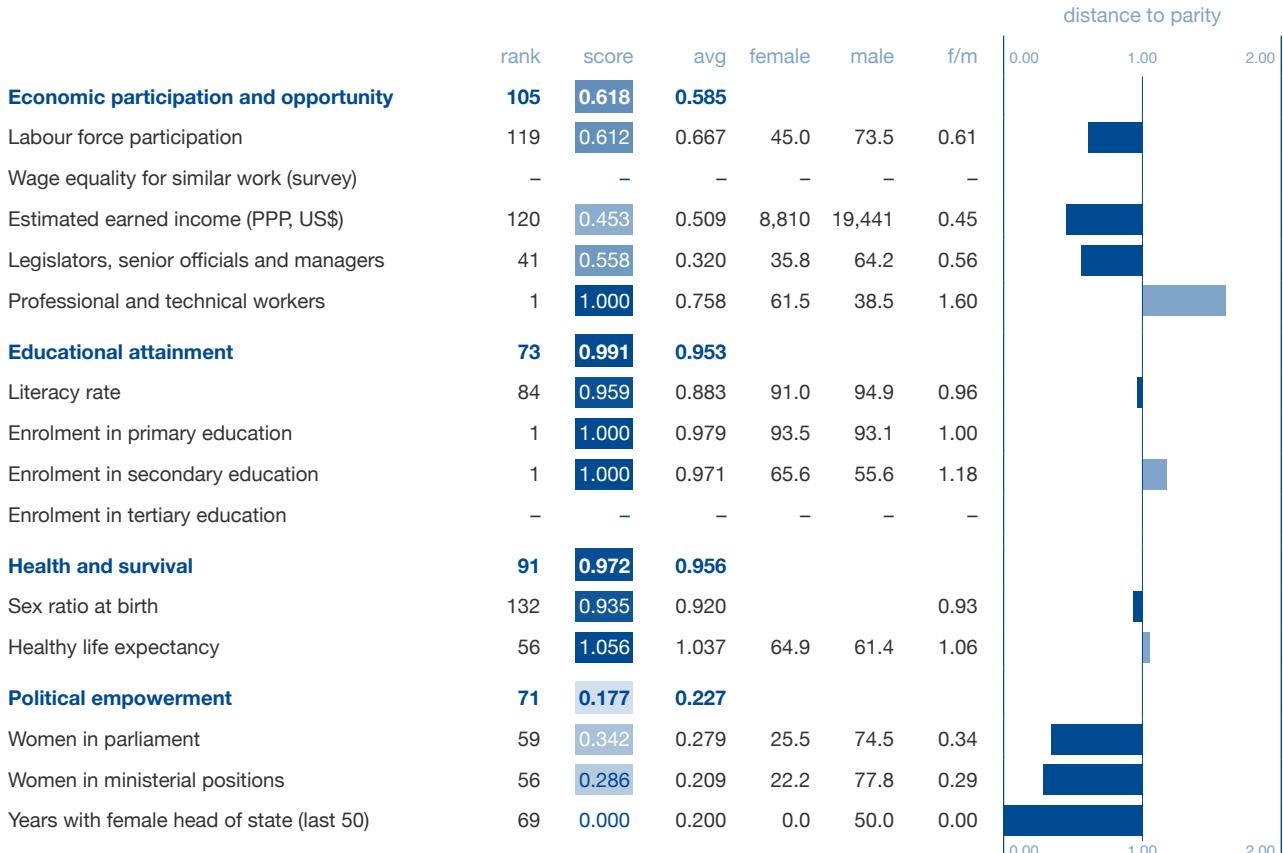


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 3.62 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 13,113.86 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 558.37 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 0.91 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 1.01 |
| Human Capital Index score | - |

| | 2006 rank | 2006 score | 2017 rank | 2017 score |
|--|-----------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| Global Gender Gap score | - | - | 86 | 0.689 |
| Economic participation and opportunity | - | - | 105 | 0.618 |
| Educational attainment | - | - | 73 | 0.991 |
| Health and survival | - | - | 91 | 0.972 |
| Political empowerment | - | - | 71 | 0.177 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value | |
|--|--------|------|----------------|--|--------|------|-------------------|------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - | |
| Youth not in employment or education | - | - | - | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | - | - | - | |
| Unemployed adults | 11.8 | 3.5 | 3.36 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | - | - | - | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 28.6 | 71.5 | 0.40 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - | |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | - | - | - | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 3.0 | 4.9 | 0.60 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes | |
| Workers employed part-time | 16.4 | 4.7 | 3.53 | Government provides child allowance | | | yes | |
| Contributing family workers | 2.2 | 1.1 | 2.09 | | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 7.9 | 12.5 | 0.63 | | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value | |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Out-of-school children | | 4.9 | 5.8 | 0.85 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² - | Primary education attainment, adults | 88.1 | 92.8 | 0.95 | |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | - | - | - | |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.22 | Primary education attainment, 65+ | - | - | - | |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.18 | Out-of-school youth | 30.8 | 38.0 | 0.81 | |
| Employers | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.63 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 26.2 | 23.1 | 1.14 | |
| R&D personnel | - | - | - | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | - | - | - | |
| | | | | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | - | - | - | |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 10.1 | 8.2 | 1.23 | |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | - | - | - | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | - | - | - | |
| Women's access to financial services | | | - | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | - | - | - | |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | - | PhD graduates | - | - | - | |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | - | Individuals using the internet | - | - | - | |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | - | | | | | |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value | |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1948 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.23 | |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 69 | Arts and Humanities | 3.9 | 1.5 | 2.58 | |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 0 | Business, Admin. and Law | 36.4 | 27.8 | 1.31 | |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | Education | 36.6 | 40.1 | 0.91 | |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 7.0 | 18.6 | 0.38 | |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | - | Health and Welfare | - | - | - | |
| Seats held in upper house | 10.4 | 89.6 | 0.12 | Information and Comm. Technologies | - | - | - | |
| | | | | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 9.0 | 7.3 | 1.23 | |
| Family | female | male | value | Services | - | - | - | |
| Average length of single life | 29.3 | 32.8 | 0.89 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 2.5 | 1.2 | 2.02 | |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 14.7 | 5.1 | 2.90 | Health | female | male | value | |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 29 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | ¹ 0.73 | |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 2.37 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 1.4 | 1.5 | ¹ 0.91 | |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | - | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 0.1 | 0.1 | ¹ 0.87 | |
| Potential support ratio | | | 10 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 0.1 | 0.2 | ¹ 0.40 | |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 50 | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.0 | 0.2 | ¹ 0.29 | |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | - | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 155 | |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | - | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes | |
| | | | | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | - | |
| | | | | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | no | |
| | | | | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | 90.00 | |
| | | | | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | 66.80 | |

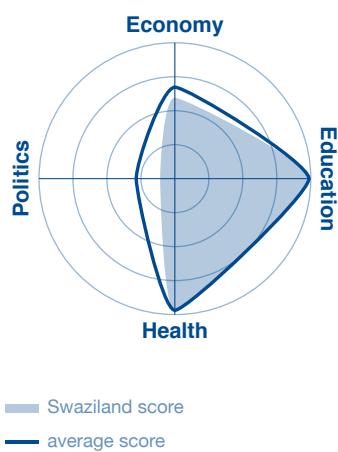
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Swaziland

rank
out of 144 countries **105**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.670**



SCORE AT GLANCE

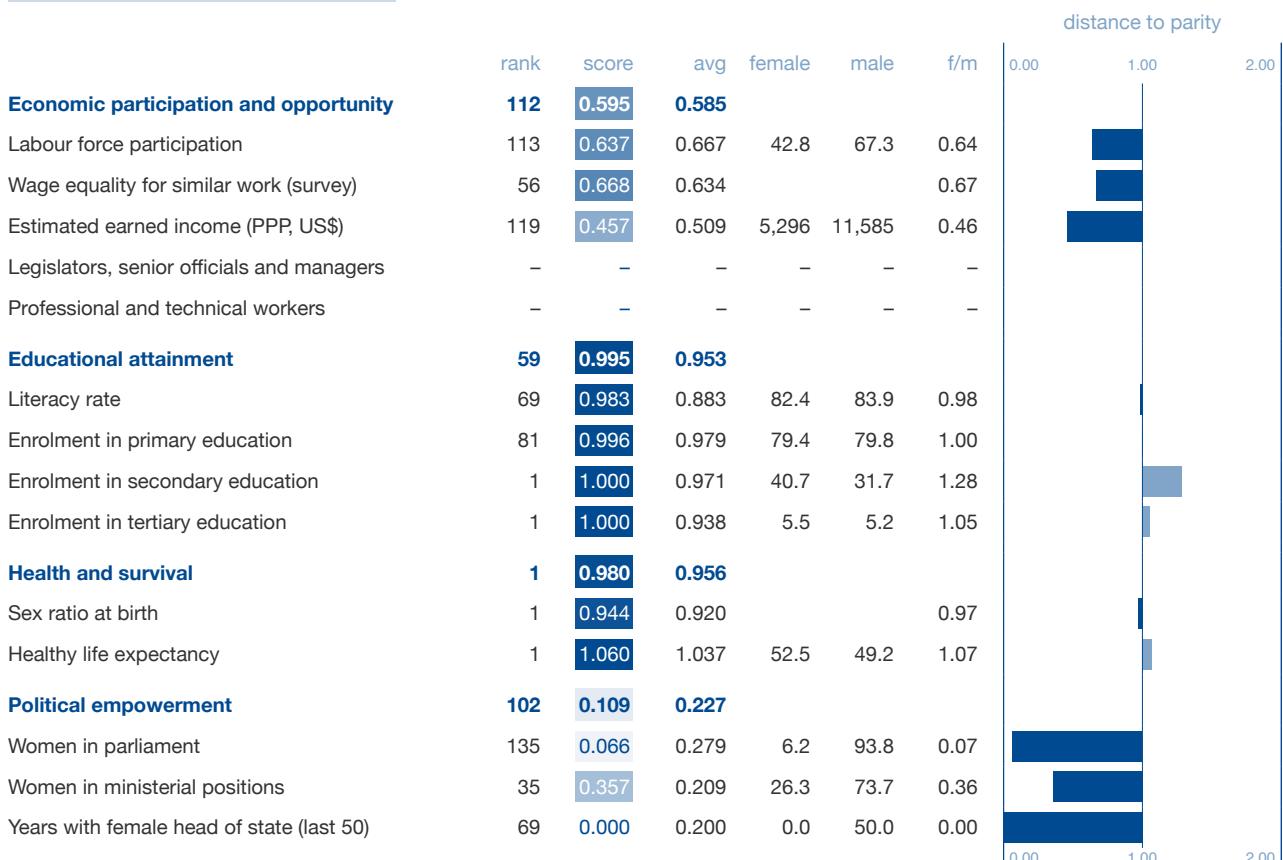


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 3.73 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 7,733.81 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 1,343.10 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 1.80 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.94 |
| Human Capital Index score | 47.15 |

| Global Gender Gap score | | 2006 | | 2017 |
|--|------|-------|------|-------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Economic participation and opportunity | — | — | 112 | 0.595 |
| Educational attainment | — | — | 59 | 0.995 |
| Health and survival | — | — | 1 | 0.980 |
| Political empowerment | — | — | 102 | 0.109 |
| rank out of | | 115 | | 144 |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



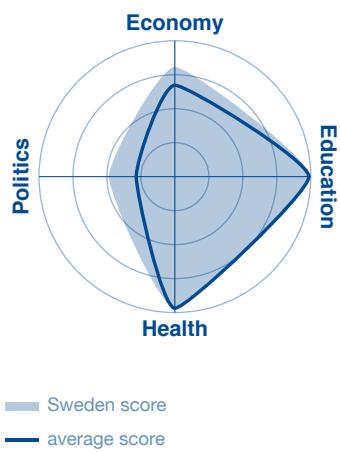
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - |
| Youth not in employment or education | - | - | - | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 14.0 | - | |
| Unemployed adults | 31.2 | 25.7 | 1.21 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | - | |
| Discouraged job seekers | - | - | - | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | empl | - | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | - | - | - | Government supports or provides childcare | | | no |
| Workers employed part-time | - | - | - | Government provides child allowance | | | no |
| Contributing family workers | - | - | - | | | | |
| Own-account workers | - | - | - | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Out-of-school children | 20.4 | 20.1 | 1.01 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.61 | Primary education attainment, adults | - | - | - |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.56 | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 10.2 | 12.3 | 0.82 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.38 | Out-of-school youth | 30.7 | 26.1 | 1.18 |
| Employers | - | - | - | Secondary education attainment, adults | - | - | - |
| R&D personnel | - | - | - | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 6.4 | 8.0 | 0.80 |
| | | | | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.62 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Tertiary education attainment, adults | - | - | - |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | - | - | - | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.91 |
| Women's access to financial services | | | part | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.72 |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | part | PhD graduates | - | - | - |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | Individuals using the internet | - | - | - |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | part | | | | |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | - | - | - | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1968 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 4.1 | 9.1 | 0.45 |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 49 | Arts and Humanities | 7.3 | 4.6 | 1.59 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 0 | Business, Admin. and Law | 29.9 | 32.8 | 0.91 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | Education | 43.4 | 39.7 | 1.09 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 1.1 | 2.4 | 0.47 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | no | Health and Welfare | 8.0 | 2.7 | 2.96 |
| Seats held in upper house | 23.8 | 76.2 | 0.31 | Information and Comm. Technologies | - | - | - |
| | | | | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 1.3 | 3.7 | 0.36 |
| Family | female | male | value | Services | 0.5 | - | - |
| Average length of single life | 26.8 | 30.0 | 0.89 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 4.8 | 5.1 | 0.95 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 33.3 | 7.9 | 4.22 | | | | |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 28 | Health | female | male | value |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 3.08 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 1.0 | 1.2 | ¹ 0.84 |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 13.00 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 2.5 | 2.1 | ¹ 1.17 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 19 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 2.0 | 2.4 | ¹ 0.83 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 68 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 0.3 | 0.5 | ¹ 0.53 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | part | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.1 | 0.3 | ¹ 0.36 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | part | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 389 |

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

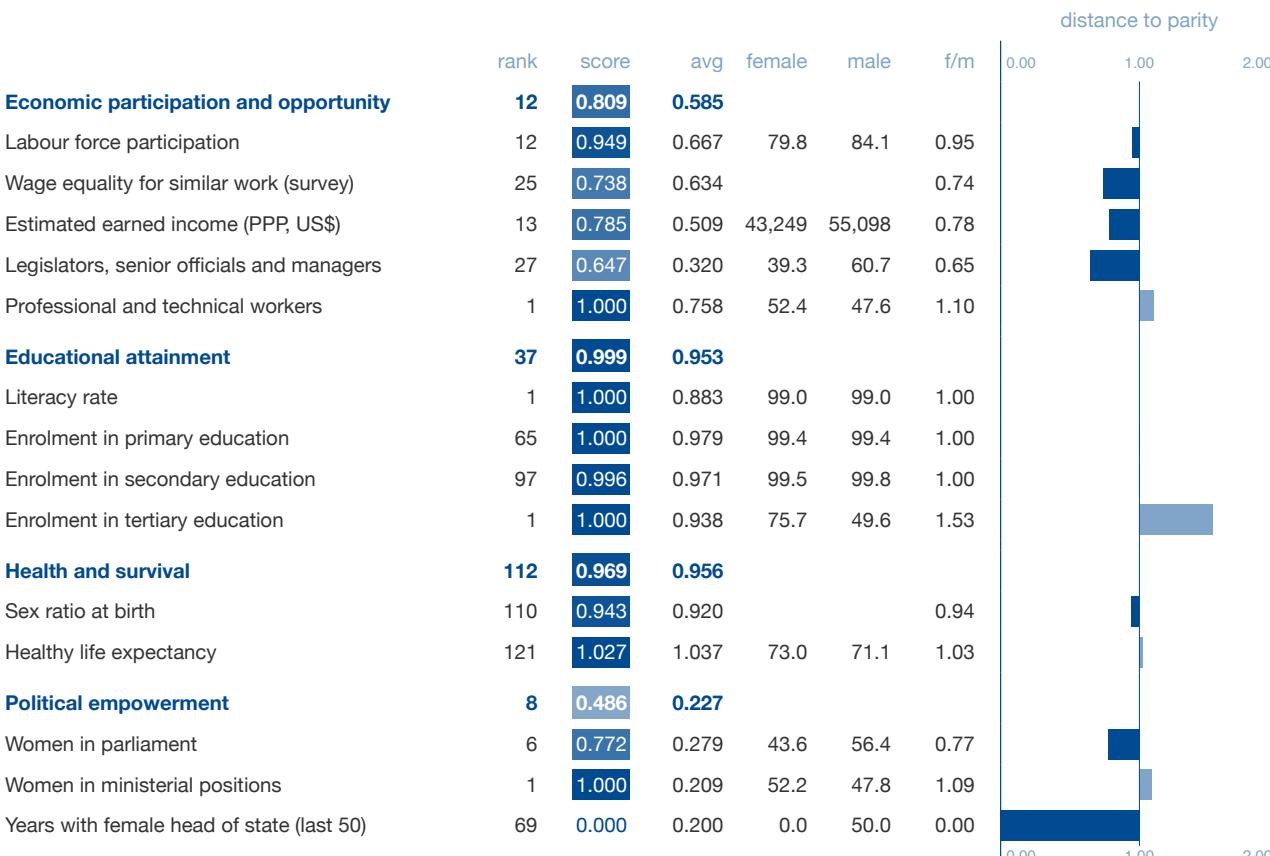


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 511.00 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 46,441.21 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 9,837.53 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 0.75 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 1.00 |
| Human Capital Index score | 73.95 |

| | rank | 2006 | 2017 | |
|--|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| | | score | rank | score |
| Global Gender Gap score | 1 | 0.813 | 5 | 0.816 |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 9 | 0.731 | 12 | 0.809 |
| Educational attainment | 23 | 0.999 | 37 | 0.999 |
| Health and survival | 70 | 0.973 | 112 | 0.969 |
| Political empowerment | 1 | 0.550 | 8 | 0.486 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|-------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | yes | Length of parental leave (days) | | | 480 |
| Youth not in employment or education | 6.5 | 6.9 | 0.94 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 0.0 | 10.0 | |
| Unemployed adults | 6.6 | 7.4 | 0.90 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | – | 50.0 | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 53.0 | 47.0 | 1.13 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | gov |
| Workers in informal employment | – | – | – | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | – | gov | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 22.2 | 17.2 | 1.30 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 41.2 | 28.1 | 1.47 | Government provides child allowance | | | yes |
| Contributing family workers | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.13 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 4.2 | 7.9 | 0.53 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | 475.2 | 475.9 | 1.00 | Education and Skills | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | 43.5 | 32.4 | 1.34 | Out-of-school children | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.82 |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Primary education attainment, adults | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.82 | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | 36.0 | 64.0 | 0.56 | Out-of-school youth | 2.9 | 1.4 | 2.01 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 1.11 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 74.3 | 75.8 | 0.98 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.14 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 98.5 | 99.3 | 0.99 |
| Employers | 1.7 | 0.2 | 7.04 | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 73.9 | 71.7 | 1.03 |
| R&D personnel | 28.4 | 71.6 | 0.40 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 26.3 | 19.6 | 1.34 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 32.6 | 23.3 | 1.40 |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 99.8 | 99.7 | 1.00 | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 22.5 | 19.6 | 1.15 |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | PhD graduates | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.60 |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | yes | Individuals using the internet | 91.1 | 90.1 | 1.01 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | yes | | | | |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | yes | Graduates by Degree Type | | | |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 29.2 | 33.6 | 0.87 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.08 |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Arts and Humanities | 5.9 | 6.3 | 0.92 |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1919 | Business, Admin. and Law | 16.2 | 16.4 | 0.99 |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 98 | Education | 17.5 | 6.2 | 2.82 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 0 | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 8.7 | 33.4 | 0.26 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | – | Health and Welfare | 30.1 | 11.1 | 2.72 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | – | Information and Comm. Technologies | 1.4 | 6.6 | 0.21 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | yes | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 3.4 | 5.6 | 0.61 |
| Seats held in upper house | – | – | – | Services | 1.9 | 2.4 | 0.76 |
| Family | female | male | value | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 13.2 | 10.9 | 1.21 |
| Average length of single life | 31.0 | 33.1 | 0.94 | Health | | | |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 6.4 | 2.2 | 2.93 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | ¹ 0.78 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 31 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 41.8 | 38.4 | ¹ 1.09 |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 1.91 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 0.6 | 0.6 | ¹ 1.01 |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | – | Mortality, accidental injuries | 1.3 | 1.7 | ¹ 0.78 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 3 | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.5 | 1.1 | ¹ 0.43 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 59 | Mortality, childbirth | – | – | ¹ 4 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | part | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 28.0 |
| | | | | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| | | | | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | – |
| | | | | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | – |

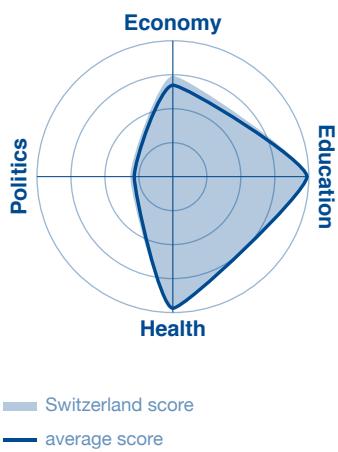
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Switzerland

rank
out of 144 countries **21**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.755**



SCORE AT GLANCE

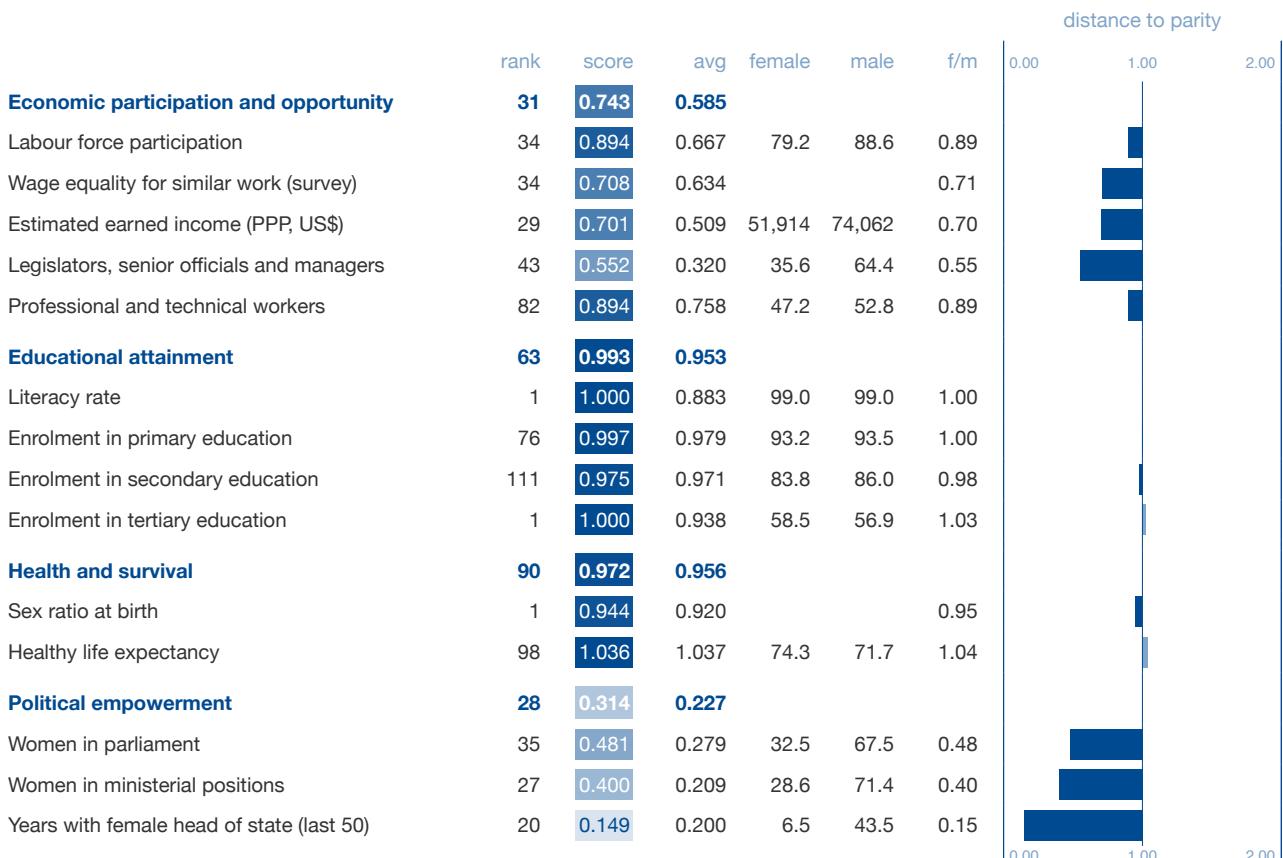


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 659.83 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 56,625.14 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 8,401.74 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 0.93 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.98 |
| Human Capital Index score | 76.48 |

| Global Gender Gap score | | 2006 | | 2017 |
|--|------|-------|------|-------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 26 | 0.700 | 21 | 0.755 |
| Educational attainment | 79 | 0.957 | 63 | 0.993 |
| Health and survival | 35 | 0.979 | 90 | 0.972 |
| Political empowerment | 34 | 0.154 | 28 | 0.314 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | yes | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - |
| Youth not in employment or education | 6.7 | 7.9 | 0.84 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 98.0 | - | |
| Unemployed adults | 4.9 | 4.4 | 1.10 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 59.0 | - | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 81.4 | 18.6 | 4.38 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | gov | - | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 16.0 | 22.5 | 0.71 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 51.4 | 23.1 | 2.22 | Government provides child allowance | | | yes |
| Contributing family workers | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.56 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 7.1 | 7.1 | 1.00 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | yes | Out-of-school children | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.24 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.75 | Primary education attainment, adults | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | - | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | - | Out-of-school youth | 19.7 | 17.5 | 1.12 |
| Employers | 3.5 | 1.6 | 2.19 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 81.6 | 88.9 | 0.92 |
| R&D personnel | - | - | - | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 93.5 | 95.8 | 0.98 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 95.8 | 97.1 | 0.99 |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 96.7 | 99.4 | 0.97 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 30.0 | 44.2 | 0.68 |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 22.0 | 34.4 | 0.64 |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | part | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 9.5 | 28.6 | 0.33 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | yes | PhD graduates | 1.9 | 4.0 | 0.47 |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | yes | Individuals using the internet | - | - | - |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 6.5 | 7.8 | 0.83 | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1971 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 0.9 | 1.9 | 0.48 |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 46 | Arts and Humanities | 10.3 | 6.1 | 1.68 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 5 | Business, Admin. and Law | 26.1 | 30.5 | 0.85 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | Education | 14.0 | 5.9 | 2.35 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 4.9 | 25.2 | 0.20 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | yes | Health and Welfare | 22.0 | 7.3 | 3.01 |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | Information and Comm. Technologies | 0.5 | 4.1 | 0.13 |
| Family | female | male | value | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 6.0 | 7.3 | 0.82 |
| Average length of single life | 30.4 | 32.8 | 0.93 | Services | 5.2 | 6.8 | 0.77 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 9.6 | 3.5 | 2.78 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 9.9 | 4.3 | 2.28 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 32 | Health | female | male | value |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 1.55 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | ¹ 0.80 |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | - | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 30.3 | 27.7 | ¹ 1.09 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 4 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 0.3 | 0.2 | ¹ 1.20 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 49 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 1.3 | 1.4 | ¹ 0.96 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.4 | 0.9 | ¹ 0.49 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 5 |
| | | | | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| | | | | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 10.0 |
| | | | | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| | | | | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | - |
| | | | | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | - |

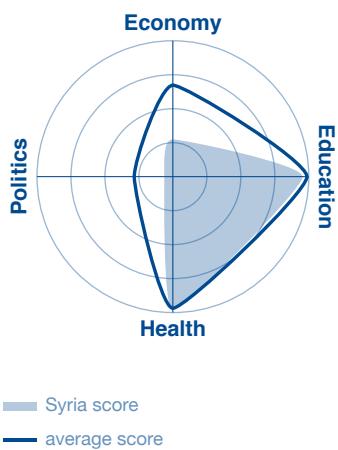
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Syria

rank
out of 144 countries **142**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.568**



SCORE AT GLANCE

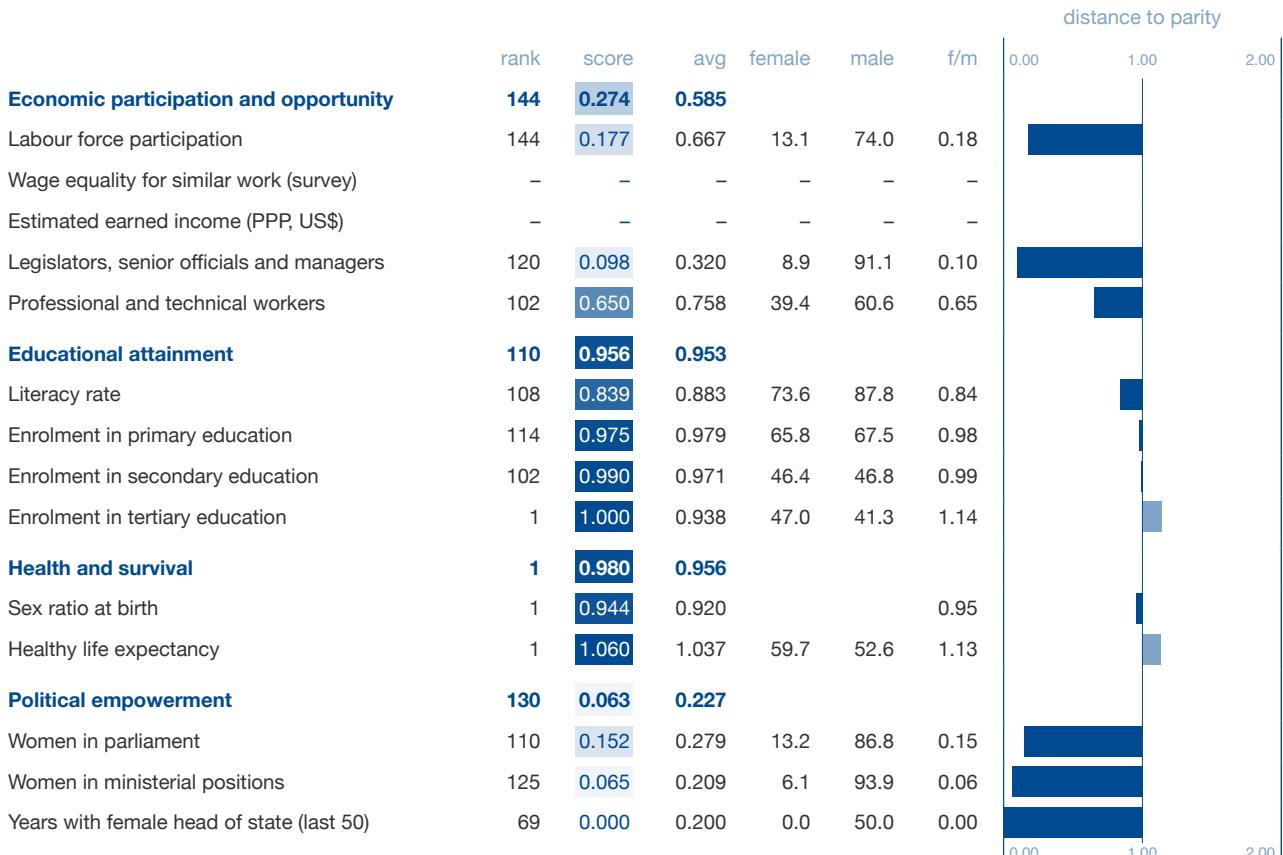


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 40.41 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | - |
| Total population (1,000s) | 18,430.45 |
| Population growth rate (%) | -1.26 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 1.02 |
| Human Capital Index score | - |

| Global Gender Gap score | | 2006 | | 2017 |
|--|------|-------|------------|--------------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Economic participation and opportunity | - | - | 142 | 0.568 |
| Educational attainment | - | - | 110 | 0.956 |
| Health and survival | - | - | 1 | 0.980 |
| Political empowerment | - | - | 130 | 0.063 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|----------------|--|--------|------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - |
| Youth not in employment or education | - | - | - | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 120.0 | - | |
| Unemployed adults | 37.1 | 10.4 | 3.56 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | - | |
| Discouraged job seekers | - | - | - | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | empl | - | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | - | - | - | Government supports or provides childcare | | | no |
| Workers employed part-time | - | - | - | Government provides child allowance | | | no |
| Contributing family workers | 8.2 | 2.4 | 3.34 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 7.8 | 32.9 | 0.24 | Education and Skills | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | Out-of-school children | 29.9 | 28.4 | 1.05 |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | Primary education attainment, adults | 58.4 | 76.1 | 0.77 |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | - | - | - |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Primary education attainment, 65+ | - | - | - |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² - | Out-of-school youth | 66.7 | 67.2 | 0.99 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Secondary education attainment, adults | 18.9 | 24.8 | 0.76 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | - | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | - | - | - |
| Firms with female top managers | | | - | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | - | - | - |
| Employers | 1.0 | 2.4 | 0.42 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | - | - | - |
| R&D personnel | - | - | - | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | - | - | - |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | - | - | - |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | - | - | - | PhD graduates | - | - | - |
| Women's access to financial services | | | part | Individuals using the internet | - | - | - |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | no | | | | |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | Graduates by Degree Type | | | |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | part | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | - | - | - |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 12.0 | 11.2 | 1.07 | Arts and Humanities | - | - | - |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Business, Admin. and Law | - | - | - |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1949 | Education | - | - | - |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 68 | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | - | - | - |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 0 | Health and Welfare | - | - | - |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | Information and Comm. Technologies | - | - | - |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | - | - | - |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | - | Services | - | - | - |
| Seats held in upper house | 34.7 | 65.3 | 0.53 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | - | - | - |
| Family | female | male | value | Health | | | |
| Average length of single life | 25.4 | 29.3 | 0.87 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 2.7 | 3.3 | ¹ 0.82 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 42.8 | 9.1 | 4.70 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 31.2 | 37.5 | ¹ 0.83 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 29 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 1.1 | 1.2 | ¹ 0.87 |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 2.92 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 1.2 | 4.2 | ¹ 0.30 |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 10.00 | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 18.7 | 44.0 | ¹ 0.42 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 14 | Mortality, childbirth | | | - |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 71 | Legislation on domestic violence | | | no |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | no | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 25.0 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | no | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | no |
| | | | | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | - |
| | | | | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | - |

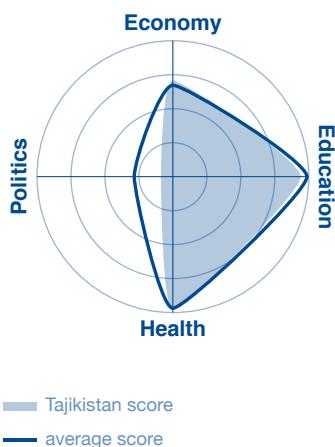
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Tajikistan

rank
out of 144 countries **95**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.678**



SCORE AT GLANCE

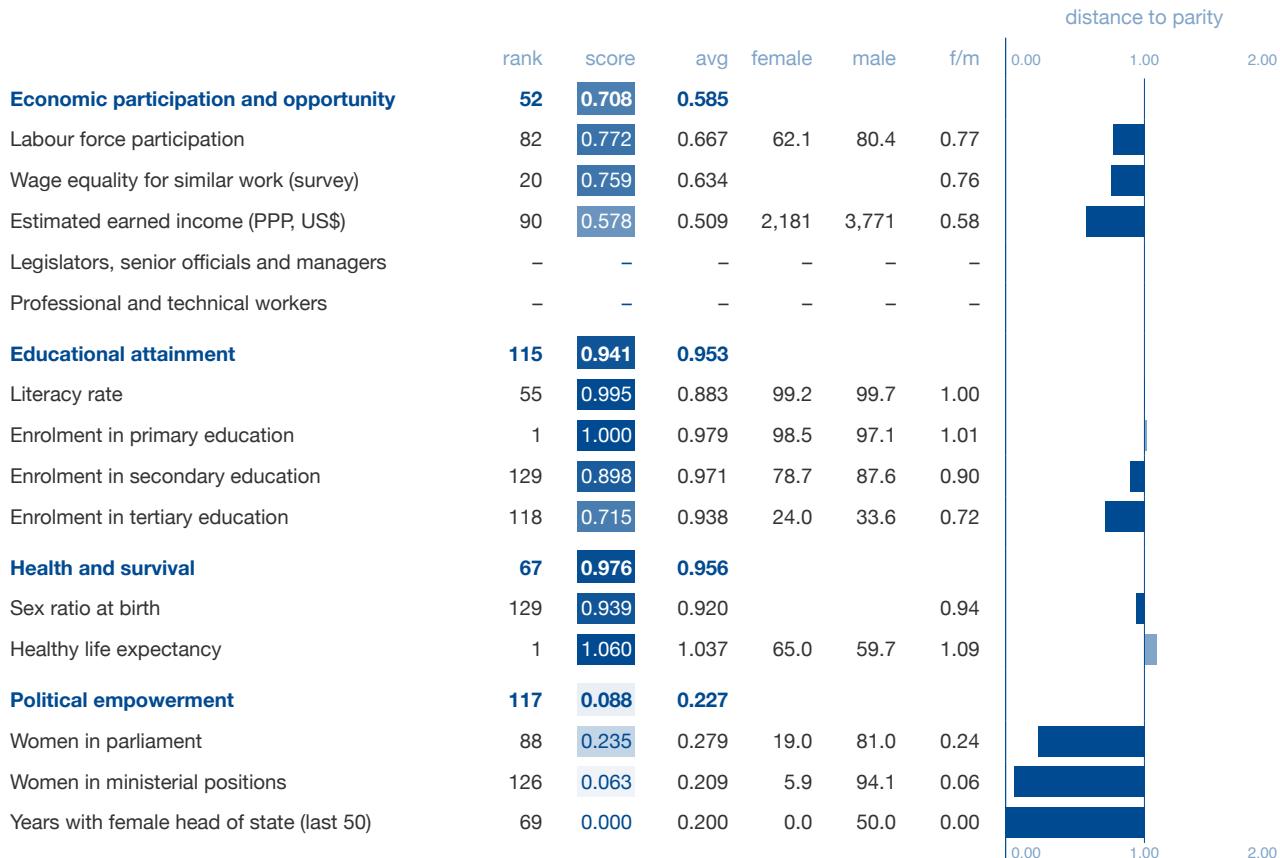


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 6.95 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 2,762.59 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 8,734.95 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 2.13 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 1.01 |
| Human Capital Index score | 63.79 |

| Global Gender Gap score | | 2006 | | 2017 |
|--|------|-------|-----------|--------------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Economic participation and opportunity | — | — | 95 | 0.678 |
| Educational attainment | — | — | 115 | 0.941 |
| Health and survival | — | — | 67 | 0.976 |
| Political empowerment | — | — | 117 | 0.088 |
| rank out of | | 115 | | 144 |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | yes | Length of parental leave (days) | | | 478 |
| Youth not in employment or education | - | - | - | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 140.0 | - | |
| Unemployed adults | 10.5 | 12.3 | 0.85 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | - | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 68.8 | 31.2 | 2.20 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | gov |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | gov | - | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | - | - | - | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | - | - | - | Government provides child allowance | | | yes |
| Contributing family workers | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.51 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 40.8 | 51.2 | 0.80 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | yes | Out-of-school children | 0.4 | 1.8 | 0.21 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.69 | Primary education attainment, adults | 96.0 | 98.3 | 0.98 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.49 | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 97.7 | 98.9 | 0.99 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.11 | Out-of-school youth | 48.4 | 30.6 | 1.58 |
| Employers | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.21 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 73.6 | 84.4 | 0.87 |
| R&D personnel | - | - | - | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 80.9 | 88.8 | 0.91 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 51.1 | 78.8 | 0.65 |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 9.1 | 13.9 | 0.65 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | - | - | - |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 10.3 | 17.0 | 0.61 |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | part | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 6.4 | 24.9 | 0.26 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | yes | PhD graduates | - | - | - |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | part | Individuals using the internet | - | - | - |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | - | - | - | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1924 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 0.4 | 3.9 | 0.10 |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 93 | Arts and Humanities | 11.8 | 10.0 | 1.19 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 0 | Business, Admin. and Law | 4.1 | 8.8 | 0.47 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | Education | 31.9 | 12.9 | 2.47 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 3.6 | 17.5 | 0.20 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | - | Health and Welfare | 29.7 | 10.6 | 2.80 |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | Information and Comm. Technologies | 2.4 | 2.8 | 0.87 |
| Family | female | male | value | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 5.4 | 6.6 | 0.82 |
| Average length of single life | 21.9 | 24.3 | 0.90 | Services | 0.7 | - | - |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 70.6 | 30.6 | 2.31 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 10.0 | 19.0 | 0.53 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 28 | Health | female | male | value |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 3.36 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 5.1 | 6.7 | ¹ 0.75 |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 23.00 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 12.1 | 17.6 | ¹ 0.69 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 18 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 1.3 | 2.1 | ¹ 0.65 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 63 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 1.1 | 2.8 | ¹ 0.38 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.1 | 0.3 | ¹ 0.32 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | part | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 32 |

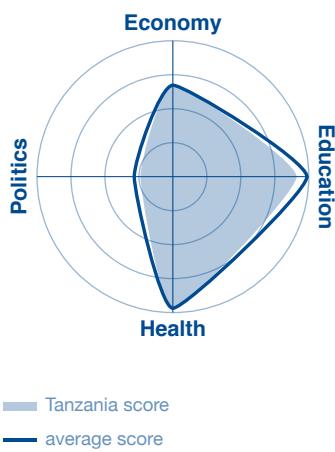
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Tanzania

rank
out of 144 countries **68**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.700**



SCORE AT GLANCE

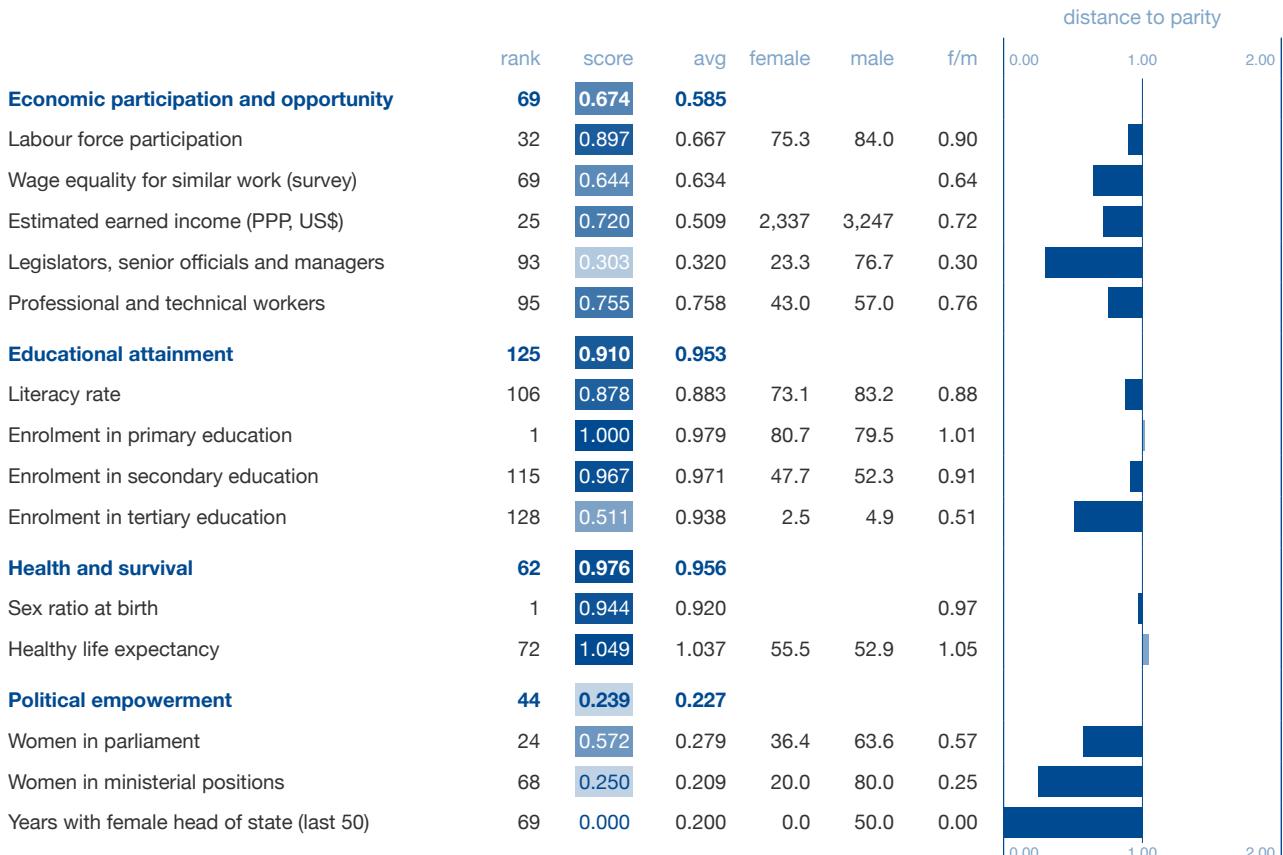


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 47.43 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 2,583.28 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 55,572.20 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 3.09 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.98 |
| Human Capital Index score | 53.58 |

| | rank | 2006 | 2017 | |
|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | score | rank | score |
| Global Gender Gap score | 24 | 0.704 | 68 | 0.700 |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 1 | 0.809 | 69 | 0.674 |
| Educational attainment | 97 | 0.859 | 125 | 0.910 |
| Health and survival | 95 | 0.967 | 62 | 0.976 |
| Political empowerment | 26 | 0.180 | 44 | 0.239 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| Workforce Participation | female | male | value | Care | female | male | value |
|--|--------|-------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | yes | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - |
| Youth not in employment or education | 19.0 | 10.6 | 1.79 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 84.0 | 3.0 | |
| Unemployed adults | 2.7 | 1.6 | 1.71 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 75.0 | 25.0 | 2.99 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | 76.1 | 68.3 | 1.12 | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | empl | empl | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.39 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | no |
| Workers employed part-time | 36.3 | 24.9 | 1.46 | Government provides child allowance | | | no |
| Contributing family workers | 50.3 | 21.1 | 2.39 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 38.8 | 57.9 | 0.67 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | yes | Out-of-school children | 19.3 | 20.5 | 0.94 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.61 | Primary education attainment, adults | 59.0 | 71.2 | 0.83 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | - | - | - |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.33 | Primary education attainment, 65+ | - | - | - |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.16 | Out-of-school youth | - | - | - |
| Employers | 1.6 | 21.1 | 0.08 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 2.3 | 4.6 | 0.49 |
| R&D personnel | 28.8 | 71.2 | 0.40 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | - | - | - |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | - | - | - |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 17.1 | 21.1 | 0.81 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | - | - | - |
| Women's access to financial services | | | part | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | - | - | - |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | no | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | - | - | - |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | PhD graduates | - | - | - |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | part | Individuals using the internet | - | - | - |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 261.3 | 325.3 | 0.80 | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | | | | |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1959 | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 58 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 7.0 | 6.6 | 1.06 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 0 | Arts and Humanities | 1.3 | 2.8 | 0.45 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | Business, Admin. and Law | 35.7 | 35.9 | 1.00 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | Education | 14.1 | 14.4 | 0.98 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | yes | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 7.4 | 20.9 | 0.35 |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | Health and Welfare | 9.6 | 4.2 | 2.27 |
| Family | female | male | value | Information and Comm. Technologies | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.79 |
| Average length of single life | 21.4 | 26.0 | 0.82 | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 1.1 | 2.5 | 0.45 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 65.8 | 28.2 | 2.33 | Services | 0.0 | - | - |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 28 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 2.2 | 0.8 | 2.75 |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 5.02 | Health | female | male | value |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 25.00 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 44.7 | 53.0 | ¹ 0.84 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 17 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 67.2 | 74.5 | ¹ 0.90 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 93 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 57.1 | 74.8 | ¹ 0.76 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | part | Mortality, accidental injuries | 14.9 | 23.6 | ¹ 0.63 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 2.3 | 5.5 | ¹ 0.42 |

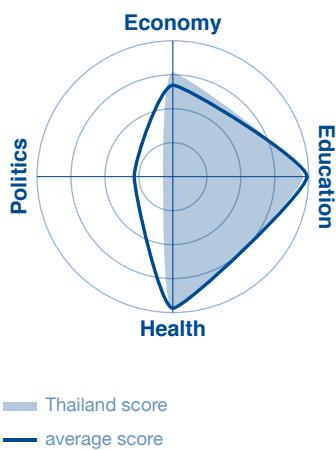
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Thailand

rank
out of 144 countries **75**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.694**



SCORE AT GLANCE

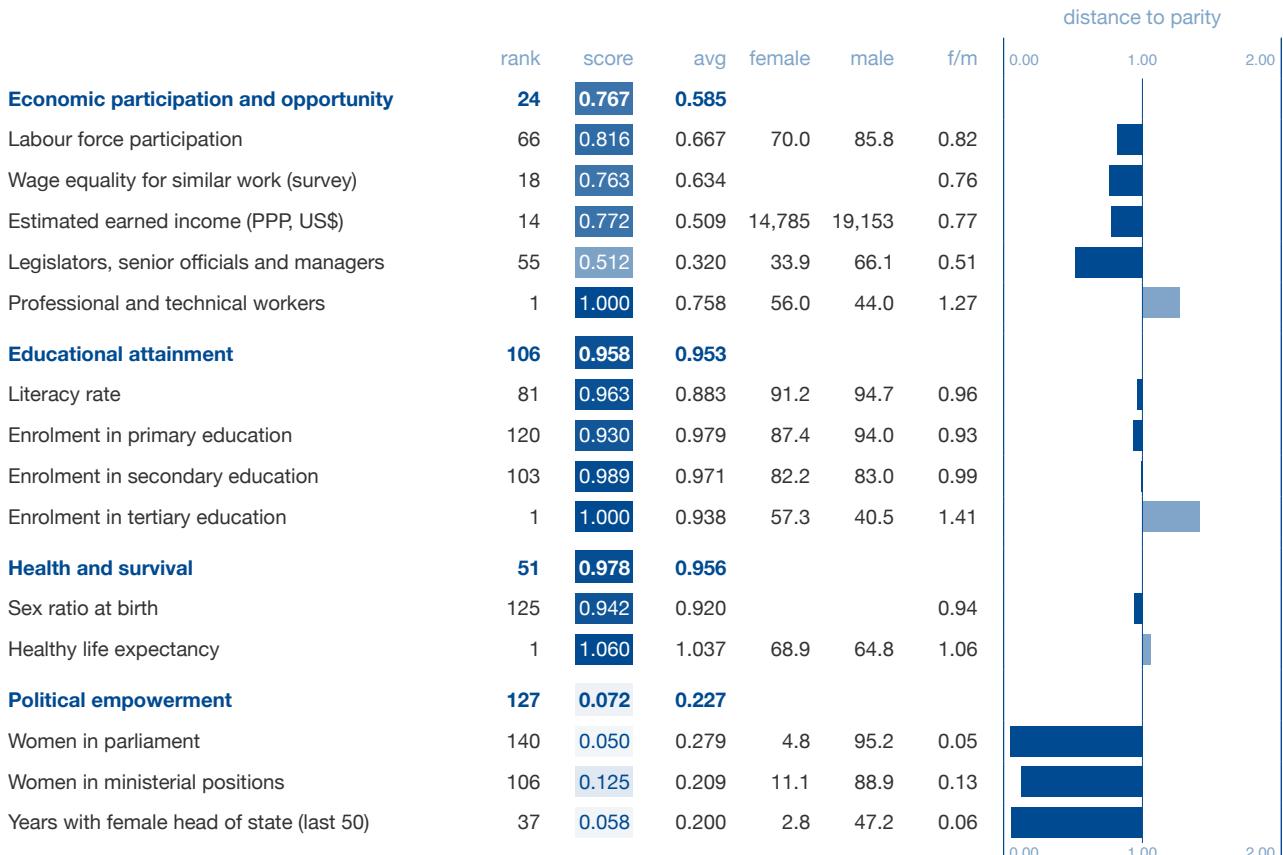


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 406.84 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 15,681.81 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 68,863.51 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 0.28 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.95 |
| Human Capital Index score | 66.15 |

| Global Gender Gap score | | 2006 | | 2017 |
|--|------|-------|------|-------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 40 | 0.683 | 75 | 0.694 |
| Educational attainment | 72 | 0.973 | 106 | 0.958 |
| Health and survival | 1 | 0.980 | 51 | 0.978 |
| Political empowerment | 89 | 0.058 | 127 | 0.072 |
| rank out of | | 115 | | 144 |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - |
| Youth not in employment or education | 18.5 | 9.2 | 2.02 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 90.0 | - | |
| Unemployed adults | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.95 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | - | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 39.9 | 60.1 | 0.66 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | dual | - | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 8.9 | 6.8 | 1.32 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 9.6 | 8.4 | 1.15 | Government provides child allowance | | | yes |
| Contributing family workers | 25.1 | 12.4 | 2.02 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 27.0 | 36.2 | 0.75 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Out-of-school children | 12.5 | 6.0 | 2.09 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.72 | Primary education attainment, adults | 62.1 | 69.7 | 0.89 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 95.4 | 96.2 | 0.99 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 1.81 | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 75.8 | 86.5 | 0.88 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 1.84 | Out-of-school youth | 15.1 | 13.4 | 1.13 |
| Employers | 1.3 | 12.4 | 0.11 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 31.9 | 33.5 | 0.95 |
| R&D personnel | 25.9 | 74.1 | 0.35 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 50.8 | 53.0 | 0.96 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 8.1 | 17.3 | 0.47 |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 75.4 | 81.2 | 0.93 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 16.3 | 13.2 | 1.23 |
| Women's access to financial services | | | part | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 22.6 | 18.2 | 1.24 |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | part | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 3.5 | 6.2 | 0.56 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | PhD graduates | - | - | - |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | yes | Individuals using the internet | 38.9 | 39.7 | 0.98 |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 13.7 | 13.9 | 0.99 | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1932 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 2.8 | 3.4 | 0.80 |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 85 | Arts and Humanities | 8.2 | 6.1 | 1.34 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 1 | Business, Admin. and Law | 27.6 | 11.0 | 2.52 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | Education | 9.1 | 5.1 | 1.79 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 4.8 | 34.9 | 0.14 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | yes | Health and Welfare | 5.7 | 2.2 | 2.58 |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | Information and Comm. Technologies | 4.0 | 5.0 | 0.79 |
| Family | female | male | value | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 5.3 | 3.2 | 1.65 |
| Average length of single life | 24.9 | 28.5 | 0.87 | Services | 4.7 | 1.8 | 2.63 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 40.3 | 22.7 | 1.77 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 17.2 | 15.0 | 1.15 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 27 | Health | female | male | value |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 1.48 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 3.9 | 5.3 | ¹ 0.73 |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 3.00 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 175.7 | 214.7 | ¹ 0.82 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 7 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 13.0 | 23.5 | ¹ 0.55 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 40 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 13.4 | 30.4 | ¹ 0.44 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 3.8 | 9.9 | ¹ 0.38 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | no | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 20 |
| | | | | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| | | | | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 44.0 |
| | | | | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| | | | | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | 99.60 |
| | | | | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | 93.40 |

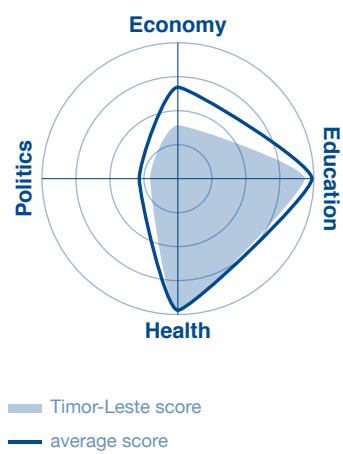
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Timor-Leste

rank
out of 144 countries **128**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.628**



SCORE AT GLANCE

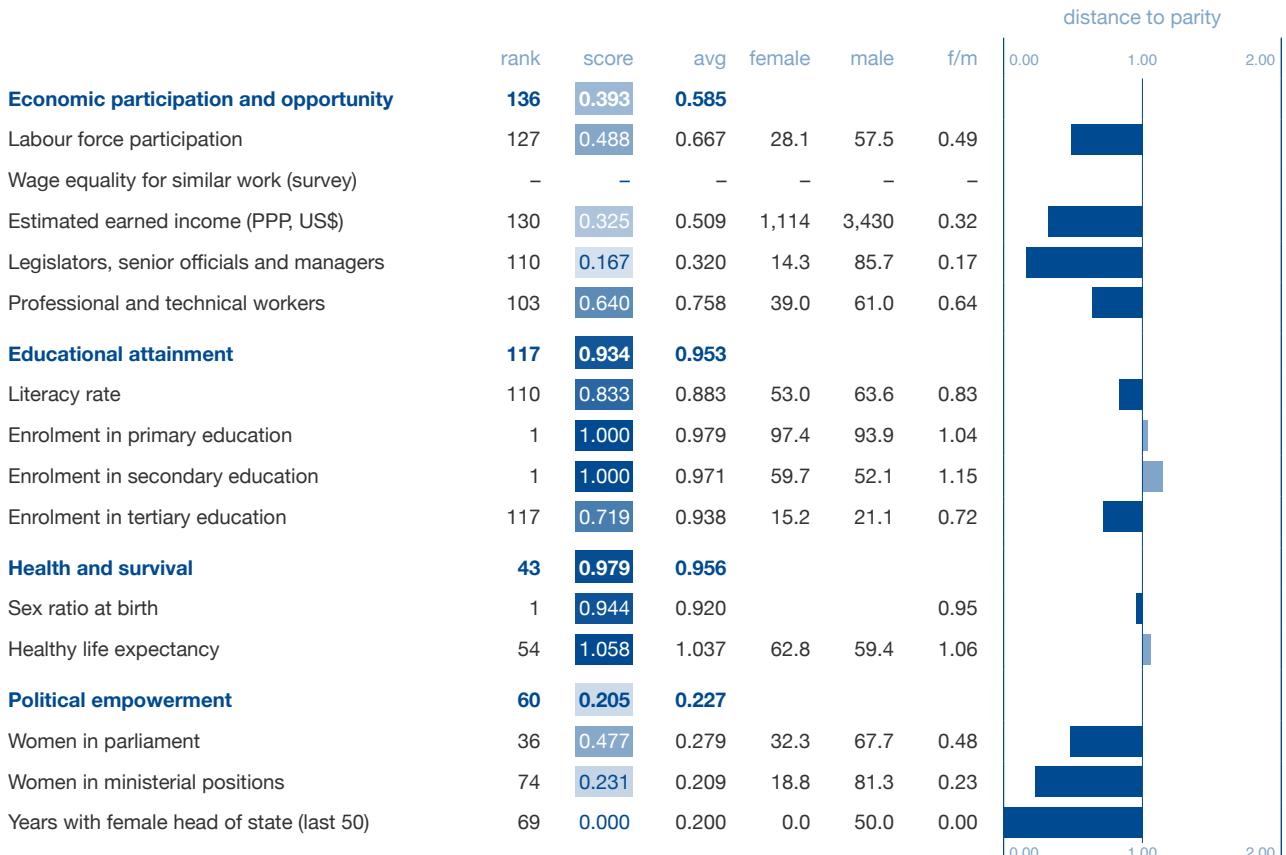


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 1.44 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 2,151.11 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 1,268.67 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 2.18 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 1.03 |
| Human Capital Index score | - |

| Global Gender Gap score | | 2006 | | 2017 |
|--|------|-------|------------|--------------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Economic participation and opportunity | - | - | 128 | 0.628 |
| Educational attainment | - | - | 136 | 0.393 |
| Health and survival | - | - | 117 | 0.934 |
| Political empowerment | - | - | 43 | 0.979 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 60 | 0.205 |
| | | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



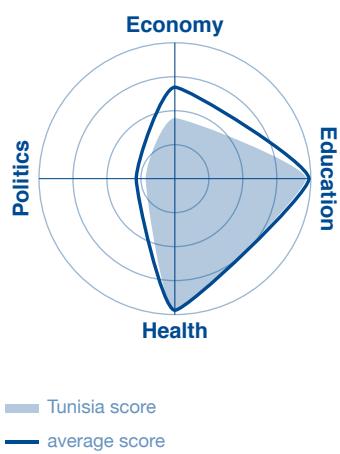
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|----------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | yes | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - |
| Youth not in employment or education | - | - | - | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 84.0 | 5.0 | |
| Unemployed adults | 4.8 | 2.8 | 1.69 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 60.7 | 39.3 | 1.55 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | 57.2 | 52.1 | 1.10 | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | empl | empl | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 2.9 | 5.7 | 0.50 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | - | - | - | Government provides child allowance | | | no |
| Contributing family workers | 23.8 | 14.7 | 1.61 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 45.2 | 32.2 | 1.40 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Out-of-school children | 0.9 | 5.0 | 0.18 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² - | Primary education attainment, adults | - | - | - |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | - | - | - |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 1.81 | Primary education attainment, 65+ | - | - | - |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.37 | Out-of-school youth | 22.3 | 24.4 | 0.91 |
| Employers | 1.7 | 14.7 | 0.12 | Secondary education attainment, adults | - | - | - |
| R&D personnel | - | - | - | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | - | - | - |
| | | | | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | - | - | - |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Tertiary education attainment, adults | - | - | - |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | - | - | - | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | - | - | - |
| Women's access to financial services | | | part | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | - | - | - |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | part | PhD graduates | - | - | - |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | Individuals using the internet | - | - | - |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | part | | | | |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.67 | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Year women received right to vote | | | - | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | - | - | - |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | - | Arts and Humanities | - | - | - |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 0 | Business, Admin. and Law | - | - | - |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | 33 | Education | - | - | - |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | - | - | - |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | no | Health and Welfare | - | - | - |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | Information and Comm. Technologies | - | - | - |
| | | | | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | - | - | - |
| Family | female | male | value | Services | - | - | - |
| Average length of single life | 23.1 | 27.2 | 0.85 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | - | - | - |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 49.0 | 20.0 | 2.45 | | | | |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 30 | Health | female | male | value |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 5.50 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 1.2 | 1.5 | ¹ 0.80 |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 32.00 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 2.0 | 1.9 | ¹ 1.03 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 15 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 0.6 | 1.1 | ¹ 0.58 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 90 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 0.2 | 0.4 | ¹ 0.49 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | part | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.0 | 0.1 | ¹ 0.38 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | part | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 215 |

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



SCORE AT GLANCE

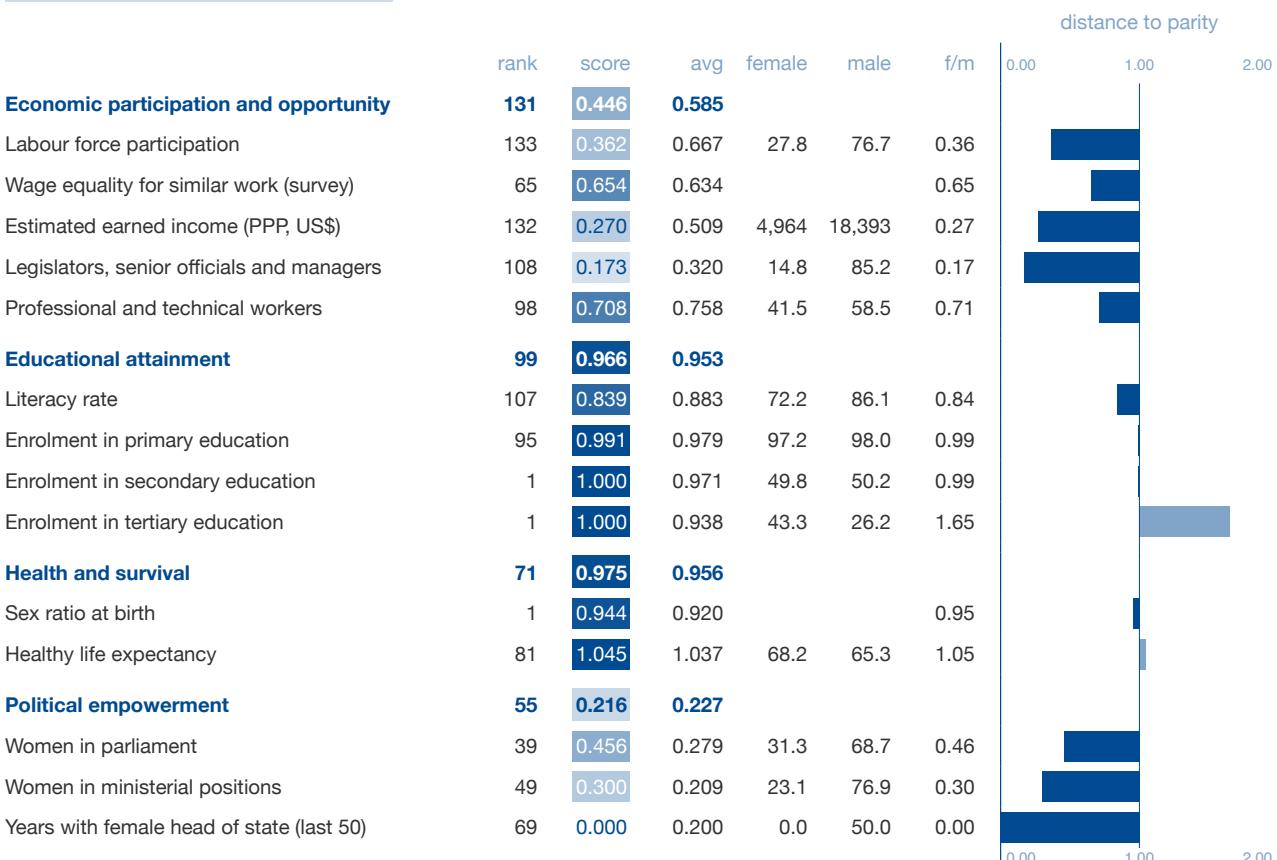


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 42.06 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 10,752.02 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 11,403.25 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 1.13 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.98 |
| Human Capital Index score | 50.76 |

| Global Gender Gap score | | | rank out of | |
|--|-----------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Global Gender Gap score | 90 | 0.629 | 117 | 0.651 |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 97 | 0.480 | 131 | 0.446 |
| Educational attainment | 76 | 0.959 | 99 | 0.966 |
| Health and survival | 98 | 0.966 | 71 | 0.975 |
| Political empowerment | 53 | 0.110 | 55 | 0.216 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - |
| Youth not in employment or education | - | - | - | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 30.0 | 1.0 | |
| Unemployed adults | 22.2 | 12.5 | 1.78 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 67.0 | 100.0 | |
| Discouraged job seekers | - | - | - | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | gov | gov | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 8.2 | 10.2 | 0.81 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | - | - | - | Government provides child allowance | | | yes |
| Contributing family workers | 6.5 | 3.3 | 1.99 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 10.3 | 19.6 | 0.52 | Education and Skills | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | Out-of-school children | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.68 |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | Primary education attainment, adults | 64.7 | 85.2 | 0.76 |
| | | | | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 64.4 | 64.4 | 1.00 |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 5.8 | 23.2 | 0.25 |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Out-of-school youth | - | - | - |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.62 | Secondary education attainment, adults | - | - | - |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 28.0 | 31.9 | 0.88 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.98 | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 1.5 | 7.3 | 0.21 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.09 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | - | - | - |
| Employers | 2.6 | 3.3 | 0.79 | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 9.0 | 11.0 | 0.82 |
| R&D personnel | 58.3 | 41.7 | 1.40 | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.16 |
| | | | | PhD graduates | - | - | - |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Individuals using the internet | - | - | - |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 20.5 | 34.1 | 0.60 | | | | |
| Women's access to financial services | | | part | Graduates by Degree Type | | | |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | no | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.35 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | Arts and Humanities | 18.9 | 9.3 | 2.03 |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | part | Business, Admin. and Law | 22.0 | 18.1 | 1.21 |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | - | - | - | Education | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.57 |
| | | | | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 10.3 | 28.8 | 0.36 |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Health and Welfare | 10.4 | 6.1 | 1.70 |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1959 | Information and Comm. Technologies | 14.9 | 22.1 | 0.68 |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 58 | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 12.0 | 6.0 | 2.00 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 0 | Services | 2.4 | 4.4 | 0.55 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | 50 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 6.5 | 3.9 | 1.65 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | | | | |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | no | Health | | | |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | Mortality, children under age 5 | 1.3 | 1.6 | ¹ 0.79 |
| | | | | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 28.3 | 33.2 | ¹ 0.85 |
| Family | female | male | value | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 0.4 | 0.5 | ¹ 0.69 |
| Average length of single life | 28.7 | 32.6 | 0.88 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 1.4 | 2.9 | ¹ 0.47 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 16.4 | 2.3 | 7.13 | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.3 | 0.6 | ¹ 0.51 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 31 | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 62 |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 2.20 | Legislation on domestic violence | | | no |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 7.00 | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 20.0 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 9 | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 46 | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | 73.60 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | part | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | 85.10 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | | | | |

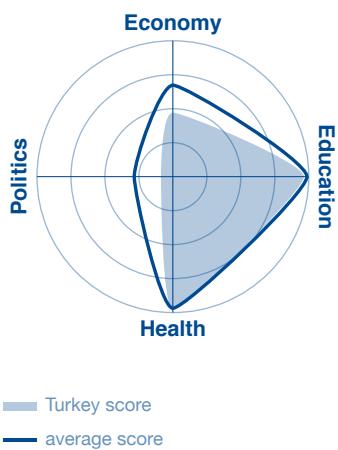
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Turkey

rank
out of 144 countries **131**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.625**



SCORE AT GLANCE

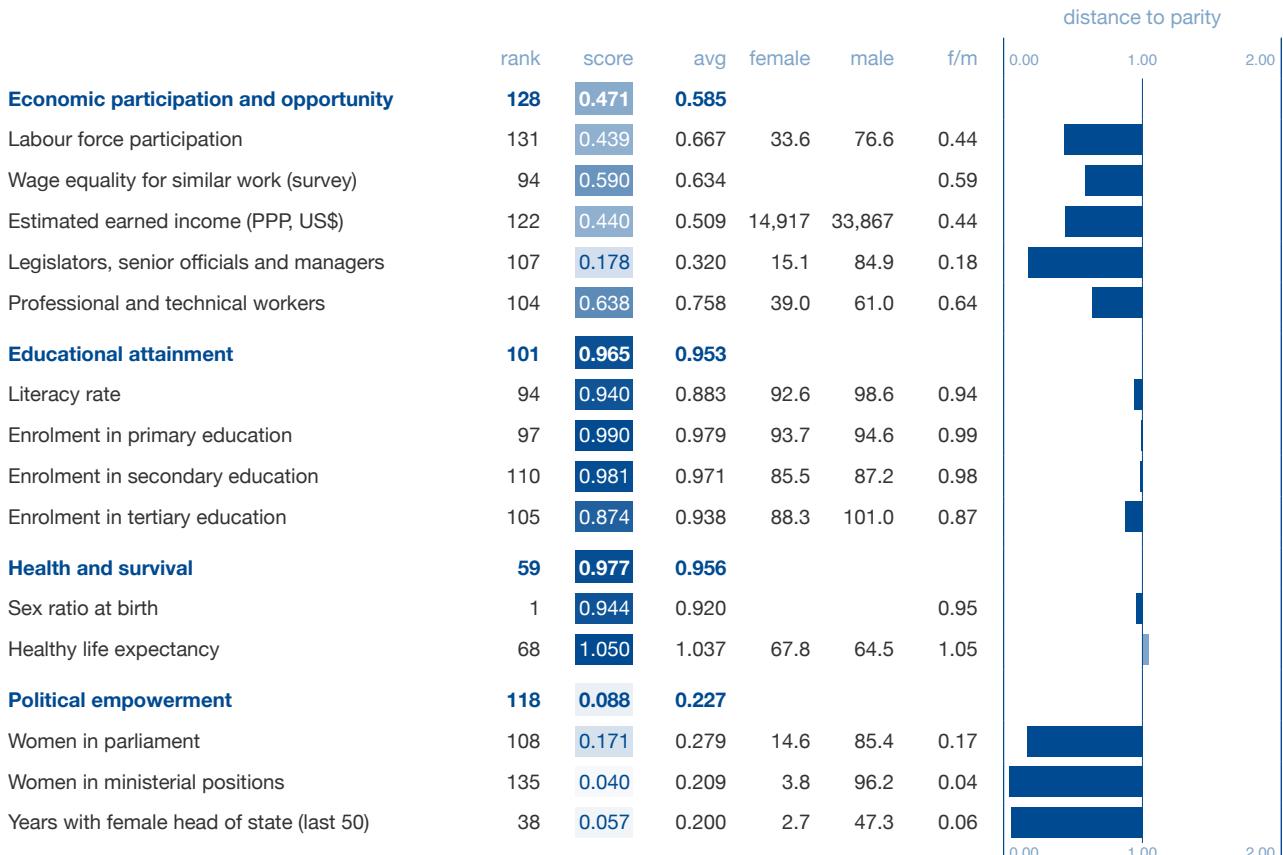


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 857.75 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 23,679.40 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 79,512.43 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 1.56 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.97 |
| Human Capital Index score | 60.33 |

| Global Gender Gap score | | 2006 | | 2017 |
|--|------|-------|------|-------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 105 | 0.585 | 131 | 0.625 |
| Educational attainment | 92 | 0.885 | 101 | 0.965 |
| Health and survival | 85 | 0.969 | 59 | 0.977 |
| Political empowerment | 96 | 0.052 | 118 | 0.088 |
| rank out of | | 115 | | 144 |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|-------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - |
| Youth not in employment or education | 33.7 | 14.1 | 2.39 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 112.0 | - | |
| Unemployed adults | 13.6 | 9.6 | 1.43 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 67.0 | - | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 42.3 | 57.7 | 0.73 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | gov | - | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 9.0 | 13.5 | 0.66 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 25.7 | 12.6 | 2.04 | Government provides child allowance | | | yes |
| Contributing family workers | 26.4 | 4.6 | 5.77 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 8.8 | 20.1 | 0.44 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | 500.3 | 476.7 | 1.05 | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | 75.3 | 24.4 | 3.08 | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | yes | Out-of-school children | 6.2 | 5.3 | 1.16 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.50 | Primary education attainment, adults | 82.0 | 94.7 | 0.87 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | 12.0 | 88.0 | 0.14 | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 86.8 | 94.2 | 0.92 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.34 | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 43.4 | 79.1 | 0.55 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.06 | Out-of-school youth | 15.4 | 13.5 | 1.14 |
| Employers | 1.3 | 4.6 | 0.29 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 30.4 | 43.8 | 0.69 |
| R&D personnel | 30.2 | 69.8 | 0.43 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 40.1 | 57.5 | 0.70 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 10.1 | 24.9 | 0.40 |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 44.3 | 69.0 | 0.64 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | - | - | - |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 10.6 | 13.7 | 0.77 |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 2.8 | 9.2 | 0.30 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | yes | PhD graduates | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.73 |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | yes | Individuals using the internet | 44.0 | 63.5 | 0.69 |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.01 | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1930 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 2.3 | 2.9 | 0.80 |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 87 | Arts and Humanities | 13.8 | 8.1 | 1.71 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 1 | Business, Admin. and Law | 36.6 | 40.0 | 0.91 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | Education | 13.5 | 7.4 | 1.83 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 7.4 | 19.4 | 0.38 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | yes | Health and Welfare | 8.9 | 4.2 | 2.09 |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | Information and Comm. Technologies | 1.6 | 2.9 | 0.54 |
| Family | female | male | value | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 5.2 | 3.7 | 1.42 |
| Average length of single life | 24.2 | 28.1 | 0.86 | Services | 2.6 | 4.7 | 0.56 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 41.4 | 11.0 | 3.75 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 7.8 | 6.7 | 1.17 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 29 | Health | female | male | value |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 2.05 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 8.5 | 10.5 | ¹ 0.81 |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 6.00 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 180.7 | 211.0 | ¹ 0.86 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 8 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 2.1 | 2.7 | ¹ 0.77 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 50 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 5.6 | 15.2 | ¹ 0.37 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 2.2 | 6.7 | ¹ 0.32 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 16 |
| | | | yes | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| | | | yes | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 42.0 |
| | | | yes | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| | | | yes | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | 97.40 |
| | | | yes | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | 88.90 |

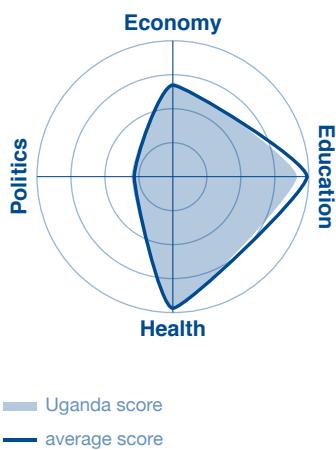
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Uganda

rank
out of 144 countries **45**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.721**



SCORE AT GLANCE

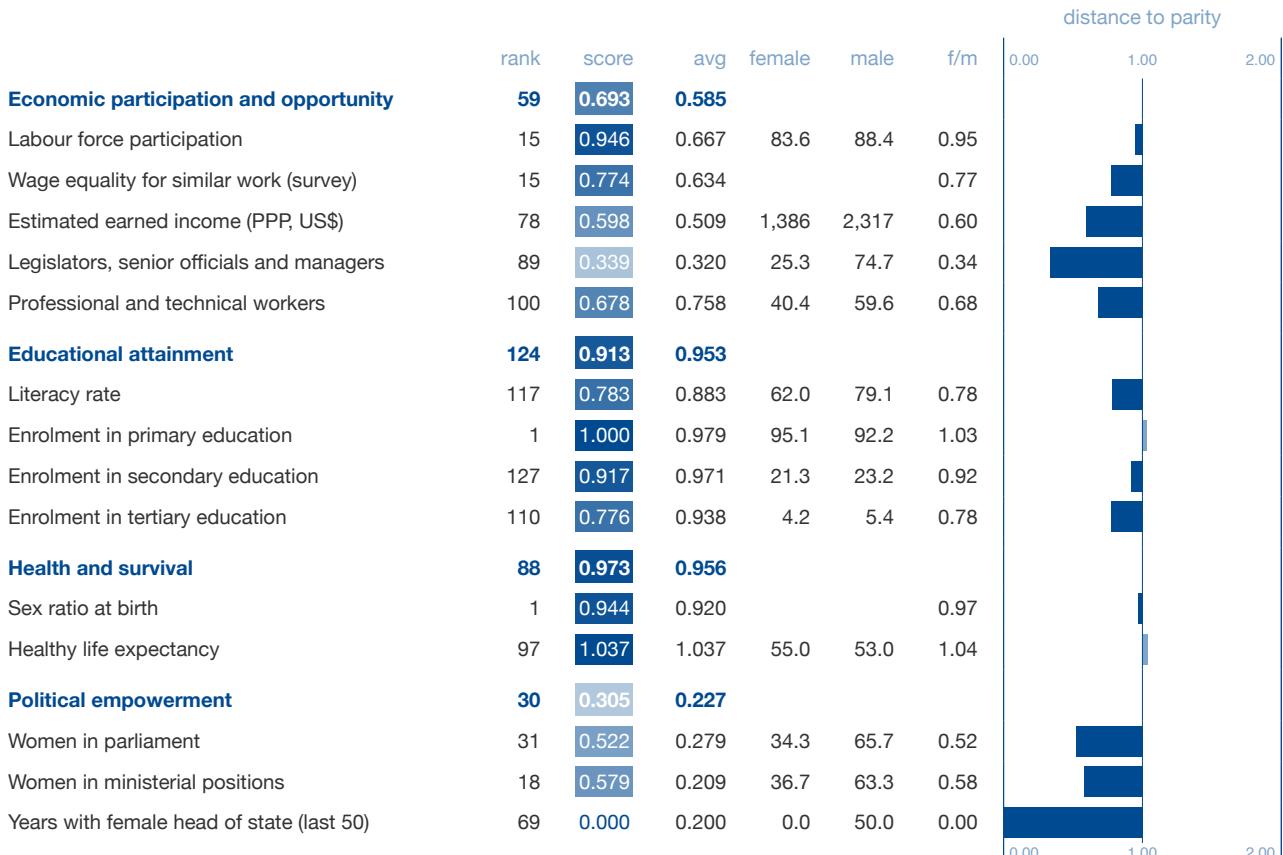


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 25.53 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 1,713.85 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 41,487.97 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 3.28 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.99 |
| Human Capital Index score | 58.73 |

| | rank | 2006 | 2017 | |
|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | score | rank | score |
| Global Gender Gap score | 47 | 0.680 | 45 | 0.721 |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 28 | 0.677 | 59 | 0.693 |
| Educational attainment | 98 | 0.859 | 124 | 0.913 |
| Health and survival | 60 | 0.976 | 88 | 0.973 |
| Political empowerment | 22 | 0.207 | 30 | 0.305 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value | |
|--|--------|-------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - | |
| Youth not in employment or education | 8.4 | 3.3 | 2.53 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 84.0 | 4.0 | | |
| Unemployed adults | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.78 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | 100.0 | | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 72.2 | 27.8 | 2.60 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - | |
| Workers in informal employment | 86.2 | 81.3 | 1.06 | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | empl | empl | | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 2.4 | 3.8 | 0.62 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | no | |
| Workers employed part-time | 57.3 | 47.0 | 1.22 | Government provides child allowance | | | no | |
| Contributing family workers | 30.2 | 22.8 | 1.32 | | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 55.4 | 49.3 | 1.12 | | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | Education and Skills | female | male | value | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | Out-of-school children | | 4.7 | 7.7 | 0.62 |
| | | | | Primary education attainment, adults | 24.0 | 42.3 | 0.57 | |
| | | | | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 85.1 | 94.4 | 0.90 | |
| | | | | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 31.9 | 76.7 | 0.42 | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Out-of-school youth | 78.4 | 71.8 | 1.09 | |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | yes | Secondary education attainment, adults | 6.3 | 13.9 | 0.46 | |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.69 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 24.0 | 35.0 | 0.69 | |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 4.4 | 19.9 | 0.22 | |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.36 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 1.1 | 2.3 | 0.49 | |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.18 | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 6.8 | 11.2 | 0.61 | |
| Employers | 0.8 | 22.8 | 0.04 | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 1.3 | 6.5 | 0.19 | |
| R&D personnel | 27.7 | 72.3 | 0.38 | PhD graduates | - | - | - | |
| | | | | Individuals using the internet | - | - | - | |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | | | | | |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 23.1 | 32.5 | 0.71 | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value | |
| Women's access to financial services | | | part | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 1.1 | 3.6 | 0.30 | |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | part | Arts and Humanities | 5.6 | 5.4 | 1.05 | |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | Business, Admin. and Law | 26.9 | 25.8 | 1.04 | |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | part | Education | 33.6 | 35.6 | 0.94 | |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 151.2 | 238.8 | 0.63 | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 5.3 | 9.6 | 0.55 | |
| | | | | Health and Welfare | 4.4 | 4.1 | 1.07 | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Information and Comm. Technologies | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.71 | |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1962 | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 1.4 | 2.6 | 0.56 | |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 55 | Services | 3.5 | 0.8 | 4.15 | |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 0 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 13.8 | 9.8 | 1.41 | |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | | | | | |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | Health | female | male | value | |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | no | Mortality, children under age 5 | 38.1 | 47.3 | ¹ 0.81 | |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 48.5 | 51.9 | ¹ 0.93 | |
| | | | | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 41.2 | 45.6 | ¹ 0.90 | |
| Family | female | male | value | Mortality, accidental injuries | 9.1 | 17.9 | ¹ 0.51 | |
| Average length of single life | 20.1 | 24.0 | 0.84 | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 2.0 | 7.1 | ¹ 0.28 | |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 77.8 | 39.2 | 1.98 | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 343 | |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 28 | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes | |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 5.59 | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 51.0 | |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 34.00 | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes | |
| Potential support ratio | | | 23 | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | 57.40 | |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 101 | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | 47.60 | |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | part | | | | | |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | | | | | |

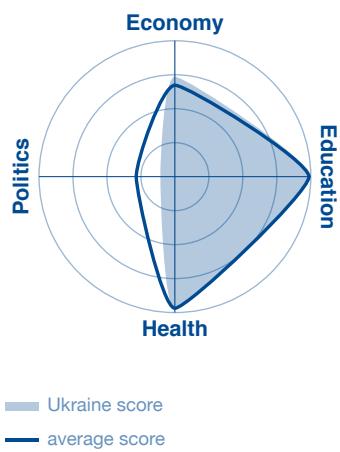
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Ukraine

rank
out of 144 countries **61**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.705**



SCORE AT GLANCE

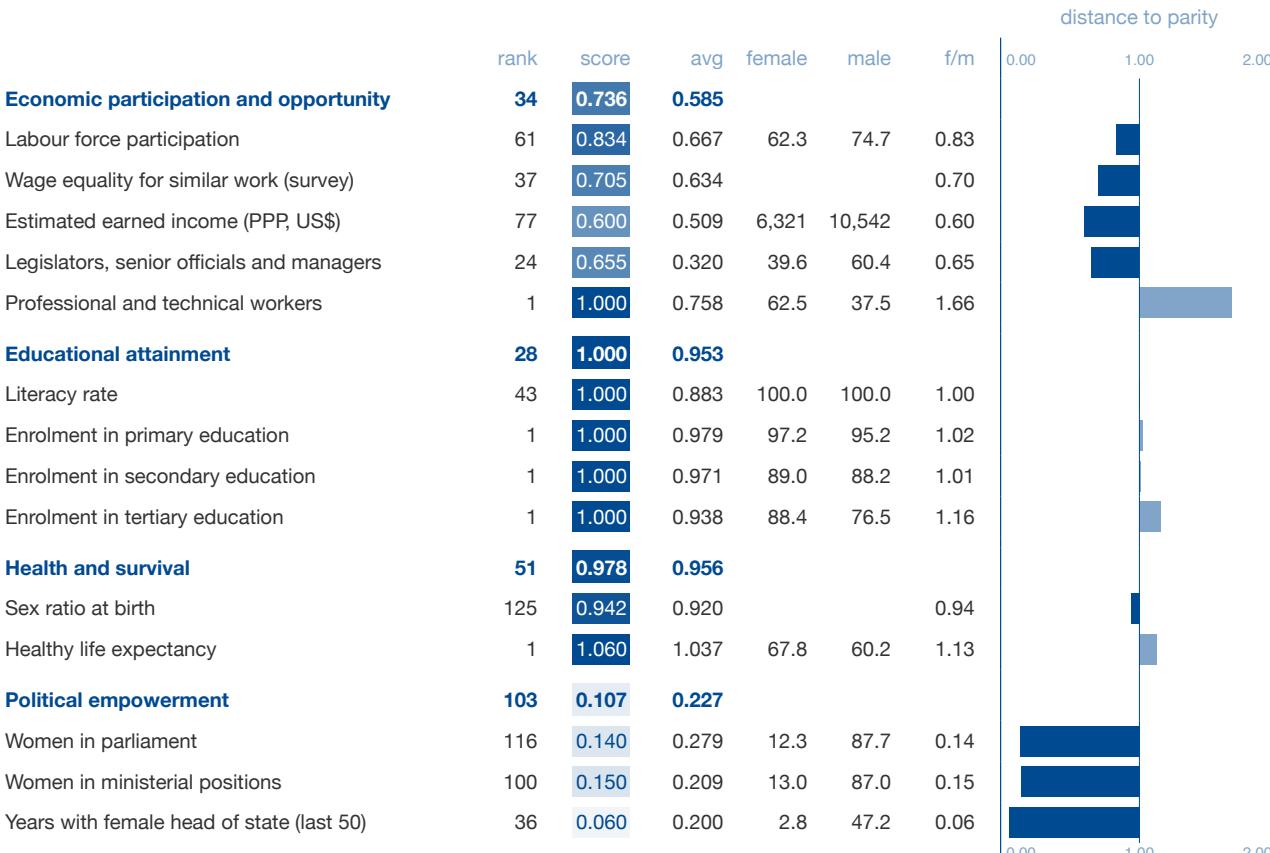


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 93.27 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 7,668.06 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 44,438.63 |
| Population growth rate (%) | -0.49 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.86 |
| Human Capital Index score | 71.27 |

| Global Gender Gap score | | | rank | |
|--|------|-------|------|-------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 48 | 0.680 | 61 | 0.705 |
| Educational attainment | 24 | 0.691 | 34 | 0.736 |
| Health and survival | 1 | 0.980 | 51 | 0.978 |
| Political empowerment | 97 | 0.050 | 103 | 0.107 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| Workforce Participation | female | male | value | Care | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | yes | Length of parental leave (days) | | | 1039 |
| Youth not in employment or education | 20.5 | 14.9 | 1.37 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 126.0 | 0.0 | |
| Unemployed adults | 8.1 | 10.1 | 0.80 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | – | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 44.1 | 55.9 | 0.79 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | gov |
| Workers in informal employment | – | – | – | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | gov | – | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 28.9 | 23.4 | 1.23 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 13.9 | 6.0 | 2.32 | Government provides child allowance | | | yes |
| Contributing family workers | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.20 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 12.9 | 15.9 | 0.81 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | – | – | – | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | – | – | – | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Out-of-school children | 2.4 | 4.5 | 0.54 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.69 | Primary education attainment, adults | 96.0 | 98.7 | 0.97 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | – | – | – | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.46 | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.23 | Out-of-school youth | 4.6 | 7.6 | 0.61 |
| Employers | 0.7 | 0.2 | 3.20 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 71.1 | 78.4 | 0.91 |
| R&D personnel | 47.7 | 52.3 | 0.91 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 99.3 | 98.8 | 1.01 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 86.7 | 91.7 | 0.94 |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 51.7 | 54.0 | 0.96 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | – | – | – |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 25.1 | 19.1 | 1.31 |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 14.3 | 19.1 | 0.75 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | yes | PhD graduates | – | – | – |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | yes | Individuals using the internet | 44.6 | 48.2 | 0.93 |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 3.6 | 4.8 | 0.75 | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1919 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 2.2 | 3.7 | 0.58 |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 98 | Arts and Humanities | 11.7 | 3.6 | 3.28 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 1 | Business, Admin. and Law | 37.0 | 26.2 | 1.41 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | – | Education | 8.5 | 2.2 | 3.83 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | – | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 10.5 | 34.4 | 0.31 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | – | Health and Welfare | 10.6 | 3.2 | 3.31 |
| Seats held in upper house | 16.5 | 83.5 | 0.20 | Information and Comm. Technologies | 1.0 | 4.5 | 0.23 |
| Family | female | male | value | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 3.2 | 1.8 | 1.77 |
| Average length of single life | 23.0 | 26.4 | 0.87 | Services | 5.7 | 12.9 | 0.44 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 53.4 | 22.7 | 2.35 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 7.1 | 3.0 | 2.39 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 28 | | | | |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 1.54 | Health | female | male | value |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 10.00 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 1.7 | 2.3 | ¹ 0.77 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 4 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 324.3 | 269.2 | ¹ 1.20 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 46 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 5.6 | 12.4 | ¹ 0.45 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | Mortality, accidental injuries | 6.0 | 21.4 | ¹ 0.28 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 3.4 | 12.5 | ¹ 0.27 |
| | | | yes | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 24 |
| | | | yes | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| | | | yes | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 13.0 |
| | | | yes | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| | | | yes | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | – |
| | | | yes | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | 87.20 |

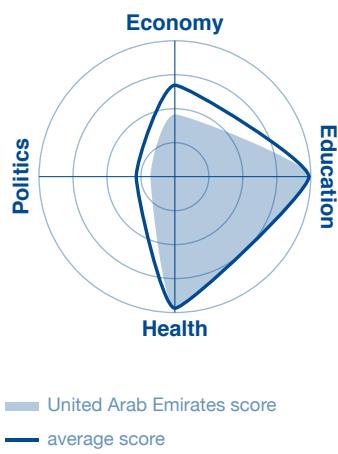
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

United Arab Emirates

rank
out of 144 countries
120
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity
0.649



SCORE AT GLANCE

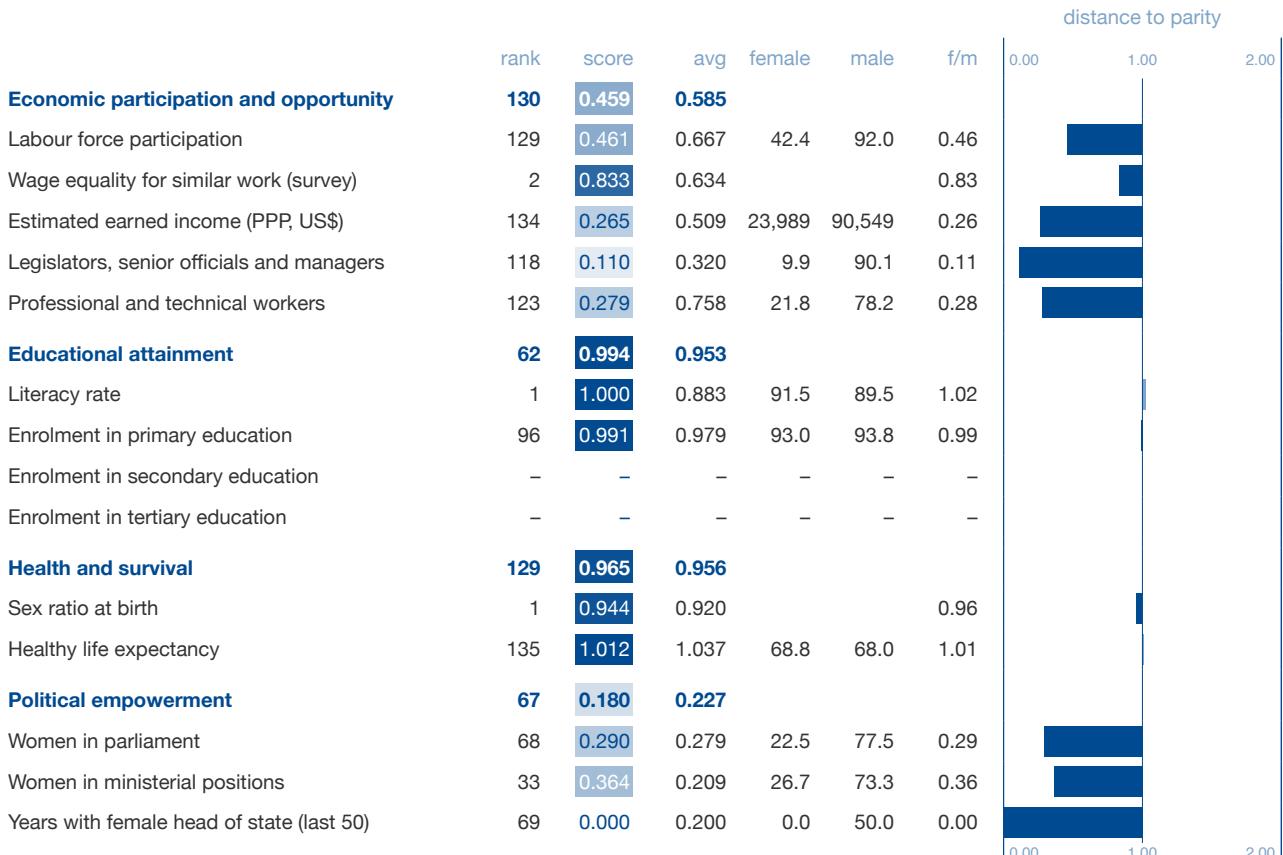


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 348.74 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 67,133.07 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 9,269.61 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 1.33 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 2.67 |
| Human Capital Index score | 65.48 |

| | rank | 2006 | 2017 | |
|--|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | | score | rank | score |
| Global Gender Gap score | 101 | 0.592 | 120 | 0.649 |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 109 | 0.403 | 130 | 0.459 |
| Educational attainment | 61 | 0.986 | 62 | 0.994 |
| Health and survival | 100 | 0.964 | 129 | 0.965 |
| Political empowerment | 112 | 0.015 | 67 | 0.180 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



0.649 / 120 ARE

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - |
| Youth not in employment or education | - | - | - | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 45.0 | - | |
| Unemployed adults | 10.8 | 2.4 | 4.42 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | - | |
| Discouraged job seekers | - | - | - | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | empl | - | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 4.0 | 12.6 | 0.32 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | - | - | - | Government provides child allowance | | | no |
| Contributing family workers | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.85 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.56 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Out-of-school children | 4.3 | 3.8 | 1.13 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.84 | Primary education attainment, adults | 78.4 | 73.2 | 1.07 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 83.2 | 83.2 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | - | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 25.5 | 54.3 | 0.47 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | - | Out-of-school youth | - | - | - |
| Employers | 1.1 | 0.0 | 90.30 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 59.9 | 43.0 | 1.39 |
| R&D personnel | - | - | - | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 63.9 | 43.6 | 1.47 |
| | | | | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 17.3 | 39.2 | 0.44 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Tertiary education attainment, adults | - | - | - |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 66.3 | 89.8 | 0.74 | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 15.8 | 8.9 | 1.78 |
| Women's access to financial services | | | part | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 4.3 | 16.5 | 0.26 |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | no | PhD graduates | - | - | - |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | Individuals using the internet | 83.2 | 85.6 | 0.97 |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | part | | | | |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 5.6 | 7.9 | 0.70 | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 2006 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.79 |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 11 | Arts and Humanities | 10.0 | 2.6 | 3.88 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 0 | Business, Admin. and Law | 38.6 | 59.7 | 0.65 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | Education | 12.6 | 1.2 | 10.54 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 8.7 | 20.1 | 0.43 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | - | Health and Welfare | 9.5 | 2.4 | 3.89 |
| Seats held in upper house | 18.3 | 81.7 | 0.22 | Information and Comm. Technologies | 6.2 | 7.4 | 0.84 |
| | | | | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 1.6 | 0.7 | 2.34 |
| Family | female | male | value | Services | 0.5 | 0.2 | 2.20 |
| Average length of single life | 25.3 | 26.8 | 0.94 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 11.0 | 5.4 | 2.04 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 36.9 | 26.4 | 1.40 | | | | |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 27 | Health | female | male | value |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 1.75 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | ¹ 0.78 |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | - | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 2.4 | 9.0 | ¹ 0.27 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 78 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 0.1 | 0.2 | ¹ 0.32 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 18 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 0.2 | 1.8 | ¹ 0.09 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | no | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.0 | 0.6 | ¹ 0.06 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | no | Mortality, childbirth | | 1 | 6 |
| | | | | Legislation on domestic violence | | | no |
| | | | | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | - |
| | | | | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| | | | | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | - |
| | | | | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | - |

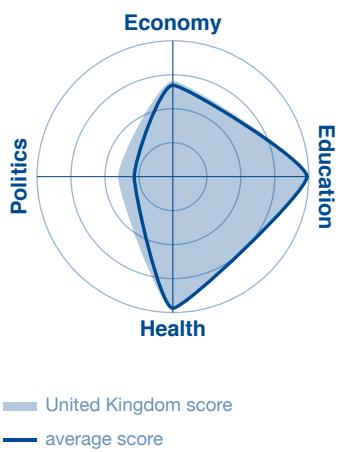
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

United Kingdom

rank
out of 144 countries **15**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.770**



SCORE AT GLANCE

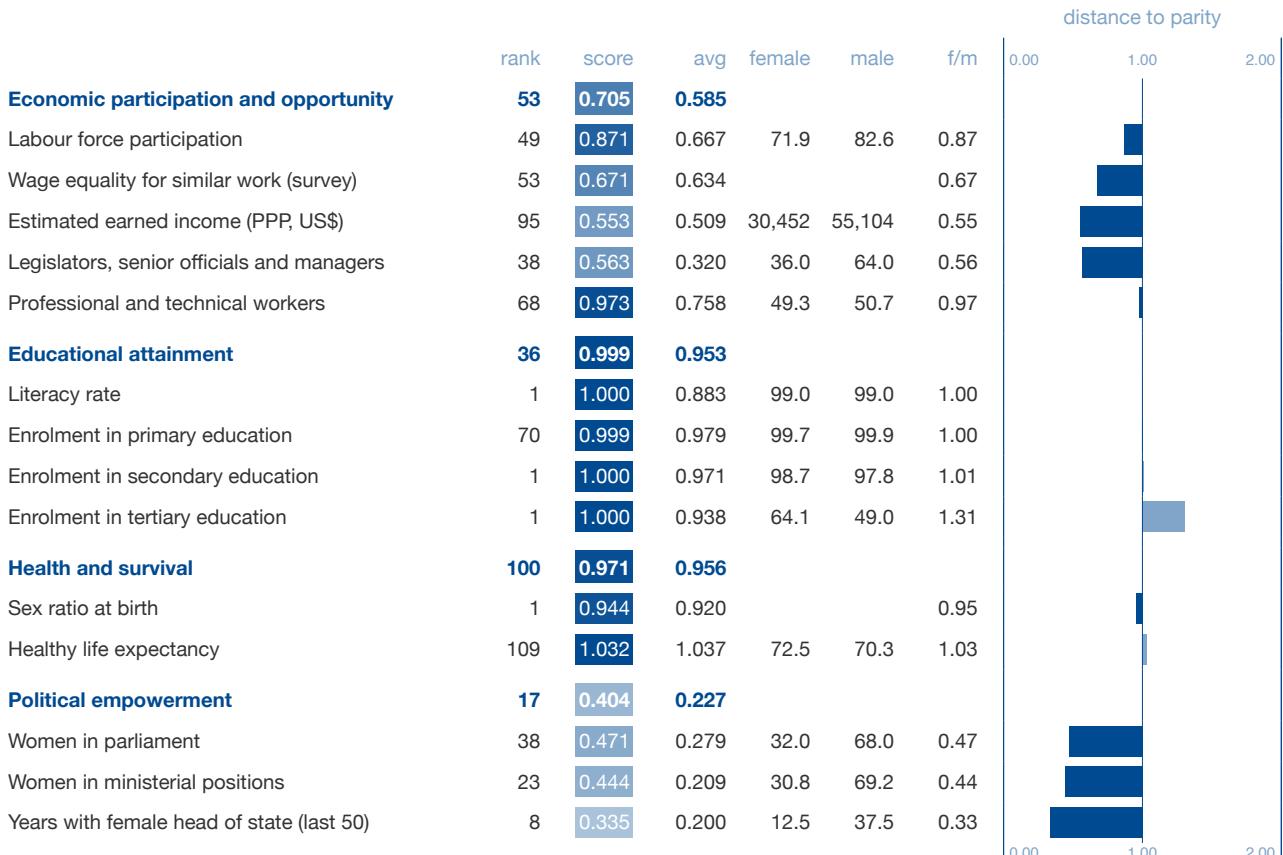


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 2,618.89 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 38,901.05 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 65,788.57 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 0.60 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.97 |
| Human Capital Index score | 71.31 |

| | rank | 2006 | 2017 | |
|--|----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | score | rank | score |
| Global Gender Gap score | 9 | 0.736 | 15 | 0.770 |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 37 | 0.664 | 53 | 0.705 |
| Educational attainment | 1 | 1.000 | 36 | 0.999 |
| Health and survival | 63 | 0.974 | 100 | 0.971 |
| Political empowerment | 12 | 0.307 | 17 | 0.404 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| Workforce Participation | female | male | value | Care | female | male | value |
|--|--------|-------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | yes | Length of parental leave (days) | | | 259 |
| Youth not in employment or education | 12.4 | 9.8 | 1.27 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 14.0 | 14.0 | |
| Unemployed adults | 4.7 | 4.9 | 0.95 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 90.0 | 18.0 | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 32.6 | 67.4 | 0.48 | | | | empl, |
| Workers in informal employment | – | – | – | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | gov |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 21.1 | 21.1 | 1.00 | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | dual | dual | |
| Workers employed part-time | 48.0 | 21.8 | 2.20 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Contributing family workers | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.27 | Government provides child allowance | | | yes |
| Own-account workers | 9.0 | 15.8 | 0.57 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | 454.4 | 437.9 | 1.04 | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | 56.7 | 32.1 | 1.77 | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | yes | Out-of-school children | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.11 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.70 | Primary education attainment, adults | 99.8 | 99.9 | 1.00 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | 27.0 | 73.0 | 0.37 | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | – | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | – | Out-of-school youth | 5.4 | 6.4 | 0.85 |
| Employers | 1.4 | 0.3 | 4.24 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 73.3 | 76.1 | 0.96 |
| R&D personnel | – | – | – | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 86.5 | 85.6 | 1.01 |
| | | | | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 44.5 | 50.7 | 0.88 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Secondary education attainment, adults | 29.8 | 28.8 | 1.03 |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 98.7 | 99.2 | 0.99 | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 33.0 | 32.2 | 1.03 |
| Women's access to financial services | | | part | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 17.5 | 22.0 | 0.80 |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | yes | PhD graduates | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.57 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | Individuals using the internet | 90.4 | 93.6 | 0.97 |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | yes | | | | |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 1.7 | 2.7 | 0.66 | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1918 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.31 |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 99 | Arts and Humanities | 17.1 | 13.3 | 1.29 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 2 | Business, Admin. and Law | 20.5 | 24.0 | 0.85 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | – | Education | 12.8 | 5.3 | 2.39 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | – | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 3.7 | 16.4 | 0.22 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | yes | Health and Welfare | 17.5 | 7.6 | 2.31 |
| Seats held in upper house | 15.4 | 84.6 | 0.18 | Information and Comm. Technologies | 1.2 | 6.8 | 0.18 |
| Family | female | male | value | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 12.5 | 14.6 | 0.85 |
| Average length of single life | 27.0 | 28.7 | 0.94 | Services | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.29 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 26.2 | 15.1 | 1.74 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 12.8 | 10.5 | 1.23 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 30 | | | | |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 1.87 | Health | female | male | value |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | – | Mortality, children under age 5 | 1.4 | 1.8 | ¹ 0.77 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 3 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 263.1 | 246.3 | ¹ 1.07 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 56 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 3.3 | 2.6 | ¹ 1.25 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | Mortality, accidental injuries | 6.1 | 7.1 | ¹ 0.87 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 1.5 | 4.8 | ¹ 0.32 |
| | | | yes | Mortality, childbirth | – | – | – |
| | | | yes | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| | | | yes | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 29.0 |
| | | | yes | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| | | | yes | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | – |
| | | | yes | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | – |

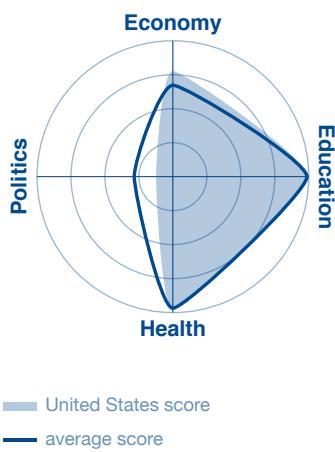
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

United States

rank
out of 144 countries **49**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.718**



SCORE AT GLANCE

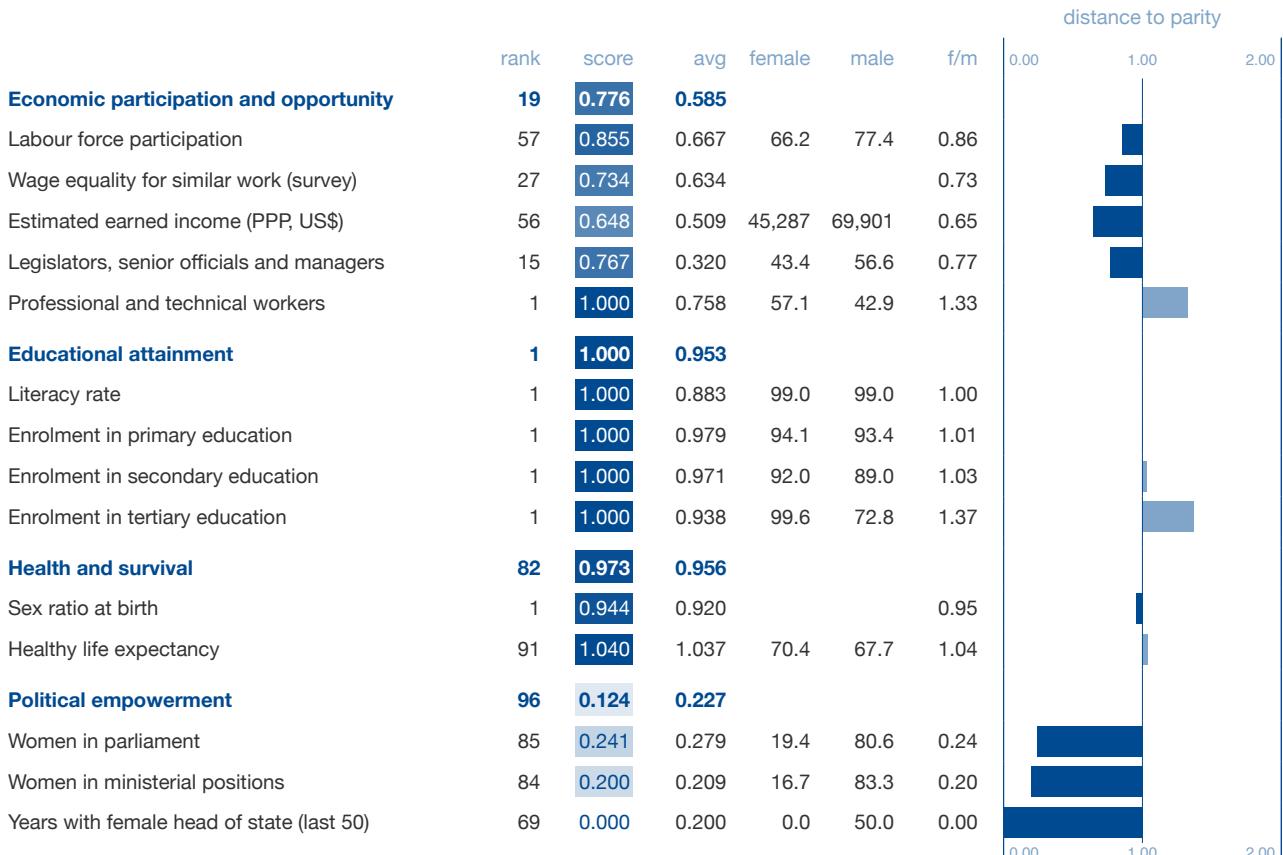


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|------------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 18,569.10 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 53,272.52 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 322,179.61 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 0.70 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.98 |
| Human Capital Index score | 74.84 |

| | rank | 2006 | 2017 | |
|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | score | rank | score |
| Global Gender Gap score | 23 | 0.704 | 49 | 0.718 |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 3 | 0.759 | 19 | 0.776 |
| Educational attainment | 66 | 0.982 | 1 | 1.000 |
| Health and survival | 1 | 0.980 | 82 | 0.973 |
| Political empowerment | 66 | 0.097 | 96 | 0.124 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|-------|-------------------|--|---------|---------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | yes | Length of parental leave (days) | | | 0 |
| Youth not in employment or education | 17.4 | 15.6 | 1.11 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | – | – | |
| Unemployed adults | 4.8 | 4.9 | 0.97 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | – | – | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 37.6 | 62.4 | 0.60 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | – |
| Workers in informal employment | – | – | – | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | – | – | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 17.5 | 17.8 | 0.98 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 22.7 | 12.9 | 1.77 | Government provides child allowance | | | yes |
| Contributing family workers | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.67 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 5.1 | 7.4 | 0.69 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | 484.0 | 471.0 | 1.03 | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | 50.0 | 31.5 | 1.59 | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Out-of-school children | 5.2 | 5.8 | 0.90 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.78 | Primary education attainment, adults | 98.8 | 98.8 | 1.00 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | 16.4 | 83.6 | 0.20 | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | – | – | – |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | – | Primary education attainment, 65+ | – | – | – |
| Firms with female top managers | | | – | Out-of-school youth | 6.5 | 8.4 | 0.77 |
| Employers | – | 0.0 | – | Secondary education attainment, adults | 88.8 | 88.0 | 1.01 |
| R&D personnel | – | – | – | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | – | – | – |
| | female | male | value | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | – | – | – |
| Access to Assets | | | | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 32.7 | 32.3 | 1.01 |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 94.8 | 92.4 | 1.03 | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | – | – | – |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | – | – | – |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | yes | PhD graduates | 1.4 | 2.1 | 0.66 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | yes | Individuals using the internet | 74.9 | 74.2 | 1.01 |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | yes | | | | |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.78 | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1920 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.73 |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 97 | Arts and Humanities | 21.4 | 20.2 | 1.06 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 0 | Business, Admin. and Law | 17.3 | 23.4 | 0.74 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | – | Education | 9.9 | 3.9 | 2.52 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | – | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 2.6 | 13.3 | 0.19 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | – | Health and Welfare | 22.5 | 7.3 | 3.08 |
| Seats held in upper house | – | – | – | Information and Comm. Technologies | 1.1 | 6.0 | 0.19 |
| | female | male | value | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 4.9 | 6.6 | 0.74 |
| Family | | | | Services | 6.1 | 7.6 | 0.81 |
| Average length of single life | 23.7 | 24.0 | 0.99 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 13.4 | 10.7 | 1.25 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 42.2 | 30.0 | 1.41 | | | | |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 30 | Health | female | male | value |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 1.87 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 11.0 | 13.9 | ¹ 0.79 |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 8.00 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 1,169.2 | 1,129.5 | ¹ 1.04 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 4 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 21.5 | 21.8 | ¹ 0.99 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 52 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 40.7 | 61.2 | ¹ 0.66 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 14.2 | 48.8 | ¹ 0.29 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | Mortality, childbirth | – | – | – |
| | | | | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| | | | | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 36.0 |
| | | | | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| | | | | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | – |
| | | | | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | – |

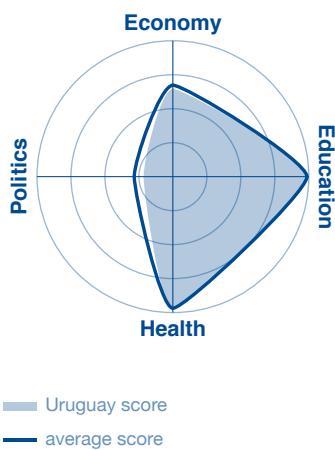
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Uruguay

rank
out of 144 countries **56**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.710**



SCORE AT GLANCE

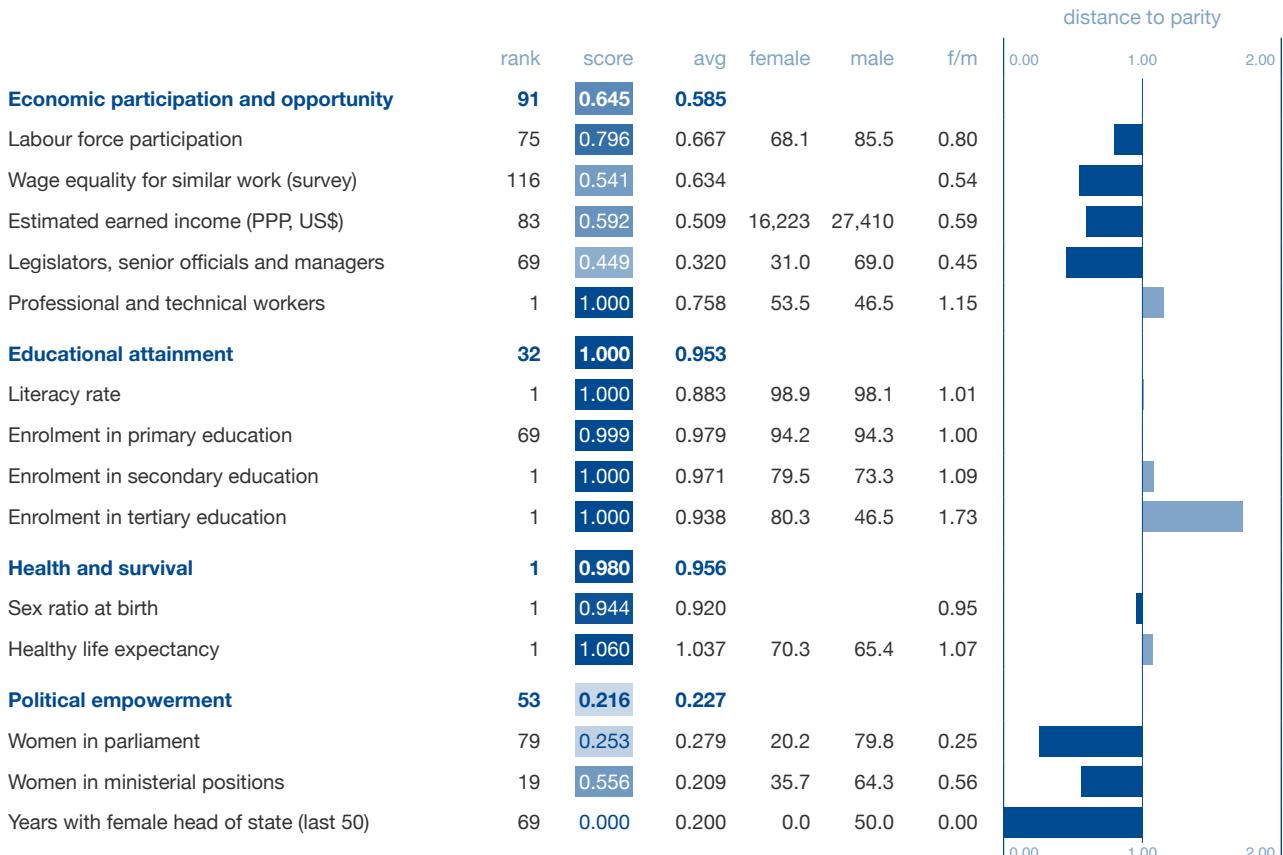


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 52.42 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 20,046.93 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 3,444.01 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 0.37 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.93 |
| Human Capital Index score | 62.26 |

| Global Gender Gap score | | | rank | |
|--|------|-------|------|-------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 66 | 0.655 | 56 | 0.710 |
| Educational attainment | 47 | 0.991 | 32 | 1.000 |
| Health and survival | 1 | 0.980 | 1 | 0.980 |
| Political empowerment | 103 | 0.039 | 53 | 0.216 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | yes | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - |
| Youth not in employment or education | 22.3 | 15.4 | 1.45 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 98.0 | 7.0 | |
| Unemployed adults | 8.9 | 6.4 | 1.39 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 69.2 | 30.8 | 2.25 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | 23.6 | 24.5 | 0.96 | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | gov | gov | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 8.1 | 4.9 | 1.65 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 27.0 | 11.9 | 2.27 | Government provides child allowance | | | no |
| Contributing family workers | 1.3 | 0.4 | 3.07 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 20.5 | 24.8 | 0.82 | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | Out-of-school children | | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | Primary education attainment, adults | 89.5 | 89.2 | 1.00 |
| | | | | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 99.8 | 99.6 | 1.00 |
| | | | | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 98.7 | 99.3 | 0.99 |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Out-of-school youth | 13.8 | 21.0 | 0.66 |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Secondary education attainment, adults | 32.1 | 24.9 | 1.29 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.57 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 73.2 | 63.3 | 1.16 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 40.1 | 38.9 | 1.03 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.30 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 12.8 | 7.9 | 1.61 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.24 | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 9.7 | 6.7 | 1.45 |
| Employers | 2.6 | 0.4 | 6.04 | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 2.7 | 5.8 | 0.47 |
| R&D personnel | - | - | - | PhD graduates | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.03 |
| | | | | Individuals using the internet | 64.2 | 64.9 | 0.99 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | | | | |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 41.3 | 50.1 | 0.82 | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Women's access to financial services | | | part | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 2.8 | 9.2 | 0.31 |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | part | Arts and Humanities | 4.4 | 3.2 | 1.35 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | yes | Business, Admin. and Law | 28.1 | 26.0 | 1.08 |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | yes | Education | 5.0 | 2.1 | 2.32 |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 22.8 | 28.8 | 0.79 | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 5.3 | 12.4 | 0.43 |
| | | | | Health and Welfare | 33.4 | 17.2 | 1.94 |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | | | | |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1932 | Information and Comm. Technologies | 1.2 | 7.1 | 0.17 |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 85 | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 4.3 | 4.8 | 0.91 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 0 | Services | 1.0 | 6.1 | 0.16 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | 33 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 14.4 | 11.9 | 1.21 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | 33 | | | | |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | yes | Health | female | male | value |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | Mortality, children under age 5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | ¹ 0.78 |
| | | | | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 14.0 | 13.4 | ¹ 1.04 |
| Family | female | male | value | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 0.3 | 0.4 | ¹ 0.87 |
| Average length of single life | 24.0 | 26.5 | 0.91 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 0.6 | 1.1 | ¹ 0.56 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 43.6 | 27.6 | 1.58 | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 0.2 | 0.7 | ¹ 0.28 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 28 | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 15 |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 2.00 | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 6.00 | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | - |
| Potential support ratio | | | 4 | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 56 | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | - |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | 76.80 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | | | | |

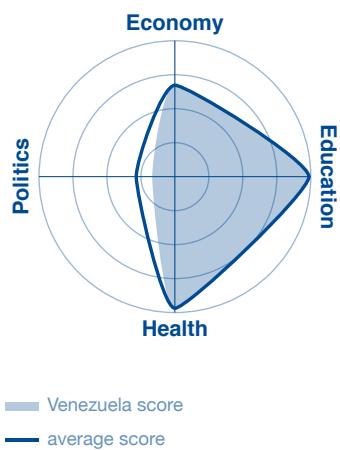
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Venezuela

rank
out of 144 countries **60**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.706**



SCORE AT GLANCE

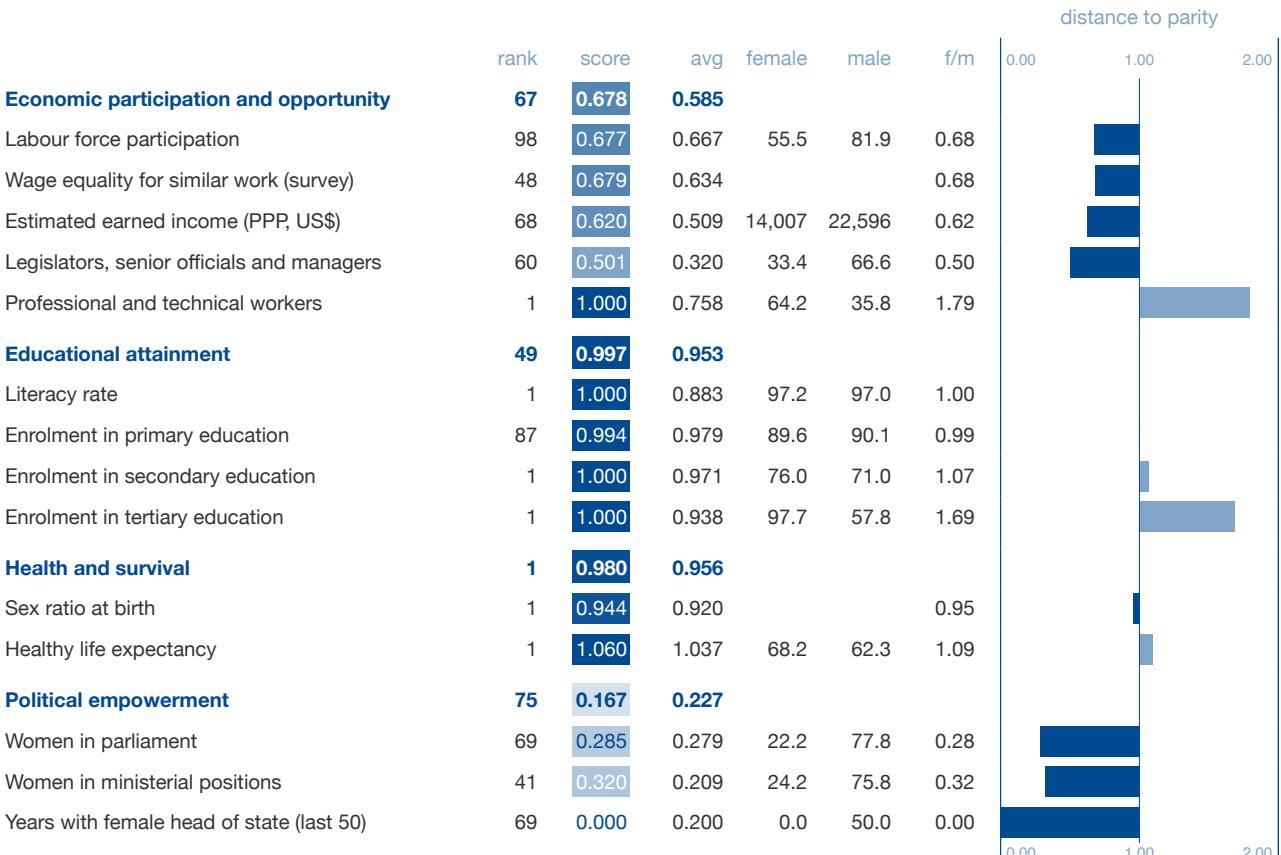


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 371.01 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 17,665.24 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 31,568.18 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 1.30 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.99 |
| Human Capital Index score | 56.88 |

| | rank | 2006 | 2017 | |
|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | score | rank | score |
| Global Gender Gap score | 57 | 0.666 | 60 | 0.706 |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 66 | 0.600 | 67 | 0.678 |
| Educational attainment | 62 | 0.986 | 49 | 0.997 |
| Health and survival | 71 | 0.973 | 1 | 0.980 |
| Political empowerment | 57 | 0.107 | 75 | 0.167 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | yes | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - |
| Youth not in employment or education | 25.7 | 60.9 | 0.42 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 182.0 | 14.0 | |
| Unemployed adults | 7.7 | 6.3 | 1.23 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 68.3 | 31.7 | 2.15 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | dual | dual | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 16.8 | 13.5 | 1.24 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 16.8 | 6.8 | 2.48 | Government provides child allowance | | | yes |
| Contributing family workers | 0.9 | 0.4 | 2.06 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 29.4 | 29.8 | 0.99 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Out-of-school children | 7.7 | 7.6 | 1.01 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.62 | Primary education attainment, adults | 88.7 | 86.7 | 1.02 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 90.2 | 90.2 | 1.00 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | - | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 51.7 | 55.9 | 0.92 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | - | Out-of-school youth | 27.5 | 30.6 | 0.90 |
| Employers | 1.8 | 0.4 | 3.94 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 59.7 | 51.7 | 1.15 |
| R&D personnel | - | - | - | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 54.5 | 44.0 | 1.24 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 13.7 | 16.5 | 0.83 |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 53.3 | 60.8 | 0.88 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 26.0 | 16.9 | 1.54 |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 5.9 | 3.6 | 1.61 |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 1.2 | 2.2 | 0.53 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | yes | PhD graduates | - | - | - |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | yes | Individuals using the internet | 50.6 | 47.5 | 1.07 |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 2.9 | 3.2 | 0.92 | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1946 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 1.6 | 3.1 | 0.51 |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 71 | Arts and Humanities | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.70 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 0 | Business, Admin. and Law | 26.6 | 24.7 | 1.08 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | Education | 35.9 | 16.0 | 2.24 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 9.9 | 28.6 | 0.35 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | no | Health and Welfare | 11.6 | 6.1 | 1.90 |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | Information and Comm. Technologies | 4.8 | 10.2 | 0.47 |
| Family | female | male | value | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.72 |
| Average length of single life | 22.7 | 26.0 | 0.87 | Services | 1.8 | - | - |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 48.6 | 30.7 | 1.58 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 3.5 | 3.1 | 1.11 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 26 | Health | female | male | value |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 2.32 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 3.9 | 5.1 | ¹ 0.76 |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 6.00 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 56.6 | 62.8 | ¹ 0.90 |
| Potential support ratio | | | 10 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 2.8 | 4.7 | ¹ 0.60 |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 52 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 3.7 | 13.2 | ¹ 0.28 |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 1.4 | 15.6 | ¹ 0.09 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | Mortality, childbirth | - | - | - |
| | | | | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| | | | | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | - |
| | | | | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | no |
| | | | | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | - |
| | | | | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | - |

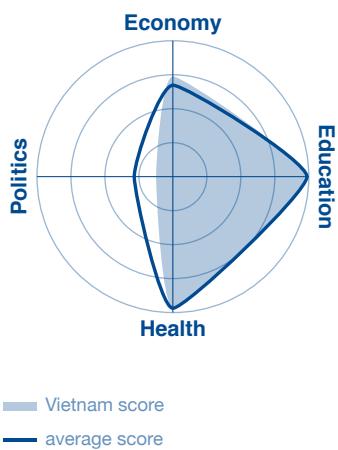
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Vietnam

rank
out of 144 countries **69**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.698**



SCORE AT GLANCE

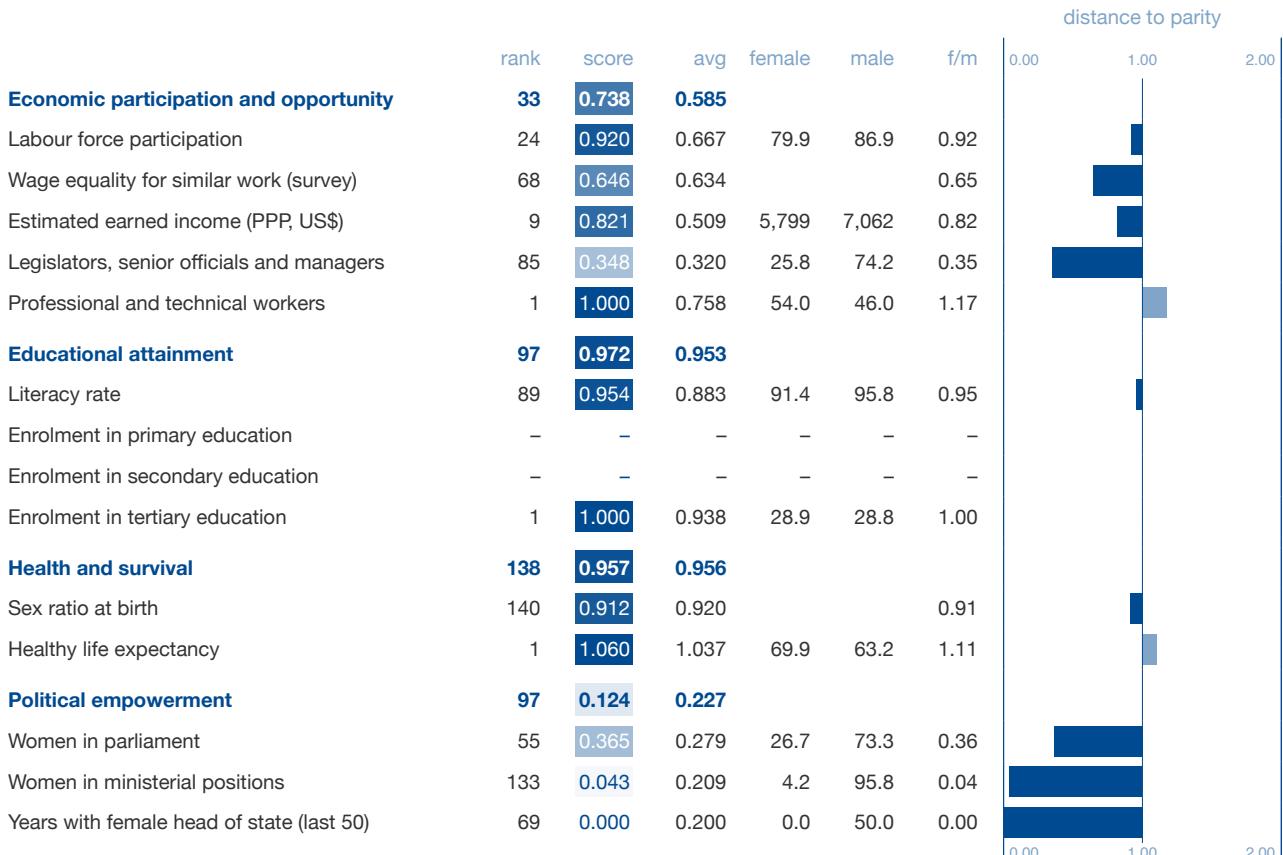


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 202.62 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 5,955.26 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 94,569.07 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 1.04 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.98 |
| Human Capital Index score | 62.19 |

| Global Gender Gap score | | 2006 | | 2017 |
|--|------|-------|------|-------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Economic participation and opportunity | — | — | 69 | 0.698 |
| Educational attainment | — | — | 97 | 0.972 |
| Health and survival | — | — | 138 | 0.957 |
| Political empowerment | — | — | 97 | 0.124 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



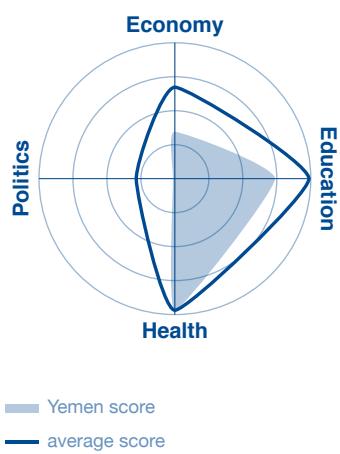
SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|---------|---------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | yes | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - |
| Youth not in employment or education | 12.0 | 10.6 | 1.13 | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 180.0 | - | |
| Unemployed adults | 2.0 | 2.3 | 0.88 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | - | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 38.6 | 61.6 | 0.63 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | gov | - | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 7.8 | 7.4 | 1.05 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | yes |
| Workers employed part-time | 14.5 | 10.2 | 1.42 | Government provides child allowance | | | no |
| Contributing family workers | 22.0 | 10.4 | 2.12 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 40.3 | 39.5 | 1.02 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | yes | Out-of-school children | - | - | - |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.58 | Primary education attainment, adults | - | - | - |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | - | - | - |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 1.04 | Primary education attainment, 65+ | - | - | - |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.29 | Out-of-school youth | - | - | - |
| Employers | 1.8 | 10.4 | 0.18 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 21.4 | 30.4 | 0.70 |
| R&D personnel | 44.8 | 55.2 | 0.81 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | - | - | - |
| | | | | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | - | - | - |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Tertiary education attainment, adults | - | - | - |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 31.9 | 29.8 | 1.07 | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | - | - | - |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | - | - | - |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | part | PhD graduates | - | - | - |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | Individuals using the internet | - | - | - |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | part | | | | |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 4,664.0 | 5,209.0 | 0.90 | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1946 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 5.8 | 6.5 | 0.90 |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 71 | Arts and Humanities | 4.5 | 3.3 | 1.37 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 0 | Business, Admin. and Law | 31.5 | 23.8 | 1.32 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | Education | 27.9 | 18.2 | 1.53 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 15.8 | 28.1 | 0.56 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | - | Health and Welfare | 6.3 | 4.9 | 1.28 |
| Seats held in upper house | 25.0 | 75.0 | 0.33 | Information and Comm. Technologies | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.77 |
| | | | | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.49 |
| Family | female | male | value | Services | 1.6 | 5.1 | 0.32 |
| Average length of single life | 22.3 | 26.4 | 0.84 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 3.8 | 3.5 | 1.07 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 48.6 | 23.8 | 2.04 | | | | |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 28 | Health | female | male | value |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 1.95 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 13.7 | 20.3 | |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 4.00 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 192.8 | 217.3 | |
| Potential support ratio | | | 10 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 11.5 | 25.1 | |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 43 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 14.9 | 34.8 | |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | yes | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 2.1 | 8.4 | |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | yes | Mortality, childbirth | | | |
| | | | | Legislation on domestic violence | | | yes |
| | | | | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | 34.0 |
| | | | | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | yes |
| | | | | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | - |
| | | | | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | - |

¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)



SCORE AT GLANCE

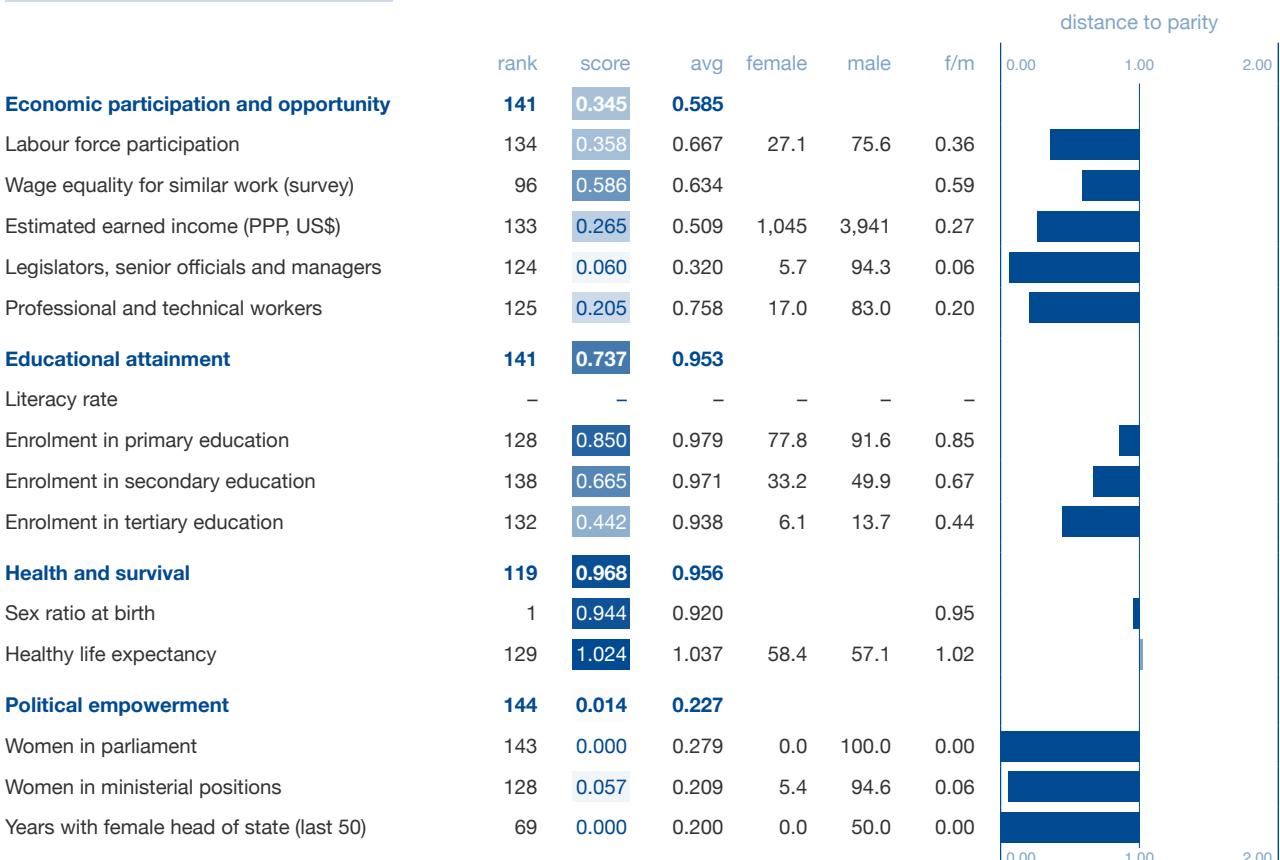


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 27.32 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 2,325.07 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 27,584.21 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 2.42 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 1.02 |
| Human Capital Index score | 35.48 |

| Global Gender Gap score | | 2006 | | 2017 |
|--|------|-------|------|-------|
| | rank | score | rank | score |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 115 | 0.459 | 144 | 0.516 |
| Educational attainment | 114 | 0.253 | 141 | 0.345 |
| Health and survival | 48 | 0.979 | 119 | 0.968 |
| Political empowerment | 113 | 0.008 | 144 | 0.014 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|------|-------------------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | no | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - |
| Youth not in employment or education | - | - | - | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 70.0 | - | |
| Unemployed adults | 54.7 | 12.4 | 4.40 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | - | |
| Discouraged job seekers | 40.0 | 60.0 | 0.67 | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | 63.4 | 68.7 | 0.92 | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | empl | - | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | 1.1 | 6.8 | 0.16 | Government supports or provides childcare | | | no |
| Workers employed part-time | 1.4 | 0.6 | 2.28 | Government provides child allowance | | | no |
| Contributing family workers | 38.5 | 9.4 | 4.11 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 26.1 | 31.3 | 0.83 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | Out-of-school children | 21.8 | 7.9 | 2.76 |
| | | | | Primary education attainment, adults | - | - | - |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 1.00 |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | no | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.00 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.45 | Out-of-school youth | 67.8 | 50.8 | 1.34 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Secondary education attainment, adults | - | - | - |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.07 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 7.3 | 14.6 | 0.50 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.02 | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.00 |
| Employers | 2.3 | 9.4 | 0.25 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | - | - | - |
| R&D personnel | - | - | - | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 0.74 |
| | | | | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.86 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | PhD graduates | - | - | - |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 1.7 | 11.4 | 0.15 | Individuals using the internet | - | - | - |
| Women's access to financial services | | | part | | | | |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | no | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | - | - | - |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | part | Arts and Humanities | - | - | - |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | 49.8 | 67.6 | 0.74 | Business, Admin. and Law | - | - | - |
| | | | | Education | - | - | - |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | - | - | - |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1967 | Health and Welfare | - | - | - |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 50 | Information and Comm. Technologies | - | - | - |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 0 | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | - | - | - |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | Services | - | - | - |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | - | - | - |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | - | | | | |
| Seats held in upper house | 14.0 | 86.0 | 0.16 | Health | female | male | value |
| | | | | Mortality, children under age 5 | 15.2 | 19.0 | ¹ 0.80 |
| Family | female | male | value | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 47.8 | 49.5 | ¹ 0.97 |
| Average length of single life | 23.0 | 26.1 | 0.88 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 5.2 | 5.3 | ¹ 0.98 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 58.6 | 24.5 | 2.39 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 4.4 | 11.1 | ¹ 0.39 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 30 | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 2.0 | 5.7 | ¹ 0.35 |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 4.00 | Mortality, childbirth | | | ¹ 385 |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 40.00 | Legislation on domestic violence | | | no |
| Potential support ratio | | | 20 | Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime | | | - |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 76 | Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health | | | no |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | no | Births attended by skilled health personnel | | | 44.70 |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | no | Antenatal care, at least four visits | | | 25.10 |

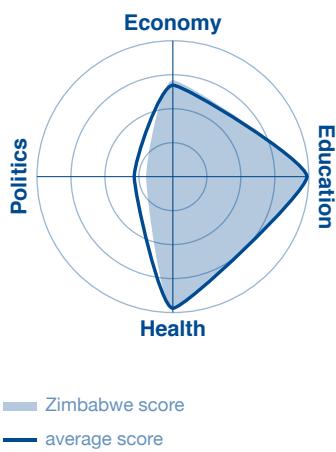
¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Zimbabwe

rank
out of 144 countries **50**
score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.717**



SCORE AT GLANCE

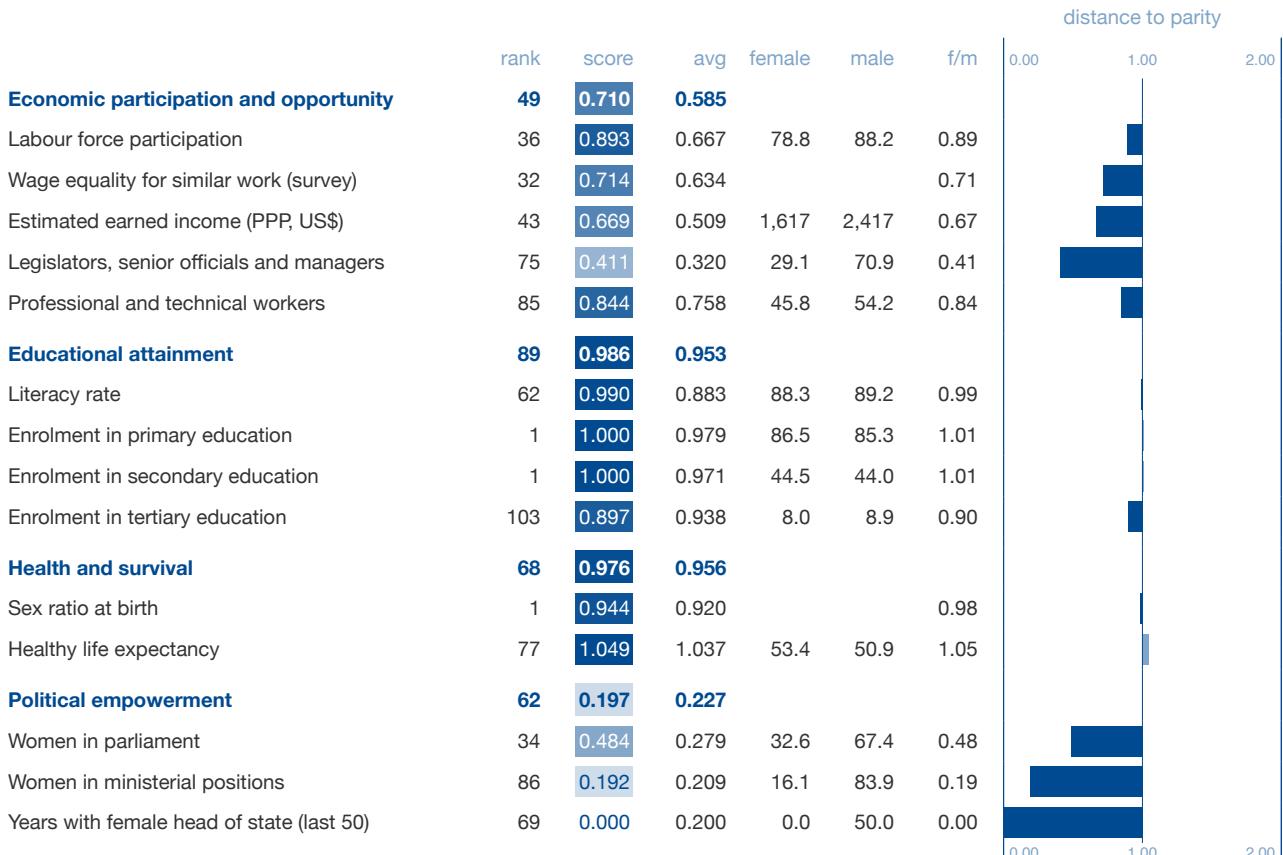


KEY INDICATORS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| GDP (US\$ billions) | 16.29 |
| GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP) | 1,859.94 |
| Total population (1,000s) | 16,150.36 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 2.33 |
| Population sex ratio (female/male) | 0.95 |
| Human Capital Index score | - |

| | rank | 2006 | rank | 2017 |
|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | score | | score |
| Global Gender Gap score | 76 | 0.646 | 50 | 0.717 |
| Economic participation and opportunity | 62 | 0.606 | 49 | 0.710 |
| Educational attainment | 87 | 0.920 | 89 | 0.986 |
| Health and survival | 108 | 0.957 | 68 | 0.976 |
| Political empowerment | 62 | 0.102 | 62 | 0.197 |
| rank out of | 115 | | 144 | |

COUNTRY SCORE CARD



SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

| | female | male | value | | female | male | value |
|--|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------|-------|-------|
| Workforce Participation | | | | Care | | | |
| Non-discrimination laws, hiring women | | | yes | Length of parental leave (days) | | | - |
| Youth not in employment or education | - | - | - | Length of maternity/paternity leave (days) | 98.0 | - | |
| Unemployed adults | 14.9 | 7.3 | 2.03 | Wages paid during maternity/paternity leave | 100.0 | - | |
| Discouraged job seekers | - | - | - | Provider of parental leave benefits | | | - |
| Workers in informal employment | - | - | - | Provider of maternity/paternity leave benefits | empl | - | |
| High-skilled share of labour force | - | - | - | Government supports or provides childcare | | | no |
| Workers employed part-time | 64.8 | 47.4 | 1.37 | Government provides child allowance | | | no |
| Contributing family workers | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.50 | | | | |
| Own-account workers | 80.9 | 64.9 | 1.25 | | | | |
| Work, minutes per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Proportion of unpaid work per day | - | - | - | | | | |
| Economic Leadership | female | male | value | Education and Skills | female | male | value |
| Law mandates equal pay | | | yes | Out-of-school children | 13.0 | 14.4 | 0.90 |
| Advancement of women to leadership roles | | | ² 0.62 | Primary education attainment, adults | 70.5 | 82.2 | 0.86 |
| Boards of publicly traded companies | - | - | - | Primary education attainment, 25-54 | 96.8 | 98.5 | 0.98 |
| Firms with female (co-)owners | | | 0.74 | Primary education attainment, 65+ | 59.7 | 81.1 | 0.74 |
| Firms with female top managers | | | 0.19 | Out-of-school youth | 54.7 | 51.2 | 1.07 |
| Employers | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.33 | Secondary education attainment, adults | 12.0 | 19.1 | 0.63 |
| R&D personnel | 27.2 | 72.8 | 0.37 | Secondary education attainment, 25-54 | 67.6 | 75.1 | 0.90 |
| Access to Assets | female | male | value | Secondary education attainment, 65+ | 10.3 | 21.5 | 0.48 |
| Hold an account at a financial institution | 15.3 | 19.1 | 0.80 | Tertiary education attainment, adults | 2.4 | 4.5 | 0.53 |
| Women's access to financial services | | | yes | Tertiary education attainment, age 25-54 | 8.0 | 13.8 | 0.58 |
| Inheritance rights for daughters | | | part | Tertiary education attainment, age 65+ | 2.7 | 4.7 | 0.56 |
| Women's access to land use, control and ownership | | | part | PhD graduates | - | - | - |
| Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership | | | part | Individuals using the internet | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Mean monthly earnings (1,000s, local curr.) | - | - | - | | | | |
| Political Leadership | female | male | value | Graduates by Degree Type | female | male | value |
| Year women received right to vote | | | 1919 | Agri., Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary | 4.1 | 2.8 | 1.46 |
| Years since any women received voting rights | | | 98 | Arts and Humanities | 8.0 | 6.6 | 1.21 |
| Number of female heads of state to date | | | 0 | Business, Admin. and Law | 33.6 | 22.2 | 1.51 |
| Election list quotas for women, national | | | - | Education | 9.7 | 10.2 | 0.95 |
| Election list quotas for women, local | | | - | Engineering, Manuf. and Construction | 9.0 | 24.9 | 0.36 |
| Voluntary political party quotas | | | yes | Health and Welfare | 2.1 | 3.4 | 0.63 |
| Seats held in upper house | - | - | - | Information and Comm. Technologies | 9.4 | 7.8 | 1.20 |
| Family | female | male | value | Natural Sci., Mathematics and Statistics | 2.6 | 4.1 | 0.62 |
| Average length of single life | 20.3 | 25.2 | 0.81 | Services | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.21 |
| Proportion married by age 25 | 74.5 | 31.5 | 2.37 | Social Sci., Journalism and Information | 16.2 | 13.7 | 1.18 |
| Mean age of women at birth of first child | | | 28 | Health | female | male | value |
| Average number of children per woman | | | 3.76 | Mortality, children under age 5 | 17.2 | 21.0 | |
| Women's unmet demand for family planning | | | 15.00 | Mortality, non-communicable diseases | 20.3 | 19.6 | |
| Potential support ratio | | | 20 | Mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases | 23.9 | 23.9 | |
| Total dependency ratio | | | 79 | Mortality, accidental injuries | 4.1 | 7.5 | |
| Parity of parental rights in marriage | | | no | Mortality, intentional injuries, self-harm | 1.7 | 4.3 | |
| Parity of parental rights after divorce | | | - | Mortality, childbirth | | | |

¹ Age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population. ² Data on a 0-to-1 scale (0 = worst score, 1 = best score)

Contributors

Till Alexander Leopold is a Project Lead of the World Economic Forum's System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Education, Gender and Work. His responsibilities include co-leadership of the System Initiative's insights and analysis workstream; co-authorship of the Forum's *Global Gender Gap Report*, *Global Human Capital Report*, *Future of Jobs Report* and *Industry Gender Gap Report*; and management of the Forum's Global Future Council on Education, Gender and Work. He has presented the System Initiative's insights work at a number of high-level events and in the media and has co-organized activities at the World Economic Forum's Annual Meeting and regional summits. Leopold previously served as an economist and project manager at the United Nations and International Labour Organization, where his work focused on policy analysis, research and technical cooperation in the fields of entrepreneurship, labour economics, and innovation ecosystems, and as a consultant and analyst in the fields of impact investing and social entrepreneurship, with first-hand research and consulting experience in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. He has co-authored several research reports on inclusive business and private sector development in emerging and frontier markets. He holds Masters degrees in Social Anthropology and Finance and Development Economics from the University of Cambridge and SOAS (University of London), and is currently pursuing a PhD at the United Nations University—Maastricht Economic and Social Research Institute on Innovation and Technology (UNU-MERIT).

Vesselina Ratcheva is Data Lead of the World Economic Forum's System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Education, Gender and Work, with a remit spanning data analysis and visualization, and a particular focus on innovation within that domain. Ratcheva is a co-author of the Forum's *Global Gender Gap Report*, *Global Human Capital Report*, *Future of Jobs Report* and *Industry Gender Gap Report* and in the past has led and collaborated on research projects spanning topics such as skills, identity (gender, ethnic), organizational culture, political mobilization and international migration. Ratcheva has consistently employed quantitative and qualitative research methods in endeavours aimed at finding the best ways to ensure more just social and political systems. Ratcheva previously led on research and evaluation in skills and has specialized on the Balkan region. She holds a PhD in Social Anthropology and an MSc in Comparative and Cross Cultural Research Methods from Sussex University, and a BA in Social Anthropology and Mathematics from the University of Cambridge.

Saadia Zahidi is a Member of the Executive Committee and Head of the System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Education, Gender and Work at the World Economic Forum. Under her leadership, the Forum's team in this area produces insights, fosters dialogue and works with leaders to close skills gaps, prepare for the future of work and foster gender equality. Zahidi founded and co-authors the Forum's *Global Gender Gap Report*, *Global Human Capital Report*, *Future of Jobs Report* and several other publications. She is a frequent speaker at international conferences and in the media on the future of work; the impact of technology on employment, education and skills; and gender parity. Her previous responsibilities at the World Economic Forum have included serving as an Economist with the Forum's Global Competitiveness Programme and leading a variety of teams across the organization. She was selected as one of BBC's 100 Women in 2013 and 2014 and won the inaugural FT/McKinsey Bracken Bower Prize for prospective authors under 35. Her book, *Fifty Million Rising*, on the female workforce in the Muslim world, will be released in January, 2018. She holds an MPA from Harvard University, an MPhil in International Economics from the Graduate Institute and a BA in Economics from Smith College.

System Initiative Partners

The World Economic Forum would like to thank the Partners of the System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Education, Gender and Work for their guidance and support to the System Initiative and this *Report*.

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- TupperwareBrands Corporation
- Turkcell
- UBS
- Unilever
- Willis Towers Watson
- Workday
- WPP

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To learn more about the System Initiative, please refer to the System Initiative website: <https://www.weforum.org/system-initiatives/shaping-the-future-of-education-gender-and-work>.



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