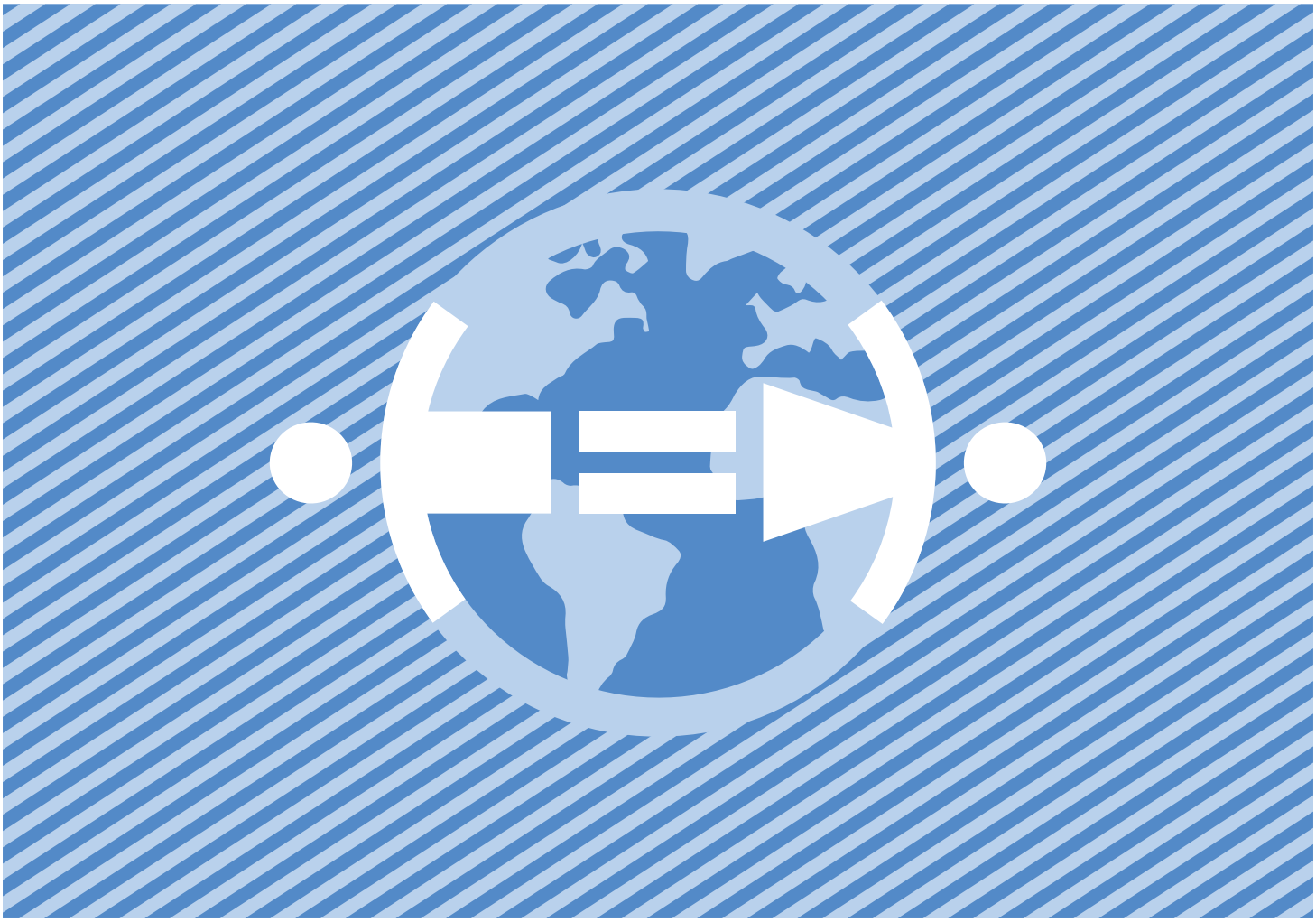
WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

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Insight Report

The Global Gender Gap Report 2015

10th Anniversary Edition



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The *Global Gender Gap Report 2015* is published by the World Economic Forum.

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Preface

KLAUS SCHWAB
Founder and Executive Chairman, World Economic Forum

People and their talents are among the core drivers of sustainable, long-term economic growth. If half of these talents are underdeveloped or underutilized, growth and sustainability will be compromised. Moreover, there is a compelling and fundamental values case for empowering women: women represent one half of the global population—they deserve equal access to health, education, earning power and political representation.

The current inequalities risk being exacerbated in the future. The Fourth Industrial Revolution will transform the global economy and society in an unprecedented manner. Industries are already undergoing profound shifts in their business models as technology is disrupting current methods of production, consumption and delivery. Labour markets are also rapidly changing in this context. As a result, gender gaps are set to increase in some industries as jobs traditionally held by women become obsolete, while at the same time opportunities are emerging in wholly new domains. We must clearly understand the progress thus far as well as the future outlook to reap the opportunities and mitigate the challenges presented by these trends.

Through the *Global Gender Gap Report,* the World Economic Forum quantifies the magnitude of gender-based disparities and tracks their progress over time. While no single measure can capture the complete situation, the Global Gender Gap Index presented in this *Report* seeks to measure one important aspect of gender equality: the relative gaps between women and men across four key areas: health, education, economy and politics. The Index 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 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. In some countries, progress is occurring rapidly regardless of starting point and income level, but in others, change is much slower or negligible. A decade of data has revealed that the Economic Participation and Opportunity gender gap has been closed by 59%, with slow improvements of 3% over the past ten years. In Educational Attainment, the gender gap has decreased compared to 2006 and now stands at 95%. Health and Survival is the subindex that is closest to parity, at 96%, but the gap has widened slightly compared to 2006. While the most relative improvement over the last decade has been made in Political Empowerment, the gender gap in this area remains the widest, with only 23% being closed.

The magnitude of national gender gaps is the combined result of various socioeconomic, policy and cultural variables. Governments thus have a leading role to play as the closure or continuation of these gaps is intrinsically connected to the framework of national policies in place. 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. In addition, governments must align their efforts with those of business and civil society to foster growth that includes both men and women. The World Economic Forum's Global Challenge on Gender Parity seeks to promote public-private cooperation to close gender gaps, based in part on the analytical tools provided by this *Report* as well as others.

We would like to express our appreciation to Yasmina Bekhouche, Project Lead, Gender Parity Initiative; Paulina Padilla Ugarte, Specialist, Employment and Gender Parity Initiatives; Vesselina Ratcheva, Data Analyst, Employment and Gender Parity Initiatives; and Saadia Zahidi, Head of Employment and Gender Initiatives, for their dedication to this *Report.* We would also like to thank Lena Woodward, Valerie Peyre, Kristin Keveloh and Till Leopold for their support at the World Economic Forum. We are grateful for the ongoing support of Ricardo Hausmann, Director, Center for International Development, Harvard University, and Laura D. Tyson, Director of the Institute for Business and Social Impact at the Haas School of Business at the University of California, Berkeley, and the chair of the Board of Trustees of the Blum Center for Developing Economies. Finally, we welcome the untiring support of the Partners of the Global Challenge on Gender Parity and their commitment to closing gender gaps

It is our hope that this latest edition of the *Report* will serve as a call to action to spur change on an issue that is central to our future. Ultimately, it is through each individual adapting his or her beliefs and actions that change can occur. We call upon every reader of this *Report* to join these efforts.

Part 1

Measuring the Global Gender Gap

The Global Gender Gap Index 2015

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. This year is the 10th edition of the Index, allowing for time-series analysis on the changing patterns of gender equality around the world and comparisons between and within countries.

The Index benchmarks national gender gaps on economic, political, education and health criteria, and provides country rankings that allow for effective comparisons across regions and income groups. The rankings are designed to create greater awareness among a global audience 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 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 2015 rankings, global patterns, regional performance and notable country cases. This includes an analysis on country performance over time, particularly for those countries that have been included in the Index since 2006. Next, we provide information on the key trends that can be observed through a decade of data for the 109 countries that have been covered since the first Index, by analysing data along subindex, income and regional lines. The fourth part of this chapter lays out the economic case for gender equality, including links between gender gaps and the economic performance of countries. In the fifth and final part, we provide information on implications for public policy and business practices.

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 2015, including a comparison within its income group. The second page of the Country Profiles shows the trends between 2006 and 2015 on the overall Index and four subindexes, as well as over 55 gender-related indicators that provide a fuller context for the country's performance. These indicators include information on employment & leadership; education and technology; health; family; and rights and norms.

MEASURING THE GLOBAL GENDER GAP

The methodology of the Index has remained stable since its development in 2006, providing robust comparative and intra-country information.

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 in order to make the Global Gender Gap Index independent from the 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 displayed in the 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).

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 "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) and a qualitative indicator gathered through the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (wage equality for similar work). Finally, the gap between the advancement of women and men is captured through two hard data statistics (the ratio of women to men among legislators, senior officials and managers, and the ratio of women to men among technical and professional workers).

Educational Attainment

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

Health and Survival

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

Political Empowerment

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

Construction of the Index

The overall Global Gender Gap Index is constructed using a four-step process, outlined below. Some of the indicators listed in Table 1 require specific construction or modification in order to be used in the Index. For further information on the indicator-specific calculations, please refer to the How to Read the Country Profiles section in Part 2 of this *Report.*

Convert to ratios

Initially, all data are converted to female/male ratios. For example, a country with 20% of women in ministerial positions is assigned a ratio of 20 women /80 men, thus a value of 0.25. This is to ensure that the Index is capturing

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 Organisation (ILO) *Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM)* database, 6th edition; ILO estimates, 2013
	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (converted to female-over-male ratio)	World Economic Forum *Executive Opinion Survey (EOS) 2015*
	Ratio: female estimated earned income over male value	World Economic Forum calculations based on United Nations Development Programme methodology (refer to *Human Development Report 2007/2008*)
	Ratio: female legislators, senior officials and managers over male value	International Labour Organisation *ILOStat* database, 2014 or latest available data; United Nations Development Programme *Human Development Report 2009*, most recent year available between 1999 and 2007
	Ratio: female professional and technical workers over male value	International Labour Organisation *ILOStat* database, 2014 or latest available data; United Nations Development Programme *Human Development Report 2009*, most recent year available between 1999 and 2007
Educational Attainment	Ratio: female literacy rate over male value	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics *Education indicators* datababase, 2015, or latest available data; United Nations Development Programme *Human Development Report 2009,* most recent year available between 1997 and 2007; and *Human Development Report 2008,* most recent year available between 1999 and 2006
	Ratio: female net primary enrolment rate over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics *Education indicators* database, 2014 or latest data available
	Ratio: female net secondary enrolment rate over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics *Education indicators* database, 2014 or latest data available
	Ratio: female gross tertiary enrolment ratio over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics *Education indicators* database, 2014 or latest data available
Health and Survival	Sex ratio at birth (converted to female-over-male ratio)	Central Intelligence Agency *The CIA World Factbook,* 2015 (data updated weekly)
	Ratio: female healthy life expectancy over male value	World Health Organization *Global Health Observatory* database, 2013
Political Empowerment	Ratio: females with seats in parliament over male value	Inter-Parliamentary Union *Women in Politics: 2015,* reflecting elections/appointments up to 1 June 2015
	Ratio: females at ministerial level over male value	Inter-Parliamentary Union *Women in Politics: 2015,* reflecting elections/appointments up to 1 June 2015
	Ratio: number of years of a female head of state (last 50 years) over male value	World Economic Forum calculations, 30 June 2015

gaps between women and men's attainment levels, rather than the levels themselves.

Truncate data at equality benchmark

As a second step, these ratios are truncated at the "equality benchmark". For all indicators, except the two health indicators, this equality benchmark is considered to be 1, meaning equal numbers of women and men. In the case of the sex ratio at birth variable, the equality benchmark is set to be 0.944,[1] and the healthy life expectancy benchmark is set to be 1.06.[2] Truncating the data at the equality benchmarks for each indicator assigns the same score to a country that has reached parity between women and men and one where women have surpassed men.

The type of scale chosen determines whether the Index is rewarding women's empowerment or gender equality.[3] 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.

Table 2: Calculation of weights within each subindex

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY SUBINDEX			
Ratio	Standard deviation	Standard deviation per 1% point change	Weight
Ratio: female labour force participation over male value	0.160	0.063	0.199
Wage equality between women and men for similar work (converted to female-over-male ratio)	0.103	0.097	0.310
Ratio: female estimated earned income over male value	0.144	0.069	0.221
Ratio: female legislators, senior officials and managers over male value	0.214	0.047	0.149
Ratio: 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
Ratio: female literacy rate over male value	0.145	0.069	0.191
Ratio: female net primary enrolment rate over male value	0.060	0.167	0.459
Ratio: female net secondary enrolment rate over male value	0.120	0.083	0.230
Ratio: female gross tertiary enrolement 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
Ratio: 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
Ratio: females with seats in parliament over male value	0.166	0.060	0.310
Ratio: females at ministerial level over male value	0.208	0.048	0.247
Ratio: 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*.

Calculate subindex scores

The third step in the process involves calculating the weighted average of the indicators within each subindex to create the subindex scores. Averaging the different indicators would implicitly give more weight to the measure that exhibits the largest variability or standard deviation. We therefore first normalize the indicators by equalizing their standard deviations. For example, within the Educational Attainment subindex, standard deviations for each of the four indicators are calculated. Then we determine what a 1% point change would translate to in terms of standard deviations by dividing 0.01 by the standard deviation for each indicator. These four values are then used as weights to calculate the weighted average of the four indicators.

This way of weighting indicators allows us to make sure that each indicator has the same relative impact on the subindex. For example, an indicator with a small variability or standard deviation, such as primary enrolment rate, gets a larger weight within the Educational Attainment subindex than an indicator with a larger variability, such as tertiary enrolment rate. Therefore, a country with a large gender gap in primary education (an indicator where most countries have achieved near-parity between women and men) will be more heavily penalized. Similarly, in the case of the sex ratio indicator (within the Health and Survival subindex), where most countries have a very high sex ratio and the spread of the data is small, the larger weight will penalize more heavily those countries that deviate from this value. Table 2 displays the values of the weights used.[4]

Calculate final scores

In the case of all subindexes, the highest possible score is 1 (equality) and the lowest possible score is 0 (inequality), thus binding the scores between inequality and equality benchmarks.[5] An un-weighted average of each subindex score is used to calculate the overall Global Gender Gap Index score. As in the case of the subindexes, this final value ranges between 1 (equality) and 0 (inequality), thus

allowing for comparisons relative to ideal standards of equality in addition to relative country rankings.[6] The equality and inequality 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.[7]

THE GLOBAL GENDER GAP INDEX RESULTS IN 2015

Country Coverage 2015

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 2015, we have been able to include 145 countries in the *Report*. Of these, 109 have been included in the *Report* since the first edition published in 2006.

Nearly 200 countries were considered for inclusion this year. Out of the 145 ultimately covered in this *Report,* 19 countries had one data point missing and 31 countries had two data points missing. Missing data is clearly marked on each relevant Country Profile.

Last year we included 142 countries in the Index. This year, we were able to include three new countries—Benin, Cameroon and The Gambia —resulting in a total of 145 countries.

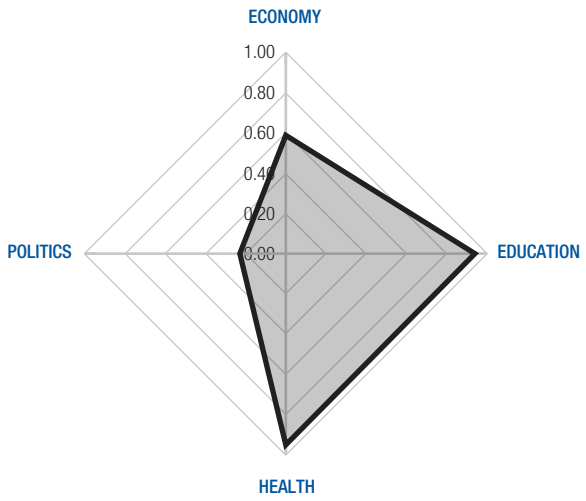
Figure 1 is a global snapshot of the gender gap in the four subindexes. It shows that the 145 countries covered in the *Report* have closed almost 96% of the gap in health outcomes between women and men and 95% of the gap in educational attainment. However, the gap between women and men on economic participation and political empowerment remains wide: only 59% of the economic outcomes gap and 23% of the political outcomes gap have been closed.

Global Results

Table 3 (page 8) displays the 2015 index and subindex rankings, organized from highest to lowest by rank, on the overall index. No country in the world has fully closed the gender gap, but four out of the five Nordic countries and Ireland have closed more than 80% of it. Yemen, the lowest ranking country has closed over 48% of the gender gap. For further analysis of countries, refer to the Country Results section.

Figure 2 (page 12) illustrates the spread of country scores for the overall Index. The population-weighted global average is highlighted by the blue diamond. Iceland holds the top spot, followed closely by Norway and Finland. At the other end are Pakistan, Syria and Yemen, which is the lowest-scoring country in the Index.

Figure 1: Global performance, 2015



sample average (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2015.

Performance by Subindex, 2015

Table 4 (page 10) displays the rankings by subindex, organized highest to lowest by rank per subindex. In 2015, 25 countries have fully closed the gap on the Educational Attainment subindex, the same number as the last two years. Angola, Yemen, Guinea, Benin and Chad hold the last five spots on this subindex, with Benin and Chad having closed less than 70% of their education gender gap. In total, there are 21 countries where women still have less than 90% of the education outcomes that men have. Thirty-five countries are below world average (weighted by population) on this subindex. While the Index takes into account four key indicators to measure the gender gap on education outcomes, the Country Profiles provide additional information on the gaps between women and men, on out-of-school children of primary school age, education attainment rates, STEM education and PhD degrees.

Forty countries (five more than last year) have fully closed their gender gap on the Health and Survival subindex. Mali, Albania, India, Armenia and China are the lowest-ranked countries, and no country currently has a gap bigger than 90% on this subindex. Only nine countries are below world average (weighted by population) on this subindex. While the index takes into account two key measures of gender gaps, this year we are presenting additional contextual information in the Country Profiles that reveals differences between male and female outcomes from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, respiratory disease, HIV, malaria, tuberculosis and malnutrition. Additionally, the Country Profiles contain detailed information on maternal health and fertility.

Table 3: Global rankings, 2015

	GLOBAL INDEX		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
Country	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Iceland	1	0.881	5	0.836	1	1.000	105	0.970	1	0.719
Norway	2	0.850	1	0.868	32	1.000	70	0.974	3	0.559
Finland	3	0.850	8	0.815	1	1.000	1	0.980	2	0.607
Sweden	4	0.823	4	0.836	54	0.996	71	0.974	5	0.486
Ireland	5	0.807	26	0.777	44	0.998	56	0.979	6	0.474
Rwanda	6	0.794	14	0.808	112	0.944	91	0.972	7	0.452
Philippines	7	0.790	16	0.799	34	1.000	1	0.980	17	0.382
Switzerland	8	0.785	17	0.798	69	0.993	74	0.974	18	0.376
Slovenia	9	0.784	24	0.778	29	1.000	79	0.973	16	0.385
New Zealand	10	0.782	30	0.768	1	1.000	105	0.970	15	0.390
Germany	11	0.779	38	0.737	88	0.987	56	0.979	11	0.413
Nicaragua	12	0.776	100	0.619	1	1.000	1	0.980	4	0.506
Netherlands	13	0.776	39	0.732	1	1.000	104	0.970	13	0.401
Denmark	14	0.767	20	0.788	1	1.000	107	0.970	29	0.309
France	15	0.761	56	0.699	1	1.000	1	0.980	19	0.365
Namibia	16	0.760	27	0.775	1	1.000	1	0.980	33	0.287
South Africa	17	0.759	72	0.670	85	0.987	1	0.980	14	0.400
United Kingdom	18	0.758	43	0.724	37	1.000	66	0.974	23	0.335
Belgium	19	0.753	34	0.762	1	1.000	66	0.974	35	0.275
Latvia	20	0.752	21	0.784	1	1.000	1	0.980	40	0.246
Estonia	21	0.749	47	0.711	39	0.999	1	0.980	30	0.308
Bolivia	22	0.749	96	0.634	101	0.967	1	0.980	10	0.415
Burundi	23	0.748	3	0.845	131	0.857	68	0.974	28	0.314
Barbados	24	0.744	2	0.848	46	0.998	1	0.980	77	0.150
Spain	25	0.742	67	0.674	47	0.998	93	0.972	26	0.326
Moldova	26	0.742	18	0.797	50	0.996	42	0.979	58	0.195
Mozambique	27	0.741	29	0.773	129	0.860	114	0.968	21	0.361
United States	28	0.740	6	0.826	40	0.999	64	0.975	72	0.162
Cuba	29	0.740	119	0.579	26	1.000	63	0.975	12	0.407
Canada	30	0.740	28	0.773	1	1.000	109	0.969	46	0.218
Lithuania	31	0.740	35	0.759	66	0.994	42	0.979	45	0.227
Luxembourg	32	0.738	31	0.766	1	1.000	71	0.974	53	0.212
Ecuador	33	0.738	66	0.677	53	0.996	1	0.980	31	0.297
Belarus	34	0.734	10	0.813	33	1.000	42	0.979	79	0.146
Argentina	35	0.734	105	0.615	55	0.996	1	0.980	22	0.347
Australia	36	0.733	32	0.766	1	1.000	74	0.974	61	0.193
Austria	37	0.733	52	0.705	1	1.000	1	0.980	39	0.246
Costa Rica	38	0.732	118	0.587	1	1.000	64	0.975	20	0.365
Portugal	39	0.731	46	0.712	60	0.995	79	0.973	41	0.244
Bahamas	40	0.728	7	0.823	1	1.000	1	0.980	98	0.110
Italy	41	0.726	111	0.603	58	0.995	74	0.974	24	0.331
Colombia	42	0.725	37	0.746	61	0.994	42	0.979	64	0.180
Bulgaria	43	0.722	55	0.701	72	0.992	42	0.979	48	0.215
Panama	44	0.722	57	0.698	62	0.994	1	0.980	51	0.214
Serbia	45	0.720	74	0.669	52	0.996	79	0.973	43	0.242
Trinidad and Tobago	46	0.720	53	0.704	59	0.995	1	0.980	56	0.201
Kazakhstan	47	0.719	36	0.749	28	1.000	1	0.980	78	0.148
Kenya	48	0.719	25	0.778	113	0.942	85	0.973	62	0.182
Tanzania	49	0.718	49	0.709	126	0.894	55	0.979	32	0.292
Cape Verde	50	0.717	115	0.591	99	0.970	1	0.980	25	0.329
Poland	51	0.715	75	0.667	38	1.000	42	0.979	52	0.213
Lao PDR	52	0.713	11	0.811	116	0.935	92	0.972	84	0.132
Israel	53	0.712	71	0.671	51	0.996	69	0.974	54	0.205
Singapore	54	0.711	9	0.814	111	0.945	122	0.967	92	0.119
Botswana	55	0.710	15	0.800	1	1.000	87	0.973	126	0.068
Mongolia	56	0.709	22	0.783	73	0.992	1	0.980	117	0.084
Zimbabwe	57	0.709	51	0.707	97	0.974	1	0.980	66	0.175
Uganda	58	0.708	84	0.653	117	0.930	1	0.980	36	0.271
Croatia	59	0.708	78	0.664	65	0.994	42	0.979	60	0.193
Thailand	60	0.706	19	0.794	67	0.994	1	0.980	131	0.057
Lesotho	61	0.706	68	0.672	1	1.000	1	0.980	68	0.172
El Salvador	62	0.706	92	0.639	78	0.991	1	0.980	49	0.214
Ghana	63	0.704	13	0.808	119	0.924	87	0.973	96	0.112
Bangladesh	64	0.704	130	0.462	109	0.948	95	0.971	8	0.433
Jamaica	65	0.703	64	0.678	42	0.998	1	0.980	75	0.155
Guyana	66	0.702	124	0.569	1	1.000	1	0.980	37	0.261
Ukraine	67	0.702	40	0.731	30	1.000	42	0.979	107	0.098
Malawi	68	0.701	12	0.809	124	0.910	78	0.973	95	0.113
Macedonia, FYR	69	0.701	70	0.671	80	0.990	120	0.967	65	0.178
Albania	70	0.701	69	0.671	98	0.972	142	0.947	50	0.214
Mexico	71	0.699	126	0.545	75	0.991	1	0.980	34	0.281
Senegal	72	0.698	65	0.678	133	0.833	124	0.967	27	0.316
Chile	73	0.698	123	0.570	36	1.000	41	0.979	42	0.243

Table 3: Global rankings, 2015 *(cont'd.)*

	GLOBAL INDEX		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
Country	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Madagascar	74	0.698	59	0.696	95	0.981	90	0.973	80	0.142
Russian Federation	75	0.694	42	0.731	27	1.000	42	0.979	128	0.066
Kyrgyz Republic	76	0.693	80	0.658	81	0.989	79	0.973	76	0.153
Romania	77	0.693	50	0.708	64	0.994	42	0.979	113	0.090
Venezuela	78	0.691	82	0.657	79	0.990	1	0.980	82	0.139
Montenegro	79	0.689	73	0.670	49	0.997	62	0.975	94	0.114
Honduras	80	0.688	101	0.617	1	1.000	61	0.976	74	0.160
Czech Republic	81	0.687	94	0.636	1	1.000	42	0.979	83	0.134
Georgia	82	0.687	60	0.692	31	1.000	120	0.967	114	0.089
Vietnam	83	0.687	41	0.731	114	0.941	139	0.950	88	0.124
Sri Lanka	84	0.686	120	0.577	57	0.995	1	0.980	59	0.193
Brazil	85	0.686	89	0.642	1	1.000	1	0.980	89	0.123
Dominican Republic	86	0.686	86	0.648	91	0.984	98	0.971	81	0.140
Greece	87	0.685	87	0.644	56	0.996	56	0.979	91	0.120
Brunei Darussalam	88	0.684	23	0.780	70	0.993	131	0.966	145	0.000
Peru	89	0.683	110	0.603	87	0.987	101	0.970	67	0.173
Cameroon*	90	0.682	44	0.724	130	0.857	115	0.968	63	0.180
China	91	0.682	81	0.657	83	0.988	145	0.919	73	0.162
Indonesia	92	0.681	114	0.593	89	0.986	60	0.976	71	0.168
Uruguay	93	0.679	91	0.639	48	0.997	1	0.980	106	0.101
Suriname	94	0.678	103	0.616	45	0.998	1	0.980	90	0.120
Tajikistan	95	0.675	48	0.709	120	0.922	127	0.966	103	0.104
Azerbaijan	96	0.675	54	0.701	90	0.984	139	0.950	129	0.063
Slovak Republic	97	0.675	93	0.638	1	1.000	79	0.973	115	0.087
Gambia, The*	98	0.674	58	0.697	118	0.926	85	0.973	108	0.098
Hungary	99	0.672	62	0.685	76	0.991	42	0.979	139	0.035
Cyprus	100	0.671	88	0.643	41	0.998	73	0.974	124	0.069
Japan	101	0.670	106	0.611	84	0.988	42	0.979	104	0.103
Swaziland	102	0.670	107	0.608	1	1.000	133	0.961	100	0.109
Belize	103	0.668	85	0.651	68	0.994	1	0.980	135	0.048
Malta	104	0.668	122	0.573	1	1.000	108	0.970	86	0.128
Armenia	105	0.668	79	0.664	35	1.000	144	0.939	125	0.068
Guatemala	106	0.667	98	0.627	108	0.953	1	0.980	99	0.109
Paraguay	107	0.666	102	0.616	63	0.994	1	0.980	122	0.075
India	108	0.664	139	0.383	125	0.896	143	0.942	9	0.433
Cambodia	109	0.662	63	0.681	127	0.891	1	0.980	109	0.098
Nepal	110	0.658	121	0.575	122	0.917	94	0.972	70	0.169
Malaysia	111	0.655	95	0.634	100	0.967	110	0.969	134	0.051
Liberia	112	0.652	99	0.620	136	0.806	119	0.967	47	0.216
Maldives	113	0.652	117	0.589	43	0.998	130	0.966	133	0.055
Burkina Faso	114	0.651	45	0.721	134	0.831	117	0.967	118	0.083
Korea, Rep.	115	0.651	125	0.557	102	0.965	79	0.973	101	0.107
Zambia	116	0.650	83	0.656	128	0.863	77	0.974	102	0.107
Kuwait	117	0.646	104	0.615	77	0.991	137	0.957	141	0.022
Bhutan	118	0.646	90	0.641	121	0.921	126	0.966	132	0.056
United Arab Emirates	119	0.646	128	0.519	86	0.987	133	0.961	93	0.115
Mauritius	120	0.646	127	0.534	74	0.991	1	0.980	120	0.078
Fiji	121	0.645	129	0.512	71	0.992	1	0.980	110	0.097
Qatar	122	0.645	97	0.632	96	0.977	137	0.957	144	0.013
Bahrain	123	0.644	113	0.597	94	0.981	133	0.961	138	0.037
Ethiopia	124	0.640	108	0.608	140	0.741	59	0.978	44	0.232
Nigeria	125	0.638	61	0.691	137	0.802	133	0.961	111	0.097
Angola	126	0.637	116	0.590	141	0.726	1	0.980	38	0.251
Tunisia	127	0.634	133	0.444	107	0.953	111	0.969	69	0.170
Algeria	128	0.632	137	0.410	110	0.946	128	0.966	55	0.205
Benin*	129	0.625	33	0.764	144	0.700	117	0.967	127	0.067
Turkey	130	0.624	131	0.459	105	0.957	1	0.980	105	0.103
Guinea	131	0.618	76	0.666	143	0.707	116	0.967	85	0.130
Mauritania	132	0.613	132	0.447	132	0.839	87	0.973	57	0.195
Côte d'Ivoire	133	0.606	112	0.603	138	0.773	113	0.968	119	0.081
Saudi Arabia	134	0.605	138	0.387	82	0.988	129	0.966	121	0.077
Oman	135	0.604	134	0.441	92	0.984	100	0.971	142	0.021
Egypt	136	0.599	135	0.441	115	0.935	97	0.971	136	0.048
Mali	137	0.599	109	0.605	139	0.755	141	0.949	116	0.086
Lebanon	138	0.598	136	0.439	104	0.963	103	0.970	143	0.021
Morocco	139	0.593	140	0.378	123	0.914	95	0.971	97	0.110
Jordan	140	0.593	142	0.350	93	0.983	132	0.966	123	0.073
Iran, Islamic Rep.	141	0.580	141	0.357	106	0.954	99	0.971	137	0.037
Chad	142	0.580	77	0.666	145	0.591	112	0.968	112	0.093
Syria	143	0.568	144	0.279	103	0.965	102	0.970	130	0.059
Pakistan	144	0.559	143	0.330	135	0.813	125	0.967	87	0.127
Yemen	145	0.484	145	0.225	142	0.720	123	0.967	140	0.026

* New countries 2015

Table 4: Rankings by subindex, 2015

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY

Country	Rank	Score	Country	Rank	Score
Norway	1	0.868	Serbia	74	0.669
Barbados	2	0.848	Poland	75	0.667
Burundi	3	0.845	Guinea	76	0.666
Sweden	4	0.836	Chad	77	0.666
Iceland	5	0.836	Croatia	78	0.664
United States	6	0.826	Armenia	79	0.664
Bahamas	7	0.823	Kyrgyz Republic	80	0.658
Finland	8	0.815	China	81	0.657
Singapore	9	0.814	Venezuela	82	0.657
Belarus	10	0.813	Zambia	83	0.656
Lao PDR	11	0.811	Uganda	84	0.653
Malawi	12	0.809	Belize	85	0.651
Ghana	13	0.808	Dominican Republic	86	0.648
Rwanda	14	0.808	Greece	87	0.644
Botswana	15	0.800	Cyprus	88	0.643
Philippines	16	0.799	Brazil	89	0.642
Switzerland	17	0.798	Bhutan	90	0.641
Moldova	18	0.797	Uruguay	91	0.639
Thailand	19	0.794	El Salvador	92	0.639
Denmark	20	0.788	Slovak Republic	93	0.638
Latvia	21	0.784	Czech Republic	94	0.636
Mongolia	22	0.783	Malaysia	95	0.634
Brunei Darussalam	23	0.780	Bolivia	96	0.634
Slovenia	24	0.778	Qatar	97	0.632
Kenya	25	0.778	Guatemala	98	0.627
Ireland	26	0.777	Liberia	99	0.620
Namibia	27	0.775	Nicaragua	100	0.619
Canada	28	0.773	Honduras	101	0.617
Mozambique	29	0.773	Paraguay	102	0.616
New Zealand	30	0.768	Suriname	103	0.616
Luxembourg	31	0.766	Kuwait	104	0.615
Australia	32	0.766	Argentina	105	0.615
Benin*	33	0.764	Japan	106	0.611
Belgium	34	0.762	Swaziland	107	0.608
Lithuania	35	0.759	Ethiopia	108	0.608
Kazakhstan	36	0.749	Mali	109	0.605
Colombia	37	0.746	Peru	110	0.603
Germany	38	0.737	Italy	111	0.603
Netherlands	39	0.732	Côte d'Ivoire	112	0.603
Ukraine	40	0.731	Bahrain	113	0.597
Vietnam	41	0.731	Indonesia	114	0.593
Russian Federation	42	0.731	Cape Verde	115	0.591
United Kingdom	43	0.724	Angola	116	0.590
Cameroon*	44	0.724	Maldives	117	0.589
Burkina Faso	45	0.721	Costa Rica	118	0.587
Portugal	46	0.712	Cuba	119	0.579
Estonia	47	0.711	Sri Lanka	120	0.577
Tajikistan	48	0.709	Nepal	121	0.575
Tanzania	49	0.709	Malta	122	0.573
Romania	50	0.708	Chile	123	0.570
Zimbabwe	51	0.707	Guyana	124	0.569
Austria	52	0.705	Korea, Rep.	125	0.557
Trinidad and Tobago	53	0.704	Mexico	126	0.545
Azerbaijan	54	0.701	Mauritius	127	0.534
Bulgaria	55	0.701	United Arab Emirates	128	0.519
France	56	0.699	Fiji	129	0.512
Panama	57	0.698	Bangladesh	130	0.462
Gambia, The*	58	0.697	Turkey	131	0.459
Madagascar	59	0.696	Mauritania	132	0.447
Georgia	60	0.692	Tunisia	133	0.444
Nigeria	61	0.691	Oman	134	0.441
Hungary	62	0.685	Egypt	135	0.441
Cambodia	63	0.681	Lebanon	136	0.439
Jamaica	64	0.678	Algeria	137	0.410
Senegal	65	0.678	Saudi Arabia	138	0.387
Ecuador	66	0.677	India	139	0.383
Spain	67	0.674	Morocco	140	0.378
Lesotho	68	0.672	Iran, Islamic Rep.	141	0.357
Albania	69	0.671	Jordan	142	0.350
Macedonia, FYR	70	0.671	Pakistan	143	0.330
Israel	71	0.671	Syria	144	0.279
South Africa	72	0.670	Yemen	145	0.225
Montenegro	73	0.670			

* New countries 2015

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Country	Rank	Score	Country	Rank	Score
Australia	**1**	**1.000**	Mauritius	74	0.991
Austria	**1**	**1.000**	Mexico	75	0.991
Bahamas	**1**	**1.000**	Hungary	76	0.991
Belgium	**1**	**1.000**	Kuwait	77	0.991
Botswana	**1**	**1.000**	El Salvador	78	0.991
Brazil	**1**	**1.000**	Venezuela	79	0.990
Canada	**1**	**1.000**	Macedonia, FYR	80	0.990
Costa Rica	**1**	**1.000**	Kyrgyz Republic	81	0.989
Czech Republic	**1**	**1.000**	Saudi Arabia	82	0.988
Denmark	**1**	**1.000**	China	83	0.988
Finland	**1**	**1.000**	Japan	84	0.988
France	**1**	**1.000**	South Africa	85	0.987
Guyana	**1**	**1.000**	United Arab Emirates	86	0.987
Honduras	**1**	**1.000**	Peru	87	0.987
Iceland	**1**	**1.000**	Germany	88	0.987
Latvia	**1**	**1.000**	Indonesia	89	0.986
Lesotho	**1**	**1.000**	Azerbaijan	90	0.984
Luxembourg	**1**	**1.000**	Dominican Republic	91	0.984
Malta	**1**	**1.000**	Oman	92	0.984
Namibia	**1**	**1.000**	Jordan	93	0.983
Netherlands	**1**	**1.000**	Bahrain	94	0.981
New Zealand	**1**	**1.000**	Madagascar	95	0.981
Nicaragua	**1**	**1.000**	Qatar	96	0.977
Slovak Republic	**1**	**1.000**	Zimbabwe	97	0.974
Swaziland	**1**	**1.000**	Albania	98	0.972
Cuba	26	1.000	Cape Verde	99	0.970
Russian Federation	27	1.000	Malaysia	100	0.967
Kazakhstan	28	1.000	Bolivia	101	0.967
Slovenia	29	1.000	Korea, Rep.	102	0.965
Ukraine	30	1.000	Syria	103	0.965
Georgia	31	1.000	Lebanon	104	0.963
Norway	32	1.000	Turkey	105	0.957
Belarus	33	1.000	Iran, Islamic Rep.	106	0.954
Philippines	34	1.000	Tunisia	107	0.953
Armenia	35	1.000	Guatemala	108	0.953
Chile	36	1.000	Bangladesh	109	0.948
United Kingdom	37	1.000	Algeria	110	0.946
Poland	38	1.000	Singapore	111	0.945
Estonia	39	0.999	Rwanda	112	0.944
United States	40	0.999	Kenya	113	0.942
Cyprus	41	0.998	Vietnam	114	0.941
Jamaica	42	0.998	Egypt	115	0.935
Maldives	43	0.998	Lao PDR	116	0.935
Ireland	44	0.998	Uganda	117	0.930
Suriname	45	0.998	Gambia, The*	118	0.926
Barbados	46	0.998	Ghana	119	0.924
Spain	47	0.998	Tajikistan	120	0.922
Uruguay	48	0.997	Bhutan	121	0.921
Montenegro	49	0.997	Nepal	122	0.917
Moldova	50	0.996	Morocco	123	0.914
Israel	51	0.996	Malawi	124	0.910
Serbia	52	0.996	India	125	0.896
Ecuador	53	0.996	Tanzania	126	0.894
Sweden	54	0.996	Cambodia	127	0.891
Argentina	55	0.996	Zambia	128	0.863
Greece	56	0.996	Mozambique	129	0.860
Sri Lanka	57	0.995	Cameroon*	130	0.857
Italy	58	0.995	Burundi	131	0.857
Trinidad and Tobago	59	0.995	Mauritania	132	0.839
Portugal	60	0.995	Senegal	133	0.833
Colombia	61	0.994	Burkina Faso	134	0.831
Panama	62	0.994	Pakistan	135	0.813
Paraguay	63	0.994	Liberia	136	0.806
Romania	64	0.994	Nigeria	137	0.802
Croatia	65	0.994	Côte d'Ivoire	138	0.773
Lithuania	66	0.994	Mali	139	0.755
Thailand	67	0.994	Ethiopia	140	0.741
Belize	68	0.994	Angola	141	0.726
Switzerland	69	0.993	Yemen	142	0.720
Brunei Darussalam	70	0.993	Guinea	143	0.707
Fiji	71	0.992	Benin*	144	0.700
Bulgaria	72	0.992	Chad	145	0.591
Mongolia	73	0.992			

Note: Countries highlighted in blue have reached parity on that subindex.
* New countries 2015

Table 4: Rankings by subindex, 2015 *(cont'd.)*

HEALTH AND SURVIVAL

Country	Rank	Score
Angola	**1**	**0.980**
Argentina	**1**	**0.980**
Austria	**1**	**0.980**
Bahamas	**1**	**0.980**
Barbados	**1**	**0.980**
Belize	**1**	**0.980**
Bolivia	**1**	**0.980**
Brazil	**1**	**0.980**
Cambodia	**1**	**0.980**
Cape Verde	**1**	**0.980**
Ecuador	**1**	**0.980**
El Salvador	**1**	**0.980**
Estonia	**1**	**0.980**
Fiji	**1**	**0.980**
Finland	**1**	**0.980**
France	**1**	**0.980**
Guatemala	**1**	**0.980**
Guyana	**1**	**0.980**
Jamaica	**1**	**0.980**
Kazakhstan	**1**	**0.980**
Latvia	**1**	**0.980**
Lesotho	**1**	**0.980**
Mauritius	**1**	**0.980**
Mexico	**1**	**0.980**
Mongolia	**1**	**0.980**
Namibia	**1**	**0.980**
Nicaragua	**1**	**0.980**
Panama	**1**	**0.980**
Paraguay	**1**	**0.980**
Philippines	**1**	**0.980**
South Africa	**1**	**0.980**
Sri Lanka	**1**	**0.980**
Suriname	**1**	**0.980**
Thailand	**1**	**0.980**
Trinidad and Tobago	**1**	**0.980**
Turkey	**1**	**0.980**
Uganda	**1**	**0.980**
Uruguay	**1**	**0.980**
Venezuela	**1**	**0.980**
Zimbabwe	**1**	**0.980**
Chile	41	0.979
Belarus	42	0.979
Moldova	42	0.979
Lithuania	42	0.979
Colombia	42	0.979
Ukraine	42	0.979
Russian Federation	42	0.979
Romania	42	0.979
Bulgaria	42	0.979
Hungary	42	0.979
Poland	42	0.979
Croatia	42	0.979
Czech Republic	42	0.979
Japan	42	0.979
Tanzania	55	0.979
Ireland	56	0.979
Germany	56	0.979
Greece	56	0.979
Ethiopia	59	0.978
Indonesia	60	0.976
Honduras	61	0.976
Montenegro	62	0.975
Cuba	63	0.975
United States	64	0.975
Costa Rica	64	0.975
Belgium	66	0.974
United Kingdom	66	0.974
Burundi	68	0.974
Israel	69	0.974
Norway	70	0.974
Sweden	71	0.974
Luxembourg	71	0.974
Cyprus	73	0.974
Switzerland	74	0.974
Australia	74	0.974
Italy	74	0.974
Zambia	77	0.974
Malawi	78	0.973
Slovenia	79	0.973
Portugal	79	0.973
Serbia	79	0.973
Kyrgyz Republic	79	0.973
Slovak Republic	79	0.973
Korea, Rep.	79	0.973
Kenya	85	0.973
Gambia, The*	85	0.973
Ghana	87	0.973
Botswana	87	0.973
Mauritania	87	0.973
Madagascar	90	0.973
Rwanda	91	0.972
Lao PDR	92	0.972
Spain	93	0.972
Nepal	94	0.972
Bangladesh	95	0.971
Morocco	95	0.971
Egypt	97	0.971
Dominican Republic	98	0.971
Iran, Islamic Rep.	99	0.971
Oman	100	0.971
Peru	101	0.970
Syria	102	0.970
Lebanon	103	0.970
Netherlands	104	0.970
Iceland	105	0.970
New Zealand	105	0.970
Denmark	107	0.970
Malta	108	0.970
Canada	109	0.969
Malaysia	110	0.969
Tunisia	111	0.969
Chad	112	0.968
Côte d'Ivoire	113	0.968
Mozambique	114	0.968
Cameroon*	115	0.968
Guinea	116	0.967
Benin*	117	0.967
Burkina Faso	117	0.967
Liberia	119	0.967
Georgia	120	0.967
Macedonia, FYR	120	0.967
Singapore	122	0.967
Yemen	123	0.967
Senegal	124	0.967
Pakistan	125	0.967
Bhutan	126	0.966
Tajikistan	127	0.966
Algeria	128	0.966
Saudi Arabia	129	0.966
Maldives	130	0.966
Brunei Darussalam	131	0.966
Jordan	132	0.966
Nigeria	133	0.961
Swaziland	133	0.961
Bahrain	133	0.961
United Arab Emirates	133	0.961
Qatar	137	0.957
Kuwait	137	0.957
Vietnam	139	0.950
Azerbaijan	139	0.950
Mali	141	0.949
Albania	142	0.947
India	143	0.942
Armenia	144	0.939
China	145	0.919

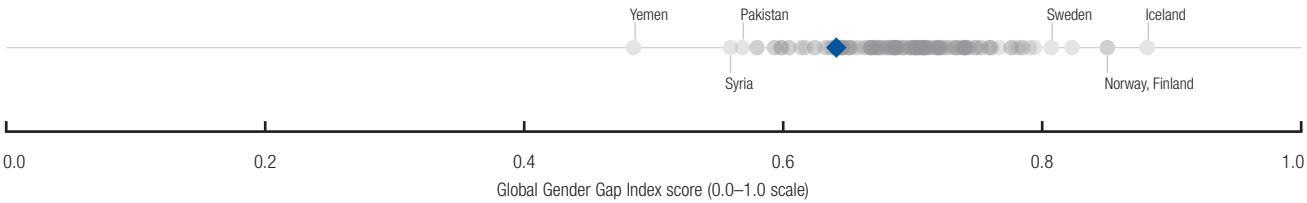
Note: Countries highlighted in blue have reached parity on that subindex.
* New countries 2015

POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

Country	Rank	Score
Iceland	1	0.719
Finland	2	0.607
Norway	3	0.559
Nicaragua	4	0.506
Sweden	5	0.486
Ireland	6	0.474
Rwanda	7	0.452
Bangladesh	8	0.433
India	9	0.433
Bolivia	10	0.415
Germany	11	0.413
Cuba	12	0.407
Netherlands	13	0.401
South Africa	14	0.400
New Zealand	15	0.390
Slovenia	16	0.385
Philippines	17	0.382
Switzerland	18	0.376
France	19	0.365
Costa Rica	20	0.365
Mozambique	21	0.361
Argentina	22	0.347
United Kingdom	23	0.335
Italy	24	0.331
Cape Verde	25	0.329
Spain	26	0.326
Senegal	27	0.316
Burundi	28	0.314
Denmark	29	0.309
Estonia	30	0.308
Ecuador	31	0.297
Tanzania	32	0.292
Namibia	33	0.287
Mexico	34	0.281
Belgium	35	0.275
Uganda	36	0.271
Guyana	37	0.261
Angola	38	0.251
Austria	39	0.246
Latvia	40	0.246
Portugal	41	0.244
Chile	42	0.243
Serbia	43	0.242
Ethiopia	44	0.232
Lithuania	45	0.227
Canada	46	0.218
Liberia	47	0.216
Bulgaria	48	0.215
El Salvador	49	0.214
Albania	50	0.214
Panama	51	0.214
Poland	52	0.213
Luxembourg	53	0.212
Israel	54	0.205
Algeria	55	0.205
Trinidad and Tobago	56	0.201
Mauritania	57	0.195
Moldova	58	0.195
Sri Lanka	59	0.193
Croatia	60	0.193
Australia	61	0.193
Kenya	62	0.182
Cameroon*	63	0.180
Colombia	64	0.180
Macedonia, FYR	65	0.178
Zimbabwe	66	0.175
Peru	67	0.173
Lesotho	68	0.172
Tunisia	69	0.170
Nepal	70	0.169
Indonesia	71	0.168
United States	72	0.162
China	73	0.162
Honduras	74	0.160
Jamaica	75	0.155
Kyrgyz Republic	76	0.153
Barbados	77	0.150
Kazakhstan	78	0.148
Belarus	79	0.146
Madagascar	80	0.142
Dominican Republic	81	0.140
Venezuela	82	0.139
Czech Republic	83	0.134
Lao PDR	84	0.132
Guinea	85	0.130
Malta	86	0.128
Pakistan	87	0.127
Vietnam	88	0.124
Brazil	89	0.123
Suriname	90	0.120
Greece	91	0.120
Singapore	92	0.119
United Arab Emirates	93	0.115
Montenegro	94	0.114
Malawi	95	0.113
Ghana	96	0.112
Morocco	97	0.110
Bahamas	98	0.110
Guatemala	99	0.109
Swaziland	100	0.109
Korea, Rep.	101	0.107
Zambia	102	0.107
Tajikistan	103	0.104
Japan	104	0.103
Turkey	105	0.103
Uruguay	106	0.101
Ukraine	107	0.098
Gambia, The*	108	0.098
Cambodia	109	0.098
Fiji	110	0.097
Nigeria	111	0.097
Chad	112	0.093
Romania	113	0.090
Georgia	114	0.089
Slovak Republic	115	0.087
Mali	116	0.086
Mongolia	117	0.084
Burkina Faso	118	0.083
Côte d'Ivoire	119	0.081
Mauritius	120	0.078
Saudi Arabia	121	0.077
Paraguay	122	0.075
Jordan	123	0.073
Cyprus	124	0.069
Armenia	125	0.068
Botswana	126	0.068
Benin*	127	0.067
Russian Federation	128	0.066
Azerbaijan	129	0.063
Syria	130	0.059
Thailand	131	0.057
Bhutan	132	0.056
Maldives	133	0.055
Malaysia	134	0.051
Belize	135	0.048
Egypt	136	0.048
Iran, Islamic Rep.	137	0.037
Bahrain	138	0.037
Hungary	139	0.035
Yemen	140	0.026
Kuwait	141	0.022
Oman	142	0.021
Lebanon	143	0.021
Qatar	144	0.013
Brunei Darussalam	145	0.000

* New countries 2015

Figure 2: Global Gender Gap Index, 2015



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2015.
Note: Blue diamond corresponds to the global average.

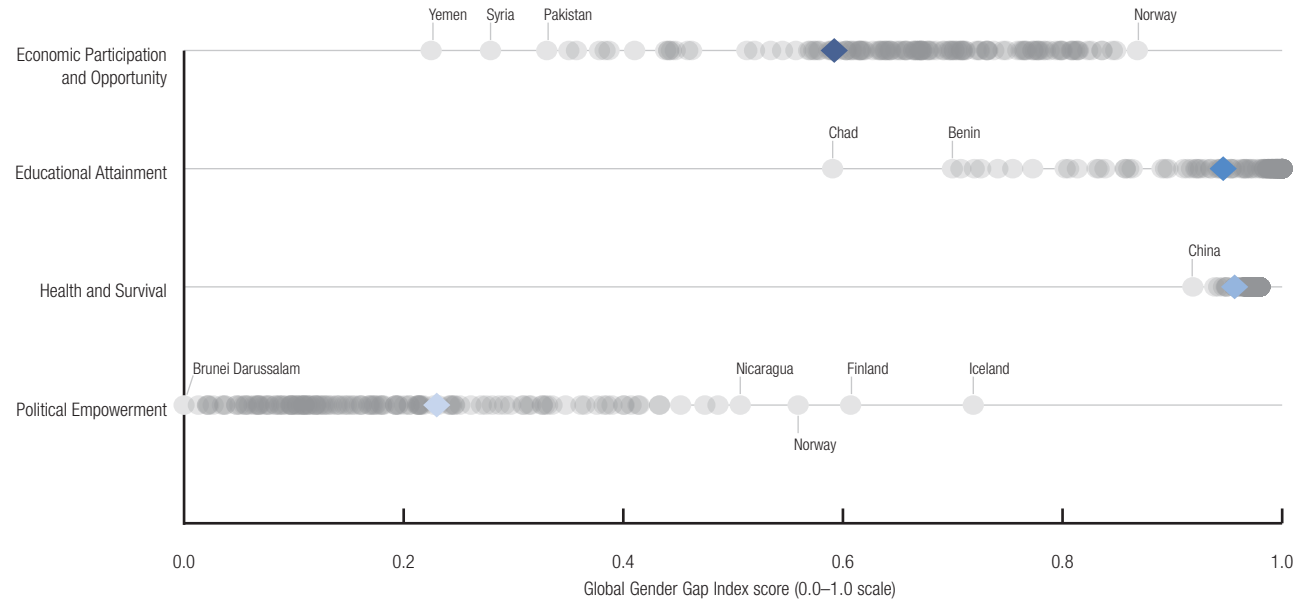
While 10 countries—Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, France, Finland, Guyana, Latvia, Lesotho, Nicaragua, and Namibia—have fully closed the gap on both the Health and Survival and Educational Attainment subindexes, no country has closed either the Economic Participation and Opportunity or Political Empowerment gaps.

On the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, 14 countries, including four from Sub-Saharan Africa and five from Europe and Central Asia, have closed more than 80% of the gap. Norway, Barbados, Burundi, Sweden and Iceland occupy the top five spots on this subindex. Sixteen countries have closed less than 50% of the economic participation and opportunity gap, including 11 from the Middle East and North Africa region. Iran, Jordan, Pakistan, Syria and Yemen hold the last five spots on this subindex. Thirty-one countries are below world average (weighted by population) on that subindex. The Country Profiles include further data on employment and leadership, such as part-time employment, workers in informal employment or the percentage of female top managers.

On the Political Empowerment subindex, only Iceland and Finland have closed more than 60% of the gender gap; 39 countries have closed less than 10% of the gap. Yemen, Kuwait, Oman, Lebanon, Qatar, and Brunei Darussalam have the lowest rankings on this subindex, having closed less than 3% of the political gender gap. 101 countries are below world average (weighted by population) and Brunei Darussalam still has a score of zero on that subindex, with no representation of women. The Country Profiles also present detailed information on parliamentary quota type and voluntary political party quotas.

Figure 3 illustrates the range of country scores for the four subindexes. The population-weighted average for each subindex is highlighted by blue diamonds. Health and Survival is the closest to reaching universal gender parity, followed by Educational Attainment, Economic Participation and Opportunity, and, lastly, Political

Figure 3: Global Gender Gap subindex, 2015



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2015.
Note: Blue diamonds correspond to subindex averages.

Empowerment. The widest range in scores is found on the Political Empowerment subindex, followed by Economic Participation and Opportunity. Norway tops the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and Yemen is the worst performing country. Chad clearly lags behind the rest of the world on Educational Attainment and China is the worst performing country on Health and Survival. Iceland tops the Political Empowerment subindex, followed by Finland and Norway. Brunei Darussalam is the worst performing country in this subindex, with a score of 0.

Performance by Region, 2015

Table 5 (page 15) displays the rankings by regional classification, organized by rank within each regional group. In 2015, eight out of the 24 countries from Asia and the Pacific have closed over 70% of the gap, with the Philippines, New Zealand and Australia in the lead. At the bottom end of the rankings, two countries from the region—Iran and Pakistan—have closed less than 60% of the gender gap. In Latin America and the Caribbean, 14 of the 26 countries in the region have closed over 70% of the gender gap. Nicaragua, Bolivia and Barbados occupy the top three spots. The lowest-ranked country in the region—Paraguay—has closed a little over 65% of its gender gap. In the Middle East and North Africa region, only Israel has closed over 70% of the gender gap, while six countries have closed less than 60% of the gender gap. Canada and the United States have both closed nearly 75% of the gender gap. In Sub-Saharan Africa, out of 28 countries covered, 14 have closed over 70% of the gender gap, with Rwanda, Namibia and South Africa in the lead, while two countries—Mali and Chad—have closed less than 60% of the gap. In Europe and Central Asia, out of 46 countries, five countries have closed over 80% of the gap, while 15 countries have closed less than 70%.

Figures 4 through 8 (page 14) show the range of scores for the overall Index and the four subindexes by region. In addition population-weighted group averages are provided in each figure. Readers should note that the figures for the Global Index, Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and Political Empowerment subindex display the full scale of 0.00 to 1.00 while the figures for the Health and Survival and Educational Attainment subindexes display the scale from 0.50 to 1.00 in order to improve visual clarity. This particular distinction in scales for the four subindexes is used in all relevant figures in this chapter.

Figure 4 shows the range of country scores within each region as well as regional averages on the overall Global Gender Gap Index. North America holds the top spot, with the United States and Canada at almost the same score. Europe and Central Asia is next with a wide spread among the 46 countries covered. The Latin America and the Caribbean region follows, with a regional group average of just over 70% of the gap being closed. Next is Sub-Saharan Africa, followed by Asia and the Pacific. Last in order of average scores is the Middle East and North Africa.

Figure 5 displays the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex results by region. North America has the highest average score (82% of its economic gender gap is closed), followed by Sub-Saharan Africa, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific and Middle East and North Africa, where only 40% of the economic gender gap has been closed. There are significant variations within regions, with clear laggards and leaders.

Figure 6 displays the Educational Attainment subindex results by region. North America is again in the lead, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean and Europe and Central Asia. Each of these regions has closed over 99% of the gender gap. Asia and the Pacific and Middle East and North Africa follow next, having closed, respectively, 95% and 93%of the education gender gap. The lowest average comes from Sub-Saharan Africa at 84%.

Figure 7 displays the Health and Survival subindex results by region. While all regions are close to parity, differences in averages are driven primarily by a few underperforming countries in some regions, particularly in Asia and the Pacific, Sub-Saharan Africa and Europe and Central Asia.

Figure 8 displays the Political Empowerment subindex results by region. In terms of averages, the highest-ranking region is Asia and the Pacific (26% of its political empowerment gender gap is closed), followed by Europe and Central Asia (23%), although the three highest scoring countries are in Europe and Central Asia. In order of regional averages, Latin America and the Caribbean (20%), Sub-Saharan Africa (19%), North America (17%) and Middle East and North Africa (9%) follow next.

Performance by Income Group, 2015

Table 6 (page 17) displays the rankings by income group (Table A2 in Appendix A displays the income group categories used). In 2015, among the 52 countries in the high-income group, the Nordic countries lead the way while Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and Oman are the lowest performing countries in this category. Among the 39 countries in the upper-middle income group, Namibia, South Africa, Cuba, Ecuador and Belarus lead the way; Algeria, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and Iran occupy the last spots. In the lower-middle income group, out of 35 countries, Philippines, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Moldova, and Kenya take the top five places, whereas Morocco, Syria, Pakistan, Yemen and Zambia occupy the last five spots. In the low-income group, out of 18 countries, Rwanda, Burundi, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe come out on top and Ethiopia, Benin, Guinea, Mali and Chad hold the last spots.

Figures 9 through 13 (page 18) show the range of scores for the overall Index and the four subindexes

Figure 4: Global Gender Gap Index 2015, by region

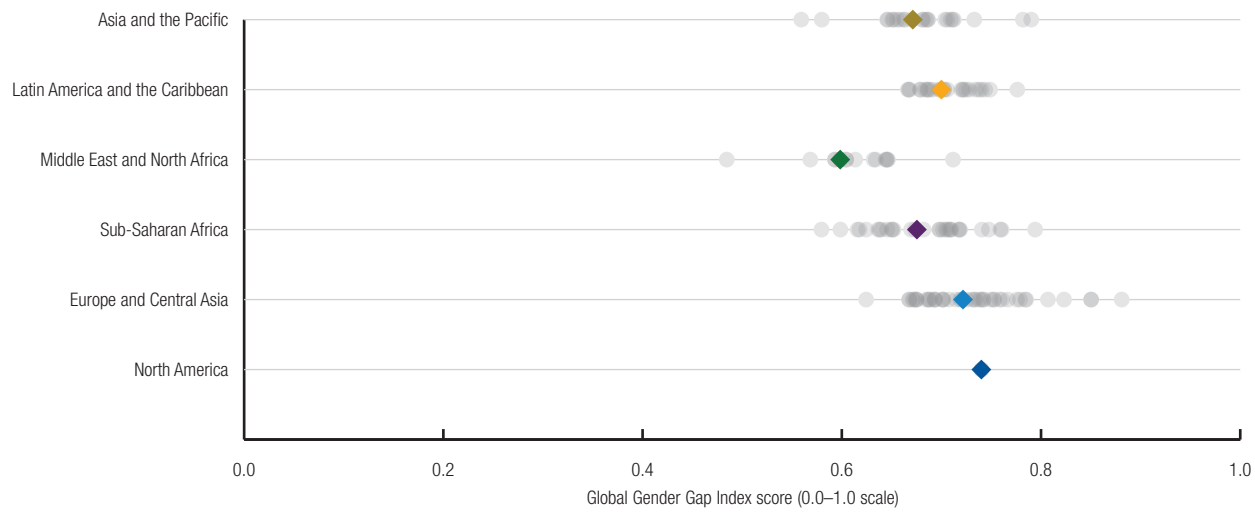


Figure 5: Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex 2015, by region

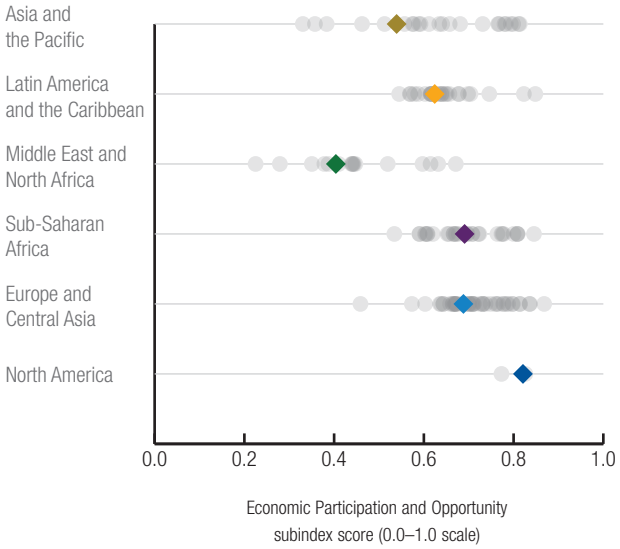


Figure 6: Educational Attainment subindex 2015, by region

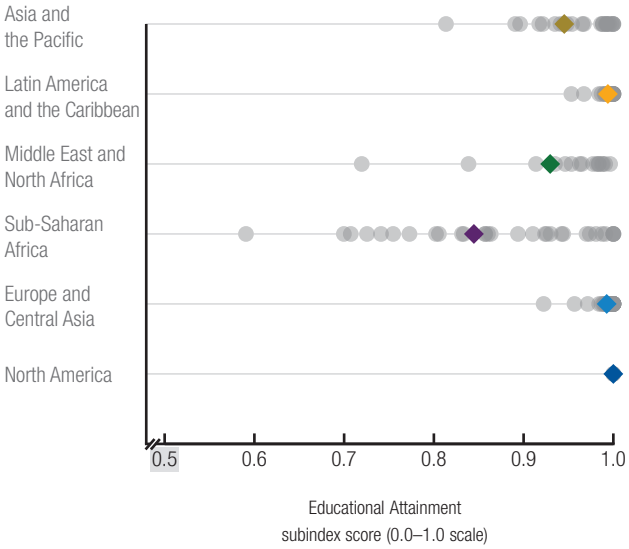


Figure 7: Health and Survival subindex 2015, by region

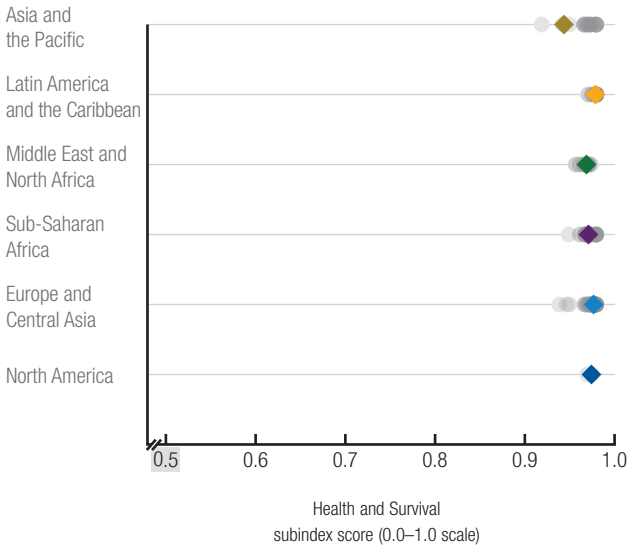
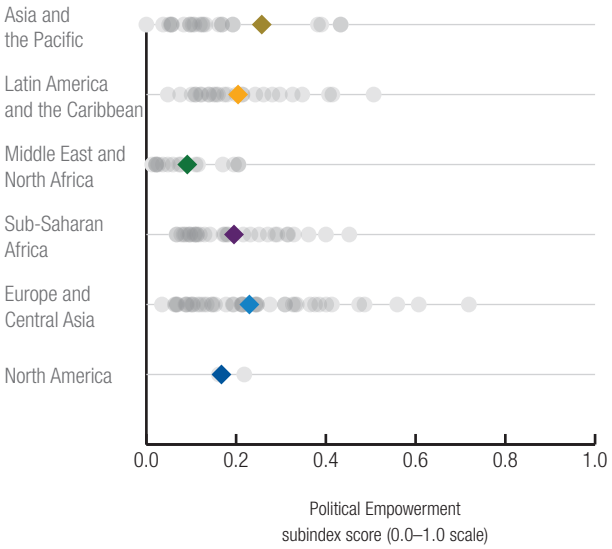


Figure 8: Political Empowerment subindex 2015, by region



Source (Figures 4–8): Global Gender Gap Index 2015; World Bank *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, accessed July 2015.
Notes (Figures 4–8): Colored diamonds correspond to regional averages. Regional classification details are in Appendix A. The X axis has been truncated on Figures 6 and 7 to enhance readability.

Table 5: Rankings by region, 2015

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Country	Overall rank	Overall score
Philippines	7	0.790
New Zealand	10	0.782
Australia	36	0.733
Lao PDR	52	0.713
Singapore	54	0.711
Mongolia	56	0.709
Thailand	60	0.706
Bangladesh	64	0.704
Vietnam	83	0.687
Sri Lanka	84	0.686
Brunei Darussalam	88	0.684
China	91	0.682
Indonesia	92	0.681
Japan	101	0.670
India	108	0.664
Cambodia	109	0.662
Nepal	110	0.658
Malaysia	111	0.655
Maldives	113	0.652
Korea, Rep.	115	0.651
Bhutan	118	0.646
Fiji	121	0.645
Iran, Islamic Rep.	141	0.580
Pakistan	144	0.559

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Country	Overall rank	Overall score
Nicaragua	12	0.776
Bolivia	22	0.749
Barbados	24	0.744
Cuba	29	0.740
Ecuador	33	0.738
Argentina	35	0.734
Costa Rica	38	0.732
Bahamas	40	0.728
Colombia	42	0.725
Panama	44	0.722
Trinidad and Tobago	46	0.720
El Salvador	62	0.706
Jamaica	65	0.703
Guyana	66	0.702
Mexico	71	0.699
Chile	73	0.698
Venezuela	78	0.691
Honduras	80	0.688
Brazil	85	0.686
Dominican Republic	86	0.686
Peru	89	0.683
Uruguay	93	0.679
Suriname	94	0.678
Belize	103	0.668
Guatemala	106	0.667
Paraguay	107	0.666

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Country	Overall rank	Overall score
Israel	53	0.712
Kuwait	117	0.646
United Arab Emirates	119	0.646
Qatar	122	0.645
Bahrain	123	0.644
Tunisia	127	0.634
Algeria	128	0.632
Mauritania	132	0.613
Saudi Arabia	134	0.605
Oman	135	0.604
Egypt	136	0.599
Lebanon	138	0.598
Morocco	139	0.593
Jordan	140	0.593
Syria	143	0.568
Yemen	145	0.484

(Continued on next page)

by income group. In addition, population-weighted group averages are provided.

Figure 9 (page 18) shows the range of country scores within each income group as well as income-group averages on the overall Global Gender Gap Index. High-income countries have the highest average score (72%), followed by upper middle-income countries (68%), low-income countries (68%) and lower middle-income countries (nearly 66%).

Figure 10 (page 18) displays the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex scores by income group. High-income countries (71%) are again in the lead, followed by low-income countries (68%). Next are upper middle-income countries (63%) and in the last place are lower middle-income countries (49%).

Figure 11 (page 18) displays the Educational Attainment subindex scores by income group. High-income countries have nearly closed the gap in education (99.5%) while upper-middle income countries are close behind (98.4%). Lower-middle income countries, however, have more mixed performance, with countries that have fully closed the gap as well as countries that have closed just a little over 70% of it and a mean of 90.6%. Low-income countries are farthest behind at 84%.

Figure 12 (page 18) displays the Health and Survival Subindex scores by income group. All income groups, except the upper-middle income group have closed over 95% of the health gap, with high-income countries in the lead followed by low income, lower-middle income and upper-middle income countries. Because the averages are weighted by population size, and in an otherwise fairly homogenous subindex, India and China's poor performances in the upper-middle and lower-middle income categories drive the income group order by average.

Figure 13 (page 18) displays the Political Empowerment subindex scores by income group. Lower-middle income (30%) and low-income (21.4%) countries trump high-income (21.0%) countries by a few decimal points and upper-middle income (16.3%) countries on Political Empowerment averages by income group. Nonetheless, the highest scoring country on this subindex belongs to the high-income group.

Appendix B illustrates the spread in 2015 of the data for male and female values for all 14 indicators used in the Index in a single visualization. Appendix C contains detailed data tables, in rank order, for all 14 indicators included in the Index for all countries where data was available in 2015.

Country Results

Country results are organized by region in this section.

Europe and Central Asia

Europe and Central Asia has closed 72% of its overall gender gap. The region continues to rank second globally behind North America. Out of the 46 countries of the region, 32 countries have increased their overall score compared to last year, while 14 have seen it decreasing.

Table 5: Rankings by region, 2015 *(cont'd.)*

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Country	Overall rank	Overall score
Rwanda	6	0.794
Namibia	16	0.760
South Africa	17	0.759
Burundi	23	0.748
Mozambique	27	0.741
Kenya	48	0.719
Tanzania	49	0.718
Cape Verde	50	0.717
Botswana	55	0.710
Zimbabwe	57	0.709
Uganda	58	0.708
Lesotho	61	0.706
Ghana	63	0.704
Malawi	68	0.701
Senegal	72	0.698
Madagascar	74	0.698
Cameroon*	90	0.682
Gambia, The*	98	0.674
Swaziland	102	0.670
Liberia	112	0.652
Burkina Faso	114	0.651
Zambia	116	0.650
Mauritius	120	0.646
Ethiopia	124	0.640
Nigeria	125	0.638
Angola	126	0.637
Benin*	129	0.625
Guinea	131	0.618
Côte d'Ivoire	133	0.606
Mali	137	0.599
Chad	142	0.580

* New countries 2015

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Country	Overall rank	Overall score
Iceland	1	0.881
Norway	2	0.850
Finland	3	0.850
Sweden	4	0.823
Ireland	5	0.807
Switzerland	8	0.785
Slovenia	9	0.784
Germany	11	0.779
Netherlands	13	0.776
Denmark	14	0.767
France	15	0.761
United Kingdom	18	0.758
Belgium	19	0.753
Latvia	20	0.752
Estonia	21	0.749
Spain	25	0.742
Moldova	26	0.742
Lithuania	31	0.740
Luxembourg	32	0.738
Belarus	34	0.734
Austria	37	0.733
Portugal	39	0.731
Italy	41	0.726
Bulgaria	43	0.722
Serbia	45	0.720
Kazakhstan	47	0.719
Poland	51	0.715
Croatia	59	0.708
Ukraine	67	0.702
Macedonia, FYR	69	0.701
Albania	70	0.701
Russian Federation	75	0.694
Kyrgyz Republic	76	0.693
Romania	77	0.693
Montenegro	79	0.689
Czech Republic	81	0.687
Georgia	82	0.687
Greece	87	0.685
Tajikistan	95	0.675
Azerbaijan	96	0.675
Slovak Republic	97	0.675
Hungary	99	0.672
Cyprus	100	0.671
Malta	104	0.668
Armenia	105	0.668
Turkey	130	0.624

NORTH AMERICA

Country	Overall rank	Overall score
United States	28	0.740
Canada	30	0.740

The region's score has improved compared to 2014 on all subindexes except Educational Attainment. Similar to last year, the biggest improvement is on the Political Empowerment subindex. Having closed 69% of its economic gender gap, the region ranks third on this subindex just after North America and Sub-Saharan Africa. It also ranks third on the Educational Attainment subindex, although 99% of the education gender gap has been closed. On both the Health and Survival and Political Empowerment subindexes, the region ranks second, having closed 98% and 23% of the gap, respectively.

Forty countries from the region have been included in the Index since 2006. Compared to the other regions, Europe and Central Asia has experienced the fourth largest absolute increase on the overall Index. On the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, the region shows the third largest absolute increase after both North America and Latin America and the Caribbean. On the Educational Attainment subindex, the region experienced the smallest absolute score increase relative to other regions. On the Health and Survival subindex, the region shows the second largest absolute increase, and on the fourth subindex, it has demonstrated the fourth largest increase, ahead of Sub-Saharan Africa and North America.

Similar to last year, the top five spots on the overall Index are occupied by countries from this region. Out

Table 6: Rankings by income group, 2015

LOW INCOME (US$ 1,045 OR LESS)

Country	Overall rank	Overall score
Rwanda	6	0.794
Burundi	23	0.748
Mozambique	27	0.741
Tanzania	49	0.718
Zimbabwe	57	0.709
Uganda	58	0.708
Malawi	68	0.701
Madagascar	74	0.698
Gambia, The*	98	0.674
Cambodia	109	0.662
Nepal	110	0.658
Liberia	112	0.652
Burkina Faso	114	0.651
Ethiopia	124	0.640
Benin*	129	0.625
Guinea	131	0.618
Mali	137	0.599
Chad	142	0.580

LOWER-MIDDLE INCOME (US$ 1,046–4,125)

Country	Overall rank	Overall score
Philippines	7	0.790
Nicaragua	12	0.776
Bolivia	22	0.749
Moldova	26	0.742
Kenya	48	0.719
Cape Verde	50	0.717
Lao PDR	52	0.713
Lesotho	61	0.706
El Salvador	62	0.706
Ghana	63	0.704
Bangladesh	64	0.704
Guyana	66	0.702
Ukraine	67	0.702
Senegal	72	0.698
Kyrgyz Republic	76	0.693
Honduras	80	0.688
Georgia	82	0.687
Vietnam	83	0.687
Sri Lanka	84	0.686
Cameroon*	90	0.682
Indonesia	92	0.681
Tajikistan	95	0.675
Swaziland	102	0.670
Armenia	105	0.668
Guatemala	106	0.667
India	108	0.664
Zambia	116	0.650
Bhutan	118	0.646
Nigeria	125	0.638
Mauritania	132	0.613
Côte d'Ivoire	133	0.606
Egypt	136	0.599
Morocco	139	0.593
Syria	143	0.568
Pakistan	144	0.559
Yemen	145	0.484

UPPER-MIDDLE INCOME (US$ 4,126–12,735)

Country	Overall rank	Overall score
Namibia	16	0.760
South Africa	17	0.759
Cuba	29	0.740
Ecuador	33	0.738
Belarus	34	0.734
Costa Rica	38	0.732
Colombia	42	0.725
Bulgaria	43	0.722
Panama	44	0.722
Serbia	45	0.720
Kazakhstan	47	0.719
Botswana	55	0.710
Mongolia	56	0.709
Thailand	60	0.706
Jamaica	65	0.703
Macedonia, FYR	69	0.701
Albania	70	0.701
Mexico	71	0.699
Romania	77	0.693
Montenegro	79	0.689
Brazil	85	0.686
Dominican Republic	86	0.686
Peru	89	0.683
China	91	0.682
Suriname	94	0.678
Azerbaijan	96	0.675
Belize	103	0.668
Paraguay	107	0.666
Malaysia	111	0.655
Maldives	113	0.652
Mauritius	120	0.646
Fiji	121	0.645
Angola	126	0.637
Tunisia	127	0.634
Algeria	128	0.632
Turkey	130	0.624
Lebanon	138	0.598
Jordan	140	0.593
Iran, Islamic Rep.	141	0.580

HIGH INCOME (US$ 12,736 OR MORE)

Country	Overall rank	Overall score
Iceland	1	0.881
Norway	2	0.850
Finland	3	0.850
Sweden	4	0.823
Ireland	5	0.807
Switzerland	8	0.785
Slovenia	9	0.784
New Zealand	10	0.782
Germany	11	0.779
Netherlands	13	0.776
Denmark	14	0.767
France	15	0.761
United Kingdom	18	0.758
Belgium	19	0.753
Latvia	20	0.752
Estonia	21	0.749
Barbados	24	0.744
Spain	25	0.742
United States	28	0.740
Canada	30	0.740
Lithuania	31	0.740
Luxembourg	32	0.738
Argentina	35	0.734
Australia	36	0.733
Austria	37	0.733
Portugal	39	0.731
Bahamas	40	0.728
Italy	41	0.726
Trinidad and Tobago	46	0.720
Poland	51	0.715
Israel	53	0.712
Singapore	54	0.711
Croatia	59	0.708
Chile	73	0.698
Russian Federation	75	0.694
Venezuela	78	0.691
Czech Republic	81	0.687
Greece	87	0.685
Brunei Darussalam	88	0.684
Uruguay	93	0.679
Slovak Republic	97	0.675
Hungary	99	0.672
Cyprus	100	0.671
Japan	101	0.670
Malta	104	0.668
Korea, Rep.	115	0.651
Kuwait	117	0.646
United Arab Emirates	119	0.646
Qatar	122	0.645
Bahrain	123	0.644
Saudi Arabia	134	0.605
Oman	135	0.604

Note: Income classifications are taken from the World Bank, which classifies economies into four income categories based on GNI per capita: high income, upper-middle income, lower-middle income and low income.

* New countries 2015

of the top 20 performing countries on the index, 14 are from the region (two more than last year). Austria, Finland, France and Latvia are the four countries from the region that have fully closed both their Educational Attainment and Health and Survival gender gaps. Out of the 25 countries that have fully closed their Educational Attainment gender gaps, 12 countries are from this region. However, on the Health and Survival subindex, Azerbaijan, Albania and Armenia are among the 10 lowest-performing countries. On the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, eight countries from the region are among the top 20 performing countries, which is one more than last year. The lowest-performing countries on that subindex are Malta and Turkey. Ten out of the 20 top-performing countries

Figure 9: Global Gender Gap Index 2015, by income group

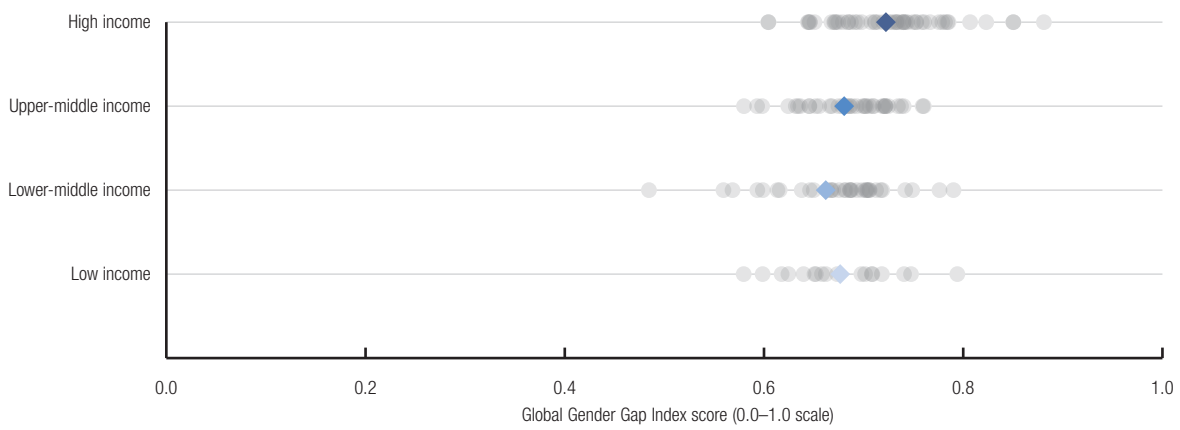


Figure 10: Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex 2015, by income group

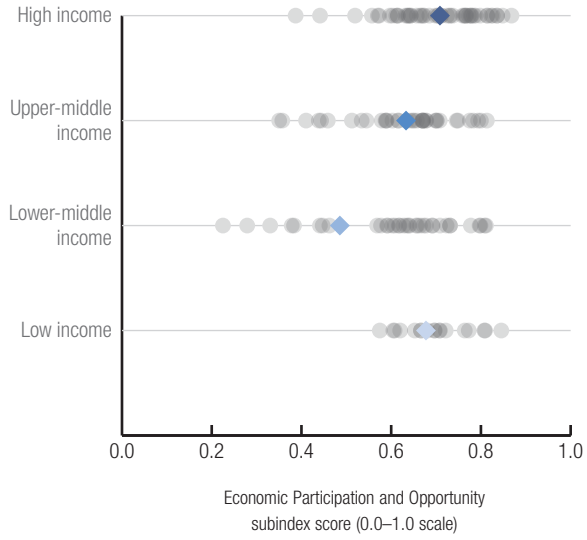


Figure 11: Educational Attainment subindex 2015, by income group

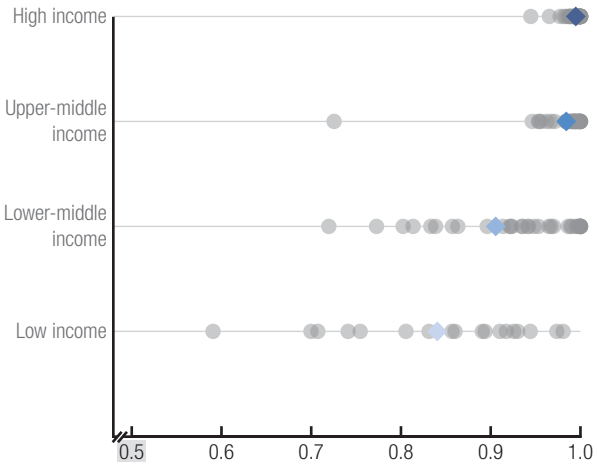


Figure 12: Health and Survival subindex 2015, by income group

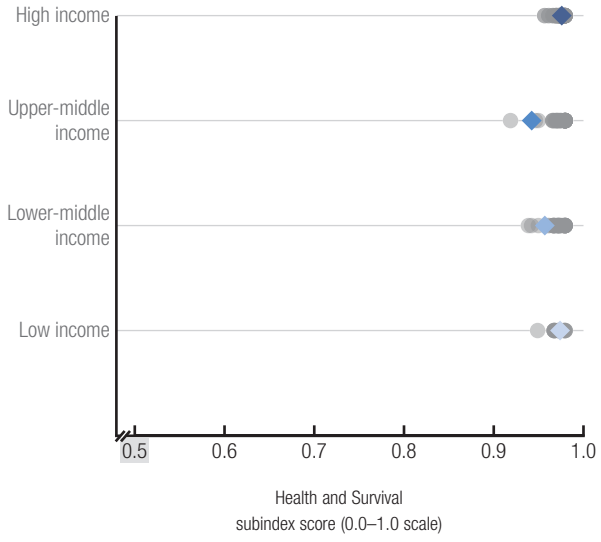
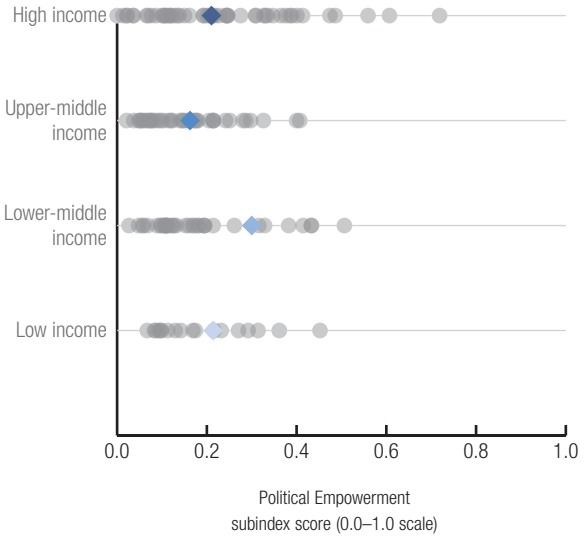


Figure 13: Political Empowerment subindex 2015, by income group



Source (Figures 9–13): Global Gender Gap Index 2015.
Notes (Figures 9–13): Colored diamonds correspond to income group averages. Details on income groups can be found in Appendix A. The X axis has been truncated on Figures 11 and 12 to enhance readability.

on the Political Empowerment subindex—including four countries in the top five: Iceland, Finland, Norway and Sweden—are from Europe and Central Asia. On the Labour force participation indicator, eight countries from the region are part of the 20 best-performing countries. On the Sex ratio at birth indicator, six out of the 10 lowest performing countries are from the region, with Armenia ranking in the second last position. On the Women in ministerial positions indicator, 13 out of the 20 best-performing countries are from the region, with Finland ranking in first place.

Iceland (1) is for the seventh year in a row the top performer country on the overall Index. From 2006, the country experienced a steady increase of its overall score, except last year when the country showed a decrease mostly due to a slight fall on the Health and Survival and Political Empowerment subindexes. Iceland is among the top three countries from the region that have improved the most compared to 2006 on their overall Index and Political Empowerment subindex scores. This year, Iceland's improvement on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex score translated into a gain of two ranks (from the 7th to the 5th position). As of 2009, the country has fully closed its educational gender gap and ranks first on the Political Empowerment subindex. In Iceland, 41% of parliamentarians are women, 44% of ministers are women and, out of the last 50 years, 20 were spent with a female head of state. Iceland ranks 105th on the Health and Survival subindex, gaining 23 places compared to last year. Iceland's low score on that subindex is due to its performance on the Healthy life expectancy indicator. Iceland is also a strong performer on the contextual indicators provided in the report but not included in the Index. Iceland is among the top three countries on the ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership. It is also the country with the longest paternity coverage, with 90 calendar days entitled to new fathers, one among many policies in the country (and in other Nordic countries) to help parents combine work and family.

Norway (2) is back in the second position after having lost that place to Finland for three consecutive years. This gain comes mainly from improvements in Economic, Health and Political subindexes. Norway is the highest-ranking country on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and the third highest on the Political Empowerment subindex. The country ranks 32nd on the Educational Attainment subindex and 70th on the Health and Survival subindex—due to very small differences in performance of the countries near the top—but scores very high. The country is among the top twenty best performers on the following five indicators: Labour force participation, Wage equality for similar work, Women in parliament, Women in ministerial position and Years with female head of state. Norway is also the top country overall on the share of women on boards of listed companies, with 37%, as well as the second best-performing country on the Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership. The country presents as well the smallest difference between the average minutes spent per day on unpaid work by men and women.

Finland (3) fell one place and now sits in the third position on the overall Index. Finland however remains the highest-ranked country from the European Union. It ranks 8th on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, gaining 13 places compared to last year, mostly due to improvements on the Wage equality for similar work indicator. Finland is one of four countries from the region that has fully closed gender gaps on both the Educational Attainment and Health and Survival subindexes. Similar to last year, Finland ranks second on the Political Empowerment subindex. It is the third-ranked country from the region on both the Labour force participation and Wage equality for similar work indicators. Finland is also the top-performing country on the Women in ministerial positions indicator and has a government that is 63% women.

Sweden (4) ranks fourth for the seventh consecutive year. The country ranks 4th on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, an increase of 11 places compared with last year, due to improvements on the Perceived wage equality for similar work, the Estimated earned income and the Legislators, senior officials and managers indicators. The country has seen its subindex score on Educational Attainment decrease slightly due to a drop on the Enrolment in secondary education score. On the other hand, its Health and Survival subindex score improved from last year. The country continues to rank 5th on the Political and Empowerment subindex. Despite its high score on that subindex, Sweden is one of three countries from the region with a smaller score increase compared to 2006.

Ireland (5) gained three places compared to last year, mainly due to improvements on the Economic and Political subindexes. Ireland is among the top 10 best-performing countries on the Political Empowerment subindex. It is also one of the best three climbers from the region on the Health and Survival subindex compared to 2006. Finally, Ireland is the highest-ranked country from the region (ranking 3rd overall) on the Years with female head of state indicator. **Switzerland** (8) re-enters the top 10, gaining three places compared to last year. This is mostly due to improvements on the Economic Participation and Opportunity as well as the Education and Political subindexes. This year, Switzerland ranks 17th on the Economic and Opportunity subindex and 18th on the Political Empowerment subindex. Switzerland is among the top 20 top-performing countries on both Women in ministerial positions and Years with female head of state indicators. Compared with 2006, Switzerland is among the top three climbers from the region on the Educational Attainment subindex. Switzerland continues to be the fourth-highest ranked country overall on the percentage of

female part-time employment compared to the total female employment.

Next is **Slovenia** (9), which enters for the first time the top 10 countries on the overall Index. Out of the 109 countries that have been part of the Index since 2006, Slovenia has shown the fourth largest increase and the largest increase from the Europe and Central Asia region. Since 2006, all its subindexes scores have improved. The biggest improvements have come from the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and, in particular, the Political Empowerment subindex. This year, Slovenia ranks 21st on the Women in parliament indicator and 10th on the Women in ministerial positions indicator, with women representing 44% of ministers (whereas it was 18% last year). After Iceland, Slovenia has the second highest length of paid paternity leave.

Germany (11) follows next. The country has seen its overall score slightly increase compared to last year, due to better performance on the Health and Survival and the Political Empowerment subindexes. The increase has been offset by a decrease on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Educational Attainment subindexes. The country's ten-year evolution is characterized by two ups and downs; however, compared to 2006, Germany's overall score has improved. This year, the country ranks 38th on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, and 11th (similar to last year) on the Political Empowerment subindex. Out of the 40 countries that have provided data on the percentage share of women on boards of listed companies, Germany has one of the lowest percentages (2.8%). Germany shares with 10 other countries the second lowest total fertility rate (1.4 children per woman).

The **Netherlands** (13) ranks thirteenth on the overall Index this year, gaining one position. It remains the country with the highest percentage of female part-time employment compared to total female employment (77%). Despite the high level of male part-time employment, Netherlands is the country with the largest difference between female and male part-time employment. Next is **Denmark** (14) at the fourteenth position, its lowest place since the creation of the Index. Compared to 2006, its overall score has steadily improved, but there have been significant decreases from last year on the Economic, Health and Political subindexes. Denmark remains the country with the highest average minutes spent per day by men on unpaid work. Denmark is followed by **France** (15), which gained one place compared to last year due to improvement on the Political Empowerment subindex. This improvement has been slightly offset by a decrease on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. Compared to 2006, France's evolution is characterized by two peaks, one in 2008 and one this year. France is the second country from the region with the highest increase compared to 2006 on the overall Index but also on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. France has also achieved the third highest increase from the region on the Political Empowerment subindex. In this year's ranking, France is among the four countries from the region that have closed both their Educational and Health gender gaps. France is also among the four countries that rank first on the Women in Ministerial positions, with 50% of Women in ministerial position. France is the lowest-ranked country from the region on the Wage equality for similar work indicator, sitting at 132nd position out of 134 countries. Regarding the share of women on boards of listed companies, France is ranked second, after Norway.

The **United Kingdom** (18) re-enters the top 20 countries on the overall Index, gaining eight places over last year. This increase is due to improvements on the Economic, Health and Political subindexes. The country's ten-year evolution is characterized by three decreases: in 2008, 2012 and 2014. Next are **Belgium** (19) and **Latvia** (20). Belgium lost nine places and Latvia five places compared to 2014. In the case of Belgium, this is mostly due to a decrease on the Health and Survival and Political Empowerment subindexes. The percentage of women in ministerial position has dropped from 42% to 23% in a year. For Latvia, the reason is a decrease on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindexes. Latvia remains one of the four countries from the region that has closed both its Educational Attainment and Health and Survival gender gaps. In addition, Latvia is among the three countries with the highest percentage of female research and development personnel.

Estonia (21) made the largest score improvement from the region compared to 2014, mostly due to significant improvement on the Political Empowerment subindex. The percentage of women in parliament increased from 19% to 24% and the percentage of women in ministerial positions increased from 17% to 46%. This year's score is the highest Estonia has achieved in the past 10 years. **Spain** ranks 25th, followed by **Moldova** (26). Over the past 10 years, Spain experienced an increase on its Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex score, whereas the Political Empowerment subindex score has gradually decreased, despite a peak in 2010 and 2011. Spain experienced the second largest decrease on this subindex over the past 10 years. Its overall Index score has mirrored that peak during the same years.

Lithuania (31), **Luxembourg** (32) and **Belarus** (34) follow next. This year, Lithuania ranks 14th globally on the Labour force participation indicator, between Sweden and Denmark. Luxembourg is the country from the region with the largest improvement on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex compared to 2006. Belarus is the highest-ranked country from the region on the Legislators, senior officials and managers and Professional and technical workers indicators, with 44% of leadership positions held by women and 73% of Professional and technical workers occupied by women. Belarus is also the top country from the region in the upper-middle income

group. Out of the 95 countries that have provided data for the Firms with female top manager indicator, Belarus has the third largest percentage overall after Mongolia and Bahamas.

Austria (37) has seen a small decrease from 2014 of its overall score. Austria is the third country from the region with the largest improvement on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex over the past 10 years.

Austria is followed by **Portugal** (39) and **Italy** (41). Italy has shown a steady increase on its overall score with the exceptions of 2010 and 2012. The increase of the overall score has been driven over the past three years by improvements on the Political Empowerment subindex. Italy gained 28 positions over 2014, mostly on its Political Empowerment subindex due to an increase in the percentage of women in parliament and women holding ministerial positions. This year, Italy is again among the three lowest-performing countries from the region on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex (together with Malta and Turkey). This year, the country ranks 91st overall on the Labour force participation indicator and 109th on wage equality for similar work. **Bulgaria** (43) is next at the 43rd position. Bulgaria had experienced last year a peak in its overall score, which was due to improvements on both the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindexes. This year, these two subindexes have seen their score decrease again, influencing the overall score in the same direction. Following next are **Serbia** (45), **Kazakhstan** (47), **Poland** (51) and **Croatia** (59). Croatia is the country from the region with the largest decrease on the overall Index compared to 2006.

Ukraine's (67) overall score has fallen from 2014 due to decreases on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindexes. **Macedonia**, FYR follows, ranking 69th. It continues to have the highest percentage of female R&D personnel (FTE) compared to men. **Albania** stands in the 70th position. Albania has improved its overall ranking by 13 positions since 2014; however, it is also the country from the region that has progressed the least over the past 10 years on the Educational Attainment and Health and Survival subindexes. **Russian Federation** (75) improved its overall score compared to 2006, having peaked in 2010 and 2011. Compared to last year, the country's overall score slightly improved with no impact on its overall rank. This year, the Russian Federation ranks 42st on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex (similar to last year) and 128th on the Political Empowerment subindex. Similar to last year, the country remains among the three lowest-ranking countries of the region on this subindex. The country ranks first on the Healthy life expectancy indicator, with a female-to-male ratio of 1.20.

Next is the **Kyrgyz Republic** (76). Its best performance over the last 10 years was in 2009. Compared to 2006, the Kyrgyz Republic is among the three countries from the region with the lowest increase on the Economic, Education and Health subindexes. Following next are **Romania** (77) and **Montenegro** (79). The **Czech Republic** (81) gained 15 places this year compared to last year, mostly due to improvements on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindexes. The percentage of women in ministerial positions improved from 7% to 19%. **Georgia** (82) follows, with **Greece** (87) and **Tajikistan** (95) next. Georgia is the country from the region that has made the most progress on the Health and Survival subindex since 2006. Greece's highest overall score over the past 10 years was in 2011. Similar to last year, Greece ranks 87th on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. On the Political Empowerment subindex, however, the country gained 17 places over last year, ranking this year at the 91st position. Tajikistan is the lowest-performing country from the region on the Enrolment in tertiary education and Healthy life expectancy indicators.

Next are **Azerbaijan** (96), **Slovak Republic** (97), **Hungary** (99) and **Cyprus** (100). Azerbaijan is the second-lowest ranked country from the region on the Political Empowerment subindex, in 129th place. On the Health and Survival subindex, it is the third-lowest performing country from the region, ahead of Albania and Armenia. Out of the 95 countries that have provided data for the Firms with female top managers indicator, Azerbaijan presents the third-smallest percentage overall, just ahead of Jordan and Yemen. It is also, overall, the country with the lowest percentage of firms with female participation in ownership. Slovak Republic lost seven places this year, due to decreases on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindexes. The Slovak Republic is among the five countries in the world that don't have any women in ministerial positions. Hungary lost six places this year due to a drop on the Political Empowerment subindex, where it is again this year the region's lowest performing country, ranking 139th. Hungary is the region's lowest-ranked performer on the Women in parliament indicator, with only 10% of its parliament made up of women. It is also among the five countries in the world that don't have any women in ministerial positions.

The final positions in the region are occupied by **Malta** (104), **Armenia** (105) and **Turkey** (130). Malta's overall highest score over the past 10 years was in 2013. This year Malta lost five places, due to a decrease on the Political Empowerment subindex. Armenia continues to be the lowest-performing country from the region on the Health and Survival subindex. Armenia has the second lowest female-to-male sex ratio at birth score in the world, just above China's. However Armenia has a high percentage (64%) of female professional and technical workers. Turkey has experienced a steady improvement of its overall score since 2010. Compared to 2006, the country is among the top three climbers from the region on the Education and

Health subindexes. Over the past 10 years, the evolution of its Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex score forms a U shape, with its lowest point in 2010. Turkey is again the lowest-performing country from the region on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. Out of the 29 countries that have provided data on the average minutes spent per day in unpaid work, Turkey has the third-largest difference between women and men, following Mexico and India.

Latin America and the Caribbean

The Latin America and Caribbean region has closed 70% of the overall gender gap. It is the third-best performing region on the overall Index after North America and Europe and Central Asia. It is also the best performer on Health and Survival and second best on Educational Attainment. Compared to 2014, the region has slightly progressed on Political Empowerment and regressed on Economic Participation and Opportunity, with more than 20% and 62%, respectively, of the gender gaps now closed. The Educational Attainment and Health and Survival gender gaps remain roughly the same at 99% and 98%, respectively. When compared to 2006, the region has shown the most improvement on the overall Index and second-most improvement on both the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindexes. The region is also home to the best climber of the world on the overall Index, Nicaragua, and the best climber of the world on the Political Empowerment subindex, Bolivia.

Nicaragua (12) remains the best performer of the region for the fourth year in a row despite dropping six places from 2014 to 2015. It has closed the gender gap fully on both Educational Attainment and Health and Survival. Furthermore, on Political Empowerment it is the highest-ranking country of the region and fourth in the world, with more than 50% of the gender gap now closed. Since 2006, it is the world's most improved country on the overall Index and third-most improved of the world on Political Empowerment. **Bolivia** (22) moves up 36 places from last year, making it the second-best performer of the region, with nearly 75% of the gender gap now closed. This is mostly due to an increase on the Political Empowerment score, resulting from a doubling of women in parliament (from 25% to 53%). The country is now the second-highest ranked country in the region on the Political Empowerment subindex, with 42% of the gender gap now closed. On the Health and Survival subindex it has fully closed its gender gap, but on Educational Attainment it is the region's second-worst performer. Since 2006, the country is the world's most improved country on Political Empowerment and second-most improved on the overall Index.

Barbados (24) moves up nine places from last year, overtaking Cuba, Ecuador and Argentina on the regional rankings. This is mostly due to an increase of its Economic Participation and Opportunity score, resulting from a rise in the number of female legislators, senior officials and managers as well as professional and technical workers. It is now the best-performing country of the region and second in the world on this subindex. It has also fully closed its Health and Survival gender gap. Within the region, it scores above average on all subindexes except Political Empowerment. **Cuba** (29) moves up one spot from last year. This is partly due to an increase in the number of women in ministerial positions (from 23% to 31%). It has nearly closed the gender gap on the Educational Attainment subindex and ranks third in the region on Political Empowerment with 40% of the gender gap now closed. **Ecuador** (33) has regressed since last year, dropping 12 places in rank. This is partly due to a slight decrease in the female-to-male ratio of estimated earned income. In Health and Survival it has fully closed the gender gap. When compared to 2006, it is the second-most improved country in the region and the fourth-most improved of the world on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex.

Argentina (35) has slightly progressed since last year despite dropping four places in rank. This is due to a slight increase on the Political Empowerment subindex, resulting from more women in ministerial positions and an additional year with a female head of state. It has fully closed its gender gap on the Health and Survival subindex. Since 2006 it has improved across all subindexes except Educational Attainment, where there has been no change in score. **Costa Rica** (38) has improved over last year and moves up 10 places with 73% of the gender gap now closed. This is due to a near doubling of women in ministerial positions (from 25% to 41%). It has also fully closed its gender gap on the Educational Attainment subindex, but ranks among the bottom three in the region on Health and Survival. Since 2006, it has improved in all subindexes except Health and Survival where it has slightly regressed. **Bahamas** (40) drops five places since last year but slightly increased its score. It has closed the gender gap fully on the Educational Attainment and Health and Survival subindexes, and is the second-best performing country in the region on Economic Participation and Opportunity, with more than 82% of the gender gap now closed.

Colombia (42) has made progress over last year, moving up 11 places in rank. This is due to improvements in wage equality for similar work and estimated earned income. It is now the third-best performing country in the region on the Economic Participation an Opportunity subindex, with more than 74% of the gender gap now closed. Since 2006, it has made almost no improvement on Health and Survival and Political Empowerment and has actually regressed on Educational Attainment. Both **Panama** (44) and **Trinidad and Tobago** (46) made slight progress over last year, with more women in parliament. Both countries have also fully closed their gender gap on Health and Survival in 2015. In fact, since 2006, they have

improved on all subindexes except Educational Attainment, where they have regressed. **El Salvador** (62) rises 22 places, with more women in parliament and in ministerial positions (from 7% to 21%). Since 2006 it has fully closed its Health and Survival gender gap and has improved across all indicators.

Jamaica (65) has dropped 13 places on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, mostly due to recently available data for the number of female legislators, senior officials and managers. It has closed the gender gap fully on Health and Survival and is the most improved country of the region on this subindex since 2006. It has also improved on Political Empowerment but is the region's least improved country on Economic Participation and Opportunity and on the overall Index. **Guyana** (66) follows and drops two places from last year, without any major changes in score besides slight improvements in literacy rate, wage equality and the number of women in ministerial positions. Its Educational Attainment and Health and Survival gender gaps remain fully closed but the country is the region's second-worst performer on Economic Participation and Opportunity.

Mexico (71) moves up nine places from last year with more women in parliament. Slight improvements have also been made in estimated earned income and the number of female legislators, senior officials and managers, but it remains the region's lowest-ranked country on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, with less than 55% of the gender gap closed. Since 2006 it has fully closed its Health and Survival gender gap and ranks among the top five most-improved countries in the region on the overall Index and Political Empowerment subindex. It has slightly regressed on Educational Attainment. **Chile** (73) hasn't changed in score despite dropping seven places from last year. The number of legislators, senior officials and managers has improved, as has the number of years with a female head of state, but there are fewer women in ministerial positions. It ranks among the bottom three in the region on Economic Participation and Opportunity. Since 2006 it has improved on all subindexes except Health and Survival and ranks among the region's top five most-improved countries on Educational Attainment. **Venezuela** (78) moves up eight places in rank, with 69% its gender gap now closed. While it has regressed on Economic Participation and Opportunity, improvements have been made on Political Empowerment, as it has added more women in ministerial positions. Most of the progress made since 2006 has occurred on these two subindexes. **Honduras** (80) drops seven places in rank, with less wage equality for similar work. It has fully closed the gender gap on the Educational Attainment subindex. Since 2006 it has improved across all subindexes except Health and Survival where it has slightly regressed.

Brazil (85) has slightly regressed, dropping 14 places since 2014. This is likely due to a fall in the number of women in ministerial positions (from 26% to 15%). Yet its Educational Attainment and Health and Survival gender gaps remain fully closed, and, since 2006, it has improved across all subindexes, with the most progress being made on Political Empowerment. **Dominican Republic** (86) is ranked next and has similarly regressed, dropping eight places since last year. While improvements have been made to its Political Empowerment score, with more women in ministerial positions, Economic Participation and Opportunity has suffered, with less wage equality for similar work. Since 2006, it is the least improved country of the region and third least improved globally on the Educational Attainment subindex. It is also the region's least improved on the Health and Survival subindex, ranking in the region's bottom three today. **Peru** (89) has also regressed, dropping 44 places since last year. This is mostly due to halving the number of women in ministerial positions (from 44% to 22%). However, since 2006, it has improved across all subindexes except Health and Survival where it has regressed. It is the worst performing country of the region in this category, with 97% of the gender gap closed.

Uruguay (93) drops 11 places in 2015, with fewer female legislators, senior officials and managers. Some progress has been made in the percentage of women in parliament and in ministerial positions but the country is still one of the region's three worst performers on these indicators. Since 2006 it has fully closed its gender gap on Health and Survival and has advanced across all subindexes. **Suriname** (94) follows, but has risen 15 places since last year. This can be attributed to an increase in the number of female legislators, senior officials and managers and the number of professional and technical workers, as well as a doubling of women in parliament (from 12% to 25%). Since 2012 it has fully closed its Health and Survival gender gap. **Belize** (103) drops three places from last year due to a slight decrease in female enrolment in secondary education. It is the worst performing country of the region on Political Empowerment, with less than 5% of the gender gap closed. The gender gap on the Health and Survival subindex has remained fully closed since 2007. **Guatemala** (106) has regressed, dropping 17 places from last year, with fewer women in ministerial positions. When compared to 2006, the country is the most improved of the region and third-most improved globally on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. Similarly, while it is the region's lowest-performing country on Educational Attainment, it has improved the most since 2006. The gender gap on Health and Survival remains fully closed. **Paraguay** (107) drops 26 places from last year and is the worst performing country of the region, with less than 67% of the gender gap closed. It has regressed across most of the indicators in Economic Participation and Opportunity—with wage equality for similar work being the exception. The number of women in ministerial positions has also nearly halved (from 25% to 8%) making it the

second-worst performing country of the region on the Political Empowerment subindex. However, it improved on Health and Survival, fully closing the gender gap this year. Since 2006, it is the second-most improved country of the region on Educational Attainment but the least improved on Political Empowerment.

North America

North America has closed 74% of its overall gender gap, remaining the best performer on the global Index. It is also the best performer on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, with 82% of the gender gap closed, and on the Educational Attainment subindex, where it has nearly achieved parity. On the Health and Survival subindex it ranks third in the world; yet on the Political Empowerment it ranks second-to-last, with less than 17% of the gender gap closed. In fact, when compared to 2006, North America is the second-least improved region on the overall index and on the Health and Survival and Political Empowerment subindexes. It is, however, the most improved region on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex.

The **United States** (28) falls eight places this year and drops out of the top 20, mostly due to a decrease on its Political Empowerment score, where it has demonstrated fewer women in ministerial positions (from 32% to 26%). On the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, the country also drops out of the top five, with slightly less wage equality for similar work. It ranks in the top 10 on the Estimated earned income and Professional and technical workers indicators, and top 25 on the Legislators, senior officials and managers indicator. The country has not reached full parity on either the Educational Attainment or Health and Survival subindexes. Over the past 10 years, its overall score has fluctuated, with a peak in 2014. It has improved across all subindexes except Health and Survival, where it has slightly regressed.

Canada (30) falls 11 places this year, mainly due to a decrease on its Economic Participation and Opportunity score, with less wage equality for similar work as well, as on its Political Empowerment score, where it has slightly less women in ministerial positions. It ranks among the top 25 on the labour force participation and estimated earned income indicators. The country continues to rank first in the world with full parity on the Educational Attainment subindex, but ranks below the regional average on Health and Survival, with less than 97% of the gender gap closed. Looking back to 2006, Canada's overall score is characterized by similar fluctuations in score with a peak in 2014. Like the United States, Canada has improved on all subindexes except Health and Survival, where it has slightly regressed.

The Middle East and North Africa

The Middle East and North Africa region has closed almost 60% of the overall gender gap. However, it ranks last globally on the overall Index; on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, with only 40% of the gender gap closed; and on the Political Empowerment subindex, with only 9% of the gender gap closed. Four of the five world's lowest-ranking countries on this latter subindex belong to this region. On both Educational Attainment (93% of the gender gap closed) and Health and Survival (nearly 97% of the gender gap closed) it ranks fifth globally—surpassing Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia and the Pacific, respectively. Still, no country from the region has fully closed its gender gap on either subindex. When compared to 2006, the region has shown the most improvement on the Educational Attainment subindex, but the least improvement on the overall Index as well as on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindexes. The region is also home to the best climber of the world on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex: Bahrain.

Israel (53) continues to hold the top spot in the Middle East and North Africa region and moves up 12 places on the overall ranking due to improvements on the Economic Participation and Opportunity, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment subindexes It is the region's best-performing country across all four subindexes. It is also the best performer on the Labour force participation and Legislators, senior officials and managers indicators, but the second-worst performer on the Wage equality for similar work indicator. The country is the region's second most improved country on the Health and Survival subindex since 2006. **Kuwait** (117) drops four places this year. It is the region's second-best performing country on Educational Attainment and the third-best performer on Economic Participation and Opportunity. On Health and Survival it is the lowest-performing country along with Qatar, with less than 96% of the gender gap closed. It has improved across all subindexes since 2006, with Educational Attainment and Health and Survival the exceptions. The **United Arab Emirates** (119) follows closely. It scores above the regional average across all subindexes except Health and Survival, where it is the third-lowest ranked country, with 96% of the gender gap closed. It ranks first in the region on literacy rate and third on wage equality for similar work. Since 2006 it has improved across all subindexes except Health and Survival. Next is **Qatar** (122), the region's second-best performing on Economic Participation and Opportunity, but the second-lowest performer on Health and Survival and lowest performer on Political Empowerment, where it has closed only 1.3% of the gender gap.

Bahrain (123) scores above the regional average on Economic Participation and Opportunity, with the region's highest score on the Wage equality for similar work indicator. It also scores above average on Educational Attainment with the second-highest score on the Enrolment in tertiary education indicator. It is the world's most improved country on the Economic

Participation and Opportunity subindex, and the second-most improved of the region on the overall Index since 2006. Nevertheless, it is also the least improved since 2006 on both the Educational Attainment and Political Empowerment subindexes. **Tunisia** (127) scores above the regional average across all subindexes and ranks best in the region for healthy life expectancy and second best on the percentage of female legislators, senior officials and managers. Since 2006, it has shown the region's most improvement on the Health and Survival subindex. **Algeria** (128) is the region's second-best performing country on Political Empowerment, with the highest percentage of women in parliament (32). In fact, it is the second-most improved country on this subindex when compared with its 2006 performance.

Mauritania (132) is the region's second-best performing country on the Health and Survival subindex and the third-best performer on Political Empowerment where it has the highest percentage of women in ministerial positions (27). It is the most improved of the region in this subindex since 2006. Still, it is the second lowest performing country on Educational Attainment, with the lowest enrolment of women in tertiary education. **Saudi Arabia** (134) drops four places from last year, mainly due to a decrease on its Economic Participation and Opportunity and Health and Survival scores. It is the region's third-best performing country on Educational Attainment, with parity across enrolment in primary, secondary, and tertiary education. Still, it ranks below the regional average across the rest of the subindexes. Since 2006, the country has shown the region's largest improvement on the overall Index and the second-largest improvement on Economic Participation and Opportunity. On Educational Attainment, it is the fifth-most improved country in the world; however, it is the world's fifth-least improved country on Health and Survival.

Oman (135) drops seven places from last year, due to regression on Economic Participation and Opportunity. It ranks above the regional average across all subindexes except Political Empowerment, where it is the third-lowest performing country of the region. **Egypt** follows in 136th position this year, with scores above average on all subindexes except Political Empowerment. Since 2006, the country has improved on three out of the four subindexes; the lone exception, the Health and Survival subindex. **Lebanon** (138) has improved over 2014, with the second highest percentage of female professional and technical workers in the region and more female ministers. Still, it is the region's second-lowest performer on Political Empowerment, with only 3% of female parliamentarians. **Morocco** (139) is the third-best performing country of the region on Health and Survival, but also the third-lowest performing country on Educational Attainment, where it has closed less than 92% of the gender gap. Since 2006 it has improved across all subindexes except Economic Participation and Opportunity, where it is the world's third-least improved country. **Jordan** (140) is the region's third-lowest performing country on Economic Participation and Opportunity, with 35% of the gender gap closed. It ranks below the regional average across the rest of the subindexes except Educational Attainment. While improvements have been made on Educational Attainment and Political Empowerment since 2006, it is the world's second-least improved country on the overall Index as well as on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex.

Syria (143) drops four places from last year and remains in the bottom five of the global ranking. It is the region's second-lowest performing country on Economic Participation and Opportunity, with the region's lowest score on the Labour force participation indicator. **Yemen** (145) continues to occupy the last place in the region and on the global Index since 2006. It is the lowest performing country of the region across the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and fourth-lowest in the world on Educational Attainment. It has made some improvements, though, and since 2006 it has been the most improved country of the region and fourth in the world on Educational Attainment. Still, it is also the least improved of the region and fourth-least improved of the world on the Health and Survival subindex.

Asia and the Pacific

The Asia and the Pacific region has closed more than 67% of its overall gender gap. It has improved its Political Empowerment performance since 2014 and remains first globally with more than 25% of the gender gap closed. However, the region ranks second from the bottom on the overall Index and Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, with 54% of the gender gap closed. On Health and Survival, the region has regressed since 2014 and, once again, scores last with less than 95% of the gender gap closed. When compared to 2006, the region is the most improved on Political Empowerment and second-most improved on Educational Attainment and on the overall Index. It is the least improved on Health and Survival despite being home to three of the five most-improved countries on this subindex. Of the 24 countries in the region, 17 have improved and seven have regressed since 2006. The region is also home to one of the top five climbers on the overall Index and on Educational Attainment: Nepal.

The **Philippines** (7) has made progress from last year and continues to rank among the top 10 on the overall index and first in the region with 79% of its gender gap closed. This can be explained by an increase on its Economic Participation and Opportunity score, which is due to more female legislators, senior officials and managers as well as professional and technical workers. It now ranks third-best in the region on this subindex. Improvements have also been made on the Political Empowerment subindex, due to more women in ministerial

positions. The Health and Survival gender gap remains fully closed while the Educational Attainment gap, which had been fully closed since 2006, reopens slightly. Since 2006, the country has progressed across all categories except Educational Attainment, where it has slightly regressed.

New Zealand (10) similarly improves and moves up three places from last year, joining the top 10 on the overall Index with more than 78% of its gender gap closed. The country has also improved on Economic Participation and Opportunity, with better wage equality for similar work and more equal estimated earned income. Improvements have also been made on Political Empowerment, and the country now ranks third best in the region in this subindex. Its Educational Attainment gender gap remains fully closed. Since 2006, the country has progressed across all categories except Health and Survival where it has slightly regressed. **Australia** (36) follows and drops 12 places from where it ranked in 2014, with 73% of the gender gap now closed. This can be explained by a decrease on its Economic Participation and Opportunity score, due to a drop in estimated earned income. Since 2006, its Educational Attainment gender gap has remained fully closed. The country has shown progress across all subindexes except Health and Survival where it has slightly regressed. **Lao PDR** (52) moves up by eight places, closing 71% of its overall gender gap. The country has increased its Economic Participation and Opportunity score, with improvements to the Estimated earned income indicator score, and now ranks second best in the region on this subindex. Its Educational Attainment score has also improved, due to higher literacy rates and more equal enrolment in secondary and tertiary education.

Singapore (54) moves up five places from last year due to improvements to its Economic Participation and Opportunity score, where it has increased wage equality for similar work and added more female legislators, senior officials and managers as well as professional and technical workers. The country now ranks first in the region on this subindex. Yet on Educational Attainment and Political Empowerment it scores below the regional average. Singapore has made progress across all subindexes since 2006 and is the most improved country in the region on Economic Participation and Opportunity. **Mongolia** (56) falls twelve spots from last year. The decrease can mainly be seen on the Political Empowerment score, with fewer women in ministerial positions (from 17% to 11%). The Health and Survival gender gap remains fully closed. When compared to 2006, the country has demonstrated improvements across all subindexes except Educational Attainment where it has regressed. **Thailand** (60) moves down one rank but slightly improves its overall score, due to an increase on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex—in particular, more female legislators, senior officials and managers in the workforce. The country's Health and Survival gender gap is fully closed. When compared to 2006, the country has shown progress across all subindexes except Political Empowerment, where it has regressed.

Bangladesh (64) moves up four places from 2014 to 2015, showing improvement across all subindexes except Economic Participation and Opportunity. After a steady increase in score from 2006 to 2010, the country has regressed on this subindex since 2013. Its Educational Attainment score continues to rise, due to higher literacy rates and enrolment in tertiary education. On the Health and Survival subindex, the country ranks first in the region and, since 2006, is the second most-improved country in the world. Improvements have also been made on Political Empowerment, with more years with a female head of state; since 2006, it has been the second-most improved country of the region on this subindex. Bangladesh is also the region's second-most improved country on the overall Index.

Vietnam (83) has fallen seven places on the overall ranking. While its Economic Participation and Opportunity, Political Empowerment and Health and Survival scores have remained almost unchanged, its Educational Attainment score has decreased. This may be attributed to a decrease in female literacy rates. **Sri Lanka** (84) drops five positions—it has less wage equality for similar work and fewer female legislators, senior officials and managers. The country's Political Empowerment performance has also regressed, with fewer years with a female head of state, even though there are now more women in ministerial positions. The Health and Survival gender gap is fully closed. Since 2006 the country is the region's least improved country on the overall Index, and the least improved in the world, on the Political Empowerment subindex.

Brunei Darussalam (88) moves up by 10 places from 2014, with an improved Economic Participation and Opportunity score due to more female legislators, senior officials and managers as well as female professional and technical workers. However, it ranks last in the world on Political Empowerment, with no women in ministerial positions or years with a female head of state. **China** (91) drops four places from last year, slightly regressing in score due to a decrease in female sex ratio at birth. It is the world's lowest-ranked country on this indicator. China has slightly improved its Economic Participation and Opportunity performance, with more wage equality for similar work, as well as its Political Empowerment score, where it has seen an increase in the percentage of women in ministerial positions. Since 2006 it has shown progress across all subindexes except Health and Survival where it is now the third-least improved country in the world. **Indonesia** (92) moves up five places, due to a near doubling of women in ministerial positions (from 12% to 23%). Since 2006, the country has been steadily improving across all subindexes except Economic Participation and Opportunity, where it has regressed.

Japan (101) moves up three places from 2014 due to a similar near doubling of women in ministerial positions (from 11% to 22%). The Health and Survival gap remains unchanged since 2012, at almost 98%, and the Economic Participation and Opportunity score has decreased since 2014, due to lower wage equality for similar work and fewer female legislators, senior officials and managers. Since 2006 the country has demonstrated progress across all subindexes except Health and Survival where it has slightly regressed. **India** (108) moves up six positions from 2014 with more than double the percentage of women in ministerial positions (from 9% to 22%). It now ranks second in the region on this subindex. While the Educational Attainment and Health and Survival scores have also improved, the country ranks third-lowest in the region and third-lowest in the world on both subindexes. Economic Participation and Opportunity has declined due to a decrease in wage equality for similar work and less female labour force participation, placing the country third-lowest in the region. Since 2006 the country has improved across most subindexes, and in fact is the region's most-improved country on Political Empowerment. Nevertheless, it has regressed on Economic Participation and Opportunity and is the world's least-improved country on the Health and Survival subindex.

Cambodia (109) slightly improves its Economic Participation and Opportunity score, showing consecutive growth with more wage equality for similar work. The country has also improved on the Political Empowerment subindex, adding more women in ministerial positions. While higher literacy rates have boosted Educational Attainment, it is the region's second-lowest ranking country on this subindex. The country has reached gender parity on the Health and Survival subindex. Since 2006 the country has improved across all subindexes. **Nepal** (110) moves up two spots from last year, with improved Economic Participation and Opportunity and Educational Attainment scores. There have been no major fluctuations on Health and Survival but its Political Empowerment score has decreased slightly. Since 2006 the country has improved across all subindexes, and ranks as the second-most improved country in the world on Educational Attainment and third-most improved globally on the overall Index and on Health and Survival. It is also the region's second-most improved on Economic Participation and Opportunity.

Malaysia (111) slightly improves in score despite falling four places in rank. Improvements across Economic Participation and Opportunity are a likely cause but the country has slightly regressed on Political Empowerment, where it now ranks third lowest. It has also regressed slightly on the Educational Attainment subindex; in fact, since 2006, it is the world's least improved country on this subindex. Over the last decade it has also regressed on both Health and Survival and Political Empowerment. The **Maldives** (113) drops eight places in rank due, in part, to less equal estimated earned income and fewer women in ministerial positions. The country ranks above the regional average across all subindexes except Political Empowerment, where less than 6% of its gender gap has closed.

Korea, Rep. (115) moves up two places with 65% of its overall gender gap now closed. This is likely triggered by progress across nearly all indicators on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. Regarding Political Empowerment however, there has been a near halving of women in ministerial positions (from 12% to 6%). When compared to 2006, the country has improved across all subindexes, with the most progress being made on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. **Bhutan** (118) also moves up two positions in rank, with the most improvement being made on Educational Attainment, which has been boosted by a higher literacy rate and enrolment in tertiary education. Its Heath and Survival and Political Empowerment scores remain the same as last year. **Fiji** (121) has seen more estimated earned income and a greater number of women in ministerial positions. Full gender parity has been reached on the Health and Survival subindex.

Iran, Islamic Rep. (141) slightly regresses and joins the world's bottom five on the overall Index. It is also the region's second lowest performer on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindex, with under 36% and 4% of the respective gender gaps closed. When compared to 2006 it has made almost no improvements in any category and has actually regressed on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Health and Survival subindexes. **Pakistan** (144) has slightly improved its 2014 performance, but still ranks second–to-last in the world on the overall Index. On the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, the country has improved wage equality for similar work but still remains last in the region and, when compared to 2006, has improved the least of any country in the region. Similarly, improved literacy rates and enrolment in tertiary education have boosted educational attainment but the country remains last in the regional rankings. When compared to 2006, though, it is the region's second-most advanced on this subindex. It is also one of the top five most-improved countries in the world on the Health and Survival subindex.

Sub-Saharan Africa

By 2015, the Sub-Saharan Africa region has closed 68% of its overall gender gap, showing a slight increase compared to 2014. Out of six regions measured, it ranks fourth behind North America, Europe and Central Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The region has closed 97% of its Health and Survival gap, showing the second absolute largest increase compared to last year. Eighty-four percent of its Educational Attainment gender gap has closed, the largest absolute improvement over 2014. This year, 69%

of its Economic Participation and Opportunity gender gap and 19% of the gap on the Political Empowerment have been closed. Since 2006, the region (17 countries were included from 2006 to 2015) has experienced an increase of its overall score from 0.64 to 0.67, which is the fourth-largest absolute increase after North America, Latin America and the Caribbean and Europe and Central Asia. On the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindexes, the region has demonstrated the fourth largest absolute increase, and the third-largest absolute improvement on the Educational Attainment subindex. On Health and Survival however, the region improved more than any of the five regions. Thirty-one countries from the region are included in the 2015 index; three—Benin, Cameroon and The Gambia—are new this year. In 2015, Rwanda (6), Namibia (16) and South Africa (17) rank among the top 20 countries on the overall Index, with Namibia climbing from 40th in 2014 into the top 20 for the first time. Mali (137) and Chad (142) are among the 10 countries at the bottom.

Among the top 20 performing countries on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex are Burundi, Malawi, Ghana, Rwanda and Botswana. Nine countries from Sub-Saharan Africa are in the top 20 on the Labour force participation indicator, with Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda and Burundi demonstrating a higher representation of women in the labour force than men. Globally, Rwanda is the country with the best wage equality for similar work, followed by Norway and then Zambia. Namibia and Lesotho are the only two countries from the region that have closed their Educational Attainment and Health and Survival gender gaps. Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and Swaziland are among the world's 25 countries that have fully closed their Educational Attainment gender gaps, while Benin and Chad rank the lowest overall on that subindex. Six of the 10 lowest-ranked countries on the literacy rate indicator are from the region. Whereas 16 countries in the region have closed their gender gap for primary education, only nine have closed it for secondary education and seven for tertiary education. On the Health and Survival subindex, Namibia, Cape Verde, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, South Africa, Uganda, Angola and Mauritius are among the 40 countries that have closed their gender gap. In 141st position, Mali ranks among the 10 lowest-performing countries on that subindex. On the Political Empowerment subindex, Rwanda and South Africa are the two countries from the region in the top 20. Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa and Namibia are among the 10 top-ranked countries on the Women in parliament indicator. In fact, Rwanda is ranked first globally and one of only two countries (including Bolivia) worldwide that have more women in parliament than men.

Rwanda (6) is included in the Global Gender Gap Index for the second year and gained one place in 2015. It is the strongest performer from the region and the only country from the region ranked in the top 10. Its high ranking can be explained by Rwanda's strong performance on the Political Empowerment subindex (7th) and good performance on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex (14th). However, this performance is slightly offset by lower scores and wider gender gaps on Health and Survival and Educational Attainment. Rwanda has closed its gender gap on the Labour force participation, Enrolment in primary education, Sex ratio at birth and Women in parliament indicators. It is also the best-performing country overall on the Perceived wage equality for similar work indicator.

Namibia (16) climbed from 40th in 2006 to 16th in 2015 on the overall Index, the region's largest overall score improvement. The country is also the region's best climber on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex compared to 2006. It is one of two countries from the region that has closed its gender gaps on the Educational Attainment and Health and Survival subindexes. The country has also closed its literacy rate gender gap. Compared to 2006, the country has improved on all four subindexes. Following Namibia, **South Africa** (17) is the third Sub-Saharan country in the top 20. Compared to last year, South Africa increased its overall performance by one ranking due to improvements on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindexes. Its gender gap on Health and Survival subindex remains closed. The country ranks 85th on the Educational Attainment subindex and 72nd on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. On the Political Empowerment subindex, South Africa is among the top 20 performers, ranking 14th, due to high scores on both the Women in parliament and Women in ministerial positions indicators.

Burundi (23) is ranks in the top five on Economic Participation and Opportunity and shows a strong performance on Political Empowerment (28). Compared to last year, scores on three of four subindexes have decreased—the exception being Political Empowerment. The country is one of four countries that has closed its gender gap on the Labour Participation indicator, but is among the 10 lowest-performing countries with regard to enrolment in both primary and tertiary education. **Mozambique** (27) remains at the same rank as last year despite a slight increase of its overall score. It, too, is one of four countries that have closed the gender gap on the Labour force participation indicator. Yet it is among the 20 lowest-performing countries globally on the Literacy rate and Enrolment in primary and tertiary education indicators. **Kenya** (48) dropped eleven places on the overall rankings this year, mostly due to a decrease on both the Wage equality for similar work and Women in ministerial positions indicators. The country ranks 25th on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, 62nd on the Political Empowerment subindex, 85th on the Health and

Survival subindex, and 113th on the Educational Attainment subindex.

Tanzania (49) moves two places down from last year despite no changes to its overall score. Compared to last year, it has slightly improved its performance on Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Economic Participation and Opportunity subindexes, while decreasing slightly on Political Empowerment. Tanzania is the country with the biggest decrease overall on the Economic pillar over the last 10 years. Tanzania ranks 5th overall on the Labour force participation and 10th on the Estimated earned income indicators, while it is the lowest-performing country from the region on the Legislator, senior officials and managers indicator. **Cape Verde** (50) maintains its position this year despite a slight overall score increase. Cape Verde demonstrates a particularly strong performance on Health and Survival where it has closed its gender gap. It ranks 25th on the Political Empowerment subindex, where it has the region's highest percentage—53%--of women in ministerial positions. **Botswana** (55) moves a few places down from last year. The country closed its Educational Attainment gap and continues to demonstrate a strong performance on the Economic Participation and Opportuniy subindex, ranking 15th. It has closed its literacy gender gap. Compared to 10 years ago, Botswana is the country that has made the region's biggest improvement on the Health and Survival subindex but also the largest decrease on the Political Empowerment subindex.

Zimbabwe (57) climbed six places from 2014 to 2015. This is mainly due to an increase in performance on the Educational Attainment subindex; in particular, improvements on the Literacy rate and Enrolment in secondary and tertiary education indicators (Zimbabwe has closed its gender gap on Enrolment in primary education). Zimbabwe is one of eight countries in the region that has closed its gender gap on Health and Survival. **Uganda** (58) climbed 30 places this year and is the region's third-most improved country from 2014. The country has also improved its Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment and Health and Survival subindex scores, while it its Political Empowerment subindex performance has decreased. Uganda is among the top 10 performers on the Labour force participation indicator, but is the region's lowest-ranked performer on the Estimated earned income indicator. **Lesotho** (61) drops 23 places in the ranking compared to last year. Though the country has closed its Educational Attainment and Health and Survival gaps, it ranks 68th on both the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindexes; on the former subindex, the country experienced its second lowest score of the past 10 years. Lesotho is one of four countries from the region that has closed its literacy gender gap. **Ghana** (63) climbed 38 places in 2015 and improved its performance on all subindexes. It has shown the region's second-largest improvement after Namibia. Ghana improved most noticeably on the Economic participation and Opportunity subindex and is among the top 10 countries on the Labour force participation indicator and the region's best performer on the Legislators, senior officials and managers indicator, where it has closed the gender gap.

Next are **Malawi** (68), **Senegal** (72) and **Madagascar** (74). Malawi drops 34 places compared to last year, mainly due to a decline on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindexes, though it improved, slightly, its performance on the other two subindexes. The country is one of four countries that have closed the gender gap on the Labour force participation indicator. Senegal has slightly improved its performance over the last year with increased scores for all subindexes except for Health and Survival, which fell slightly in 2015. Madagascar sees a significant drop of 33 places in the ranking compared to last year. The country decreased its score on both the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindexes, while showing a stable performance on the Health and Survival subindex and a slight increase on the Educational Attainment subindex.

Due to a lack of data **Cameroon** (90) was not included in last year's *Report.* In 2013, however, it ranked 100th, which means that it gained 10 places over the last two years, mainly because of improvements on the Political Empowerment subindex. Similarly, **The Gambia** (98) re-enters the rankings after a gap of two years due to newly available data. When last included in 2012, the country ranked 93rd. The Gambia has experienced a slight decrease on its Economic Participation and Opportunity, Health and Survival and Political Empowerment subindex scores compared to 2012. On the other hand, it has improved its Educational Attainment performance. It is the region's lowest-performing country on the Professional and technical workers indicator.

Swaziland (102), included for the first time in 2014, improved its Educational Attainment score, whereas its Economic Participation and Opportunity and Heath and Survival subindexes scores fell. Swaziland is the second-lowest performing country on Health and Survival, ahead of Mali. It has maintained the same score on the Political Empowerment subindex.

Next are **Liberia** (112), **Burkina Faso** (114) and **Zambia** (116). Liberia is included for the second time in the rankings and has dropped one place from 2014 despite a slight overall increase of its score The country's performance on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex decreased, while its Educational Attainment and Political Empowerment subindex scores improved slightly. Its Health and Survival score remains unchanged. Liberia is the world's worst performing country on the Literacy rate indicator. Burkina Faso fell four places this year, but is the country that has shown the largest improvement on the Educational Attainment subindex over

the last 10 years. Zambia climbed three places from 2014, and is among the top 10 on the wage equality survey. **Mauritius** (120) follows, though it has dropped 14 places from 2014 due to decreases on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindexes. The country has closed its gender gap on the Health and Survival subindex. It is the lowest performing country from the region on the Labour force participation indicator.

Ethiopia (124) has moved up three places from 2014. The country ranks 44th on the Political Empowerment subindex and 59th on the Health and Survival subindex, but only 108th on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and 140th on the Educational Attainment subindexes. Ethiopia has seen the region's biggest improvement on the Political Empowerment subindex since 2006. **Nigeria** (125) lost seven places in 2015, due to a decrease on all subindexes except the Educational Attainment subindex. However, the country has demonstrated the region's largest decrease on this subindex over the last 10 years. Today, it ranks 61st on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. It is among the 10 worst performing countries on the Educational Attainment subindex and has the region's lowest percentage of female parliamentarians. **Angola** (126) has dropped five places despite an overall score improvement. The country has closed its gender gap on the Health and Survival subindex and ranks 38th on the Political Empowerment subindex. Angola is among the five lowest performing countries on the Educational Attainment subindex and ranks 116th on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. Angola is the lowest performing country on the Perceived wage equality for similar work and Enrolment in primary education indicators. However, it does rank among the world's top 25 countries on the Women in parliament indicator.

Benin (129) re-enters the rankings after a one-year absence due to missing data. The country ranks 33rd on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and is second-to-last on the Educational Attainment subindex. It is also second-to-last on the Literacy rate indicator and part of the bottom 10 countries on the Enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education indicators. Included for the first time last year, **Guinea** (131) made small progress in its overall performance this year. The final positions in the region are occupied by **Côte d'Ivoire** (133), **Mali** (137) and **Chad** (142). Côte d'Ivoire gained three places over last year. The country is among the bottom 10 countries on the Educational Attainment subindex. It is the fifth-lowest performing country on the Enrolment in secondary education indicator. Mali gained one place in rank over 2014, improving on all four subindexes except the Health and Survival subindex. Mali has seen the region's largest score decrease since 2006 on both the overall Index as well as on the Health and Survival subindex. This year, Mali is also the worst performing country globally on the Healthy life expectancy indicator. Chad continues to be the region's lowest ranked country on the overall Index, as well as the lowest-performing country overall on the Educational Attainment subindex.

TRACKING THE GENDER GAP OVER TIME

Since 2006, the *Global Gender Gap Report* has served as a benchmark for different stakeholders to track a country's standing in gender parity over time—whether relative to other countries or to themselves. As we consider 10 years of data, it is possible to assess the speed of progress and understand more about the nature of the changes underway.

The aggregate figures allow for an estimate of the state of gender parity across the world as a whole. In 2006, the Index showed that the world had closed 64% of the gender gap. In the past 10 years, the gap has closed by a further 4%. There is variation across regions, with some moving ahead faster than others, but no region has managed to change its overall placement since 2006. The Latin America and the Caribbean region, which closed its gap by over 4% in the past 10 years, has made the most progress. Asia and the Pacific is next, but started with a wider gap. Sub-Saharan Africa, Europe and Central Asia, and North America follow next, having closed 3.7%, 3.6% and 3.5% of their gaps, respectively. The Middle East and North Africa region has made the least progress, at 2.9%.

Nordic countries had some of the smallest gender gaps in 2006. In 2015, they remain the countries with some of the smallest gender gaps in the world—but their progress towards parity has been uneven. Finland and Norway, the countries with the second and third smallest gender gaps in 2006, have closed them by 5% over the past 10 years, making steady progress. In 2006, Sweden had the narrowest gender gap in the world. However over the past 10 years, it has closed it by a mere 1%. Its neighbour Iceland has overtaken it by making 10% progress to top the rankings. As it currently has the narrowest gender gap in the world—having closed it by 88%—if Iceland were to make similar progress in the next 10 years, it will be in a position to close its gender gap fully.

Progress has emerged from both high- and low-ranked countries. For example, Iceland's strong progress is matched by that of Nicaragua, Bolivia, and Nepal, who are among the countries that have made the most progress on reducing their gender gap in the past 10 years (by 10–12%). Nicaragua leads the way, having closed its political gender gap by 32% and its economic gender gap by 16%. Bolivia has made similar progress. Nepal started its transition from having the 5th largest gap (55% overall) and has now closed its political gender gap by 13% and its education gender gap by 18%. While Yemen has remained the lowest-ranked country throughout the 10 years, it has made progress—from having closed a mere 46% of its gender gap in 2006 to closing the gap by a further 2.5% today. In 2006, Chad and Saudi Arabia had the second and third widest gender gaps in the world. The past 10

Figure 14: Distance from gender parity 2015, by region

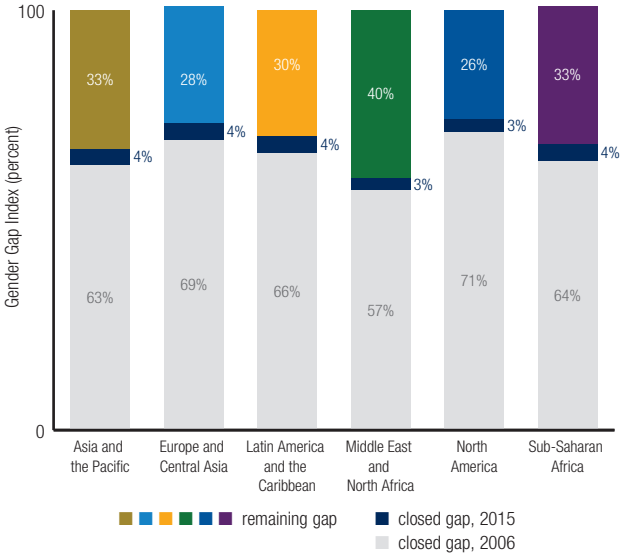
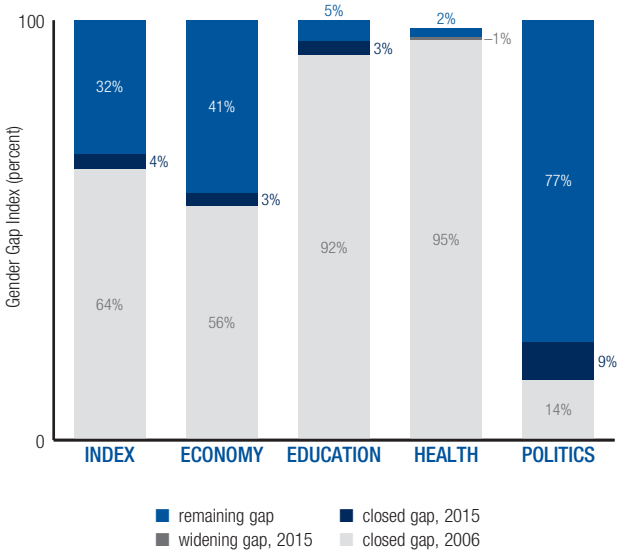


Figure 15: Distance from gender parity 2015, by subindex



Source (Figures 14–15): Global Gender Gap Index 2015.

years has seen both countries make strong progress by narrowing their gender gaps by 5.5% and 8%, respectively. In fact, Saudi Arabia has progressed past Pakistan, Chad, Iran, Jordan, Morocco and Mali.

Sri Lanka, Jordan, Mali, the Slovak Republic and Croatia form the 6% of countries that have widened their gender gaps over the past 10 years. In Jordan and Sri Lanka the gap has widened by more than 1%. In other countries progress has stalled. For example, Iran's gender gap stands at 58% today, just as it did in 2006; and Pakistan's slow progress in gender parity has seen it fall behind Saudi Arabia and Chad. It now has the second widest gap of the 109 countries we have traced over the past 10 years.

Both the starting points and progress look different across the four subindexes of the Index. Gender gaps are widest in Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment, while the average gap to parity is a mere 2% in Health and Survival and 5% in Educational Attainment. However, progress has been most pronounced on Political Empowerment, with the world closing this by 9% in the last 10 years. On the other hand, progress in the second widest gap—Economic Participation and Opportunity has been slower and more turbulent. When it comes to women's economic participation, the world today is back to where it was in 2010 after a peak at 60% in 2013.

Across the world's regions, the range of the economic gender gap is especially wide compared with the political, economic and educational gender gaps. The regional average varies by as much as 40%. North America, as well as Latin America and the Caribbean have improved economic parity the most. Over the past 10 years, the economic gender gap has been decreased by 7%, standing at 82% today. Europe and Central Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa are not far behind, having shrunk the gap by roughly 6%, over the past 10 years, and by 62–63% overall. Women's economic participation is least improved in the Middle East and North Africa—where the economic gap has been reduced by 1%. The Asia and the Pacific region has also made little progress in closing its gender gap on this subindex, with a similar 1% increase. To reach gender parity in economic participation in the future, Asia and the Pacific would need to close a 47% gap and the Middle East and North Africa, 59%. Figure 22 (page 35) displays the relative positions of regions according to their economic gender gap between 2006 and 2015.

Across the 109 counties we have covered since 2009, 87% have narrowed their economic gender gaps. Bahrain, Luxemburg and Guatemala have closed the economic gender parity gap fastest. Bahrain now has 26% more female professional and technical workers, and 14% more female legislators, senior officials and managers. Iran and Saudi Arabia have also narrowed their gender gaps and are no longer in the cohort of countries with the three widest economic gender gaps—where they were in 2006. On the other hand, Tanzania, Jordan, Morocco and Mali have significantly widened their economic gender gaps—Tanzania by as much as 10% and Mali by as much as 6%. In Jordan, the female labour force participation rate has decreased by 12%, while Mali has seen an even larger decrease of 23%. The change in labour force participation has decreased alongside wage equality for similar work and parity in the gender breakdown of legislators, senior officials and managers. In the case of Tanzania, the marked decline has emerged from adjustments to the data

Figure 16: Global Gender Gap Index and subindexes evolution 2006-2015

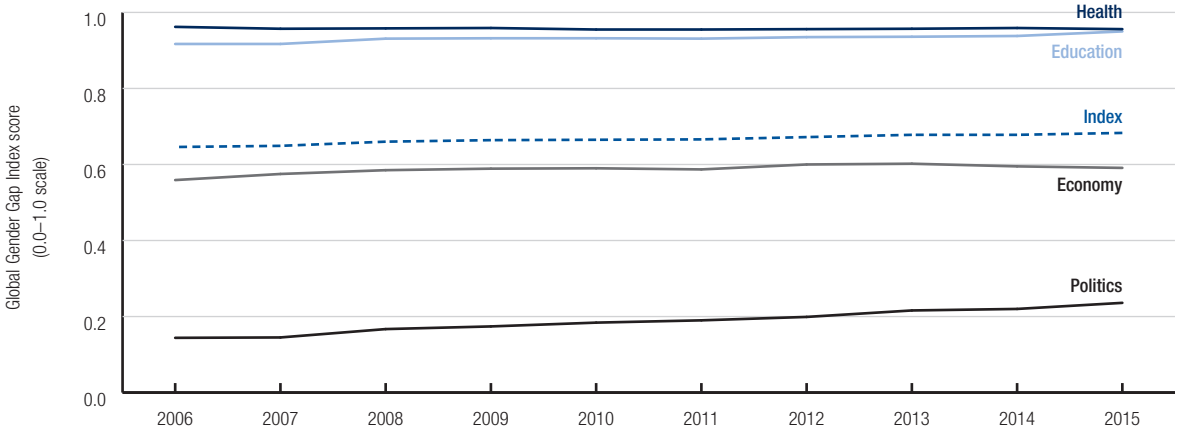


Figure 17: Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex evolution 2006–2015

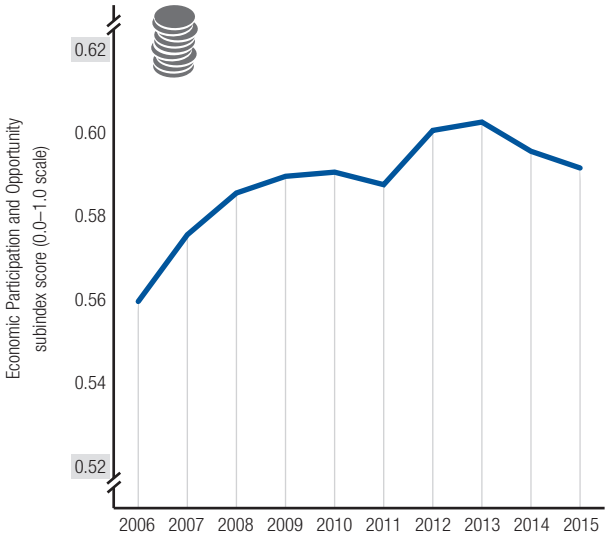


Figure 18: Educational Attainment subindex evolution 2006–2015

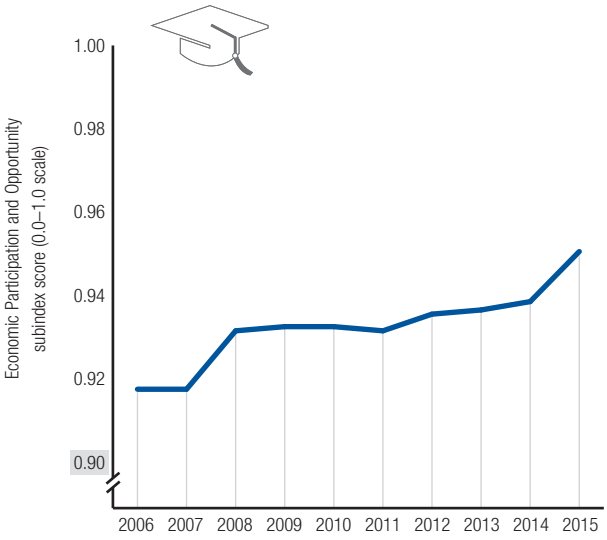


Figure 19: Health and Survival subindex evolution 2006–2015

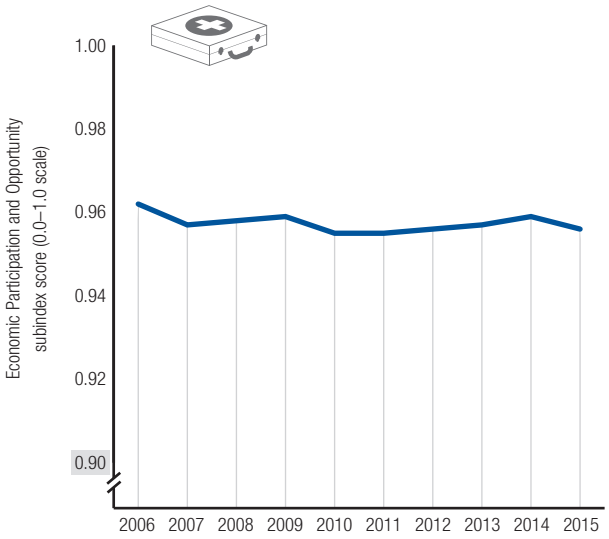
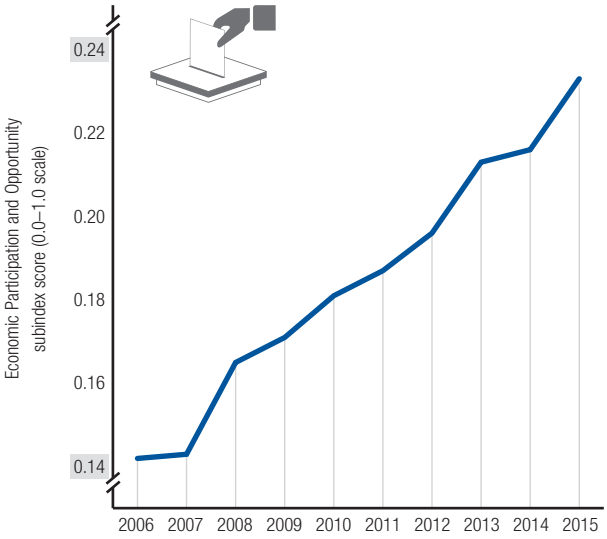


Figure 20: Political Empowerment subindex evolution 2006–2015



Source (Figures 16 –20): Global Gender Gap Index 2015.
Note (Figures 17–20): The Y axis has been truncated to enhance readability.

for the Legislators, senior officials and managers indicator, highlighting the need for improved data collection and comparability in international statistics.

On the Labour force participation of women indicator across the past 10 years, 81% of countries have made progress. Nepal has had the largest increase of female labour force participation. In 2006 it had closed 64% of the gender gap on this indicator; in the past 10 years it has improved by 30% (from 0.637 to 0.935). Other countries that have shown particularly strong growth include Botswana, Nigeria, Spain, Nicaragua, South Africa and Lesotho. Guatemala and Bahrain have both made strong progress relative to their starting points (16% and 13% respectively). On the other end of the scale, Iran has increased its labour force participation gender gap the most—by about 30% in the past 10 years (0.520 to 0.229). Similarly, Mali, Argentina and Mauritania have increased their labour force participation gender gap by more than 20%. Of the three, Mali used to perform particularly well in 2006, when it had closed 86% of the gender gap on that indicator. Among the BRICS, South Africa has improved its labour force participation gap by 18%, Japan by 11%, while India has widened its gap by 7%.

When it comes to women's ability to rise to positions of authority, over the past 10 years, 68% of countries have made progress towards a more equal cohort of legislators, senior officials and mangers. During this period, Colombia and Ghana have both reached parity, with scores of 0.613 and 0.515, respectively. Ghana, in particular, has made a significant jump of 50%. In 2006, France had a notably low level (0.075) of female legislators, senior officials and managers. Yet it has made significant improvements—rising by 41%. On skilled roles—specifically professional and technical workers—50% of countries have reached parity. Of that cohort, 36% were already at parity in 2006. Among those who have recently reached parity are Bulgaria—spanning a gap of 48%—as well as the Dominican Republic and Guatemala. France is nearing parity, from an initial score in 2006 of 0.667. In 2006, both Nepal and Bahrain had only closed 22–24% of their gender gaps for professional and technical workers. Ten years later, they have both improved past the 42% mark and are on the way to closing half of the gap. A number of countries are significantly overshooting parity, with around 12% of the 109 having a ratio higher than 1.5 women / men. These include Lithuania, Moldova, Venezuela, Latvia, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Estonia, Mongolia and Georgia.

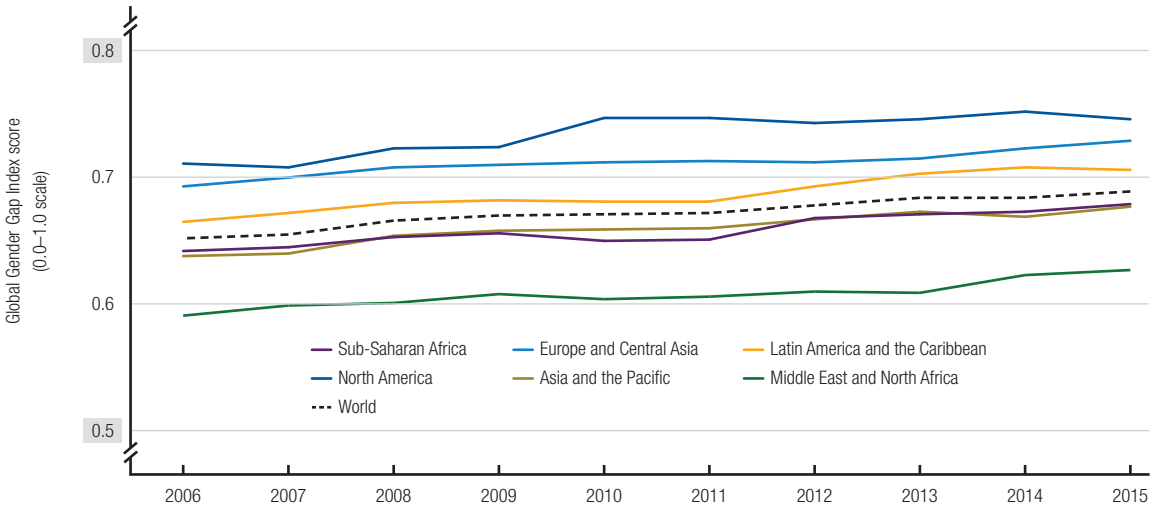
On education, to date 20% of countries have closed their education gender gaps, and 39% have narrowed the gap down to 1%. In 2006 only 14% had fully closed their gender gaps on education. Europe and Central Asia, North America, and Latin America and the Caribbean are a fraction of a percent away from full parity (having grown by 0.7%, 1.5% and 1.3% respectively). The Middle East and North Africa, and Asia and the Pacific have closed the gap by 5% and are now 6% and 5% away from parity respectively. Sub-Saharan Africa has the most persistent gap, which has closed by a mere 2%, and it is 15% away from parity. Figure 23 (page 35) displays the regions relative positions in the Educational Attainment subindex.

Chad has closed 59% of its education gender gap, 12% over the past year by making strong improvements in literacy and secondary education. Burkina Faso and Nepal have closed their education gender gaps by 18–19% over the past 10 years. Nepal has seen strong improvements in its tertiary education rates. Yemen, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have made smaller, yet strong improvements in their own education gaps of 10–12%. This brings Saudi Arabia on the verge of parity—it has currently closed 99% of its education gender gap. On the other end of the spectrum, Malaysia, Albania, the Dominican Republic and Nigeria have all increased their education gender gaps by more than 10%. The Dominican Republic has reversed out of parity while Albania has seen a decrease in the degree to which women take part in tertiary education, a gap increase of 26%. In Malaysia, the decrease is across both secondary and tertiary education. Figure 28 (page 37) displays selected countries trajectories between 2006 and 2015 on the Educational Attainment subindex.

Among the 109 countries we have covered for the past 10 years, 30% of countries have closed the Health and Survival Gap to date. In 2006, this figure stood at only 18% of countries. In the last 10 years, the health gap has increased by a small fraction: while in 2006 the health gap was closed by 96.2%, today it is closed by 95.6%. The Asia and Pacific region has seen a gender gap increase of 1%—unsurprising, since large and populous economies such as India and China are the worst performers in this area. North America and the Middle East have both stepped back from near parity by 0.5% and 0.3% respective. North America's widening health gap is in contrast to the region with which it used to share the top spot in health in 2006, Latin America and the Caribbean. Latin America and the Caribbean currently leads the Health and Survival subindex, and has kept its general position at near parity, having closed 98% of its health and survival gap. Sub-Saharan Africa and Europe and Central Asia are the only regions that have seen a decrease in their gender gap. Sub-Saharan Africa's gap decrease has seen it overtake Middle East and North Africa in this aspect of gender parity. Figure 24 (page 35) displays the Health and Survival subindex evolution by region.

The countries that improved the most in health are Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Botswana (starting from a score of roughly 0.95, or a 3% gap from parity). The countries that have declined the furthest on the Health and Survival subindex are India, China and Albania. Since 2006, India and China have widened their gender gaps by around 2% and, today, the countries with the largest gender gaps in this subindex are, in fact, China, India and Albania (6%, 4%, 3% away from parity, respectively). Figure 29 (page

Figure 21: Global Index Evolution 2006–2015, by region



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2015.
Notes: Regional classification details are in Appendix A. The Y axis has been truncated to enhance readability.

37) displays selected countries' progress towards gender parity on the Health and Survival subindex.

On average, the political participation gap has closed the fastest in the past 10 years—by approximately 9% (0.144 to 0.236). However, this gap is still wide across the world. Asia and the Pacific has a political gender gap that is narrower than the world average, and has closed by over 10% in the last 10 years, but it still has to close 74% of the gap to reach parity. Until 2009, Europe and Central Asia was growing at a similar rate; however, the region has fallen behind the curve and currently performs below Asia and the Pacific. Similarly, North America lags behind Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa for women's political participation after a brief increase in 2010–2011. The momentary increase did not leave lasting change, leaving Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa to pull significantly into the lead. Latin America has experienced healthy progress, closing 9% of its political gender gap over 10 years; it now has, on average, closed 20% of its gender gap. On the other end of the spectrum, the Middle East and North Africa has the widest remaining political gap, having barely closed 9% of its gender gap. However, countries across the Middle East and North Africa have collectively closed 6% of the political gender gap since 2006, the second-largest progress among all regions. Figure 25 (page 35) shows the Political Empowerment subindex evolution by region.

While the overall trajectory on the Political Empowerment subindex has been positive, it has the most volatility across countries as political roles and systems are subject to variation. Among the most improved countries are Bolivia, Slovenia, Nicaragua, Iceland and France in the top five, with Italy and Switzerland close behind. They have closed between 20 and 35% of their gender gaps. Iceland, Finland and Norway are both highly placed and have made strong improvement. Slovenia has made the largest increase from the lowest base. In 2006, it had closed 15% of its political gender gap; today the figure stands at 38%. It is followed by France, which had closed 10% and now has gone on to close 37%. Iceland significantly outperforms all other countries. Iceland had closed 46% in 2006, and in the past 10 years it has come to close 72%. Bolivia's improvement stems from the larger participation of women in parliament, where the country has now reached parity—up from 34% in the past—but is offset by its ministerial score halving since 2012.

Only two countries have gender equality in ministerial roles currently, the same as in 2006. France's recent improvement is largely due to a parity cabinet, similar to its rise in 2008 and 2009. In 2006, Spain had achieved parity on the Women in ministerial positions indicator, as had Sweden. While Sweden has sustained this position, Spain's ministerial parity has dropped sharply. It currently stands 56% away from parity. Nicaragua's progress across this indicator has been stable thus far.

Ten years ago, 62% of countries had never had a female head of state, today that figure has dropped to 50%. Australia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Denmark, Kyrgyz Republic, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Moldova, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Thailand, and Trinidad and Tobago have all elected a female head of state for the first time since 2006. Countries' performance on the Political Empowerment subindex is closely related to the presence of political quotas. For example, Nicaragua, Bolivia and France have all put into place voluntary political quotas. Figure 30 (page 37) displays the evolution of selected countries within the Political Empowerment subindex.

Figure 22: Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex evolution 2006–2015, by region

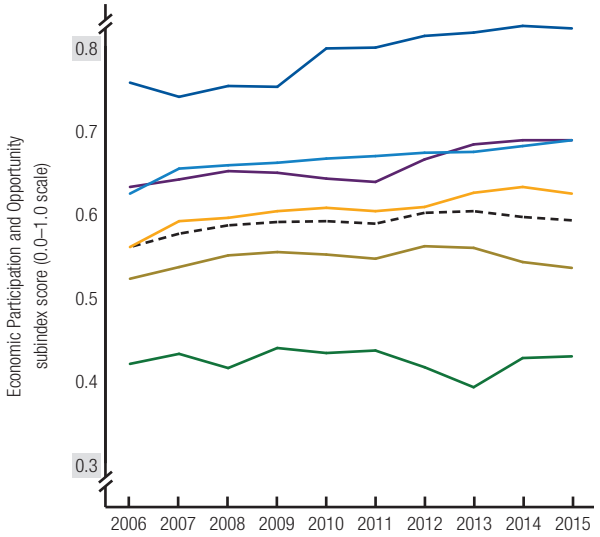


Figure 23: Educational Attainment subindex evolution 2006–2015, by region

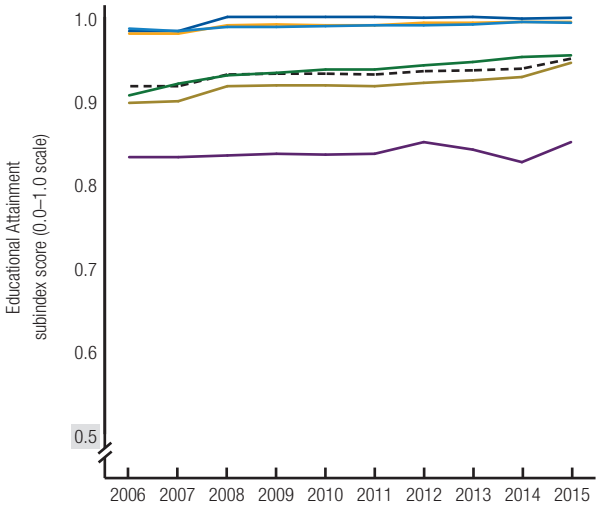


Figure 24: Health and Survival subindex evolution 2006–2015, by region

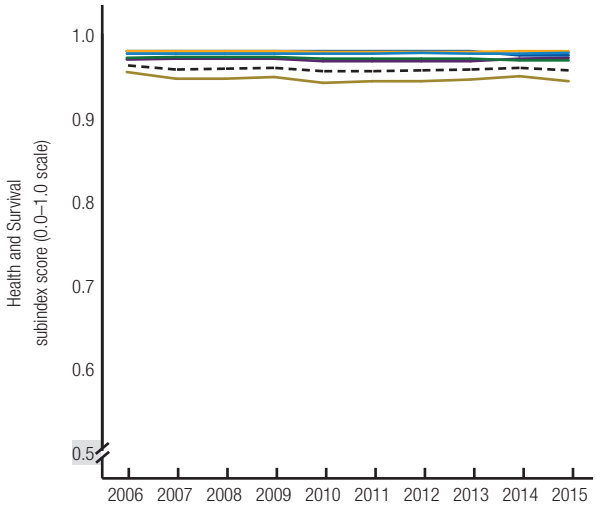
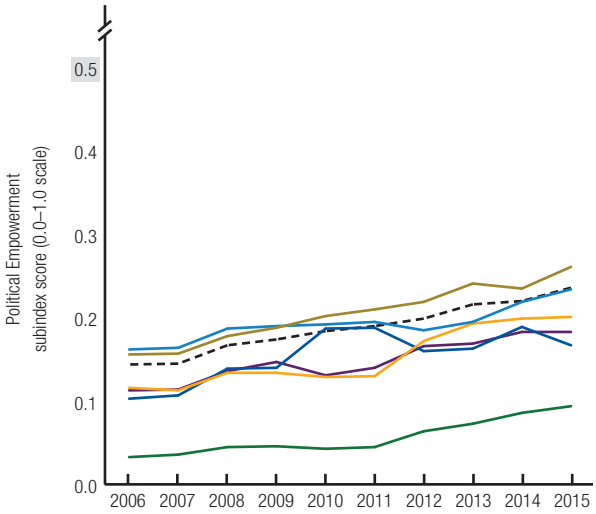


Figure 25: Political Empowerment subindex evolution 2006–2015, by region





Source (Figures 22–25): Global Gender Gap Index 2015.
Notes (Figures 22–25): Regional classification details are in Appendix A. The Y axis has been truncated to enhance readability.

THE CASE FOR GENDER EQUALITY

The most important determinant of a country's competitiveness is its human talent—the skills and productivity of its workforce. Similarly, an organization's performance is determined by the human capital that it possesses and its ability to use this resource efficiently. Ensuring the healthy development and appropriate use of half of the world's available talent pool thus has a vast bearing on how competitive a country may become or how efficient a company may be. There is clearly also a values-based case for gender equality: 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. Gender equality is thus fundamental to whether and how societies thrive.

Figure 31 (page 38) demonstrates the relationship between GDP per capita and the Global Gender Gap Index 2015. Figure 32 (page 38) shows the links between the Human Development Index 2014 and Global Gender Gap Index 2015 and Figure 33 (page 39) illustrates the links between the Global Competitiveness Index 2015–2016 and Global Gender Gap Index 2015. The graphs confirm a correlation between gender equality and GDP per capita, the level of competitiveness and human development. The correlation is evident despite the fact that the Global Gender Gap Index (unlike other gender indexes) explicitly eliminates any direct impact of the absolute levels of any of the indicators used in the Index (e.g. life expectancy, educational attainment, labour force participation), as these may be impacted by the relative wealth of a country. While correlation does not prove causality, it is consistent with the theory and mounting evidence that empowering women means a more efficient use of a nation's human capital endowment and that reducing gender inequality enhances productivity and economic growth.

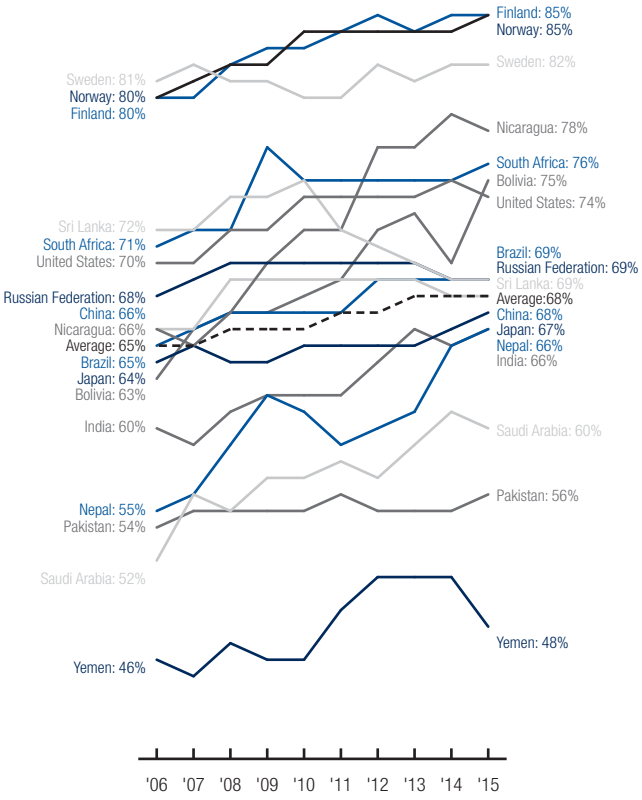
The Global Gender Gap Index takes into account four critical areas when measuring the gaps between women and men's access to resources and opportunities. For each of these areas, there are economic or societal gains from increased gender parity. This section summarizes some of the key research findings on the broader economic and societal case for gender equality. Figures 34 through 39 (starting on page 39) display some of the key relationships.

The multiplier effect of girls' education on several aspects of development as well as its impact on economic growth is now commonly accepted: education reduces high fertility rates, lowers infant and child mortality rates, lowers maternal mortality rates, increases labour force participation rates and earnings, and fosters further educational investment in children.[8] Therefore, the cost of girls' exclusion from education considerably hinders the productive potential of an economy and its overall development. In the 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.[9] Investing in advancing girls' education would in fact lead to lifetime earnings of today's cohort of girls of up to 68% of annual GDP. Similarly, closing the inactivity rate between girls and boys would also increase GDP by up to 5.4% by some measures.[10]

The impact of health on economic growth is also well documented. Studies have shown that a one-year increase in health expectancy could raise GDP by up to 4%.[11] More spending on health significantly improves health outcomes, which in turn contribute to reducing poverty and improving overall growth. Similar to education, investing in health and specifically in maternal, newborn and child health has a multiplier effect.[12]

There is a strong case for broadening women's representation in politics. Research has found that

Figure 26: Global Gender Gap Index evolution 2006-2015, selected countries



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2015.

inequality is lower in countries where more women have been engaged in public life. The breadth of issues women tend to advocate and prioritize investments on, have broader societal implications relating to family life, health and education, thereby fostering greater credibility in institutions and producing more democratic outcomes.[13] There is also some evidence from India to suggest that women in local government roles make decisions with better outcomes for communities than men do when charged with budget decisions.[14] They obtain more resources for their constituencies despite having significantly lower education and relevant labor market experience.[15] More equal female representation in political bodies also affects the participation of women in the workforce, suggesting that greater participation of women in politics could serve as a policy tool to positively impact labour force participation by increasing supply and demand of employment opportunities for women.[16]

Having more women in the workforce contributes to economic performance through several pathways. According to one study, greater female participation in the U.S. workforce since 1970 accounts for a quarter of current GDP).[17] Another study indicates that the reduction in the male-female employment gap has been an important driver of European economic growth in the last decade. Closing this gap would have massive economic implications for

Figure 27: Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex evolution 2006-2015, selected countries

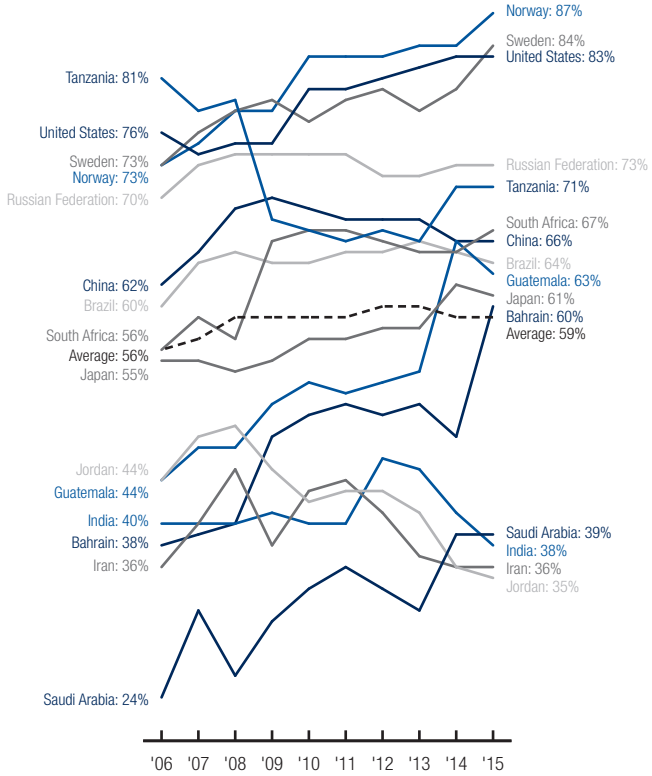


Figure 28: Educational Attainment subindex evolution 2006–2015, selected countries

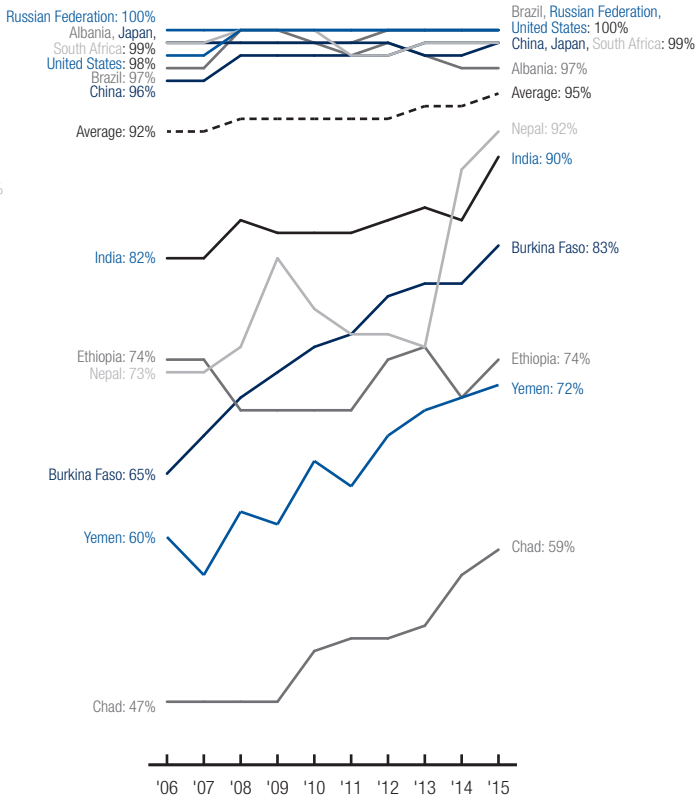


Figure 29: Health and Survival subindex evolution 2006–2015, selected countries

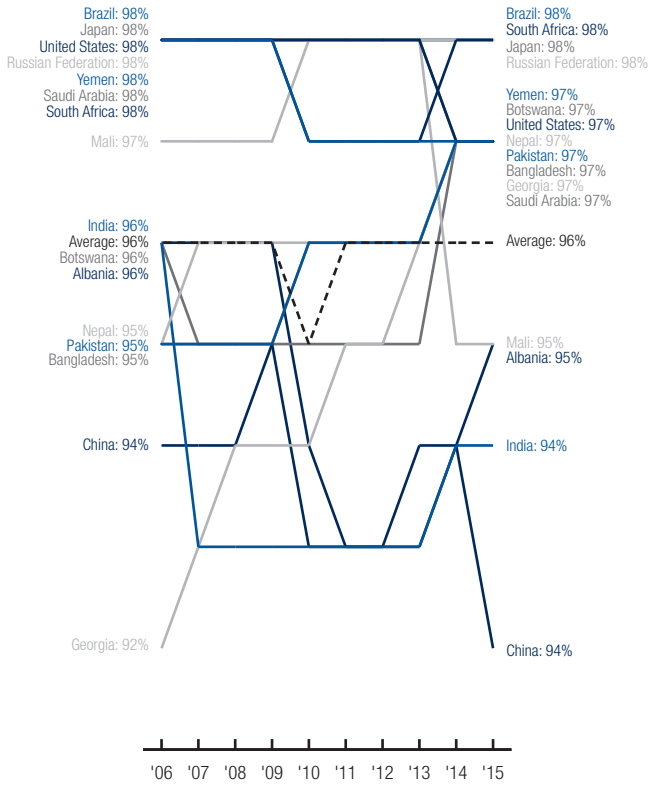
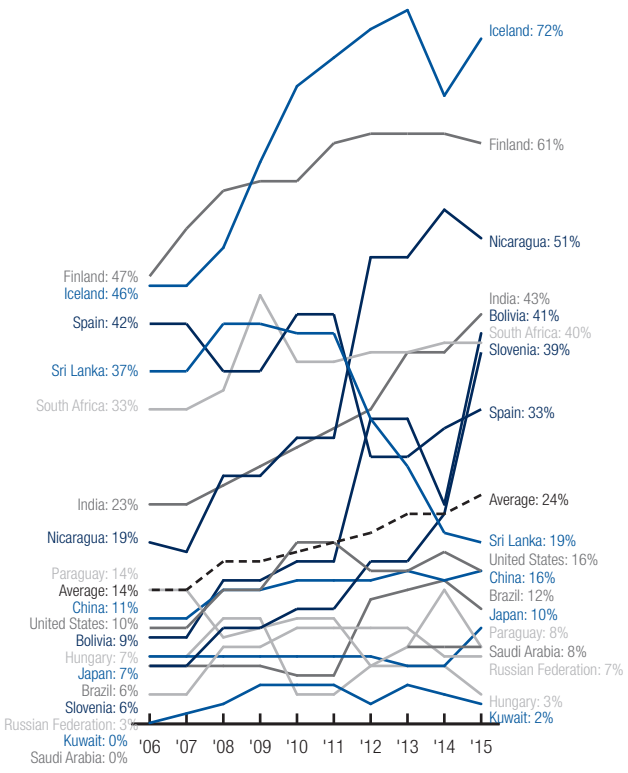
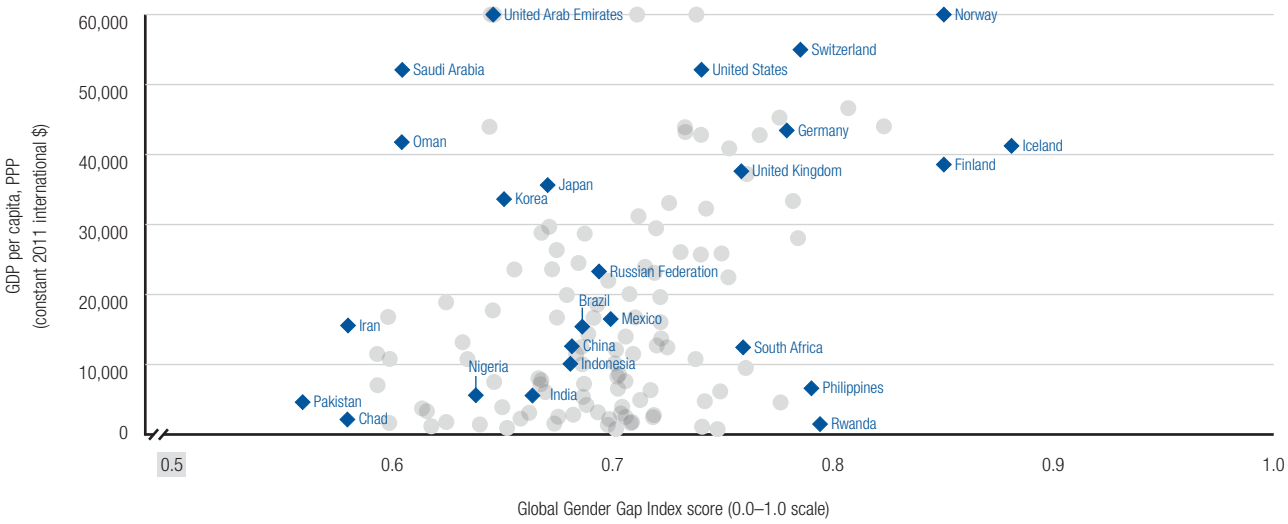


Figure 30: Political Empowerment subindex evolution 2006–2015, selected countries



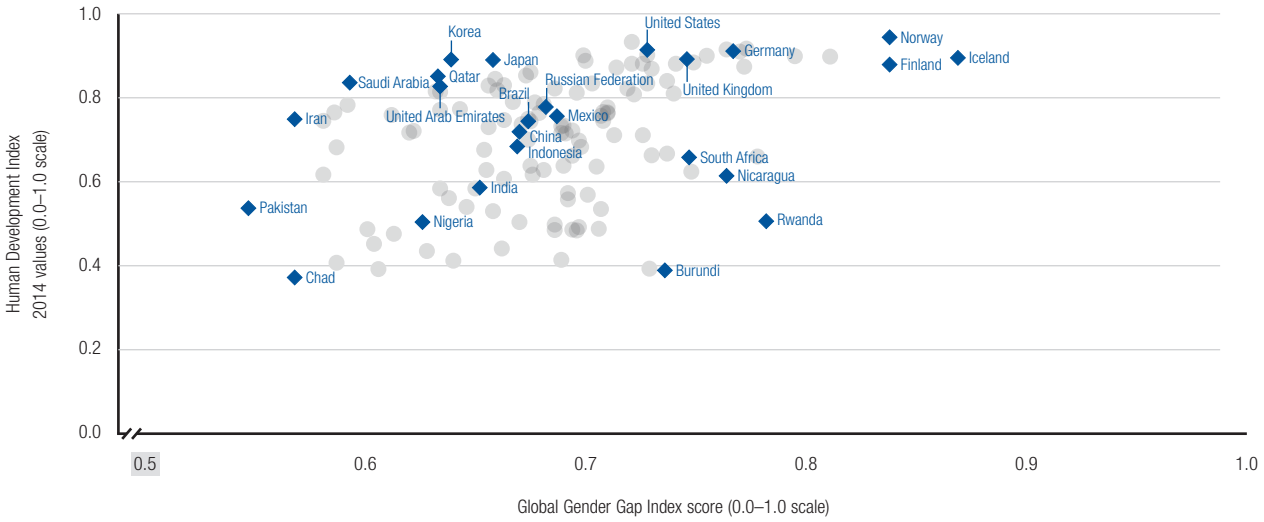
Source (Figures 27–30): Global Gender Gap Index 2015.

Figure 31: GDP per capita vs Global Gender Gap Index 2015



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2015 and the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, accessed July 2015.
Notes: GDP per capita for Kuwait, Luxembourg, Norway, Qatar, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates has been capped at $60,000. Argentina is not included in the figure. The X axis has been truncated to enhance readability.

Figure 32: Human Development Index vs Global Gender Gap Index 2015

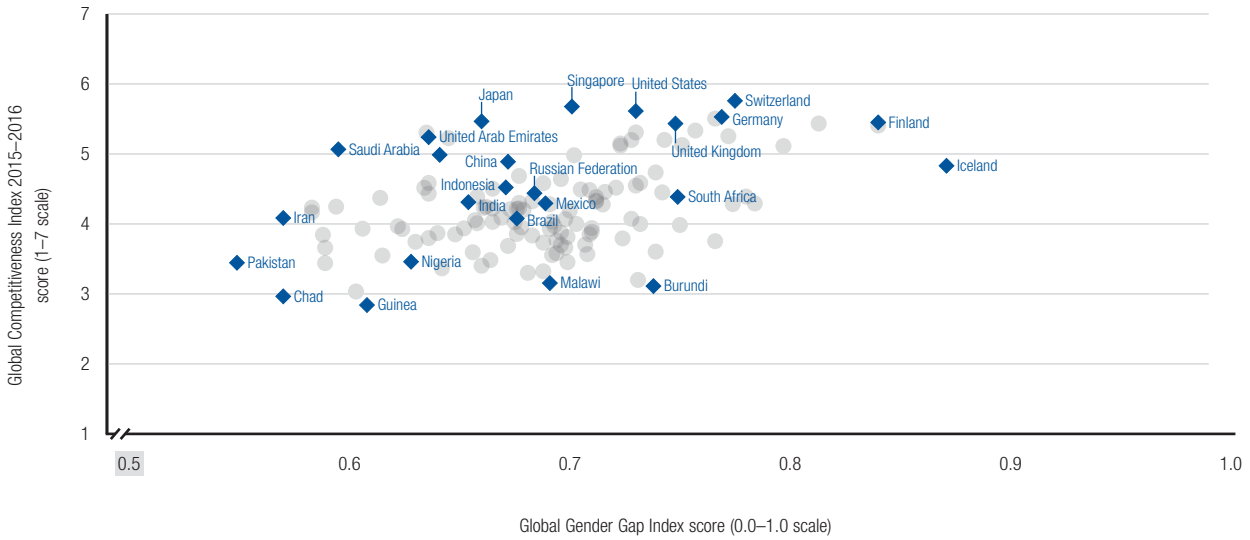


Sources: Global Gender Gap Index 2015 and UNDP *International Human Development Indicators* online database, 2014 (accessed October 2015).
Notes: The X axis has been truncated to enhance readability. Angola, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Fiji, Maldives, Suriname, Syria and Yemen are not included in the figure.

developed economies, boosting US GDP by as much as 9% and euro zone GDP by as much as 13%.[18] Conversely, limiting women's access to labour markets is costly. For example, Asia and the Pacific reportedly loses US$42 billion to US$47 billion annually as a region because of women's limited access to employment opportunities.[19] Research by the World Bank demonstrates that similar restrictions have also imposed massive costs throughout the Middle East, where decades of substantial investment have dramatically reduced the gender gap in education but where the gender gap in economic opportunity remains the widest in the world.[20]

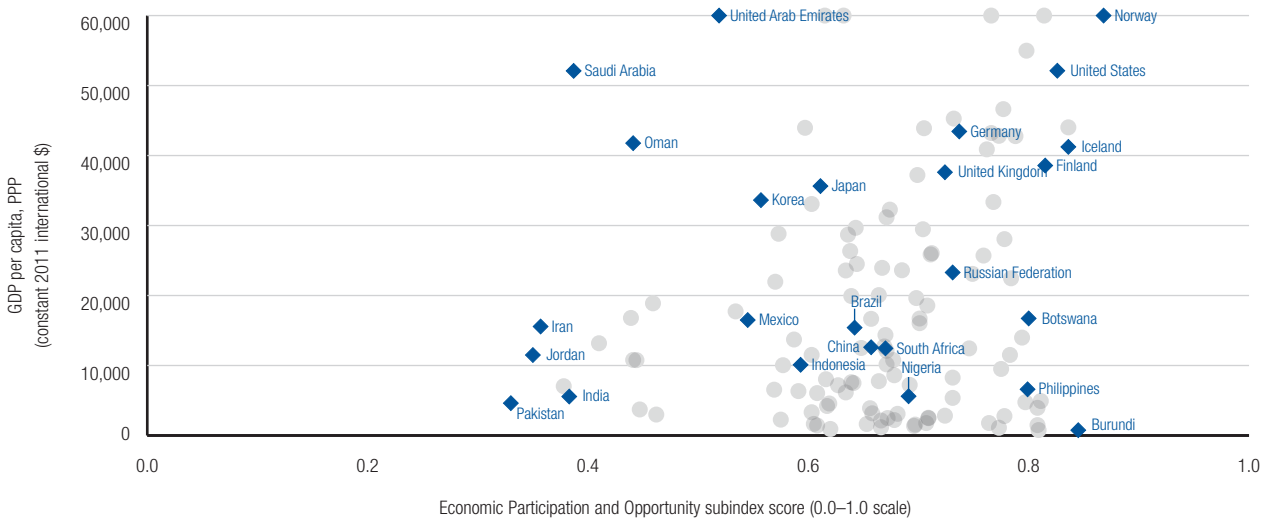
There is also a growing business case for gender diversity. As women become more economically independent, they also become more significant consumers of goods and services, including for the majority of purchasing decisions of the household. Research has also shown that women are more likely than men to invest a larger proportion of their household income to the education and health of their children. The combined impact of growing gender equality, the emerging middle class and women's spending priorities is expected to lead to rising household savings rates and shifting spending patterns, affecting sectors such

Figure 33: Global Competitiveness Index vs Global Gender Gap Index 2015



Sources: Global Gender Gap Index 2015 and Global Competitiveness Index 2015–2016.
Notes: The X axis has been truncated to enhance readability. Angola, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Fiji, Maldives, Suriname, Syria and Yemen are not included in the figure.

Figure 34: GDP per capita vs Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex 2015

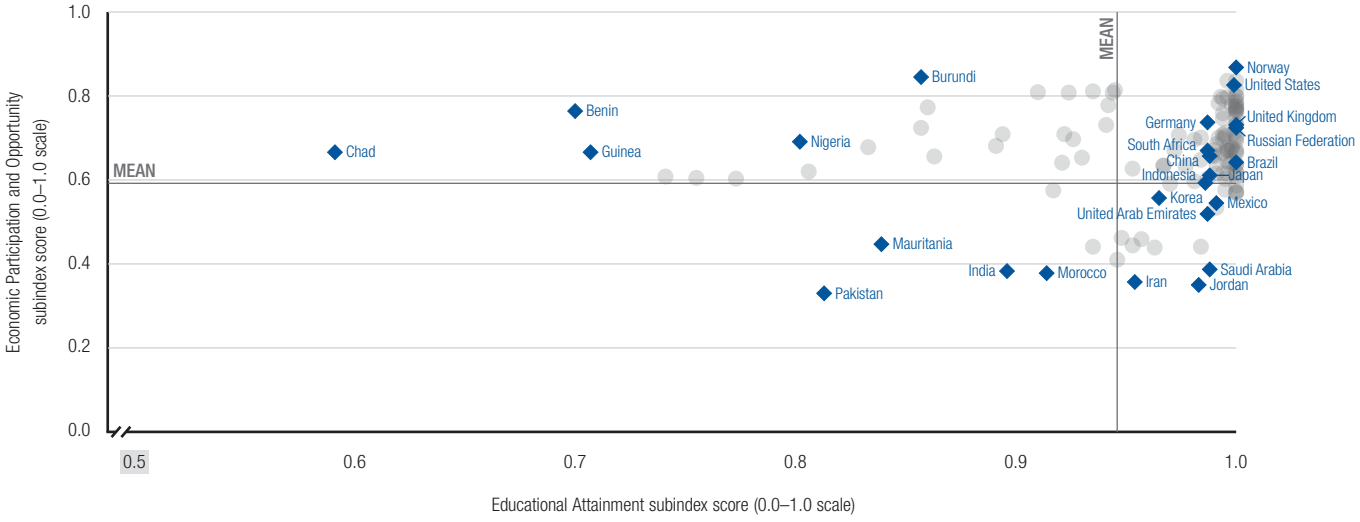


Sources: Global Gender Gap Index 2015 and the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, accessed July 2015.
Notes: GDP per capita for Kuwait, Luxembourg, Norway, Qatar, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates has been capped at $60,000. Argentina is not included in the figure.

as food, healthcare, education, childcare, apparel, consumer durables and financial services.[21] In nearly 100 countries women now account for more than half of the college and university graduates. As they begin to take up half of entry-level positions in several industries—in several OECD countries, for example—it is a loss for companies if these highly skilled women are forced to choose between work and family at later stages of their career.[22] Additionally, in a highly interconnected and rapidly changing world, organizations and countries must adapt strategies and innovate in order to remain relevant and competitive, augmenting the need for the creativity fostered by diversity.[23] Diversity is also critical to informed decision-making.

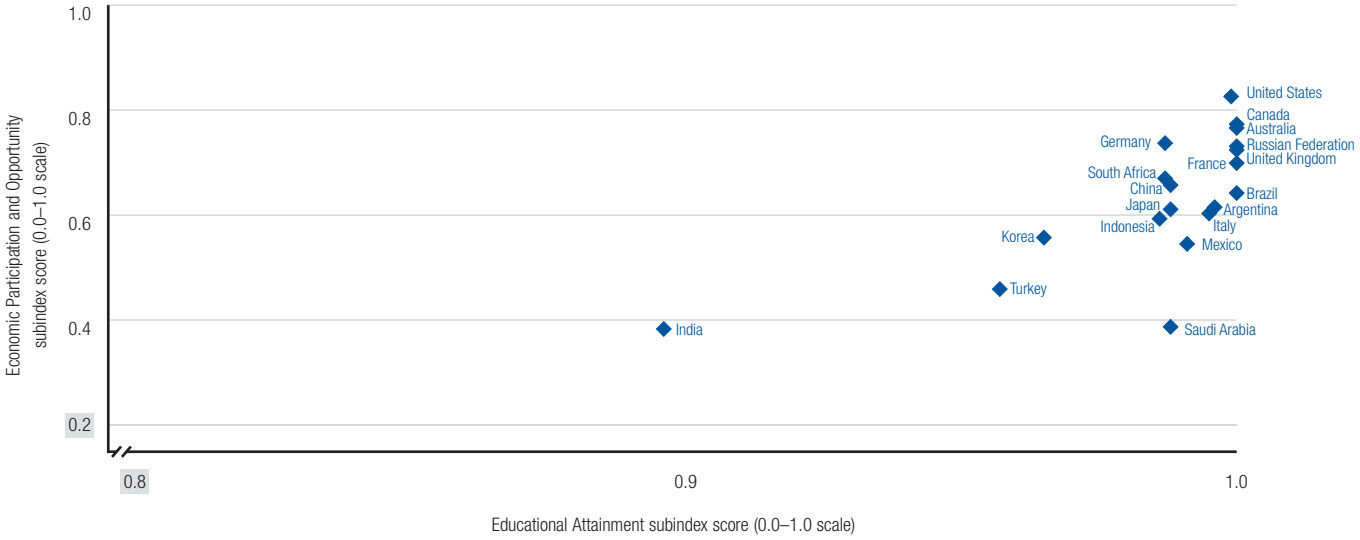
When it comes to leadership positions, companies with top quartile representation of women in executive committees in general perform better than companies with no women at the top, by some estimates with a 47% average return on equity.[24] Links exists between having more women directors and corporate sustainability, as well as with economic growth. More diverse leadership teams can cater to a broader array of stakeholder needs and concerns.[25] They are enriched by diverse leadership

Figure 35: Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex vs Educational Attainment subindex 2015



Sources: Global Gender Gap Index 2015 and the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, accessed July 2015.
Notes: GDP per capita for Kuwait, Luxembourg, Norway, Qatar, Singapore, and the United Arab Emirates has been capped at $60,000. Argentina is not included in the figure. The X axis has been truncated to enhance readability.

Figure 36: Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex vs Educational Attainment subindex 2015 (only G20 countries)

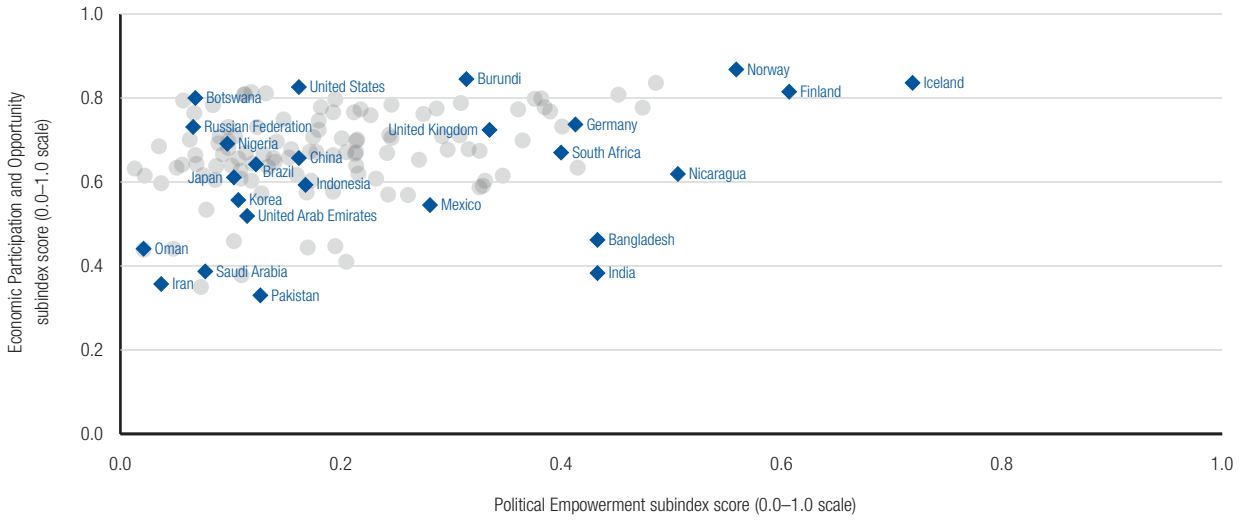


Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2015.
Note: The X and Y axes have been truncated to enhance readability.

skills and capacities, are better positioned to reflect the consumer and are more risk averse.[26]

The Global Gender Gap Index helps reveal which countries are relatively strong or weak at integrating female talent in the economy. Among the 145 countries covered, almost 95% of the gap in educational attainment has been closed. In nearly 100 of these countries, women make up the majority of those in tertiary education. This means that, though countries are ideally poised to maximize opportunities for women's participation in the labour market, many have failed to reap the returns from this investment. In Figure 35 (page 40), we plot the Educational Attainment subindex against the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, while Figure 36 (page 40) specifically focuses on G20 countries. The data reveals four broad groups of countries: (1) countries that have closed or are generally closing education gaps and show high levels of women's economic participation, (2) countries that have closed or are generally closing education gaps but show low levels of women's economic participation, (3) countries that have large education gaps as well as large gaps in women's economic participation and (4) countries that have large education gaps but display small gaps in women's economic participation.

Figure 37: Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex vs Political Empowerment subindex 2015



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2015.

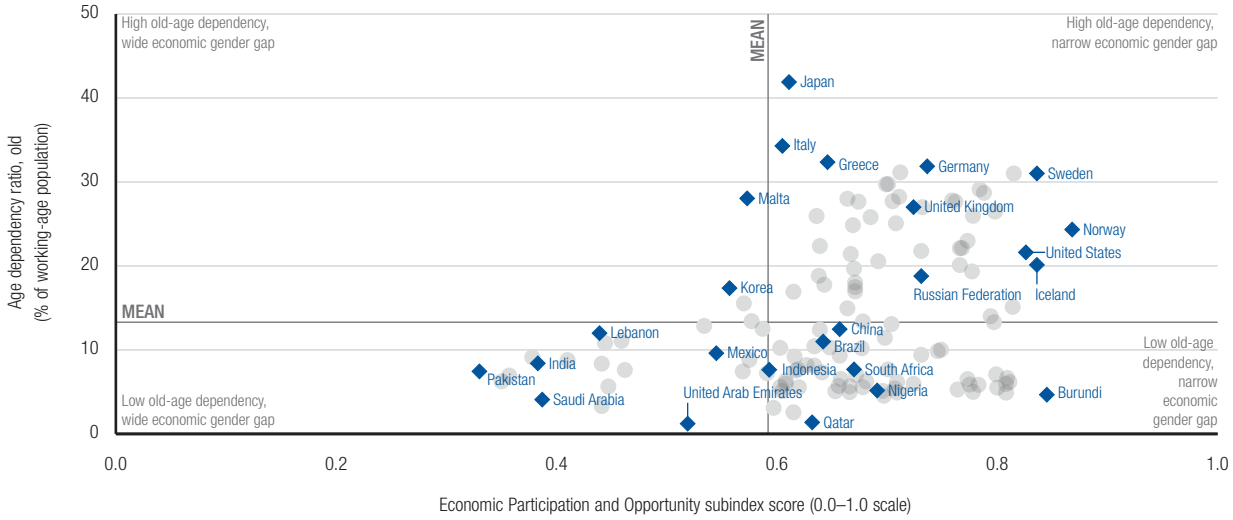
In the first broad group are countries that have made investments in women's health and education, and generally see the returns on this investment in terms of women's economic and political participation. These countries include the Nordic countries, the United States, the Philippines, Canada, New Zealand and Australia. These countries have not, however, fully closed economic and participation gaps—in particular, the gaps in senior positions, wages and leadership levels still persist. In the second broad group are countries that have made key investments in women's education but have generally not removed barriers to women's participation in the workforce and are thus not seeing returns on their investments in the development of one half of their human capital. This group includes Japan, United Arab Emirates, Chile and Brazil. These countries have an untapped but educated talent pool and would have much to gain through women's greater participation in the workforce. In the third and fourth groups, the most basic investments in girls' and women's education still need to be made, and fundamental rights—including legal frameworks around inheritance, reproductive rights and violence—are often inadequate. The third group contains countries such as Yemen, Pakistan, India, and Mauritania that have large education as well as economic gender gaps. The fourth group contains countries such as Guinea, Chad, Mozambique and Burundi, which have large education gender gaps but small economic ones, primarily due to high levels of participation by women in low-skilled work. Compared with the third group, women in these countries have greater access to income and decision-making. However, a substantial body of literature has shown that investing in girls' education is one of the highest-return investments a developing economy can make—and, for these countries, closing education gaps will remain an important factor over time.

Finally, demographic changes are added drivers for women's economic participation. For example, in ageing economies, as labour forces shrink and talent shortages emerge, women's integration into the economy is key to promoting dynamism. In countries where it is relatively easy for women to combine work with having children, female employment and female fertility both tend to be higher. Policies that allow women to combine work and family may thus play a role in addressing the future problems posed by ageing populations.[27] A study has shown that closing the gap between male and female employment would boost Japanese GDP by as much as 16%. Figure 38 (page 42) shows the old-age dependency ratio (as a percentage of the working age population) plotted against the economic gender gap, while figure 39 (page 42) should the young-age dependency ratio (as a percentage of the working age population).

BUSINESS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

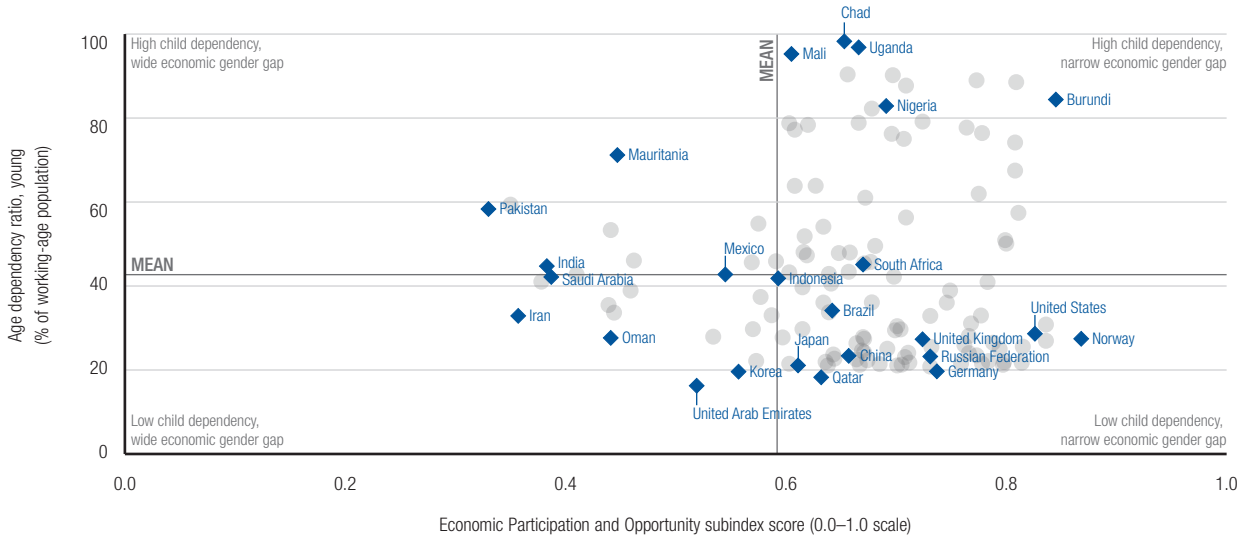
As detailed in the last section, a nation's competitiveness depends, among other things, on whether and how it educates and utilizes its female talent. As this awareness grows, coupled with better measurement, there is a growing demand from and pressure on the public and private sectors to learn from existing practices and innovate to facilitate women's integration into the workforce. There is ample evidence from the last decade of policy levers and business practices that have been effective in closing economic gender gaps. Given the widespread benefits of increased gender parity, the short term costs and trade-offs associated with such practices should be viewed as a long-term investment.

Figure 38: Old age dependency ratio vs Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex 2015



Sources: Global Gender Gap Index 2015 and World Bank *World Development Indicators* database, accessed October 2015.
Notes: Age dependency ratio, old, is the ratio of older dependents—people older than 64—to the working-age population—those ages 15–64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population. Angola, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Fiji, Maldives, Suriname, Syria and Yemen are not included in the figure.

Figure 39: Young age dependency ratio vs Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex 2015



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2015.
Notes: Age dependency ratio, young, is the ratio of younger dependents—people younger than 15—to the working-age population—those ages 15–64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population. Angola, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Fiji, Maldives, Suriname, Syria and Yemen are not included in the figure.

Policy levers

Government policy is critical for shaping the type of ecosystem that facilitates women's economic participation, and many governments now institute policies that encourage women to work and make it easier for them to do so. Such policies can range from non-discrimination in hiring to maternity and paternity leave regimes to quotas encouraging women's participation in economic life. For example personal income tax liability can affect workers' decisions about how much or whether to work. Women, particularly those who are married, are more negatively affected by income tax rules. In contrast, childcare subsidies such as tax credits increase women's participation in the labour force.[28] As policy outcomes are better investigated, governments have a growing portfolio of tools available to address gender equality in the labour force.

From 2011–2013, the World Economic forum conducted a survey of national policy frameworks relating to parental leave, childcare assistance, type of taxation and workplace equality.[29] While these measures relate directly to promoting women's employment, they are not exhaustive. In this section, we summarize some of the main findings of the survey on the levers currently used by

governments around the world to integrate more women into the workforce. In addition, the Country Profiles contain detailed supplementary information on policy and legal frameworks.

Family Leave. Maternity, paternity and parental leave—or any other type of additional shared leave—are closely associated with women's economic participation in many parts of the world and are thus an important element of policies aimed at more efficient use of the country's human capital pool. Parental benefits enabling mothers, fathers or both to take paid or unpaid time off to care for a child following birth can increase women's participation in the workforce and foster a more equitable division of childrearing.[30] For further details on the findings of the survey, including duration and provider of maternity, paternity and share leaves by region and income group please refer to previous editions of the Report.

More women participate in the labour force in economies with longer fully paid maternity and parental leave available for mothers. However, these benefits, above a certain threshold, can undermine women's labour force participation. For example, in economies where the cumulative duration of paid maternity and parental leave available for mothers exceeds two years, female labour force participation is lower.[31]

Childcare assistance. Childcare is an important factor in allowing women to reconcile professional and family obligations because women tend to bear the majority of the caregiving responsibilities in most countries. For example, a well-established daycare system can be a long-term investment that supports women in the employment, thereby improving the efficiency of labour markets. In some parts of the developed world, research has shown that daycare assistance may even impact fertility rates.

Among the 87 countries surveyed by the World Economic Forum, childcare assistance varies between economies and includes public daycare, private daycare and homecare, for which there may or may not be government assistance.[32] Globally, public daycare with allowance represents 25% as compared to 11% of public daycare without allowance. Of the respondents, 21% say that the country offers private daycare with allowance as compared to 20% without allowance; and homecare with allowance is offered by 10% of the respondents as compared to 13% without allowance. A majority of economies have public daycare assistance with government allowance or subvention (66.7%) while there are fewer countries that have government allowance for private daycare (55.2%). With homecare, it is more likely that there is no allowance offered. For further details about childcare assistance by region, please refer to previous editions of the *Report.*

Taxation systems. Tax legislation may contain potentially discriminatory provisions that treat men and women differently. For example, some forms of taxation might alter the disposable income available to men and women in a family and may thus have implications for the economic and social decision-making at the household level. The different forms of taxation on which questions were asked include individual taxation, income-splitting[33] and joint filing. Across regions, individual taxation tends to be most favourable for women; joint taxation tends to be least favourable. For further details about taxation system by region and income group, please refer to previous editions of the *Report.*

Equality at work and quotas. Legislative structures may help prevent gender-biased discrimination in society and create an ecosystem of support for women through, among other policies, obligatory and voluntary quotas in public and private entities, targeted subsidies to female businesses and supervisory bodies monitoring the implementation of national policies. Out of the responding countries, 92% have legislation in place prohibiting gender-based discriminations, 88% have legislation imposing gender-neutral practices in the workplace, 12% have legislation for mandatory percentage of both genders on corporate boards[34] and 35% have legislation for mandatory percentage of both genders in political assemblies. Seventy-six percent of countries report having a monitoring authority in place, 38% have gender equal labels and 36% have allowances/subventions to female entrepreneurs.

Business Best Practices

For companies to put in place and leverage the benefits of gender diversity, their leaders need to take a holistic approach that often leads to fundamental reforms on how to recruit and retain employees; how to mentor and sponsor high-potential women; how to sensitize managers to different leadership styles; how to manage work-life balance policies so that they don't disadvantage women; how to empower women across supply chains; and how to manage efficient corporate responsibility initiatives so that they support women and girls. The World Economic Forum's Repository of Successful Practices for Gender Parity pools information on the practices that have been successfully used in leading companies worldwide to close gender gaps at the corporate level, as well as along the companies' supply chain and in the communities where companies are embedded.[35] The repository suggests six dimensions around which to focus an organization's gender parity efforts:

Leadership and company commitment. Visible leadership by the chief executive and top management on supporting women in management has proven to be one of the most important levers for progress in achieving gender diversity in a corporate context. This includes concrete and symbolic actions by top management and, in many cases, establishment of a position or department to lead diversity efforts.[36] Regular communications by senior management on gender equality have been found to be critical.

Measurement and target setting. Achievable, relevant recruitment and retention targets at all levels,

with an embedded accountability mechanism, are critical. Developing a disaggregated database can help to evaluate the causes of gender imbalances and track progress. Transparent salary bands to track and address male and female salary gaps are additional useful tools to understand the status quo in organizations.

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

Work environment and work- life balance. Women are often the primary caregiver for both children and the elderly in most countries. Ensuring smooth on- and off-ramping and appropriate childcare options, and developing guidelines on implementation of work-life balance policies and mentoring for women going through a transition are important levers to ensure a sustained career progression towards management. For those companies that already offer parental leave, flexible working hours and other work-life balance programmes, the next steps lie in accelerating their use and acceptance of their female and male employees.

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

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

It is important to emphasize that these interventions do not work as a checklist of actions that will each independently produce results.[37] The right leadership context is critical. It must be accompanied by a holistic set of priorities and a long-term commitment, and with a deep understanding of the corporate, industry, and cultural context, as well as the organizational culture and local policy environment. While some of the transformations in corporate practices and public policies will entail adaptation in the short term by families, companies and the public sector, in the long term, the subsequent expansion of opportunities for women has the potential to transform economies, society and demography of countries.[38]

CONCLUSION

The Global Gender Gap Report 2015 provides a comprehensive overview of current performance and progress over the last decade. On average, in 2015, over 96% of the gap in health outcomes, 95% of the gap in educational attainment, 59% of the gap in economic participation and 23% of the gap in political empowerment has been closed. No country in the world has achieved gender equality. The highest ranked countries—Iceland, Norway, Finland, Sweden and Ireland —have closed over 80% of their gender gaps, while the lowest ranked country—Yemen—has closed a little less than half of its gender gap (48%).

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 detailed Country Profiles allow users to understand not only how close each country lies relative to the equality benchmark in each of the four critical areas, but also provide a snapshot of the legal and social framework within which these outcomes are produced.

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. This edition of the *Global Gender Gap Report* reveals the trends observed in the data over the past 10 years and seeks to call attention to the need for more rapid progress in closing gender gaps. Out of the 109 countries covered in the past near-decade, 104 have improved their performance, while five have widening gaps. In some countries, progress is occurring in a relatively short time, regardless of whether they are starting out near the top or the bottom of the rankings, and independent of their income; yet in other countries, change is much slower or negligible. The Index points to potential learnings from those that have been able to accelerate the pace of change.

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 economic and societal case for gender equality. Because women account for one-half of a

country's potential talent base, a nation's competitiveness in the long term depends significantly on whether and how it educates and utilizes its women. The *Report* highlights the message to policy-makers that, in order to maximize competitiveness and development potential, each country should strive for gender equality—that is, should give women the same rights, responsibilities and opportunities as men. Four broad groups of countries are evident in the Index: (1) countries that are generally closing education gaps and show high levels of women's economic participation, (2) countries that are generally closing education gaps but show low levels of women's economic participation, (3) countries that have large education gaps as well as large gaps in women's economic participation and (4) countries that have large education gaps but display small gaps in women's economic participation.

The magnitude of gender gaps in countries around the world is the combined result of various socioeconomic, policy and cultural variables. 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. We also provide information in the *Report* on the policy levers and business practices currently in use around the world to address the economic gender gap.

What might the next 10 years look like? According to the current rates, reaching parity could take a century or more. However, as many of the measures that are expected to help accelerate change—from paternity leave policies to boardroom targets—have only been implemented in the last few years, they may take some time to bear fruit. Furthermore, 10 years ago the same level of social awareness did not exist around the issue of gender equality and the current momentum gives cause for hope of faster change. Indeed, in a survey of the Chief Human Resource Officers of some of the largest companies in the world on gender equality and the future of jobs, we found optimistic forecasts around gender equality across most levels in organizations and in most of the key economies surveyed. However, there was also recognition of the changing nature of labour markets and a potential reversal of the gains in gender equality unless women and girls are better prepared for the type of occupations that are likely to grow in the future. Figures 40–42 show the expectations of Chief Human Resource Officers around gender equality in entry level, middle management and senior roles by 2020.

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.

Figure 40: Chief Human Resource Officers' projections, 2020, women in junior-level positions

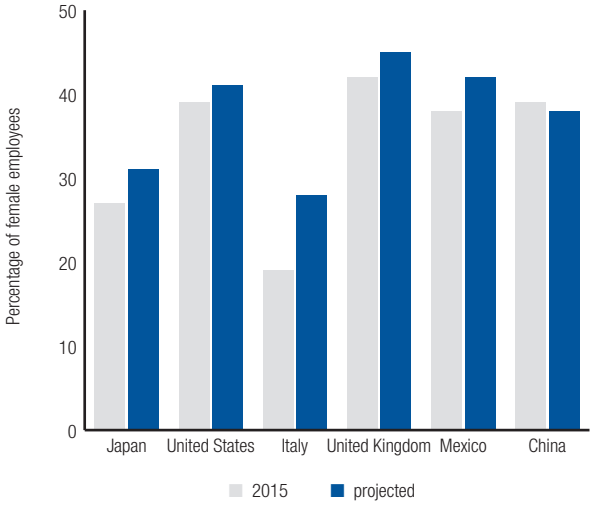


Figure 41: Chief Human Resource Officers' projections, 2020, women in mid-level positions

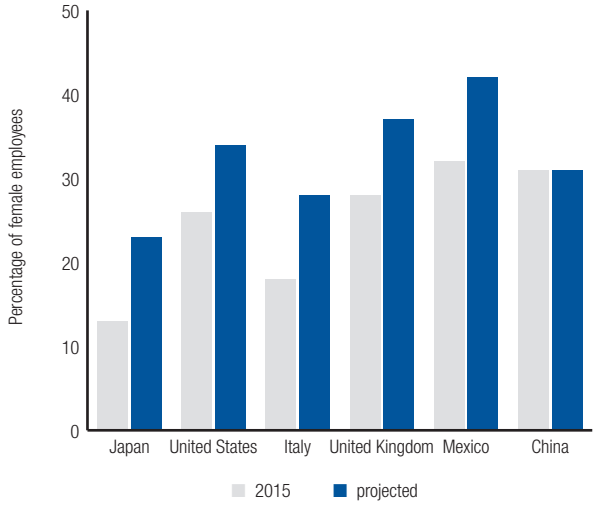
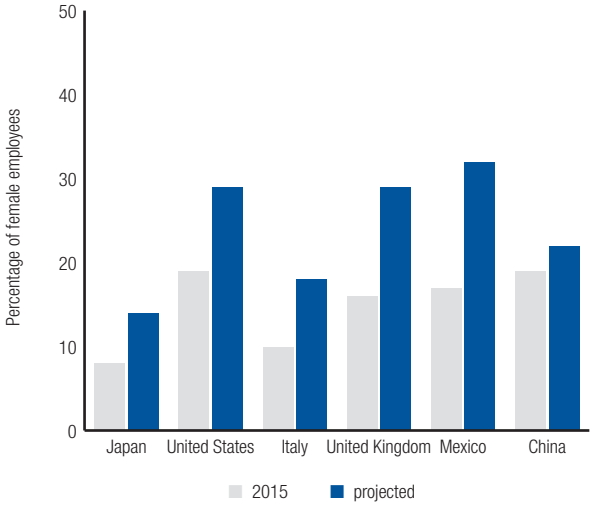


Figure 42: Chief Human Resource Officers' projections, 2020, women in senior-level positions



Source (Figures 40–42): Global Gender Gap Index 2015.

NOTES

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

2 This ratio is based on the standards used in the UN'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.

3 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).

4 The weights derived for the 2006 Index were used again this year and will be used in future years to allow for comparisons over time.

5 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.

6 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 this chapter.

7 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.

8 See the *Global Gender Gap Report 2013.*

9 ILO and ADV. "Women and labour markets in Asia – Rebalancing for Gender Equality", 2011.

10 Jad Chaaban and Wendy Cunningham, "Measuring the Economic Gain of Investing in Girls: The Girl Effect Dividend", World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, World Bank, August 2011. http://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/book/10.1596/1813-9450-5753.

11 David E Bloom, David Canning and Jaypee Sevilla, "The Effect of Health on Economic Growth: A Production Function Approach", *World Development,* Vol. 32, No. 1, pp. 1–13, 2004. (http://www.ppge.ufrgs.br/giacomo/arquivos/eco02072/bloom-canning-sevilla-2004.pdf).

12 Karl Wilhelmson and Ulf-G Gerdtham, "Impact on Economic Growth of investing in maternal and newborn health", World Health Organization, 2006.

13 OECD. "Women, Government and Policy Making in OECD Countries - Fostering Diversity for Inclusive Growth", 2014.

14 See Beaman et al., "Powerful Women".

15 Munshi and Rosensweig, "The Efficacy of Parochial Politics".

16 Ejaz Ghani, Anandi Mani and Stephen D. O'Connell, "Can Political Empowerment Help Economic Empowerment? Women Leaders and Female Labor Force Participation in India", *World Bank, Policy Research Working Paper* 6675, Oct 2013.

17 McKinsey, "Unlocking the full potential of women in the U.S. economy 2011".

18 See Daly, "Gender Inequality, Growth and Global Ageing".

19 ILO and ADV. "Women and labour markets in Asia–Rebalancing for Gender Equality", 2011.

20 See World Bank, "Gender and Development in the Middle East and North Africa".

21 Goldman Sachs Global Markets Institute. "The Power of the Purse".

22 See Ibarra and Zahidi, *The Corporate Gender Gap Report 2010.*

23 Lauren Leader-Chivee, "New Study: Diversity Drives Serial Innovation", October 2013 and Deloitte, "Waiter, is that inclusion in my soup? A new recipe to improve business performance", 2012 (http://www.deloitte.com/assets/Dcom-Australia/Local%20Assets/Documents/Services/Consulting/Deloitte_Diversity_Inclusion_Report_V4_Nov_2012.pdf).

24 McKinsey & Company. "Women Matter 2013".

25 Jeremy Galbreath, Are there Gender-Related Influences on Corporate Sustainability? A study of women on Boards, *Journal of Management & Organization,* Vol 17, No 1 (2011). (http://espace.library.curtin.edu.au/R/?func=dbin-jump-full&object_id=158930&local_base=GEN01-ERA02).

26 Credit Suisse Research Institute. "Gender diversity and corporate performance", 2012.

27 Daly, "Gender Inequality, Growth and Global Ageing".

28 *Women, Business and the Law 2014.*

29 World Economic Forum. *Global Gender Gap Report,* Appendix E, 2006–2013.

30 *Women, Business and the Law 2014.*

31 *Women, Business and the Law 2014.*

32 Homecare assistance is when one parent stays home and the other goes to work.

33 A form of family taxation where income can be transferred to family members with more favourable tax brackets (with limits defined by attribution rules).

34 "Six economies have established quotas for women on boards of publicly listed companies. These quotas vary. Rwanda's constitution sets a minimum of 30% for women and men on boards of publicly listed companies. In 2010 Iceland set a 40% quota for women's representation on corporate boards, and in 2011 Belgium and Italy established 33% quotas. France's law 2011-103, enacted in January 2011, established a 20% quota, to be progressively raised to 40%. Norway, which led the way on this issue in 2002, introduced voluntary quotas in 2005 with the goal of reaching 40%. In 2005, the average had only increased to 25%, so parliament amended the Public Companies Act—making quotas mandatory with a new deadline of 2008. The quotas were to be enforced by fines, then deregistration from the Oslo Stock Exchange and, finally dissolution. By 2008 more than 80% of listed firms had complied." *Women, Business and the Law 2014.*.

35 The complete "Repository of Successful Practices for Gender Parity" is available at: http://www.weforum.org/gender-parity/closing-gender-gap.

36 World Economic Forum. "Toolkit for Corporate Practices for closing gender gaps", 2013.

37 World Economic Forum. "Closing the Gender Gap in Japan", 2014.

38 World Economic Forum. "Closing the Gender Gap in Japan", 2014.

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Appendix A: Regional and Income Group Classification, 2015

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

Table A1: Regional classifications, 2015

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

* New countries 2015

Appendix A: Regional and Income Group Classification, 2015

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

Table A2: Income group classifications, 2015

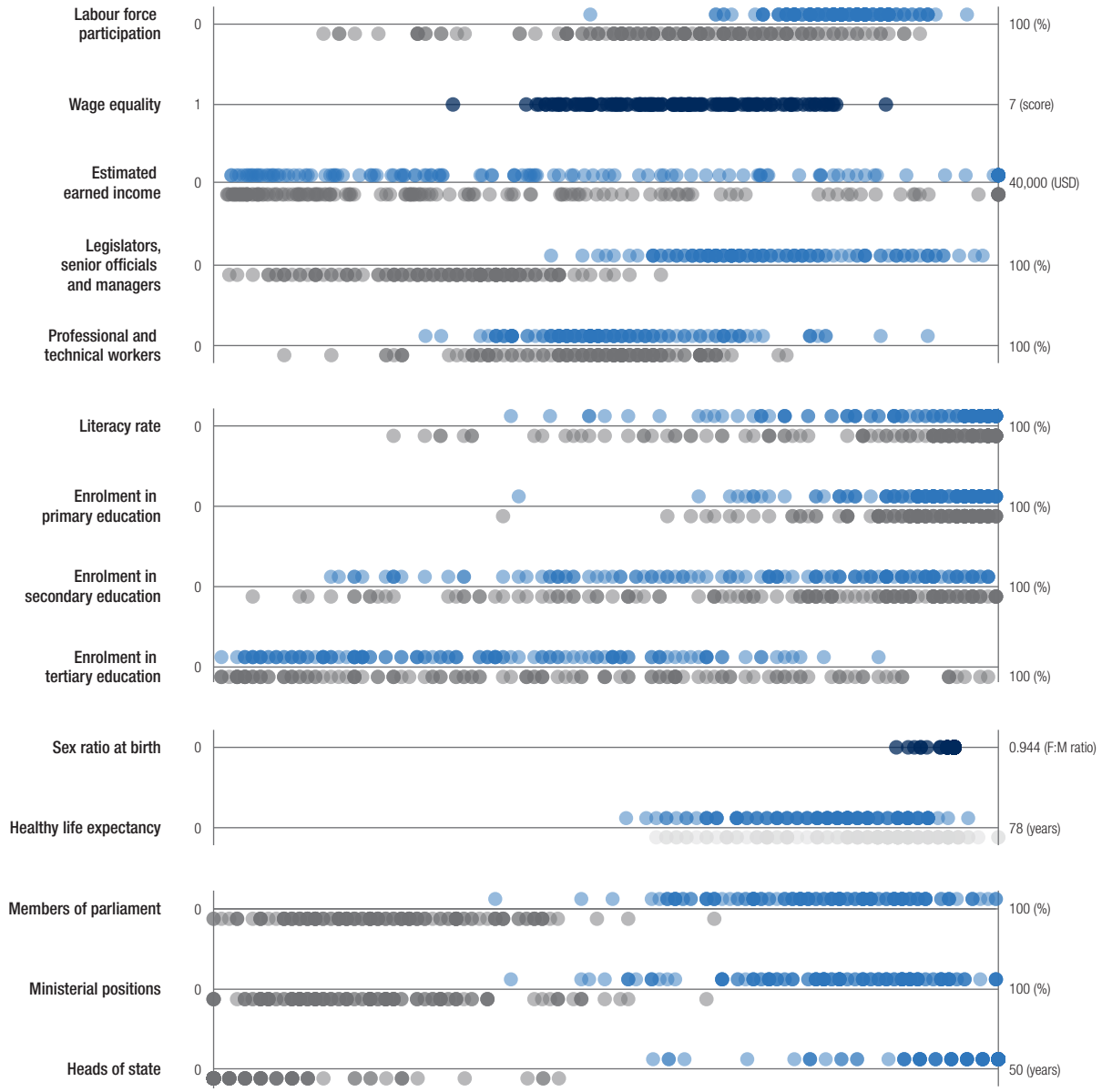
LOW INCOME (US$ 1,045 OR LESS)	LOWER-MIDDLE INCOME (US$ 1,046–4,125)	UPPER-MIDDLE INCOME (US$ 4,126–12,735)	HIGH INCOME (US$ 12,736 OR MORE)
Benin*	Armenia	Albania	Argentina
Burkina Faso	Bangladesh	Algeria	Australia
Burundi	Bhutan	Angola	Austria
Cambodia	Bolivia	Azerbaijan	Bahamas
Chad	Cape Verde	Belarus	Bahrain
Ethiopia	Cameroon*	Belize	Barbados
Gambia, The*	Côte d'Ivoire	Botswana	Belgium
Guinea	Egypt	Brazil	Brunei Darussalam
Liberia	El Salvador	Bulgaria	Canada
Madagascar	Georgia	China	Chile
Malawi	Ghana	Colombia	Croatia
Mali	Guatemala	Costa Rica	Cyprus
Mozambique	Guyana	Cuba	Czech Republic
Nepal	Honduras	Dominican Republic	Denmark
Rwanda	India	Ecuador	Estonia
Tanzania	Indonesia	Fiji	Finland
Uganda	Kenya	Iran, Islamic Rep.	France
Zimbabwe	Kyrgyz Republic	Jamaica	Germany
	Lao PDR	Jordan	Greece
	Lesotho	Kazakhstan	Hungary
	Mauritania	Lebanon	Iceland
	Moldova	Macedonia, FYR	Ireland
	Morocco	Malaysia	Israel
	Nicaragua	Maldives	Italy
	Nigeria	Mauritius	Japan
	Pakistan	Mexico	Korea, Rep.
	Philippines	Mongolia	Kuwait
	Senegal	Montenegro	Latvia
	Sri Lanka	Namibia	Lithuania
	Swaziland	Panama	Luxembourg
	Syria	Paraguay	Malta
	Tajikistan	Peru	Netherlands
	Ukraine	Romania	New Zealand
	Vietnam	Serbia	Norway
	Yemen	South Africa	Oman
	Zambia	Suriname	Poland
		Thailand	Portugal
		Tunisia	Qatar
		Turkey	Russian Federation
			Saudi Arabia
			Singapore
			Slovak Republic
			Slovenia
			Spain
			Sweden
			Switzerland
			Trinidad and Tobago
			United Arab Emirates
			United Kingdom
			United States
			Uruguay
			Venezuela

Note: Income classifications are taken from the World Bank, which classifies economies into four income categories based on estimates of gross national income (GNI) per capita for the previous year.
* New countries 2015

Appendix B: Spread of Minimum and Maximum Values by Indicator, 2015

The scales below illustrate the full range of female and male values for each of the 14 indicators of the Global Gender Gap Index. Female values are represented by blue circles above each horizontal axis; male values are represented by black circles below each axis. Dark blue circles are used for the Wage equality for similar work and Sex ratio at birth indicators. Minimum and maximum possible values are positioned on either end of each scale. For Wage equality for similar work, this is a scale of 1 (worst value for women) to 7 (best value for women). For Estimated earned income the maximum value is 40,000 US dollars; this is the benchmark used in the calculation of the Index. For Sex ratio at birth (female / male) the maximum value is a ratio of 0.944; this is the benchmark used in the calculation of the Index. For Healthy life expectancy, the maximum value listed is that of the countries with the best performance on this indicator (78 years). For Years as head of state the minimum value is 0 years and the maximum value is 50 years. All other indicators are expressed as percentages with a minimum value of 0% and a maximum value of 100%.

Figure B1: Range of female and male values for each indicator, 2015



Note: Blue circles represent female values, grey circles represent male values, and dark blue circles represent female-to-male sex ratios and wage equality scores. Enrolment in tertiary education male values have been truncated to 100.

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2015

Table C1: Labour force participation

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	FTM ratio (truncated)†	Rank
Malawi	85	81	1.05	1.00	1
Mozambique	86	83	1.04	1.00	1
Rwanda	88	86	1.02	1.00	1
Burundi	84	83	1.02	1.00	1
Tanzania	90	91	0.99	0.99	5
Lao PDR	80	81	0.99	0.99	6
Madagascar	88	91	0.97	0.97	7
Uganda	77	80	0.96	0.96	8
Ghana	69	72	0.96	0.96	9
Iceland	82	87	0.95	0.95	10
Norway	76	80	0.95	0.95	11
Finland	73	78	0.95	0.95	12
Sweden	79	83	0.94	0.94	13
Lithuania	71	76	0.94	0.94	14
Denmark	76	81	0.94	0.94	15
Zimbabwe	85	91	0.93	0.93	16
Nepal	83	89	0.93	0.93	17
Cambodia	82	88	0.93	0.93	18
Latvia	73	78	0.93	0.93	19
Azerbaijan	68	73	0.93	0.93	20
Vietnam	79	86	0.92	0.92	21
Liberia	60	65	0.91	0.91	22
Canada	75	82	0.91	0.91	23
Kazakhstan	75	82	0.91	0.91	24
Estonia	72	79	0.91	0.91	25
Portugal	70	77	0.91	0.91	26
Bahamas	76	84	0.91	0.91	27
Botswana	75	83	0.91	0.91	28
Slovenia	67	74	0.91	0.91	29
Moldova	44	48	0.90	0.90	30
Barbados	77	85	0.90	0.90	31
Ethiopia	81	90	0.90	0.90	32
Bulgaria	64	72	0.89	0.89	33
Belarus	62	70	0.89	0.89	34
France	67	75	0.88	0.88	35
Israel	67	76	0.88	0.88	36
Netherlands	74	84	0.88	0.88	37
Switzerland	78	89	0.88	0.88	38
Gambia, The*	73	83	0.88	0.88	39
Benin*	69	79	0.88	0.88	40
Burkina Faso	80	91	0.88	0.88	41
Russian Federation	69	79	0.87	0.87	42
Germany	72	83	0.87	0.87	43
New Zealand	73	83	0.87	0.87	44
Namibia	56	65	0.87	0.87	45
Bhutan	69	80	0.87	0.87	46
Austria	71	82	0.87	0.87	47
Kenya	63	73	0.86	0.86	48
Belgium	62	73	0.86	0.86	49
United Kingdom	70	82	0.86	0.86	50
United States	66	77	0.86	0.86	51
Spain	68	80	0.85	0.85	52
Ukraine	63	73	0.85	0.85	53
Australia	71	83	0.85	0.85	54
Zambia	73	86	0.85	0.85	55
Cameroon*	65	77	0.85	0.85	56
Guinea	67	80	0.85	0.85	57
Croatia	58	70	0.84	0.84	58
China	70	84	0.84	0.84	59
Mongolia	60	72	0.83	0.83	60
Cyprus	66	80	0.83	0.83	61
Hungary	58	70	0.83	0.83	62
Angola	65	78	0.83	0.83	63
Luxembourg	62	75	0.83	0.83	64
Jamaica	62	74	0.83	0.83	65
Thailand	71	86	0.83	0.83	66
Poland	60	74	0.82	0.82	67
Chad	65	79	0.82	0.82	68
Ireland	63	77	0.81	0.81	69
Lesotho	60	75	0.81	0.81	70
Czech Republic	65	80	0.81	0.81	71
Bolivia	66	82	0.80	0.80	72
Slovak Republic	62	78	0.80	0.80	73
Peru	69	87	0.80	0.80	74
Singapore	65	82	0.79	0.79	75
Montenegro	52	66	0.79	0.79	76
Uruguay	67	86	0.79	0.79	77
Romania	57	73	0.78	0.78	78
Tajikistan	62	80	0.77	0.77	79
Serbia	54	69	0.77	0.77	80
Armenia	58	76	0.77	0.77	81
Japan	65	85	0.77	0.77	82
Georgia	61	79	0.77	0.77	83
South Africa	49	64	0.77	0.77	84
Nigeria	49	64	0.76	0.76	85
Brazil	65	85	0.76	0.76	86
Greece	59	78	0.76	0.76	87
Senegal	67	90	0.75	0.75	88
Maldives	58	80	0.73	0.73	89
Korea, Rep.	56	76	0.73	0.73	90
Italy	54	74	0.72	0.72	91
Colombia	60	82	0.72	0.72	92
Trinidad and Tobago	60	82	0.72	0.72	92
Kyrgyz Republic	60	83	0.72	0.72	94
Brunei Darussalam	56	79	0.71	0.71	95
Albania	52	74	0.70	0.70	96
Bangladesh	60	87	0.70	0.70	97
Chile	55	80	0.69	0.69	98
Ecuador	58	86	0.68	0.68	99
Argentina	55	82	0.67	0.67	100
Dominican Republic	56	83	0.67	0.67	101
Paraguay	59	88	0.67	0.67	102
Macedonia, FYR	51	77	0.66	0.66	103
Venezuela	55	83	0.66	0.66	104
Cuba	52	80	0.65	0.65	105
Côte d'Ivoire	53	82	0.65	0.65	106
Philippines	53	81	0.65	0.65	107
Cape Verde	56	86	0.64	0.64	108
Mali	52	82	0.63	0.63	109
Swaziland	45	73	0.62	0.62	110
El Salvador	51	82	0.62	0.62	111
Indonesia	54	86	0.62	0.62	112
Panama	53	86	0.62	0.62	113
Belize	52	85	0.61	0.61	114
Mauritius	49	80	0.61	0.61	115
Suriname	45	74	0.61	0.61	116
Costa Rica	51	84	0.61	0.61	117
Malta	48	79	0.61	0.61	118
Nicaragua	50	83	0.60	0.60	119
Malaysia	47	79	0.59	0.59	120
Mexico	48	83	0.58	0.58	121
Guatemala	51	90	0.57	0.57	122
Guyana	45	83	0.54	0.54	123
Qatar	52	96	0.54	0.54	124
Kuwait	45	85	0.53	0.53	125
Fiji	39	74	0.53	0.53	126
Honduras	45	85	0.53	0.53	127
United Arab Emirates	47	92	0.51	0.51	128
Sri Lanka	39	81	0.48	0.48	129
Bahrain	41	88	0.46	0.46	130
Turkey	32	76	0.43	0.43	131
Mauritania	29	80	0.37	0.37	132
Tunisia	27	76	0.36	0.36	133
Oman	31	85	0.36	0.36	134
Yemen	26	74	0.36	0.36	135
India	29	83	0.35	0.35	136
Morocco	27	79	0.34	0.34	137
Lebanon	26	76	0.34	0.34	138
Egypt	26	79	0.33	0.33	139
Pakistan	26	86	0.30	0.30	140
Saudi Arabia	21	80	0.27	0.27	141
Jordan	16	70	0.24	0.24	142
Iran, Islamic Rep.	18	77	0.23	0.23	143
Algeria	16	76	0.21	0.21	144
Syria	14	76	0.19	0.19	145

* New countries 2015
† The truncated female-to-male ratios are the values used for the calcuation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2015 *(cont'd.)*

Table C2: Wage equality survey

Country	Survey data‡	Female-to-male ratio	Female-to-male ratio (truncated)†	Rank
Rwanda	6.14	0.88	0.88	1
Norway	5.76	0.82	0.82	2
Zambia	5.74	0.82	0.82	3
Singapore	5.73	0.82	0.82	4
Albania	5.70	0.81	0.81	5
Malaysia	5.68	0.81	0.81	6
Gambia, The*	5.67	0.81	0.81	7
Finland	5.64	0.81	0.81	8
Bahrain	5.60	0.80	0.80	9
Philippines	5.60	0.80	0.80	10
Burundi	5.57	0.80	0.80	11
Qatar	5.55	0.79	0.79	12
Bhutan	5.51	0.79	0.79	13
Ghana	5.46	0.78	0.78	14
Cambodia	5.43	0.78	0.78	15
Iceland	5.42	0.77	0.77	16
Uganda	5.41	0.77	0.77	17
Thailand	5.41	0.77	0.77	18
United Arab Emirates	5.37	0.77	0.77	19
Benin*	5.35	0.76	0.76	20
Tajikistan	5.29	0.76	0.76	21
Mongolia	5.26	0.75	0.75	22
Lao PDR	5.26	0.75	0.75	23
Egypt	5.22	0.75	0.75	24
Georgia	5.20	0.74	0.74	25
Luxembourg	5.16	0.74	0.74	26
New Zealand	5.16	0.74	0.74	27
Denmark	5.15	0.74	0.74	28
Sri Lanka	5.14	0.73	0.73	29
Nigeria	5.11	0.73	0.73	30
Oman	5.09	0.73	0.73	31
Kazakhstan	5.09	0.73	0.73	32
Azerbaijan	5.07	0.72	0.72	33
Macedonia, FYR	5.04	0.72	0.72	34
Zimbabwe	4.98	0.71	0.71	35
Ireland	4.97	0.71	0.71	36
Netherlands	4.96	0.71	0.71	37
Cameroon*	4.96	0.71	0.71	38
Belgium	4.95	0.71	0.71	39
Kyrgyz Republic	4.95	0.71	0.71	40
Malawi	4.94	0.71	0.71	41
Sweden	4.92	0.70	0.70	42
Algeria	4.90	0.70	0.70	43
Botswana	4.87	0.70	0.70	44
Moldova	4.87	0.70	0.70	45
Senegal	4.85	0.69	0.69	46
Switzerland	4.84	0.69	0.69	47
Armenia	4.81	0.69	0.69	48
Slovenia	4.74	0.68	0.68	49
Malta	4.73	0.68	0.68	50
Mali	4.72	0.67	0.67	51
Montenegro	4.71	0.67	0.67	52
Russian Federation	4.68	0.67	0.67	53
Kuwait	4.68	0.67	0.67	54
Latvia	4.65	0.66	0.66	55
Ukraine	4.65	0.66	0.66	56
Namibia	4.64	0.66	0.66	57
Burkina Faso	4.64	0.66	0.66	58
Romania	4.63	0.66	0.66	59
Côte d'Ivoire	4.63	0.66	0.66	60
Trinidad and Tobago	4.63	0.66	0.66	61
United Kingdom	4.63	0.66	0.66	62
Australia	4.61	0.66	0.66	63
Venezuela	4.59	0.66	0.66	64
Tanzania	4.58	0.65	0.65	65
China	4.58	0.65	0.65	66
Indonesia	4.57	0.65	0.65	67
Swaziland	4.57	0.65	0.65	67
Japan	4.57	0.65	0.65	69
Madagascar	4.55	0.65	0.65	70
Honduras	4.53	0.65	0.65	71
Tunisia	4.53	0.65	0.65	72
South Africa	4.52	0.65	0.65	73
United States	4.51	0.64	0.64	74
Cape Verde	4.51	0.64	0.64	75
Jamaica	4.43	0.63	0.63	76
Estonia	4.43	0.63	0.63	77
Vietnam	4.40	0.63	0.63	78
Guyana	4.40	0.63	0.63	79
Canada	4.37	0.62	0.62	80
Ecuador	4.36	0.62	0.62	81
Turkey	4.35	0.62	0.62	82
Lithuania	4.35	0.62	0.62	83
Mauritania	4.34	0.62	0.62	84
Guatemala	4.33	0.62	0.62	85
Greece	4.33	0.62	0.62	86
Kenya	4.31	0.62	0.62	87
Pakistan	4.30	0.61	0.61	88
Guinea	4.29	0.61	0.61	89
Panama	4.27	0.61	0.61	90
Lebanon	4.26	0.61	0.61	91
Jordan	4.26	0.61	0.61	92
Chad	4.26	0.61	0.61	93
Mozambique	4.25	0.61	0.61	94
Saudi Arabia	4.23	0.60	0.60	95
Colombia	4.17	0.60	0.60	96
Mauritius	4.16	0.59	0.59	97
Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.12	0.59	0.59	98
Cyprus	4.11	0.59	0.59	99
Ethiopia	4.10	0.59	0.59	100
Germany	4.08	0.58	0.58	101
Liberia	4.08	0.58	0.58	102
Serbia	4.07	0.58	0.58	103
Austria	4.05	0.58	0.58	104
Nepal	4.04	0.58	0.58	105
Spain	4.01	0.57	0.57	106
Portugal	3.97	0.57	0.57	107
Croatia	3.96	0.57	0.57	108
Czech Republic	3.89	0.56	0.56	109
Italy	3.89	0.56	0.56	109
Nicaragua	3.88	0.55	0.55	111
Paraguay	3.87	0.55	0.55	112
Bulgaria	3.87	0.55	0.55	113
Uruguay	3.86	0.55	0.55	114
Lesotho	3.85	0.55	0.55	115
Korea, Rep.	3.84	0.55	0.55	116
Israel	3.81	0.54	0.54	117
El Salvador	3.79	0.54	0.54	118
Hungary	3.77	0.54	0.54	119
Slovak Republic	3.76	0.54	0.54	120
Dominican Republic	3.70	0.53	0.53	121
Costa Rica	3.69	0.53	0.53	122
Peru	3.65	0.52	0.52	123
Poland	3.65	0.52	0.52	124
Morocco	3.63	0.52	0.52	125
Bangladesh	3.63	0.52	0.52	126
Bolivia	3.60	0.51	0.51	127
Mexico	3.58	0.51	0.51	128
India	3.54	0.51	0.51	129
Argentina	3.54	0.51	0.51	130
Chile	3.49	0.50	0.50	131
France	3.47	0.50	0.50	132
Brazil	3.39	0.48	0.48	133
Angola	2.83	0.40	0.40	134
Yemen	—	—	—	—
Bahamas	—	—	—	—
Barbados	—	—	—	—
Belarus	—	—	—	—
Belize	—	—	—	—
Brunei Darussalam	—	—	—	—
Cuba	—	—	—	—
Fiji	—	—	—	—
Maldives	—	—	—	—
Suriname	—	—	—	—
Syria	—	—	—	—

* New countries 2015
‡ 1 = Not at all, significantly below those of men; 7 = Fully, equal to those of men
† The truncated female-to-male ratios are the values used for the calcuation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2015 *(cont'd.)*

Table C3: Estimated earned income

Country	Female	Male	Female (US$ 40,000 cut-off)	Male (US$ 40,000 cut-off)	FTM ratio (US$ 40,000 cut-off)	Rank
Brunei Darussalam	51,971	98,825	40,000	40,000	1.00	1
Luxembourg	74,764	107,466	40,000	40,000	1.00	1
Norway	57,293	72,471	40,000	40,000	1.00	1
Qatar	59,334	164,771	40,000	40,000	1.00	1
Singapore	67,494	98,423	40,000	40,000	1.00	1
Switzerland	44,421	69,805	40,000	40,000	1.00	1
United States	43,335	66,281	40,000	40,000	1.00	1
Sweden	39,996	50,323	39,996	40,000	1.00	8
Kuwait	38,988	111,001	38,988	40,000	0.97	9
Tanzania	2,497	2,685	2,497	2,685	0.93	10
Kenya	2,800	3,020	2,800	3,020	0.93	11
Germany	36,439	55,126	36,439	40,000	0.91	12
Denmark	35,986	53,873	35,986	40,000	0.90	13
Iceland	35,755	50,923	35,755	40,000	0.89	14
Ireland	35,680	60,081	35,680	40,000	0.89	15
Canada	35,014	53,298	35,014	40,000	0.88	16
Botswana	16,142	18,901	16,142	18,901	0.85	17
Australia	33,748	54,155	33,748	40,000	0.84	18
Vietnam	5,108	6,162	5,108	6,162	0.83	19
Belgium	32,986	52,824	32,986	40,000	0.82	20
Finland	32,506	47,253	32,506	40,000	0.81	21
France	32,312	45,811	32,312	40,000	0.81	22
Slovenia	26,666	33,208	26,666	33,208	0.80	23
Mozambique	1,041	1,302	1,041	1,302	0.80	24
Bahrain	31,797	54,830	31,797	40,000	0.79	25
Thailand	12,993	16,400	12,993	16,400	0.79	26
Austria	31,348	61,669	31,348	40,000	0.78	27
Rwanda	1,371	1,751	1,371	1,751	0.78	28
Malawi	715	914	715	914	0.78	29
Burundi	695	896	695	896	0.78	30
Netherlands	30,845	63,678	30,845	40,000	0.77	31
Moldova	4,339	5,698	4,339	5,698	0.76	32
Lithuania	23,011	30,901	23,011	30,901	0.74	33
Namibia	8,531	11,480	8,531	11,480	0.74	34
Lao PDR	4,385	5,945	4,385	5,945	0.74	35
Ghana	3,496	4,800	3,496	4,800	0.73	36
Madagascar	1,202	1,673	1,202	1,673	0.72	37
Cambodia	2,704	3,807	2,704	3,807	0.71	38
Romania	16,174	22,802	16,174	22,802	0.71	39
Zimbabwe	1,544	2,181	1,544	2,181	0.71	40
Mongolia	9,998	14,169	9,998	14,169	0.71	41
Croatia	17,666	25,099	17,666	25,099	0.70	42
Latvia	19,516	27,870	19,516	27,870	0.70	43
Portugal	23,285	33,689	23,285	33,689	0.69	44
Philippines	5,643	8,184	5,643	8,184	0.69	45
Liberia	794	1,162	794	1,162	0.68	46
United Kingdom	27,112	51,500	27,112	40,000	0.68	47
Gambia, The*	1,317	1,949	1,317	1,949	0.68	48
Bahamas	18,963	28,276	18,963	28,276	0.67	49
Burkina Faso	1,346	2,025	1,346	2,025	0.66	50
Colombia	10,456	15,726	10,456	15,726	0.66	51
Benin*	1,487	2,245	1,487	2,245	0.66	52
Ecuador	8,990	13,598	8,990	13,598	0.66	53
New Zealand	26,338	44,418	26,338	40,000	0.66	54
Serbia	10,097	15,341	10,097	15,341	0.66	55
Bulgaria	13,008	19,836	13,008	19,836	0.66	56
Barbados	10,593	16,314	10,593	16,314	0.65	57
Cyprus	24,189	37,281	24,189	37,281	0.65	58
Spain	25,859	41,853	25,859	40,000	0.65	59
Zambia	3,206	4,971	3,206	4,971	0.64	60
Ukraine	6,888	10,746	6,888	10,746	0.64	61
Dominican Republic	10,229	15,986	10,229	15,986	0.64	62
Guinea	960	1,511	960	1,511	0.64	63
Angola	6,155	9,693	6,155	9,693	0.63	64
Estonia	20,803	32,772	20,803	32,772	0.63	65
Cameroon*	2,295	3,635	2,295	3,635	0.63	66
China	10,037	16,170	10,037	16,170	0.62	67
Bhutan	5,912	9,541	5,912	9,541	0.62	68
Russian Federation	19,886	32,356	19,886	32,356	0.61	69
Belarus	14,068	22,943	14,068	22,943	0.61	70
Chad	1,705	2,781	1,705	2,781	0.61	71
Lesotho	1,992	3,252	1,992	3,252	0.61	72
Ethiopia	1,139	1,862	1,139	1,862	0.61	73
Venezuela	13,227	21,689	13,227	21,689	0.61	74
Japan	24,389	49,141	24,389	40,000	0.61	75
Macedonia, FYR	9,774	16,093	9,774	16,093	0.61	76
Jamaica	6,743	11,109	6,743	11,109	0.61	77
Bolivia	4,865	8,038	4,865	8,038	0.61	78
Hungary	18,654	30,951	18,654	30,951	0.60	79
Israel	24,098	42,210	24,098	40,000	0.60	80
South Africa	9,803	16,481	9,803	16,481	0.59	81
Czech Republic	22,791	38,334	22,791	38,334	0.59	82
Panama	15,291	25,774	15,291	25,774	0.59	83
Italy	23,717	46,430	23,717	40,000	0.59	84
United Arab Emirates	23,668	80,745	23,668	40,000	0.59	85
Senegal	1,722	2,924	1,722	2,924	0.59	86
Brazil	12,019	20,433	12,019	20,433	0.59	87
Tajikistan	1,959	3,346	1,959	3,346	0.59	88
Kazakhstan	17,961	30,936	17,961	30,936	0.58	89
Poland	18,385	31,846	18,385	31,846	0.58	90
Malaysia	18,218	31,596	18,218	31,596	0.58	91
El Salvador	5,921	10,270	5,921	10,270	0.58	92
Montenegro	10,501	18,238	10,501	18,238	0.58	93
Peru	8,799	15,323	8,799	15,323	0.57	94
Slovak Republic	20,271	35,311	20,271	35,311	0.57	95
Nigeria	4,261	7,435	4,261	7,435	0.57	96
Uruguay	15,176	27,000	15,176	27,000	0.56	97
Nepal	1,725	3,069	1,725	3,069	0.56	98
Costa Rica	10,275	18,348	10,275	18,348	0.56	99
Guatemala	5,437	9,721	5,437	9,721	0.56	100
Korea, Rep.	22,263	46,587	22,263	40,000	0.56	101
Greece	18,582	33,812	18,582	33,812	0.55	102
Trinidad and Tobago	21,345	39,761	21,345	39,761	0.54	103
Swaziland	4,428	8,318	4,428	8,318	0.53	104
Kyrgyz Republic	2,315	4,357	2,315	4,357	0.53	105
Maldives	10,150	19,338	10,150	19,338	0.52	106
Albania	7,156	13,691	7,156	13,691	0.52	107
Bangladesh	2,143	4,105	2,143	4,105	0.52	108
Paraguay	5,741	11,068	5,741	11,068	0.52	109
Georgia	5,183	10,272	5,183	10,272	0.50	110
Chile	14,981	29,846	14,981	29,846	0.50	111
Indonesia	6,933	14,194	6,933	14,194	0.49	112
Mexico	11,357	23,347	11,357	23,347	0.49	113
Armenia	5,277	10,854	5,277	10,854	0.49	114
Mali	1,121	2,335	1,121	2,335	0.48	115
Côte d'Ivoire	2,242	4,681	2,242	4,681	0.48	116
Cuba	13,284	28,216	13,284	28,216	0.47	117
Cape Verde	4,238	9,070	4,238	9,070	0.47	118
Nicaragua	3,041	6,586	3,041	6,586	0.46	119
Belize	5,326	11,656	5,326	11,656	0.46	120
Suriname	9,978	22,140	9,978	22,140	0.45	121
Malta	17,790	40,480	17,790	40,000	0.44	122
Saudi Arabia	17,745	81,463	17,745	40,000	0.44	123
Azerbaijan	10,768	24,341	10,768	24,341	0.44	124
Mauritius	11,099	26,280	11,099	26,280	0.42	125
Guyana	4,042	9,590	4,042	9,590	0.42	126
Uganda	982	2,448	982	2,448	0.40	127
Honduras	2,524	6,307	2,524	6,307	0.40	128
Fiji	4,568	11,522	4,568	11,522	0.40	129
Turkey	10,967	27,836	10,967	27,836	0.39	130
Sri Lanka	5,954	15,323	5,954	15,323	0.39	131
Oman	12,814	59,728	12,814	40,000	0.32	132
Egypt	5,218	17,353	5,218	17,353	0.30	133
Mauritania	1,688	6,075	1,688	6,075	0.28	134
Morocco	3,182	11,669	3,182	11,669	0.27	135
Tunisia	4,771	17,596	4,771	17,596	0.27	136
Yemen	1,675	6,206	1,675	6,206	0.27	137
Lebanon	6,998	27,891	6,998	27,891	0.25	138
India	2,257	9,175	2,257	9,175	0.25	139
Pakistan	1,503	8,000	1,503	8,000	0.19	140
Jordan	3,604	20,163	3,604	20,163	0.18	141
Iran, Islamic Rep.	4,787	27,744	4,787	27,744	0.17	142
Algeria	3,820	23,592	3,820	23,592	0.16	143
Argentina	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syria	—	—	—	—	—	—

* New countries 2015

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2015 *(cont'd.)*

Table C4: Legislators, senior officials and managers

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	FTM ratio (truncated)†	Rank
Philippines	57	43	1.33	1.00	1
Colombia	53	47	1.13	1.00	1
Fiji	51	49	1.04	1.00	1
Ghana	50	50	1.00	1.00	1
Barbados	48	51	0.95	0.95	5
Panama	47	53	0.90	0.90	6
Belarus	46	54	0.86	0.86	7
Bahamas	44	56	0.79	0.79	8
Latvia	44	56	0.79	0.79	9
Trinidad and Tobago	44	56	0.77	0.77	10
El Salvador	44	56	0.77	0.77	11
United States	43	57	0.77	0.77	12
Moldova	43	57	0.75	0.75	13
Namibia	43	58	0.75	0.75	14
Mongolia	42	58	0.72	0.72	15
Belize	41	59	0.71	0.71	16
Nicaragua	41	59	0.70	0.70	17
Honduras	41	59	0.68	0.68	18
New Zealand	40	60	0.67	0.67	19
Hungary	40	60	0.66	0.66	20
Poland	39	61	0.63	0.63	21
Botswana	39	61	0.63	0.63	22
Thailand	39	61	0.63	0.63	23
Lithuania	39	61	0.63	0.63	24
Russian Federation	38	62	0.62	0.62	25
Kazakhstan	38	62	0.62	0.62	26
Ukraine	38	62	0.62	0.62	27
Cuba	38	62	0.62	0.62	28
Slovenia	38	63	0.60	0.60	29
Brazil	37	63	0.60	0.60	30
Sweden	37	63	0.59	0.59	31
Iceland	37	63	0.59	0.59	32
Dominican Republic	37	63	0.59	0.59	33
Bulgaria	37	63	0.58	0.58	34
Costa Rica	36	64	0.57	0.57	35
Australia	36	64	0.56	0.56	36
Lesotho	36	65	0.56	0.56	37
Gambia, The*	38	67	0.56	0.56	38
Ecuador	36	64	0.56	0.56	39
Canada	36	64	0.56	0.56	40
Mexico	36	64	0.56	0.56	41
Suriname	36	64	0.56	0.56	42
Norway	36	64	0.55	0.55	43
United Kingdom	35	65	0.55	0.55	44
Portugal	35	65	0.54	0.54	45
Bolivia	35	65	0.54	0.54	46
Guatemala	34	66	0.52	0.52	47
Brunei Darussalam	34	66	0.52	0.52	48
Georgia	34	66	0.51	0.51	49
Switzerland	34	66	0.51	0.51	50
Ireland	34	66	0.51	0.51	51
Paraguay	34	66	0.51	0.51	52
Rwanda	34	66	0.51	0.51	53
Singapore	34	66	0.51	0.51	54
Finland	34	66	0.51	0.51	55
Azerbaijan	33	67	0.49	0.49	56
France	33	67	0.48	0.48	57
Israel	33	67	0.48	0.48	58
Estonia	33	67	0.48	0.48	59
Armenia	32	68	0.46	0.46	60
Belgium	32	68	0.46	0.46	61
Romania	32	68	0.46	0.46	62
Serbia	31	69	0.46	0.46	63
Argentina	31	69	0.45	0.45	64
Uruguay	31	69	0.45	0.45	65
Spain	31	69	0.45	0.45	66
Venezuela	31	69	0.44	0.44	67
Austria	30	70	0.43	0.43	68
South Africa	30	70	0.43	0.43	69
Slovak Republic	30	70	0.43	0.43	70
Peru	30	70	0.42	0.42	71
Chile	29	71	0.42	0.42	72
Germany	29	71	0.41	0.41	73
Macedonia, FYR	29	71	0.41	0.41	74
Greece	28	72	0.39	0.39	75
Czech Republic	28	72	0.39	0.39	76
Kyrgyz Republic	28	73	0.38	0.38	77
Montenegro	27	74	0.37	0.37	78
Italy	27	73	0.36	0.36	79
Ethiopia	27	73	0.36	0.36	80
Denmark	26	74	0.36	0.36	81
Guyana	26	75	0.35	0.35	82
Malta	26	74	0.35	0.35	83
Netherlands	26	74	0.34	0.34	84
Uganda	25	75	0.34	0.34	85
Madagascar	25	75	0.33	0.33	86
Vietnam	24	76	0.32	0.32	87
Sri Lanka	24	76	0.32	0.32	88
Guinea	24	75	0.31	0.31	89
Mauritius	23	77	0.31	0.31	90
Indonesia	23	77	0.30	0.30	91
Croatia	23	77	0.30	0.30	92
Albania	23	78	0.29	0.29	93
Luxembourg	22	76	0.29	0.29	94
Malaysia	22	78	0.28	0.28	95
Liberia	21	79	0.27	0.27	96
Zimbabwe	21	80	0.26	0.26	97
Zambia	19	81	0.23	0.23	98
Nepal	18	82	0.22	0.22	99
Cambodia	18	82	0.22	0.22	100
Cyprus	17	83	0.21	0.21	101
Bhutan	17	83	0.20	0.20	102
China	17	83	0.20	0.20	103
Tanzania	16	83	0.20	0.20	104
Tunisia	15	85	0.17	0.17	105
Iran, Islamic Rep.	15	85	0.17	0.17	106
Kuwait	14	86	0.16	0.16	107
Maldives	13	87	0.15	0.15	108
Turkey	13	87	0.15	0.15	109
Morocco	13	87	0.15	0.15	110
Bahrain	13	88	0.14	0.14	111
Qatar	12	88	0.14	0.14	112
Korea, Rep.	11	89	0.12	0.12	113
Algeria	11	89	0.12	0.12	114
United Arab Emirates	10	90	0.11	0.11	115
Japan	9	91	0.10	0.10	116
Syria	9	91	0.10	0.10	117
Oman	9	91	0.10	0.10	118
Lebanon	8	92	0.09	0.09	119
Jordan	8	92	0.09	0.09	120
Egypt	7	93	0.08	0.08	121
Saudi Arabia	7	93	0.07	0.07	122
Bangladesh	5	95	0.06	0.06	123
Pakistan	3	97	0.03	0.03	124
Yemen	2	98	0.02	0.02	125
Angola	—	—	—	—	—
Benin*	—	—	—	—	—
Burkina Faso	—	—	—	—	—
Burundi	—	—	—	—	—
Cameroon*	—	—	—	—	—
Cape Verde	—	—	—	—	—
Chad	—	—	—	—	—
Côte d'Ivoire	—	—	—	—	—
India	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—
Kenya	—	—	—	—	—
Lao PDR	—	—	—	—	—
Malawi	—	—	—	—	—
Mali	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritania	—	—	—	—	—
Mozambique	—	—	—	—	—
Nigeria	—	—	—	—	—
Senegal	—	—	—	—	—
Swaziland	—	—	—	—	—
Tajikistan	—	—	—	—	—

* New countries 2015
† The truncated female-to-male ratios are the values used for the calcuation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2015 *(cont'd.)*

Table C5: Professional and technical workers

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	FTM ratio (truncated)†	Rank
Belarus	73	27	2.66	1.00	1
Guinea	72	29	2.50	1.00	1
Lithuania	66	34	1.97	1.00	1
Moldova	65	35	1.84	1.00	1
Venezuela	64	36	1.81	1.00	1
Latvia	64	36	1.80	1.00	1
Armenia	64	36	1.79	1.00	1
Russian Federation	64	36	1.77	1.00	1
Ukraine	63	37	1.74	1.00	1
Bahamas	63	37	1.73	1.00	1
Philippines	63	37	1.70	1.00	1
Kyrgyz Republic	62	38	1.67	1.00	1
Estonia	62	38	1.64	1.00	1
Mongolia	62	38	1.64	1.00	1
Kazakhstan	62	38	1.64	1.00	1
Lesotho	62	38	1.63	1.00	1
Georgia	62	38	1.62	1.00	1
Suriname	62	38	1.60	1.00	1
Bulgaria	60	40	1.50	1.00	1
Azerbaijan	60	40	1.47	1.00	1
Guyana	59	41	1.41	1.00	1
Poland	58	42	1.41	1.00	1
Hungary	58	42	1.41	1.00	1
Trinidad and Tobago	57	43	1.34	1.00	1
Canada	57	43	1.34	1.00	1
Iceland	57	43	1.33	1.00	1
United States	57	43	1.33	1.00	1
Thailand	56	44	1.30	1.00	1
Israel	56	44	1.29	1.00	1
Albania	56	44	1.29	1.00	1
Barbados	56	44	1.28	1.00	1
Namibia	56	44	1.28	1.00	1
Romania	56	44	1.26	1.00	1
New Zealand	55	45	1.25	1.00	1
Serbia	55	45	1.24	1.00	1
Slovenia	55	45	1.23	1.00	1
Slovak Republic	55	45	1.22	1.00	1
Brazil	55	45	1.22	1.00	1
Croatia	55	45	1.20	1.00	1
Dominican Republic	54	46	1.20	1.00	1
Colombia	54	46	1.17	1.00	1
Portugal	54	46	1.15	1.00	1
Australia	54	46	1.15	1.00	1
Uruguay	54	46	1.15	1.00	1
Vietnam	53	47	1.15	1.00	1
Panama	53	47	1.14	1.00	1
Cyprus	53	47	1.13	1.00	1
Argentina	53	47	1.11	1.00	1
Paraguay	52	48	1.10	1.00	1
Guatemala	52	48	1.10	1.00	1
Maldives	52	48	1.09	1.00	1
Sweden	52	48	1.08	1.00	1
Honduras	52	48	1.08	1.00	1
Macedonia, FYR	52	48	1.08	1.00	1
Ireland	52	48	1.07	1.00	1
China	52	48	1.07	1.00	1
Finland	52	48	1.07	1.00	1
Norway	52	48	1.06	1.00	1
Nicaragua	51	49	1.05	1.00	1
Germany	51	49	1.05	1.00	1
Belgium	51	49	1.05	1.00	1
South Africa	51	49	1.05	1.00	1
Greece	51	49	1.04	1.00	1
Montenegro	51	49	1.04	1.00	1
Sri Lanka	51	49	1.03	1.00	1
Denmark	50	50	1.02	1.00	1
Botswana	50	50	1.01	1.00	1
Belize	50	50	1.00	1.00	1
Ecuador	50	50	0.99	0.99	69
France	49	51	0.98	0.98	70
United Kingdom	49	51	0.97	0.97	71
Spain	49	51	0.96	0.96	72
Austria	49	51	0.95	0.95	73
Netherlands	49	51	0.95	0.95	74
Indonesia	48	52	0.94	0.94	75
Czech Republic	48	52	0.94	0.94	76
Lebanon	48	52	0.93	0.93	77
Switzerland	48	52	0.92	0.92	78
Luxembourg	47	53	0.89	0.89	79
Singapore	47	53	0.88	0.88	80
Japan	47	53	0.87	0.87	81
Zimbabwe	47	53	0.87	0.87	82
El Salvador	46	54	0.87	0.87	83
Chile	46	54	0.86	0.86	84
Italy	46	54	0.84	0.84	85
Korea, Rep.	45	55	0.83	0.83	86
Bolivia	45	55	0.83	0.83	87
Brunei Darussalam	45	55	0.82	0.82	88
Algeria	45	55	0.80	0.80	89
Malaysia	44	56	0.79	0.79	90
Costa Rica	44	56	0.78	0.78	91
Madagascar	44	56	0.77	0.77	92
Malta	44	57	0.77	0.77	93
Peru	43	57	0.76	0.76	94
Mauritius	42	58	0.74	0.74	95
Rwanda	42	58	0.73	0.73	96
Tunisia	41	59	0.71	0.71	97
Uganda	40	60	0.68	0.68	98
Mexico	40	60	0.67	0.67	99
Syria	39	61	0.65	0.65	100
Cuba	38	62	0.62	0.62	101
Tanzania	38	62	0.61	0.61	102
Turkey	37	63	0.59	0.59	103
Egypt	36	64	0.55	0.55	104
Morocco	36	64	0.55	0.55	105
Ghana	35	65	0.55	0.55	106
Liberia	35	65	0.54	0.54	107
Iran, Islamic Rep.	35	65	0.54	0.54	108
Cambodia	35	65	0.54	0.54	109
Kuwait	34	66	0.52	0.52	110
Jordan	34	66	0.51	0.51	111
Bahrain	33	67	0.50	0.50	112
Oman	33	67	0.49	0.49	113
Ethiopia	33	67	0.48	0.48	114
Bhutan	32	68	0.47	0.47	115
Zambia	31	69	0.45	0.45	116
Nepal	30	70	0.43	0.43	117
Bangladesh	24	76	0.32	0.32	118
Saudi Arabia	24	76	0.31	0.31	119
Gambia, The*	24	76	0.31	0.31	120
Qatar	23	77	0.31	0.31	121
Pakistan	22	78	0.28	0.28	122
United Arab Emirates	22	78	0.28	0.28	123
Yemen	15	85	0.18	0.18	124
Fiji	9	91	0.10	0.10	125
Angola	—	—	—	—	—
Benin*	—	—	—	—	—
Burkina Faso	—	—	—	—	—
Burundi	—	—	—	—	—
Cameroon*	—	—	—	—	—
Cape Verde	—	—	—	—	—
Chad	—	—	—	—	—
Côte d'Ivoire	—	—	—	—	—
India	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—
Kenya	—	—	—	—	—
Lao PDR	—	—	—	—	—
Malawi	—	—	—	—	—
Mali	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritania	—	—	—	—	—
Mozambique	—	—	—	—	—
Nigeria	—	—	—	—	—
Senegal	—	—	—	—	—
Swaziland	—	—	—	—	—
Tajikistan	—	—	—	—	—

* New countries 2015
† The truncated female-to-male ratios are the values used for the calcuation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2015 *(cont'd.)*

Table C6: Literacy rate

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	FTM ratio (truncated)†	Rank
Lesotho	88	70	1.26	1.00	1
Jamaica	93	84	1.11	1.00	1
Namibia	84	79	1.07	1.00	1
Guyana	90	87	1.03	1.00	1
Malta	96	93	1.03	1.00	1
United Arab Emirates	96	93	1.03	1.00	1
Bahamas	97	95	1.02	1.00	1
Dominican Republic	92	91	1.01	1.00	1
Nicaragua	83	82	1.01	1.00	1
Philippines	97	96	1.01	1.00	1
Botswana	89	88	1.01	1.00	1
Brazil	93	92	1.01	1.00	1
Uruguay	99	98	1.01	1.00	1
Mongolia	99	98	1.00	1.00	1
Colombia	95	95	1.00	1.00	1
Honduras	89	88	1.00	1.00	1
Costa Rica	98	98	1.00	1.00	1
Barbados	99	99	1.00	1.00	1
Argentina	98	98	1.00	1.00	1
Swaziland	87	87	1.00	1.00	1
Lithuania	100	100	1.00	1.00	1
Thailand	97	97	1.00	1.00	1
Latvia	100	100	1.00	1.00	1
Australia	99	99	1.00	1.00	1
Austria	99	99	1.00	1.00	1
Belgium	99	99	1.00	1.00	1
Canada	99	99	1.00	1.00	1
Czech Republic	99	99	1.00	1.00	1
Denmark	99	99	1.00	1.00	1
Finland	99	99	1.00	1.00	1
France	99	99	1.00	1.00	1
Germany	99	99	1.00	1.00	1
Iceland	99	99	1.00	1.00	1
Ireland	99	99	1.00	1.00	1
Japan	99	99	1.00	1.00	1
Korea, Rep.	99	99	1.00	1.00	1
Luxembourg	99	99	1.00	1.00	1
Netherlands	99	99	1.00	1.00	1
New Zealand	99	99	1.00	1.00	1
Norway	99	99	1.00	1.00	1
Slovak Republic	99	99	1.00	1.00	1
Sweden	99	99	1.00	1.00	1
Switzerland	99	99	1.00	1.00	1
United Kingdom	99	99	1.00	1.00	1
United States	99	99	1.00	1.00	1
Russian Federation	100	100	1.00	1.00	46
Cuba	100	100	1.00	1.00	47
Kazakhstan	100	100	1.00	1.00	48
Slovenia	100	100	1.00	1.00	49
Estonia	100	100	1.00	1.00	50
Ukraine	100	100	1.00	1.00	51
Georgia	100	100	1.00	1.00	52
Tajikistan	100	100	1.00	1.00	53
Belarus	100	100	1.00	1.00	54
Azerbaijan	100	100	1.00	1.00	55
Armenia	100	100	1.00	1.00	56
Hungary	99	99	1.00	1.00	57
Venezuela	96	96	1.00	1.00	58
Chile	97	98	1.00	1.00	59
Kyrgyz Republic	99	100	1.00	1.00	60
Poland	100	100	1.00	1.00	61
Italy	99	99	1.00	1.00	62
Trinidad and Tobago	99	99	0.99	0.99	63
Romania	98	99	0.99	0.99	64
Qatar	97	97	0.99	0.99	65
Moldova	99	100	0.99	0.99	66
Bulgaria	98	99	0.99	0.99	67
Kuwait	96	97	0.99	0.99	68
Croatia	99	100	0.99	0.99	69
Cyprus	99	99	0.99	0.99	70
Maldives	99	100	0.99	0.99	71
Paraguay	95	96	0.99	0.99	72
Suriname	95	96	0.99	0.99	73
Spain	97	99	0.99	0.99	74
Panama	94	96	0.99	0.99	75
Montenegro	98	99	0.99	0.99	76
Albania	97	98	0.98	0.98	77
Greece	97	99	0.98	0.98	78
Israel	97	99	0.98	0.98	79
Serbia	97	99	0.98	0.98	80
Ecuador	94	95	0.98	0.98	81
Macedonia, FYR	97	99	0.98	0.98	82
Mexico	94	96	0.98	0.98	83
Sri Lanka	92	94	0.98	0.98	84
South Africa	93	96	0.98	0.98	85
Portugal	94	97	0.97	0.97	86
Malaysia	93	96	0.97	0.97	87
Brunei Darussalam	94	97	0.97	0.97	88
Bahrain	93	97	0.96	0.96	89
Vietnam	93	96	0.96	0.96	90
Singapore	95	99	0.96	0.96	91
China	94	98	0.96	0.96	92
Fiji	92	96	0.96	0.96	93
Lebanon	92	96	0.96	0.96	94
Bolivia	94	98	0.96	0.96	95
Zimbabwe	85	89	0.96	0.96	96
Mauritius	88	93	0.95	0.95	97
El Salvador	86	90	0.95	0.95	98
Indonesia	92	96	0.95	0.95	99
Jordan	93	98	0.95	0.95	100
Peru	92	97	0.94	0.94	101
Burundi	83	88	0.94	0.94	102
Saudi Arabia	91	97	0.94	0.94	103
Madagascar	63	67	0.94	0.94	104
Turkey	92	98	0.93	0.93	105
Rwanda	68	73	0.93	0.93	106
Kenya	75	81	0.92	0.92	107
Oman	86	94	0.92	0.92	108
Bangladesh	58	65	0.91	0.91	109
Iran, Islamic Rep.	83	91	0.90	0.90	110
Cape Verde	83	92	0.90	0.90	111
Syrian Arab Republic	81	92	0.88	0.88	112
Guatemala	76	87	0.87	0.87	113
Ghana	71	82	0.87	0.87	114
Tanzania	65	76	0.86	0.86	115
Cameroon*	69	81	0.85	0.85	116
Algeria	73	87	0.84	0.84	117
Uganda	71	85	0.84	0.84	118
Lao PDR	73	87	0.84	0.84	119
Cambodia	71	84	0.84	0.84	120
Tunisia	74	90	0.83	0.83	121
Malawi	59	73	0.80	0.80	122
Egypt	65	82	0.80	0.80	123
Zambia	56	71	0.79	0.79	124
Bhutan	55	73	0.75	0.75	125
Morocco	59	79	0.75	0.75	126
India	61	81	0.75	0.75	127
Gambia, The*	48	64	0.75	0.75	128
Angola	61	82	0.74	0.74	129
Ethiopia	41	57	0.72	0.72	130
Nigeria	50	69	0.72	0.72	131
Nepal	53	76	0.69	0.69	132
Burkina Faso	29	43	0.68	0.68	133
Senegal	47	70	0.67	0.67	134
Mauritania	42	63	0.66	0.66	135
Pakistan	46	70	0.66	0.66	136
Chad	32	48	0.66	0.66	137
Yemen	55	85	0.65	0.65	138
Mozambique	45	73	0.62	0.62	139
Cote d'Ivoire	33	53	0.61	0.61	140
Mali	29	48	0.61	0.61	141
Guinea	23	38	0.60	0.60	142
Benin*	27	50	0.55	0.55	143
Liberia	33	62	0.53	0.53	144
Belize	—	—	—	—	—

* New countries 2015
† The truncated female-to-male ratios are the values used for the calcuation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2015 *(cont'd.)*

Table C7: Enrolment in primary education

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	FTM ratio (truncated)†	Rank
Guyana	76	67	1.13	1.00	1
Armenia	89	80	1.10	1.00	1
Senegal	77	70	1.09	1.00	1
Malawi	96	90	1.07	1.00	1
Gambia, The*	71	66	1.07	1.00	1
Bahamas	99	93	1.06	1.00	1
Mauritania	75	71	1.05	1.00	1
Lesotho	81	78	1.04	1.00	1
Kenya	85	82	1.04	1.00	1
Bangladesh	93	90	1.04	1.00	1
Tanzania	85	82	1.03	1.00	1
Namibia	89	86	1.03	1.00	1
Uganda	93	90	1.03	1.00	1
Swaziland	86	84	1.03	1.00	1
Rwanda	95	92	1.03	1.00	1
Saudi Arabia	99	96	1.03	1.00	1
Bhutan	89	87	1.02	1.00	1
Belarus	94	92	1.02	1.00	1
Ukraine	98	97	1.02	1.00	1
Zimbabwe	95	93	1.02	1.00	1
Honduras	90	89	1.02	1.00	1
Oman	94	93	1.02	1.00	1
Ecuador	96	94	1.01	1.00	1
Portugal	96	95	1.01	1.00	1
Fiji	97	96	1.01	1.00	1
Mexico	97	95	1.01	1.00	1
Montenegro	99	98	1.01	1.00	1
Botswana	91	90	1.01	1.00	1
Indonesia	93	92	1.01	1.00	1
Georgia	97	96	1.01	1.00	1
Nicaragua	92	91	1.01	1.00	1
Canada	100	99	1.01	1.00	1
Costa Rica	90	90	1.01	1.00	1
Israel	97	96	1.01	1.00	1
Slovenia	98	97	1.01	1.00	1
Luxembourg	93	92	1.01	1.00	1
France	99	98	1.01	1.00	1
Maldives	93	92	1.01	1.00	1
Latvia	97	96	1.01	1.00	1
Zambia	92	91	1.01	1.00	1
Iceland	98	98	1.01	1.00	1
Greece	100	99	1.01	1.00	1
Finland	99	99	1.01	1.00	1
Suriname	81	80	1.01	1.00	1
Serbia	95	95	1.00	1.00	1
Australia	98	97	1.00	1.00	1
Russian Federation	96	96	1.00	1.00	1
El Salvador	91	91	1.00	1.00	1
Denmark	98	98	1.00	1.00	1
Cyprus	98	98	1.00	1.00	1
Ghana	89	89	1.00	1.00	1
New Zealand	98	98	1.00	1.00	1
Spain	99	98	1.00	1.00	1
Poland	97	97	1.00	1.00	1
Cuba	96	96	1.00	1.00	1
Kazakhstan	86	86	1.00	1.00	1
Madagascar	77	77	1.00	1.00	1
Chile	92	92	1.00	1.00	1
Belgium	98	98	1.00	1.00	1
Malta	95	95	1.00	1.00	1
Mauritius	98	98	1.00	1.00	1
Norway	100	100	1.00	1.00	1
Netherlands	97	97	1.00	1.00	1
Japan	100	100	1.00	1.00	64
Switzerland	93	93	1.00	1.00	65
Macedonia, FYR	87	87	1.00	1.00	66
Philippines	90	90	1.00	1.00	67
United Kingdom	100	100	1.00	1.00	68
Sri Lanka	94	94	1.00	1.00	69
Bulgaria	95	95	1.00	1.00	70
Estonia	95	95	1.00	1.00	71
Sweden	99	99	1.00	1.00	72
United States	91	92	1.00	1.00	73
Brunei Darussalam	91	91	1.00	1.00	74
Jamaica	91	91	1.00	1.00	75
China	87	87	1.00	1.00	76
Ireland	95	96	1.00	1.00	77
Germany	97	98	1.00	1.00	78
Nepal	97	98	1.00	1.00	79
Peru	92	92	1.00	1.00	80
Moldova	88	88	1.00	1.00	81
Barbados	97	97	0.99	0.99	82
Korea, Rep.	97	98	0.99	0.99	83
Morocco	98	99	0.99	0.99	84
Panama	90	91	0.99	0.99	85
Uruguay	99	99	0.99	0.99	86
Paraguay	80	81	0.99	0.99	87
Tunisia	98	99	0.99	0.99	88
Argentina	99	100	0.99	0.99	89
Lithuania	95	96	0.99	0.99	90
Trinidad and Tobago	95	96	0.99	0.99	91
Italy	96	97	0.99	0.99	92
Croatia	89	90	0.99	0.99	93
Romania	85	86	0.99	0.99	94
Belize	96	97	0.99	0.99	95
Bolivia	81	82	0.99	0.99	96
Guatemala	85	86	0.99	0.99	97
Colombia	87	88	0.99	0.99	98
Bahrain	96	97	0.99	0.99	99
Turkey	94	95	0.99	0.99	100
Thailand	95	96	0.99	0.99	101
Tajikistan	95	96	0.99	0.99	102
Jordan	96	98	0.98	0.98	103
Lao PDR	96	98	0.98	0.98	104
Hungary	90	92	0.98	0.98	105
Kuwait	91	93	0.98	0.98	106
South Africa	89	90	0.98	0.98	107
Mongolia	94	96	0.98	0.98	108
Iran, Islamic Rep.	96	98	0.98	0.98	109
Algeria	95	97	0.98	0.98	110
Venezuela	90	92	0.98	0.98	111
Syria	61	62	0.98	0.98	112
Kyrgyz Republic	89	92	0.98	0.98	113
Azerbaijan	88	90	0.98	0.98	114
United Arab Emirates	90	92	0.98	0.98	115
Cape Verde	97	99	0.98	0.98	116
Egypt	96	98	0.97	0.97	117
Cambodia	97	100	0.97	0.97	118
India	84	87	0.97	0.97	119
Dominican Republic	85	88	0.97	0.97	120
Malaysia	95	98	0.96	0.96	121
Albania	90	93	0.96	0.96	122
Burkina Faso	66	69	0.96	0.96	123
Qatar	90	94	0.95	0.95	124
Liberia	37	39	0.95	0.95	125
Mozambique	85	90	0.95	0.95	126
Lebanon	90	97	0.94	0.94	127
Côte d'Ivoire	74	80	0.93	0.93	128
Ethiopia	63	68	0.93	0.93	129
Burundi	90	100	0.90	0.90	130
Cameroon*	86	97	0.88	0.88	131
Benin*	88	100	0.88	0.88	132
Mali	64	73	0.88	0.88	133
Pakistan	67	77	0.87	0.87	134
Guinea	69	81	0.86	0.86	135
Yemen	81	95	0.85	0.85	136
Nigeria	58	69	0.84	0.84	137
Chad	75	96	0.78	0.78	138
Angola	74	97	0.77	0.77	139
Austria	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil	—	—	—	—	—
Czech Republic	—	—	—	—	—
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—
Slovak Republic	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnam	—	—	—	—	—

* New countries 2015
† The truncated female-to-male ratios are the values used for the calcuation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2015 *(cont'd.)*

Table C8: Enrolment in secondary education

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	FTM ratio (truncated)†	Rank
Lesotho	42	27	1.56	1.00	1
Namibia	57	45	1.27	1.00	1
Suriname	57	48	1.20	1.00	1
Swaziland	39	32	1.20	1.00	1
Oman	91	77	1.19	1.00	1
Honduras	53	45	1.19	1.00	1
Guyana	100	86	1.16	1.00	1
Philippines	70	60	1.16	1.00	1
Armenia	96	83	1.16	1.00	1
Botswana	65	56	1.16	1.00	1
Bangladesh	51	44	1.16	1.00	1
Dominican Republic	66	58	1.15	1.00	1
Barbados	96	84	1.15	1.00	1
Bhutan	64	56	1.15	1.00	1
Nicaragua	49	42	1.14	1.00	1
Maldives	53	46	1.14	1.00	1
Cape Verde	75	65	1.14	1.00	1
Uruguay	76	68	1.12	1.00	1
Fiji	88	79	1.11	1.00	1
Mongolia	86	78	1.11	1.00	1
Qatar	100	91	1.10	1.00	1
South Africa	69	62	1.10	1.00	1
United Arab Emirates	79	73	1.09	1.00	1
Venezuela	78	72	1.09	1.00	1
Colombia	77	71	1.08	1.00	1
Belize	77	72	1.08	1.00	1
Panama	79	74	1.08	1.00	1
Bahamas	86	80	1.07	1.00	1
Costa Rica	76	71	1.07	1.00	1
Paraguay	68	63	1.07	1.00	1
Trinidad and Tobago	75	70	1.07	1.00	1
Argentina	92	86	1.07	1.00	1
Nepal	62	58	1.06	1.00	1
Thailand	82	77	1.06	1.00	1
Malta	84	80	1.05	1.00	1
Jamaica	76	72	1.05	1.00	1
Sri Lanka	87	83	1.05	1.00	1
Mexico	69	66	1.04	1.00	1
Luxembourg	87	84	1.04	1.00	1
Portugal	97	93	1.04	1.00	1
Ecuador	85	82	1.04	1.00	1
El Salvador	64	61	1.03	1.00	1
Jordan	89	86	1.03	1.00	1
Israel	100	97	1.03	1.00	1
Chile	89	86	1.03	1.00	1
Croatia	95	92	1.03	1.00	1
Kuwait	88	86	1.03	1.00	1
Denmark	93	90	1.03	1.00	1
Serbia	94	92	1.03	1.00	1
Romania	74	72	1.03	1.00	1
Cyprus	93	91	1.02	1.00	1
Madagascar	31	30	1.02	1.00	1
Bolivia	72	71	1.02	1.00	1
United States	88	86	1.02	1.00	1
Brunei Darussalam	93	91	1.02	1.00	1
Estonia	90	88	1.02	1.00	1
France	98	97	1.02	1.00	1
Spain	97	95	1.02	1.00	1
Latvia	88	86	1.01	1.00	1
Moldova	78	77	1.01	1.00	1
Netherlands	93	92	1.01	1.00	1
Cuba	89	88	1.01	1.00	1
Belarus	97	96	1.01	1.00	1
Kazakhstan	92	91	1.01	1.00	1
Poland	93	92	1.01	1.00	1
Italy	92	91	1.01	1.00	1
Ireland	100	99	1.01	1.00	1
Australia	86	85	1.01	1.00	1
Belgium	97	96	1.01	1.00	1
Peru	77	76	1.01	1.00	1
Slovenia	95	94	1.01	1.00	1
Japan	100	99	1.01	1.00	1
Mauritius	81	80	1.01	1.00	1
Finland	94	94	1.01	1.00	1
Saudi Arabia	100	99	1.01	1.00	1
United Kingdom	98	98	1.01	1.00	1
Zimbabwe	44	44	1.01	1.00	1
New Zealand	98	97	1.01	1.00	1
Iceland	89	89	1.00	1.00	1
Kyrgyz Republic	83	82	1.00	1.00	1
Ukraine	87	87	1.00	1.00	1
Lebanon	68	67	1.00	1.00	1
Georgia	92	92	1.00	1.00	1
Norway	95	95	1.00	1.00	84
Greece	99	99	1.00	1.00	85
Egypt	85	86	1.00	1.00	86
Hungary	92	92	1.00	1.00	87
Lithuania	96	97	0.99	0.99	88
Korea, Rep.	97	98	0.99	0.99	89
Sweden	94	95	0.99	0.99	90
Syria	44	44	0.99	0.99	91
Indonesia	76	77	0.98	0.98	92
Azerbaijan	86	88	0.98	0.98	93
Mozambique	18	19	0.98	0.98	94
Macedonia, FYR	77	79	0.97	0.97	95
Bulgaria	86	89	0.97	0.97	96
Bahrain	92	95	0.97	0.97	97
Switzerland	80	82	0.97	0.97	98
Ghana	54	55	0.97	0.97	99
Kenya	55	57	0.97	0.97	100
Turkey	87	90	0.97	0.97	101
Albania	64	66	0.96	0.96	102
Malawi	30	32	0.96	0.96	103
Malaysia	67	71	0.95	0.95	104
Lao PDR	43	46	0.95	0.95	105
Iran, Islamic Rep.	79	84	0.95	0.95	106
Uganda	22	23	0.95	0.95	107
Algeria	49	52	0.94	0.94	108
Burundi	21	22	0.93	0.93	109
Singapore	48	52	0.93	0.93	110
Guatemala	45	49	0.92	0.92	111
Cambodia	36	40	0.92	0.92	112
Morocco	53	59	0.90	0.90	113
Tajikistan	79	88	0.90	0.90	114
Cameroon*	37	43	0.87	0.87	115
Burkina Faso	20	23	0.87	0.87	116
Mauritania	20	23	0.87	0.87	117
India	46	54	0.86	0.86	118
Nigeria	46	54	0.85	0.85	119
Liberia	15	18	0.83	0.83	120
Angola	12	15	0.81	0.81	121
Mali	32	39	0.80	0.80	122
Senegal	18	24	0.76	0.76	123
Pakistan	32	43	0.74	0.74	124
Benin*	34	50	0.68	0.68	125
Côte d'Ivoire	40	60	0.67	0.67	126
Yemen	34	51	0.66	0.66	127
Guinea	23	37	0.63	0.63	128
Ethiopia	11	18	0.61	0.61	129
Chad	5	16	0.33	0.33	130
Austria	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	—	—	—	—	—
China	—	—	—	—	—
Czech Republic	—	—	—	—	—
Gambia, The*	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	—	—	—	—	—
Montenegro	—	—	—	—	—
Russian Federation	—	—	—	—	—
Rwanda	—	—	—	—	—
Slovak Republic	—	—	—	—	—
Tanzania	—	—	—	—	—
Tunisia	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnam	—	—	—	—	—
Zambia	—	—	—	—	—

* New countries 2015
† The truncated female-to-male ratios are the values used for the calcuation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2015 *(cont'd.)*

Table C9: Enrolment in tertiary education

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	FTM ratio (truncated)†	Rank
Qatar	44	7	6.66	1.00	1
Barbados	88	36	2.45	1.00	1
Jamaica	40	18	2.29	1.00	1
Kuwait	41	18	2.24	1.00	1
Bahrain	59	27	2.18	1.00	1
Guyana	18	8	2.14	1.00	1
Brunei Darussalam	33	18	1.82	1.00	1
Uruguay	80	47	1.73	1.00	1
Iceland	103	60	1.72	1.00	1
Suriname	15	9	1.72	1.00	1
Venezuela	99	58	1.69	1.00	1
Belize	33	19	1.68	1.00	1
Cuba	60	36	1.65	1.00	1
Tunisia	42	26	1.62	1.00	1
Kyrgyz Republic	59	37	1.61	1.00	1
Dominican Republic	57	36	1.60	1.00	1
Sri Lanka	23	14	1.60	1.00	1
Argentina	98	63	1.57	1.00	1
Panama	53	34	1.56	1.00	1
Sweden	79	51	1.56	1.00	1
Poland	87	56	1.55	1.00	1
Slovak Republic	65	42	1.54	1.00	1
Algeria	40	27	1.51	1.00	1
Armenia	57	38	1.51	1.00	1
Norway	94	63	1.50	1.00	1
Latvia	80	53	1.49	1.00	1
Estonia	94	63	1.48	1.00	1
Slovenia	101	69	1.46	1.00	1
Cape Verde	27	19	1.46	1.00	1
Lesotho	12	8	1.46	1.00	1
Oman	34	24	1.45	1.00	1
Lithuania	83	57	1.45	1.00	1
New Zealand	94	65	1.45	1.00	1
Czech Republic	75	52	1.43	1.00	1
Mongolia	73	51	1.42	1.00	1
Italy	74	52	1.42	1.00	1
Paraguay	40	29	1.40	1.00	1
Denmark	96	70	1.38	1.00	1
Honduras	25	18	1.38	1.00	1
Australia	103	75	1.37	1.00	1
South Africa	23	17	1.37	1.00	1
United States	103	76	1.37	1.00	1
Croatia	71	52	1.36	1.00	1
Belarus	107	79	1.35	1.00	1
United Kingdom	69	51	1.35	1.00	1
Thailand	59	44	1.34	1.00	1
Canada	68	51	1.34	1.00	1
Israel	76	57	1.34	1.00	1
Serbia	65	49	1.33	1.00	1
Romania	59	44	1.33	1.00	1
Malta	47	36	1.32	1.00	1
Ecuador	46	35	1.31	1.00	1
Albania	66	51	1.30	1.00	1
Belgium	82	63	1.30	1.00	1
Kazakhstan	63	48	1.30	1.00	1
Brazil	29	22	1.29	1.00	1
Moldova	47	36	1.29	1.00	1
Hungary	64	50	1.28	1.00	1
Namibia	10	8	1.28	1.00	1
Bulgaria	75	59	1.27	1.00	1
Montenegro	62	49	1.27	1.00	1
Trinidad and Tobago	13	11	1.26	1.00	1
Philippines	38	30	1.26	1.00	1
Russian Federation	85	68	1.26	1.00	1
Georgia	37	29	1.26	1.00	1
Botswana	28	22	1.25	1.00	1
France	66	53	1.25	1.00	1
Costa Rica	53	43	1.24	1.00	1
Spain	95	78	1.22	1.00	1
Mauritius	45	37	1.22	1.00	1
Malaysia	41	34	1.21	1.00	1
Finland	101	83	1.21	1.00	1
Macedonia, FYR	42	35	1.20	1.00	1
Austria	88	73	1.20	1.00	1
Fiji	18	15	1.19	1.00	1
Ukraine	86	72	1.19	1.00	1
Portugal	72	61	1.18	1.00	1
Cyprus	50	42	1.18	1.00	1
Jordan	50	43	1.15	1.00	1
China	32	28	1.15	1.00	1
Colombia	52	45	1.14	1.00	1
El Salvador	28	24	1.13	1.00	1
Luxembourg	21	19	1.13	1.00	1
Maldives	14	12	1.13	1.00	1
Chile	83	75	1.11	1.00	1
Netherlands	81	74	1.10	1.00	1
Nicaragua	18	16	1.10	1.00	1
Peru	42	39	1.09	1.00	1
Lebanon	50	46	1.09	1.00	1
Swaziland	5	5	1.05	1.00	1
Azerbaijan	21	20	1.05	1.00	1
Saudi Arabia	59	56	1.04	1.00	1
Guatemala	19	18	1.04	1.00	1
Indonesia	32	31	1.03	1.00	1
Ireland	72	70	1.03	1.00	1
Greece	118	115	1.02	1.00	1
Syria	31	31	1.01	1.00	1
Switzerland	56	57	1.00	1.00	98
Pakistan	10	10	0.98	0.98	99
Mexico	29	31	0.96	0.96	100
Iran, Islamic Rep.	56	60	0.94	0.94	101
Madagascar	4	4	0.94	0.94	102
Germany	58	62	0.93	0.93	103
India	24	26	0.92	0.92	104
Vietnam	23	26	0.90	0.90	105
Japan	58	65	0.90	0.90	106
Morocco	13	15	0.89	0.89	107
Egypt	31	35	0.89	0.89	108
Lao PDR	17	19	0.88	0.88	109
Turkey	73	85	0.86	0.86	110
Zimbabwe	5	6	0.85	0.85	111
Bolivia	34	41	0.84	0.84	112
Nepal	16	19	0.81	0.81	113
Uganda	4	5	0.78	0.78	114
Rwanda	7	9	0.75	0.75	115
Korea, Rep.	82	109	0.75	0.75	116
Bhutan	9	13	0.74	0.74	117
Cameroon*	10	14	0.73	0.73	118
Bangladesh	11	15	0.72	0.72	119
Nigeria	9	12	0.72	0.72	120
Kenya	3	5	0.70	0.70	121
Mozambique	4	6	0.69	0.69	122
Malawi	1	1	0.65	0.65	123
Liberia	9	14	0.63	0.63	124
Ghana	11	18	0.63	0.63	125
Côte d'Ivoire	7	11	0.62	0.62	126
Cambodia	12	20	0.61	0.61	127
Tajikistan	18	30	0.61	0.61	128
Senegal	6	10	0.59	0.59	129
Tanzania	3	5	0.54	0.54	130
Burkina Faso	3	6	0.49	0.49	131
Zambia	2	3	0.46	0.46	132
Mauritania	3	7	0.44	0.44	133
Yemen	6	14	0.44	0.44	134
Guinea	6	14	0.44	0.44	135
Mali	4	10	0.43	0.43	136
Burundi	3	6	0.42	0.42	137
Angola	4	11	0.37	0.37	138
Ethiopia	1	4	0.32	0.32	139
Benin*	5	19	0.27	0.27	140
Chad	1	4	0.24	0.24	141
Bahamas	—	—	—	—	—
Gambia, The*	—	—	—	—	—
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—
United Arab Emirates	—	—	—	—	—

* New countries 2015

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

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2015 *(cont'd.)*

Table C10: Sex ratio at birth

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
Kazakhstan	0.94	1.06	0.94	1
Barbados	1.01	0.99	0.94	1
Kenya	1.02	0.98	0.94	1
Malawi	1.02	0.98	0.94	1
Mozambique	1.02	0.98	0.94	1
Qatar	1.02	0.98	0.94	1
South Africa	1.02	0.98	0.94	1
Bahamas	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Bahrain	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Botswana	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Burkina Faso	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Burundi	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Cameroon*	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Cape Verde	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Côte d'Ivoire	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Ethiopia	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Gambia, The*	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Ghana	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Guinea	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Lesotho	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Liberia	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Madagascar	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Mali	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Mauritania	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Namibia	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Nigeria	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Rwanda	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Senegal	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Swaziland	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Tanzania	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Uganda	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Zambia	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Zimbabwe	1.03	0.97	0.94	1
Bangladesh	1.04	0.96	0.94	1
Chad	1.04	0.96	0.94	1
Chile	1.04	0.96	0.94	1
Dominican Republic	1.04	0.96	0.94	1
Lao PDR	1.04	0.96	0.94	1
Nepal	1.04	0.96	0.94	1
Sri Lanka	1.04	0.96	0.94	1
Uruguay	1.04	0.96	0.94	1
Algeria	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Angola	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Argentina	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Austria	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Belgium	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Belize	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Benin*	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Bhutan	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Bolivia	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Brazil	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Brunei Darussalam	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Cambodia	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Costa Rica	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Cyprus	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Ecuador	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Egypt	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
El Salvador	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Estonia	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Fiji	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Finland	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
France	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Guatemala	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Guyana	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Honduras	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Iceland	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Indonesia	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Israel	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Jamaica	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Kuwait	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Latvia	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Lebanon	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Maldives	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Mauritius	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Mexico	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Mongolia	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Morocco	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Netherlands	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
New Zealand	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Nicaragua	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Oman	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Pakistan	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Panama	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Paraguay	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Peru	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Philippines	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Saudi Arabia	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Suriname	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Tajikistan	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Thailand	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Turkey	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
United Arab Emirates	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
United Kingdom	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
United States	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Venezuela	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Yemen	1.05	0.95	0.94	1
Australia	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Belarus	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Bulgaria	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Canada	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Colombia	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Croatia	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Cuba	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Czech Republic	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Denmark	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Germany	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Greece	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Hungary	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Ireland	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Italy	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Japan	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Jordan	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Lithuania	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Luxembourg	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Malta	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Moldova	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Montenegro	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Norway	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Poland	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Romania	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Russian Federation	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Sweden	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Switzerland	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Syria	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Ukraine	1.06	0.94	0.94	99
Korea, Rep.	1.07	0.93	0.93	128
Kyrgyz Republic	1.07	0.93	0.93	128
Malaysia	1.07	0.93	0.93	128
Portugal	1.07	0.93	0.93	128
Serbia	1.07	0.93	0.93	128
Singapore	1.07	0.93	0.93	128
Slovak Republic	1.07	0.93	0.93	128
Slovenia	1.07	0.93	0.93	128
Spain	1.07	0.93	0.93	128
Tunisia	1.07	0.93	0.93	128
Georgia	1.08	0.93	0.93	138
Macedonia, FYR	1.08	0.93	0.93	138
Albania	1.10	0.91	0.91	140
Azerbaijan	1.11	0.90	0.90	141
Vietnam	1.11	0.90	0.90	141
India	1.12	0.89	0.89	143
Armenia	1.13	0.88	0.88	144
China	1.15	0.87	0.87	145

* New countries 2015
† The truncated female-to-male ratios are the values used for the calcuation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2015 *(cont'd.)*

Table C11: Healthy life expectancy

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	FTM ratio (truncated)†	Rank
Russian Federation	66	55	1.20	1.06	1
Belarus	68	57	1.19	1.06	1
Lithuania	70	60	1.17	1.06	1
Kazakhstan	64	56	1.14	1.06	1
Ukraine	67	59	1.14	1.06	1
Latvia	69	61	1.13	1.06	1
Vietnam	70	62	1.13	1.06	1
Estonia	71	63	1.13	1.06	1
Poland	71	63	1.13	1.06	1
Mongolia	64	57	1.12	1.06	1
Armenia	66	59	1.12	1.06	1
Moldova	66	59	1.12	1.06	1
Hungary	68	61	1.11	1.06	1
Slovak Republic	70	63	1.11	1.06	1
Philippines	63	57	1.11	1.06	1
Kyrgyz Republic	64	58	1.10	1.06	1
South Africa	54	49	1.10	1.06	1
El Salvador	66	60	1.10	1.06	1
Bulgaria	68	62	1.10	1.06	1
Georgia	68	62	1.10	1.06	1
Mauritius	68	62	1.10	1.06	1
Guyana	57	52	1.10	1.06	1
Romania	69	63	1.10	1.06	1
Thailand	69	63	1.10	1.06	1
Venezuela	69	63	1.10	1.06	1
Slovenia	72	66	1.09	1.06	1
Fiji	63	58	1.09	1.06	1
Trinidad and Tobago	63	58	1.09	1.06	1
Guatemala	65	60	1.08	1.06	1
Japan	78	72	1.08	1.06	1
Zimbabwe	52	48	1.08	1.06	1
Belize	66	61	1.08	1.06	1
Cape Verde	66	61	1.08	1.06	1
Jamaica	66	61	1.08	1.06	1
Bahamas	67	62	1.08	1.06	1
Brazil	68	63	1.08	1.06	1
Sri Lanka	68	63	1.08	1.06	1
Suriname	68	63	1.08	1.06	1
Argentina	69	64	1.08	1.06	1
Croatia	70	65	1.08	1.06	1
Panama	70	65	1.08	1.06	1
Uruguay	70	65	1.08	1.06	1
Czech Republic	71	66	1.08	1.06	1
Austria	73	68	1.07	1.06	1
Finland	73	68	1.07	1.06	1
Portugal	73	68	1.07	1.06	1
Lesotho	44	41	1.07	1.06	1
France	74	69	1.07	1.06	1
Korea, Rep.	75	70	1.07	1.06	1
Namibia	60	56	1.07	1.06	1
Bolivia	61	57	1.07	1.06	1
Angola	46	43	1.07	1.06	1
Cambodia	64	60	1.07	1.06	1
Azerbaijan	65	61	1.07	1.06	1
Nicaragua	66	62	1.06	1.06	1
Paraguay	67	63	1.06	1.06	1
Serbia	67	63	1.06	1.06	1
Turkey	67	63	1.06	1.06	1
Barbados	68	64	1.06	1.06	1
Ecuador	68	64	1.06	1.06	1
Macedonia, FYR	68	64	1.06	1.06	1
Colombia	69	65	1.06	1.06	1
Mexico	69	65	1.06	1.06	1
Uganda	52	49	1.06	1.06	1
Chile	72	68	1.06	1.06	65
Germany	73	69	1.06	1.06	66
Greece	73	69	1.06	1.06	66
Ireland	73	69	1.06	1.06	66
Tanzania	55	52	1.06	1.06	69
Spain	75	71	1.06	1.06	70
Ethiopia	57	54	1.06	1.06	71
India	59	56	1.05	1.05	72
Indonesia	64	61	1.05	1.05	73
Honduras	65	62	1.05	1.05	74
Malaysia	66	63	1.05	1.05	75
Montenegro	67	64	1.05	1.05	76
Cuba	68	65	1.05	1.05	77
Tunisia	68	65	1.05	1.05	77
Costa Rica	71	68	1.04	1.04	79
United States	71	68	1.04	1.04	79
Belgium	72	69	1.04	1.04	81
Norway	72	69	1.04	1.04	81
United Kingdom	72	69	1.04	1.04	81
Luxembourg	73	70	1.04	1.04	84
Sweden	73	70	1.04	1.04	84
Burundi	49	47	1.04	1.04	86
Australia	74	71	1.04	1.04	87
Israel	74	71	1.04	1.04	87
Italy	74	71	1.04	1.04	87
Switzerland	74	71	1.04	1.04	87
Cyprus	76	73	1.04	1.04	91
Zambia	51	49	1.04	1.04	92
Malawi	52	50	1.04	1.04	93
Singapore	78	75	1.04	1.04	93
Gambia, The*	54	52	1.04	1.04	95
Kenya	54	52	1.04	1.04	95
Botswana	55	53	1.04	1.04	97
Ghana	55	53	1.04	1.04	97
Mauritania	55	53	1.04	1.04	97
Madagascar	56	54	1.04	1.04	100
Rwanda	57	55	1.04	1.04	101
Lao PDR	58	56	1.04	1.04	102
Nepal	60	58	1.03	1.03	103
Bangladesh	62	60	1.03	1.03	104
Morocco	62	60	1.03	1.03	104
Egypt	63	61	1.03	1.03	106
Dominican Republic	64	62	1.03	1.03	107
Iran, Islamic Rep.	65	63	1.03	1.03	108
Albania	66	64	1.03	1.03	109
Oman	67	65	1.03	1.03	110
Syria	67	65	1.03	1.03	110
Peru	68	66	1.03	1.03	112
China	69	67	1.03	1.03	113
Denmark	71	69	1.03	1.03	114
Lebanon	71	69	1.03	1.03	114
Malta	72	70	1.03	1.03	116
Netherlands	72	70	1.03	1.03	116
Canada	73	71	1.03	1.03	118
Iceland	73	71	1.03	1.03	118
New Zealand	73	71	1.03	1.03	118
Chad	45	44	1.02	1.02	121
Côte d'Ivoire	46	45	1.02	1.02	122
Mozambique	47	46	1.02	1.02	123
Cameroon*	49	48	1.02	1.02	124
Guinea	50	49	1.02	1.02	125
Benin*	51	50	1.02	1.02	126
Burkina Faso	51	50	1.02	1.02	126
Liberia	53	52	1.02	1.02	128
Yemen	55	54	1.02	1.02	129
Senegal	56	55	1.02	1.02	130
Pakistan	57	56	1.02	1.02	131
Bhutan	60	59	1.02	1.02	132
Tajikistan	61	60	1.02	1.02	133
Algeria	63	62	1.02	1.02	134
Jordan	65	64	1.02	1.02	135
Saudi Arabia	66	65	1.02	1.02	136
Maldives	68	67	1.01	1.01	137
Brunei Darussalam	69	68	1.01	1.01	138
Bahrain	66	66	1.00	1.00	139
Nigeria	47	47	1.00	1.00	139
Swaziland	45	45	1.00	1.00	139
United Arab Emirates	67	67	1.00	1.00	139
Kuwait	67	68	0.99	0.99	143
Qatar	67	68	0.99	0.99	143
Mali	48	50	0.96	0.96	145

* New countries 2015
† The truncated female-to-male ratios are the values used for the calcuation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2015 *(cont'd.)*

Table C12: Women in parliament

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	FTM ratio (truncated)†	Rank
Rwanda	64	36	1.76	1.00	1
Bolivia	53	47	1.13	1.00	1
Cuba	49	51	0.96	0.96	3
Sweden	44	56	0.77	0.77	4
Senegal	43	57	0.74	0.74	5
Mexico	42	58	0.74	0.74	6
South Africa	42	58	0.72	0.72	7
Ecuador	42	58	0.71	0.71	8
Finland	42	59	0.71	0.71	9
Namibia	41	59	0.70	0.70	10
Nicaragua	41	59	0.70	0.70	11
Iceland	41	59	0.70	0.70	12
Spain	41	59	0.70	0.70	13
Norway	40	60	0.66	0.66	14
Mozambique	40	60	0.66	0.66	15
Belgium	39	61	0.65	0.65	16
Ethiopia	39	61	0.63	0.63	17
Denmark	37	63	0.60	0.60	18
Netherlands	37	63	0.60	0.60	19
Angola	37	63	0.58	0.58	20
Slovenia	37	63	0.58	0.58	21
Germany	36	64	0.57	0.57	22
Burundi	36	64	0.57	0.57	23
Argentina	36	64	0.57	0.57	24
Tanzania	36	64	0.56	0.56	25
Uganda	35	65	0.54	0.54	26
Serbia	34	66	0.52	0.52	27
Costa Rica	33	67	0.50	0.50	28
Macedonia, FYR	33	67	0.50	0.50	28
El Salvador	32	68	0.47	0.47	30
Algeria	32	68	0.46	0.46	31
Zimbabwe	31	69	0.46	0.46	32
New Zealand	31	69	0.46	0.46	33
Tunisia	31	69	0.46	0.46	34
Portugal	31	69	0.46	0.46	35
Cameroon*	31	69	0.45	0.45	36
Italy	31	69	0.45	0.45	37
Austria	31	69	0.44	0.44	38
Switzerland	31	70	0.44	0.44	39
Guyana	30	70	0.44	0.44	40
Nepal	30	70	0.42	0.42	41
United Kingdom	29	71	0.42	0.42	42
Trinidad and Tobago	29	71	0.40	0.40	43
Luxembourg	28	72	0.40	0.40	44
Belarus	27	73	0.38	0.38	45
Philippines	27	73	0.37	0.37	46
Australia	27	73	0.36	0.36	47
France	26	74	0.35	0.35	48
Kazakhstan	26	74	0.35	0.35	49
Croatia	26	74	0.35	0.35	50
Honduras	26	74	0.35	0.35	51
Suriname	25	75	0.34	0.34	52
Canada	25	75	0.34	0.34	53
Singapore	25	75	0.34	0.34	54
Mauritania	25	75	0.34	0.34	55
Lao PDR	25	75	0.33	0.33	56
Lesotho	25	75	0.33	0.33	56
Vietnam	24	76	0.32	0.32	58
Israel	24	76	0.32	0.32	59
Poland	24	76	0.32	0.32	60
Estonia	24	76	0.31	0.31	61
China	24	76	0.31	0.31	62
Lithuania	23	77	0.31	0.31	63
Kyrgyz Republic	23	77	0.30	0.30	64
Greece	23	77	0.30	0.30	65
Peru	22	78	0.29	0.29	66
Guinea	22	78	0.28	0.28	67
Moldova	22	78	0.28	0.28	68
Cape Verde	21	79	0.26	0.26	69
Dominican Republic	21	79	0.26	0.26	70
Albania	21	79	0.26	0.26	71
Pakistan	21	79	0.26	0.26	72
Madagascar	21	79	0.26	0.26	73
Bulgaria	20	80	0.26	0.26	74
Cambodia	20	80	0.26	0.26	75
Bangladesh	20	80	0.25	0.25	76
Czech Republic	20	80	0.25	0.25	76
Colombia	20	80	0.25	0.25	78
Saudi Arabia	20	80	0.25	0.25	79
Kenya	20	80	0.25	0.25	80
United States	19	81	0.24	0.24	81
Tajikistan	19	81	0.24	0.24	82
Slovak Republic	19	81	0.23	0.23	83
Panama	18	82	0.22	0.22	84
Latvia	18	82	0.22	0.22	85
Turkey	18	82	0.22	0.22	86
United Arab Emirates	18	83	0.21	0.21	87
Montenegro	17	83	0.21	0.21	88
Indonesia	17	83	0.21	0.21	89
Venezuela	17	83	0.20	0.20	90
Morocco	17	83	0.20	0.20	91
Barbados	17	83	0.20	0.20	92
Malawi	17	83	0.20	0.20	92
Korea, Rep.	16	84	0.20	0.20	94
Ireland	16	84	0.19	0.19	95
Uruguay	16	84	0.19	0.19	96
Fiji	16	84	0.19	0.19	97
Chile	16	84	0.19	0.19	98
Azerbaijan	16	84	0.18	0.18	99
Paraguay	15	85	0.18	0.18	100
Chad	15	85	0.18	0.18	101
Mongolia	14	86	0.17	0.17	102
Romania	14	86	0.16	0.16	103
Russian Federation	14	86	0.16	0.16	104
Burkina Faso	13	87	0.15	0.15	105
Guatemala	13	87	0.15	0.15	106
Bahamas	13	87	0.15	0.15	107
Malta	13	87	0.15	0.15	108
Jamaica	13	87	0.15	0.15	109
Zambia	13	87	0.14	0.14	110
Cyprus	13	88	0.14	0.14	111
Syria	12	88	0.14	0.14	112
Ukraine	12	88	0.14	0.14	113
Jordan	12	88	0.14	0.14	114
India	12	88	0.14	0.14	115
Mauritius	12	88	0.13	0.13	116
Georgia	11	89	0.13	0.13	117
Liberia	11	89	0.12	0.12	118
Ghana	11	89	0.12	0.12	119
Armenia	11	89	0.12	0.12	120
Malaysia	10	90	0.12	0.12	121
Hungary	10	90	0.11	0.11	122
Brazil	10	90	0.11	0.11	123
Botswana	10	90	0.11	0.11	124
Japan	9	91	0.10	0.10	125
Gambia, The*	9	91	0.10	0.10	126
Côte d'Ivoire	9	91	0.10	0.10	127
Mali	9	91	0.10	0.10	128
Bhutan	9	91	0.09	0.09	129
Bahrain	8	93	0.08	0.08	130
Benin*	7	93	0.08	0.08	131
Swaziland	6	94	0.07	0.07	132
Thailand	6	94	0.06	0.06	133
Maldives	6	94	0.06	0.06	134
Nigeria	6	94	0.06	0.06	135
Sri Lanka	5	95	0.05	0.05	136
Belize	3	97	0.03	0.03	137
Lebanon	3	97	0.03	0.03	137
Iran, Islamic Rep.	3	97	0.03	0.03	139
Kuwait	2	98	0.02	0.02	140
Oman	1	99	0.01	0.01	141
Qatar	0	100	0.00	0.00	142
Yemen	0	100	0.00	0.00	142
Brunei Darussalam	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt	—	—	—	—	—

* New countries 2015
† The truncated female-to-male ratios are the values used for the calcuation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2015 *(cont'd.)*

Table C13: Women in ministerial positions

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	FTM ratio (truncated)†	Rank
Finland	63	38	1.67	1.00	1
Cape Verde	53	47	1.13	1.00	1
Sweden	52	48	1.09	1.00	1
France	50	50	1.00	1.00	1
Nicaragua	47	53	0.89	0.89	5
Norway	47	53	0.89	0.89	5
Netherlands	47	53	0.88	0.88	7
Estonia	46	54	0.86	0.86	8
Iceland	44	56	0.80	0.80	9
Italy	44	56	0.78	0.78	10
Slovenia	44	56	0.78	0.78	10
Switzerland	43	57	0.75	0.75	12
South Africa	42	58	0.71	0.71	13
Costa Rica	41	59	0.69	0.69	14
Rwanda	35	65	0.55	0.55	15
Albania	35	65	0.54	0.54	16
Bulgaria	35	65	0.54	0.54	16
Burundi	35	65	0.53	0.53	18
Chile	35	65	0.53	0.53	18
Germany	33	67	0.50	0.50	20
New Zealand	33	67	0.50	0.50	20
Tanzania	32	68	0.48	0.48	22
Cuba	31	69	0.45	0.45	23
Austria	31	69	0.44	0.44	24
Canada	31	69	0.44	0.44	24
Spain	31	69	0.44	0.44	24
Kenya	30	70	0.43	0.43	27
Uganda	30	70	0.42	0.42	28
Colombia	29	71	0.42	0.42	29
Guyana	29	71	0.42	0.42	29
Bolivia	29	71	0.40	0.40	31
Ireland	29	71	0.40	0.40	31
Mozambique	29	71	0.40	0.40	31
Portugal	29	71	0.40	0.40	31
Moldova	28	72	0.38	0.38	35
Panama	28	72	0.38	0.38	35
Poland	28	72	0.38	0.38	35
Mauritania	27	73	0.37	0.37	38
Luxembourg	27	73	0.36	0.36	39
Denmark	26	74	0.36	0.36	40
Swaziland	26	74	0.36	0.36	40
United States	26	74	0.35	0.35	42
Nigeria	24	76	0.32	0.32	43
Ecuador	24	76	0.31	0.31	44
Venezuela	23	77	0.30	0.30	45
Belgium	23	77	0.30	0.30	46
Ghana	23	77	0.30	0.30	46
Latvia	23	77	0.30	0.30	46
Indonesia	23	77	0.30	0.30	49
United Kingdom	23	77	0.29	0.29	50
Angola	22	78	0.29	0.29	51
Argentina	22	78	0.29	0.29	51
India	22	78	0.29	0.29	51
Japan	22	78	0.29	0.29	51
Peru	22	78	0.29	0.29	51
Serbia	22	78	0.29	0.29	51
Lesotho	22	78	0.28	0.28	57
Namibia	22	78	0.28	0.28	57
El Salvador	21	79	0.27	0.27	59
Lithuania	21	79	0.27	0.27	59
Gambia, The*	21	79	0.27	0.27	61
Algeria	20	80	0.25	0.25	62
Bahamas	20	80	0.25	0.25	62
Croatia	20	80	0.25	0.25	62
Guatemala	20	80	0.25	0.25	62
Jamaica	20	80	0.25	0.25	62
Liberia	20	80	0.25	0.25	62
Madagascar	20	80	0.25	0.25	62
Philippines	20	80	0.25	0.25	62
Senegal	20	80	0.25	0.25	62
Zambia	20	80	0.25	0.25	62
Dominican Republic	19	81	0.24	0.24	72
Czech Republic	19	81	0.23	0.23	73
Israel	18	82	0.22	0.22	74
Mexico	18	82	0.21	0.21	75
Honduras	17	83	0.21	0.21	76
Australia	17	83	0.21	0.21	77
Côte d'Ivoire	17	83	0.20	0.20	78
Montenegro	17	83	0.20	0.20	78
United Arab Emirates	17	83	0.20	0.20	78
Mali	16	84	0.19	0.19	81
Georgia	16	84	0.19	0.19	82
Morocco	16	84	0.19	0.19	82
Brazil	15	85	0.18	0.18	84
Kyrgyz Republic	15	85	0.18	0.18	85
Benin*	15	85	0.17	0.17	86
Guinea	15	85	0.17	0.17	87
Romania	14	86	0.17	0.17	88
Uruguay	14	86	0.17	0.17	88
Cameroon*	14	86	0.16	0.16	90
Chad	14	86	0.16	0.16	91
Nepal	14	86	0.16	0.16	91
Belize	13	87	0.15	0.15	93
Fiji	13	87	0.15	0.15	93
Kazakhstan	13	87	0.15	0.15	93
Botswana	13	88	0.14	0.14	96
Burkina Faso	13	88	0.14	0.14	96
Ethiopia	13	88	0.14	0.14	96
Maldives	13	88	0.14	0.14	96
Mauritius	12	88	0.14	0.14	100
Barbados	12	88	0.13	0.13	101
Egypt	12	88	0.13	0.13	101
China	12	88	0.13	0.13	103
Zimbabwe	12	88	0.13	0.13	103
Armenia	11	89	0.13	0.13	105
Jordan	11	89	0.13	0.13	105
Malawi	11	89	0.13	0.13	105
Mongolia	11	89	0.13	0.13	105
Tajikistan	11	89	0.13	0.13	105
Belarus	11	89	0.12	0.12	110
Tunisia	11	89	0.12	0.12	111
Ukraine	11	89	0.12	0.12	111
Lao PDR	10	90	0.12	0.12	113
Bhutan	10	90	0.11	0.11	114
Greece	10	90	0.11	0.11	114
Iran, Islamic Rep.	10	90	0.11	0.11	114
Trinidad and Tobago	10	90	0.11	0.11	117
Yemen	10	90	0.11	0.11	117
Cyprus	9	91	0.10	0.10	119
Vietnam	9	91	0.10	0.10	119
Macedonia, FYR	8	92	0.09	0.09	121
Paraguay	8	92	0.08	0.08	122
Malta	7	93	0.08	0.08	123
Sri Lanka	7	93	0.08	0.08	123
Cambodia	7	93	0.08	0.08	125
Bangladesh	7	93	0.07	0.07	126
Kuwait	7	93	0.07	0.07	126
Oman	7	93	0.07	0.07	126
Russian Federation	6	94	0.07	0.07	129
Korea, Rep.	6	94	0.06	0.06	130
Syria	6	94	0.06	0.06	130
Malaysia	6	94	0.06	0.06	132
Singapore	6	94	0.06	0.06	133
Suriname	6	94	0.06	0.06	133
Qatar	5	95	0.05	0.05	135
Bahrain	5	95	0.05	0.05	136
Lebanon	4	96	0.05	0.05	137
Thailand	4	96	0.04	0.04	138
Turkey	4	96	0.04	0.04	139
Azerbaijan	3	98	0.03	0.03	140
Brunei Darussalam	0	100	0.00	0.00	141
Hungary	0	100	0.00	0.00	141
Pakistan	0	100	0.00	0.00	141
Saudi Arabia	0	100	0.00	0.00	141
Slovak Republic	0	100	0.00	0.00	141

* New countries 2015
† The truncated female-to-male ratios are the values used for the calcuation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Appendix C: Rankings by Indicator, 2015 *(cont'd.)*

Table C14: Years with female head of state

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	FTM ratio (truncated)†	Rank
Bangladesh	22	28	0.76	0.76	1
India	21	29	0.72	0.72	2
Ireland	21	29	0.71	0.71	3
Iceland	20	30	0.68	0.68	4
Philippines	16	34	0.46	0.46	5
Sri Lanka	13	37	0.36	0.36	6
Finland	12	38	0.32	0.32	7
Norway	12	38	0.31	0.31	8
United Kingdom	12	38	0.30	0.30	9
New Zealand	11	39	0.28	0.28	10
Liberia	10	40	0.26	0.26	11
Germany	10	40	0.25	0.25	12
Latvia	9	41	0.23	0.23	13
Argentina	9	41	0.23	0.23	14
Nicaragua	7	43	0.16	0.16	15
Lithuania	6	44	0.15	0.15	16
Malta	6	44	0.14	0.14	17
Mozambique	6	44	0.13	0.13	18
Barbados	6	44	0.12	0.12	19
Switzerland	5	45	0.12	0.12	20
Chile	5	45	0.12	0.12	21
Israel	5	45	0.12	0.12	22
Trinidad and Tobago	5	45	0.11	0.11	23
Panama	5	45	0.11	0.11	24
Jamaica	5	45	0.11	0.11	25
Pakistan	5	45	0.10	0.10	26
Brazil	4	46	0.10	0.10	27
Costa Rica	4	46	0.09	0.09	28
Denmark	4	46	0.08	0.08	29
China	4	46	0.08	0.08	30
Korea, Rep.	3	47	0.07	0.07	31
Indonesia	3	47	0.07	0.07	32
Australia	3	47	0.06	0.06	33
Ukraine	3	47	0.06	0.06	34
Thailand	3	47	0.06	0.06	35
Turkey	3	47	0.06	0.06	36
Senegal	3	47	0.05	0.05	37
Croatia	2	48	0.05	0.05	38
Guyana	2	48	0.05	0.05	39
Malawi	2	48	0.04	0.04	40
Poland	2	48	0.04	0.04	41
Slovak Republic	2	48	0.04	0.04	42
Kyrgyz Republic	2	48	0.03	0.03	43
Peru	2	48	0.03	0.03	44
Slovenia	1	49	0.03	0.03	45
Moldova	1	49	0.03	0.03	46
Serbia	1	49	0.03	0.03	47
Mali	1	49	0.02	0.02	48
France	1	49	0.02	0.02	49
Rwanda	1	49	0.01	0.01	50
Bolivia	1	49	0.01	0.01	51
Burundi	1	49	0.01	0.01	52
Portugal	0	50	0.01	0.01	53
Mauritius	0	50	0.01	0.01	54
Canada	0	50	0.01	0.01	55
Georgia	0	50	0.01	0.01	56
Bulgaria	0	50	0.01	0.01	57
Macedonia, FYR	0	50	0.00	0.00	58
Bahamas	0	50	0.00	0.00	59
Mongolia	0	50	0.00	0.00	60
Austria	0	50	0.00	0.00	61
Ecuador	0	50	0.00	0.00	61
Madagascar	0	50	0.00	0.00	61
Albania	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Algeria	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Angola	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Armenia	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Azerbaijan	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Bahrain	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Belarus	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Belgium	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Belize	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Benin*	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Bhutan	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Botswana	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Brunei Darussalam	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Burkina Faso	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Cambodia	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Cameroon*	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Cape Verde	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Chad	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Colombia	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Côte d'Ivoire	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Cuba	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Cyprus	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Czech Republic	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Dominican Republic	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Egypt	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
El Salvador	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Estonia	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Ethiopia	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Fiji	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Gambia, The*	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Ghana	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Greece	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Guatemala	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Guinea	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Honduras	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Hungary	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Italy	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Japan	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Jordan	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Kazakhstan	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Kenya	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Kuwait	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Lao PDR	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Lebanon	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Lesotho	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Luxembourg	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Malaysia	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Maldives	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Mauritania	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Mexico	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Montenegro	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Morocco	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Namibia	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Nepal	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Netherlands	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Nigeria	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Oman	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Paraguay	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Qatar	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Romania	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Russian Federation	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Saudi Arabia	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Singapore	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
South Africa	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Spain	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Suriname	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Swaziland	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Sweden	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Syria	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Tajikistan	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Tanzania	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Tunisia	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Uganda	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
United Arab Emirates	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
United States	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Uruguay	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Venezuela	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Vietnam	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Yemen	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Zambia	0	50	0.00	0.00	64
Zimbabwe	0	50	0.00	0.00	64

* New countries 2015
† The truncated female-to-male ratios are the values used for the calcuation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Part 2

Country Profiles

List of Countries

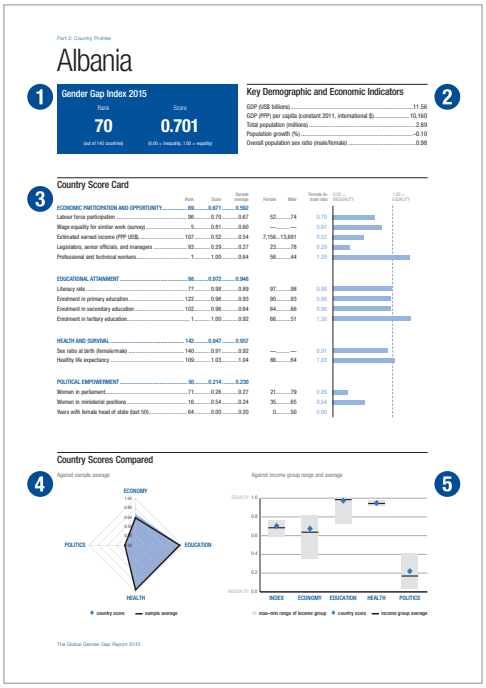
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Bangladesh	100
Barbados	102
Belarus	104
Belgium	106
Belize	108
Benin*	110
Bhutan	112
Bolivia	114
Botswana	116
Brazil	118
Brunei Darussalam	120
Bulgaria	122
Burkina Faso	124
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User's Guide: How Country Profiles Work

COUNTRY PROFILES: PAGE 1

The first page of each Country Profile displays overall results on the Global Gender Gap Index; key demographic and economic indicators; details of each of the 14 indicators that are used to build the Global Gender Gap Index; country results relative to income group and country results relative to the 145-country sample average.



1 GLOBAL GENDER GAP INDEX SCORE AND RANK

- The country's overall performance on the Global Gender Gap Index on a 0-to-1 scale and its rank out of 145 countries.

2 KEY DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

- **GDP (constant 2005 US$ billions):** Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, 2014 or latest available data (accessed July 2015). GDP at purchaser's price is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy, plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using 2005 official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used.

- **GDP per capita PPP (constant 2011 international dollars):** Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, 2014 or latest available data (accessed July 2015). PPP GDP 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 U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's price is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.

- **Total population (in millions of people):** Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, 2014 (accessed July 2015). Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal 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. The values shown are midyear estimates.

- **Population growth (annual percentage):** Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, 2014 (accessed July 2015). Annual population growth rate for year t is the exponential rate of growth of midyear population from year t-1 to t, expressed as a percentage. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.

- **Overall population sex ratio (male/female):** Source is the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision* (accessed July 2015).

3 COUNTRY SCORE CARD (GENDER GAP SUBINDEXES)

This section provides an overview of each country's rankings and scores on the four subindexes of the *Global Gender Gap Report 2015,* as well as on the individual indicators that compose each subindex. For each of the indicators that enter into the Global Gender Gap Index 2015, column one displays the country's rank; column two displays the country's score; column three displays the population-weighted sample average (145 countries); column four displays the female value; column five displays the male value; and, finally, column six displays the female-to-male ratio.

To calculate the Index, all ratios were truncated at the equality benchmark of 1 (for more details, please refer to Part 1) and thus the highest score possible is 1—except for the Sex ratio at birth (0.944) and the Healthy life expectancy (1.06) indicators. In the case of countries where women surpass men on particular indicators, the reader can refer to the exact female and male values as well as the female-to-male ratio to understand the magnitude of the female advantage.

The bar charts visually display the female-to-male ratio for each of the 14 indicators, allowing the reader to see clearly when the female-to-male ratio is above or below the equality benchmark. Values above 1 (the equality benchmark) favour women and values below 1 favour men. Please note that the equality benchmark is 1 for all variables except Sex ratio at birth (0.944) and Healthy life expectancy (1.06). Therefore, the equality benchmark of 1 in the bar charts for these two indicators is not strictly accurate. Finally, in the few cases where the ratio exceeds the scale of the bar chart (which ends at 1.5), the reader should refer to the number under the "female-to-male ratio" column for the actual value.

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

Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex

- **Labour force participation rate, age 15–64 (%):** Source is the International Labour Office's (ILO) *KILM, (EAPEP)* database 6th edition, ILO estimates, 2013 or latest available data (accessed August 2015). Measures the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work.[1] Labour force data doesn't take into account workers employed abroad. The dataset includes data as reported and ILO estimates for missing data.

- **Wage equality between men and women for similar work:** Source is the World Economic Forum's *Executive Opinion Survey, 2015.* 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 female-over-male ratio. For selected countries the years of the data are slightly different. For Wage equality for similar work, the average of two or three past years were calculated for the United Arab Emirates (2012–2014), Azerbaijan (2013–2014), Burundi (2013–2014), Guinea (2013–2014), Russian Federation (2013–2014) and Seychelles (2013–2014).

- **Estimated earned income:** Calculated using the methodology of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s *Human Development Report 2007/2008*. Data used to calculate this indicator include: world population by country, GDP PPP (current international $), labour force participation rate, and mean nominal monthly earnings of employees by economic activity. Where possible, mean nominal monthly earnings do not include the agriculture economic activity estimates. Otherwise, earnings across all economic sectors were used. The substitution is possible because agricultural activity is often not reported or underreported. For purposes of calculating its index, the UNDP caps the estimated earned income at US$ 40,000 PPP. The same methodology has been used in this *Report.*

- **Legislators, senior officials and managers:** Corresponds to the Major Group 1 for (ISCO-88[1] and ISCO-08) and Major Group 2 for (ISCO-68). Source is the ILO, *ILOStat, Employment by occupation, 2014* or latest available data (accessed August 2015). Estimates for countries that have implemented the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) are not strictly comparable with those for countries using the previous classification (ISCO-88) and (ISCO-68). In order to include Fiji, Philippines and Zambia in the *Report,* data from the UNDP's *Human Development Report 2009* were used for the Legislators, senior officials and managers indicator.

- **Professional and technical workers:** Corresponds to the sum of Major Groups 2 and 3 for (ISCO-88 and ISCO-08) and to Major Group 0/1 for (ISCO-68). Source is the ILO, *ILOStat, Employment by*

occupation, 2014 or latest available data (accessed August 2015). When not available, data is sourced from the United Nations Development Programme's *Human Development Report 2009.* Estimates for countries that have implemented the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) are not strictly comparable with those for countries using the previous classification (ISCO-88) or (ISCO-68). In order to include Fiji, Philippines and Zambia in the *Report,* data from the UNDP's *Human Development Report 2009* were used for this indicator.

Educational Attainment Subindex

- **Literacy rate (%):** Percentage of population aged 15 years and over who can both read and write and understand a short simple statement on his/her everyday life. Source is UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators, 2015* or latest data available (accessed July 2015). When not available, data is sourced from United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Reports 2009,* the most recent year available between 1997 and 2007.

- **Enrolment in primary education (%):** Total number of students in the theoretical age group for primary education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Source is UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators, 2014* or latest available data (accessed September 2015).

- **Enrolment in secondary education (%):** Total number of students in the theoretical age group for secondary education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Source is UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators, 2014* or latest available data (accessed September 2015). Given that secondary net enrolment rates were not available for Côte d'Ivoire, India, Nigeria, and Singapore, those countries' percentages of students in secondary education, taken from UNESCO, were used to include these countries in the *Report.* The data is therefore not strictly comparable.

- **Enrolment in tertiary education (%):** Total enrolment in tertiary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the five-year age group starting from the official secondary school graduation age. Tertiary gross enrolment data should be examined within the context of a country structure regarding military service as well as propensity of student to seek education abroad. Source is UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators,* 2014 or latest available data (accessed July 2015).

Health and Survival Subindex

- **Sex ratio at birth (female/male):** Refers to the number of boys born alive per 100 girls born alive. Data is converted to a female over male value. Source is the Central Intelligence Agency's *The CIA World Factbook,* data updated weekly, 2015 (accessed July 2015).

- **Healthy life expectancy:** Average number of years that a person can expect to live in "full health" by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury. Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Observatory* database, data from 2013 (accessed July 2015).

Political Empowerment Subindex

- **Women in parliament (%):** Percentage of women in the lower or single House. Source is the Inter-Parliamentary Union, *Women in National Parliaments.* Data reflect information provided by National Parliaments by 1 September 2015.

- **Women in ministerial positions:** Percentage of women holding ministerial portfolios. Some overlap between ministers and heads of state that also hold a ministerial portfolio may occur. Source is the Inter-Parliamentary Union, *Women in Politics 2015,* reflecting appointments up to 1 January 2015. Data is updated every two years.

- **Years with female head of state (last 50):** The abbreviation "female head of state" is used to describe an elected female head of state or head of government. Source is World Economic Forum calculations, 30 June 2015.

Data updates are not made in all major international databases annually. The threshold applied for all data is 1997.

Our aim is to monitor the condition of women across the widest possible range of countries across the world. To meet our 12-data point cut-off, we have on occasion substituted data points when otherwise we would have had to drop specific countries. Therefore, in a number of cases, we used the secondary sources mentioned under each indicator. In exceptional circumstances, we repeated previous years' entries, which are no longer featured in online repositories. This includes Angola and Burkina Faso (Wage equality for similar work); Brazil (Tertiary gross enrolment ratio); United States (Sex ratio at birth).

4 PERFORMANCE RELATIVE TO SAMPLE AVERAGE

The chart in the bottom left-hand side compares the country's score for each of the four subindexes of the *Global Gender Gap Report 2015* with the average score

weighted by population across all 145 countries. The centre of the chart corresponds to the lowest possible score (0), while the outermost corners of the chart correspond to the highest possible score (1), or equality. Please note that the equality benchmark is 1 for all indicators, except Sex ratio at birth (0.944) and Healthy life expectancy (1.06). Therefore, the equality benchmark of 1 for the Health and Survival subindex is not strictly accurate.

5 PERFORMANCE RELATIVE TO INCOME GROUP

The chart in the bottom right-hand side compares the country's index and subindex scores with its income group maximum, minimum and average values. There are four different income groups: low income, lower-middle income, upper-middle income and high income. Income classifications are taken from the World Bank. Further details can be found in Table A2 of Appendix A.

COUNTRY PROFILES: PAGE 2

The second page of each Country Profile displays each country's evolution on the overall index and on the subindexes, both numerically and visually. In addition, this page provides over 50 contextual indicators for each country.

6 INDEX OVER THE YEARS

The first section of the second page of each Country Profile presents the evolution of that country's overall performance on the Global Gender Gap Index from 2006 to 2015, and on the four subindexes (Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Political Empowerment), measured by changes in rank and score (on a 0-to-1 scale). The last line shows the difference in score between 2006 and 2015 (or a shorter period if a country was included after 2006) for the Index and the four subindexes. The values are marked with either a downward or upward trending arrow to represent a decrease or increase in score. Please note that for decreasing values truncated at 0.000 there is no negative sign.

7 SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

The final section compiles a selection of data that provide a more comprehensive overview of the country's gender gap, and includes social and policy indicators. These data were not used to calculate the Global Gender Gap Index 2015. The indicators in this section are displayed in five broad categories: Employment and Leadership; Education and Technology; Health; Family; and Rights and Norms. When both data are available and relevant, female data are displayed first, in blue, and male data are displayed second, in black.


Part 2: Country Profiles

Albania

Index over the years

6

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	145	70	0.701	69	0.671	96	0.972	142	0.947	59	0.214
2014	142	83	0.687	78	0.653	98	0.970	139	0.941	55	0.183
2013	136	108	0.641	87	0.632	92	0.976	134	0.931	130	0.026
2012	135	81	0.665	63	0.666	76	0.989	133	0.931	105	0.073
2011	135	78	0.675	38	0.713	87	0.981	135	0.927	99	0.078
2010	134	78	0.673	51	0.681	52	0.994	131	0.937	97	0.079
2009	134	91	0.660	63	0.653	73	0.991	122	0.955	125	0.041
2008	130	87	0.659	62	0.649	68	0.991	118	0.955	119	0.041
2007	128	66	0.668	36	0.689	48	0.992	116	0.955	117	0.038
2006	115	61	0.661	38	0.681	56	0.989	110	0.955	105	0.038
2006–2015 CHANGE		▲ 0.040		▲ 0.010		▼ –0.017		▼ –0.009		▲ 0.177	

7 Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 12.1, 14.5
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 50.2, 46.1
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 37
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 34, 43
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 12
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 13
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 49, 51

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 59, 41
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 94, 97
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 85, 89
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 12, 13
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 39, 61
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 32, 48
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 55, 45
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 417.8, 447.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 105.3, 142.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 7.4, 6.4
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 27.8, 42.4

HEALTH (cont'd)

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.3, 0.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 0.0, 0.0
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 21 [13–34]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls age 15–19) 11.5
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 97
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 69
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 25, 29
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 7
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 365
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 65
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1920
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

[1] Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
[2] Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
[3] Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

The Global Gender Gap Report 2015

Employment and Leadership

- **Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force):** Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, 2013 or latest available data (accessed July 2015). Unemployment refers to the share of the labour force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labour force and unemployment differ by country.

- **Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment):** Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI*) online database, 2012 or latest available data (accessed June 2015). Part-time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part-time employment differ by country.

- **Female, male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment):** Source is the International Labour Organization's *Laborsta* Informal economy-cross-country online database, 2010 or latest available data (accessed June 2015). Excludes employment in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing activities.

- **Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment):** Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, 2012 or latest available data (accessed July 2015). Measures the share of women in wage employment in the non-

agricultural sector (industry and services), expressed as a percentage of total employment in the non-agricultural sector. Industries include mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, and water. Services include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services.

- **Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male):** Source is the OECD's *Database on Gender Equality,* 2011, or latest available data (accessed July 2015). 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.

- **Percentage of women/men with an account at a financial institution (% aged over 15):** Source is the World Bank's *Global Financial Inclusion Database (Global Findex)* (accessed July 2015). Measures the percentage of men and women who report having an account (self or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution.

- **Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership:** Source is the World Economic Forum's *Executive Opinion Survey 2014–2015.* The survey question is as follows: "In your country, to what extent do companies provide women the same opportunities as men to rise to positions of leadership? (1 = not at all, women have no opportunities to rise to positions of leadership; 7 = extensive, women have equal opportunities of leadership)". For selected countries the years of the data are slightly different.

- **Firms with female top managers (% of firms):** Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, 2014 or latest available data (accessed July 2015). 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. The results are based on surveys of more than 100,000 private firms.

- **Share of women on boards of listed companies (%):** Source is the OECD *iLibrary* online database, 2009 (accessed July 2015). The share of women on company boards is derived by calculating country averages of the percentages of women among the members of the board of directors of each company in the OECD *ORBIS* dataset. The calculation is restricted to companies with at least two board members. The share is also derived for the subset of listed companies.

- **Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms):** Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators* online database, 2014 or latest available data (accessed July 2015). Measures the percentage of firms with a woman among the principal owners.

- **Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE, female, male):** Source is UNESCO's *Institute for Statistics (UIS)* database, 2012 or latest available data (accessed July 2015). 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.

Education and Technology

- **Out-of-school children of primary school age, (female, male) (%):** Source is UNESCO's *Institute for Statistics (UIS) 2015* database (accessed September 2015). Measures the male and female share of the total number of out-of-school children of primary school age.

- **Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged over 25):** Source is UNESCO's *Institute for Statistics (UIS) 2015* database (accessed September 2015). Percentage of the population 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. Therefore, the total figures across more than one category may add up to more than 100%.

- **Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged over 25):** Source is UNESCO's *Institute for Statistics (UIS) 2015* database (accessed September 2015). Percentage of the population with at least a secondary education (ISCED 2–4). This data is cumulative, which means that those with tertiary education are counted in the figures. Therefore, the total figures across more than one category may add up to more than 100%.

- **Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged over 25):** Source is UNESCO's *Institute for Statistics (UIS) 2015* database (accessed September 2015). Percentage of the population with at least a tertiary education (ISCED 5-8).

- **Percentage of tertiary-level STEM students, (female, male):** Source is UNESCO's *Institute for Statistics (UIS)* database (received September 2015). Measures the percentage of female and male students enrolled in ISCED 8 programmes in Science, Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (% of total number of enrolments).

- **Percentage of tertiary-level STEM graduates, (female, male):** Source is UNESCO's *Institute for Statistics (UIS)* database (received September 2015). Measures the percentage of female and male students enrolled in ISCED 8 programmes in Science, Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (% of total number of graduates).

- **Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male):** Source is UNESCO's *Institute for Statistics (UIS)* database, 2014 or latest available data (accessed July 2015). Measures the percentage of female graduates from tertiary ISCED Level 8 doctoral or equivalent level programmes, expressed as a percentage of total graduates from the same ISCED level programmes. A graduate is a person who, during the reference academic year, has successfully completed an education programme.

- **Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male):** Source is the World International Telecommunications Union's (ITU) *ICT Indicators* database, 2013 or latest available data (accessed July 2015). Refers to the proportion of individuals who used the internet from any location in the last three months.

- **Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male):** Source is the World Telecommunication Union, previously unpublished data, 2013 or latest available data (received on July 2015). Measures the proportion of individuals who used a mobile telephone in the last three months.

Health

- **Cardiovascular disease, age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male):** Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Estimates 2013: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex by Country 2000–2012* database (accessed August 2015). Measures the age-standardized death rates per 100,000 for cardiovascular diseases, including rheumatic heart disease, hypertensive heart disease, ischaemic heart disease, stroke, cardiomyopathy, myocardities and endocarditis.

- **Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male):** Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Estimates 2013: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex by Country 2000–2012* database (accessed August 2015). Measures the age-standardized death rate per 100,000 for malignant neoplasms, including mouth and oropharynx cancer, oesophagus cancer, stomach cancer, colon and rectum cancer, liver cancer, pancreas cancer, trachea, bronchus and lung cancers, melanoma and skin cancer, breast cancer, cervix uteri cancer, corpus uteri cancer, ovary cancer, prostate cancer, bladder cancer, lymphomas and multiple myeloma, leukaemia and other malignant neoplasms.

- **Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male):** Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Estimates 2013: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex by Country 2000–2012* database (accessed August 2015). Measures age-standardized death rate per 100,000 for diabetes mellitus.

- **Chronic respiratory diseases age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male):** Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Estimates 2013: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex by Country 2000-2012* database (accessed August 2015). Measures age-standardized death rate per 100,000 for chronic respiratory disease, including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma.

- **HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male):** Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Estimates 2013: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex by Country 2000–2012* (accessed August 2015). Measures age-standardized death rate per 100,000 by HIV/AIDS.

- **Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male):** Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Estimates 2013: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex by Country 2000–2012* database (accessed August 2015). Measures age-standardized death rate per 100,000 for malaria.

- **Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male):** Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Estimates 2013: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex by Country 2000–2012* database (accessed August 2015). Measures age-standardized death rate per 100,000 for tuberculosis.

- **Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (female, male) (% of children under 5):** Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators, (WDI)* online database, 2014 or latest available data (accessed September 2015). Measures the prevalence of child malnutrition in the percentage of children under age 5 whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population aged 0–59 months. Data are based on the WHO's child growth standards released in 2006.

- **Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births):** Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Observatory, Health-related Millennium Development Goals, Maternal Health, 2013* database (accessed July 2015). Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) 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.

- **Total fertility rate (children per woman):** Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Observatory, World Health Statistics, Demographic and Socioeconomic Statistics* database, 2013 or latest available data (accessed July 2015). 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.

- **Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19):** Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Observatory, World Health Statistics, Demographic and Socioeconomic Statistics* database, 2013 or latest available (accessed July 2015). Measures the annual number of births per 1,000 women aged 15–19.

- **Antenatal care coverage – at least one visit (%):** Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Observatory, Health-related Millennium Development Goals, Maternal Health, 2014* or latest available data (accessed July 2015). Measures the percentage of women aged 15–49 with a live birth in a given time period who received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) at least once during pregnancy.

- **Births attended by skilled health personnel (%):** Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Observatory, Health-related Millennium Development Goals, Maternal Health, 2014* or latest available data (accessed July 2015). Measures the percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel in a given period of time.

- **Contraceptive prevalence, married or in-union women (% any method):** Source is the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division's 2015 update for the *MDG Database* (accessed September 2015). Measures the percentage of women aged 15–49 years, married or in-union, who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method used.

- **Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health:** Source is the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Abortion Policies 2013* database (accessed July 2015).

Family

- **Singulate mean age at marriage (years) (female, male):** Source is the United Nations Statistics Division, *Statistics and Indicators on Women and Men, 2013* or latest available data (accessed June 2015). 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.

- **Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19):** Source is the OECD's *Gender, Institutions and Development database 2014 (GID-DB)* (accessed July 2015). Measures the percentage of women married between 15 and 19 years of age.

- **Mean age of women at the birth of the first child:** Source is the OECD's *Family Database (The Structure of Families – Fertility Indicators)* 2012, or latest available data (accessed July 2015). 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.

- **Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days), Provider of maternity leave benefits** and **Percent of wages paid during maternity leave:** Sources are the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation's *Women, Business and Law: Getting to Equal* dataset (accessed September 2015).

- **Length of paternity leave (calendar days), Provider of paternity leave benefits** and **Percent of wages paid during paternity leave:** Sources are the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation's *Women, Business and Law: Getting to Equal* dataset (accessed September 2015).

Rights and Norms

- **Parental authority in marriage** and **Parental authority after divorce:** Source is the OECD's *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2014 (GID-DB)* (accessed September 2015). Refers to legal guardianship of a child during marriage and to custody rights over a child after divorce. The numbers are on a 0-to-1 scale, where 1 is the worst possible score and 0 the best possible score.

- **Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49):** Source is the OECD's *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2014 (GID-DB)* (accessed September 2015). Refers to the percentage of women who have undergone any type of female genital mutilation, as defined by the World Health Organization.

- **Existence of legislation on domestic violence:** Source is the OECD's *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2014 (GID-DB)* (accessed September 2015). Refers to whether the legal framework offers women legal protection from domestic violence. The indicator takes a value of 0 when there is specific legislation in place; 0.25 when there is specific legislation in place but there are widespread reported problems with implementation; 0.5 when there is general legislation in place or specific legislation is inadequate; 0.75 when legislation is being planned, drafted or reviewed or existing legislation is highly inadequate; and 1 when there is no legislation.

- **Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination:** Source is the World Economic Forum's *Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality Survey 2011, 2012 and 2013* database (accessed July 2015).

- **Inheritance rights of daughters:** Source is the OECD's *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2014 (GID-DB)* (accessed September 2015). Refers to whether daughters and sons have equal inheritance rights. The numbers are on a 0-to-1 scale, where 1 is the worst possible score and 0 the best possible score.

- **Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership, Women's access to financial services,** and **Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership:** Source is the OECD's *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2014 (GID-DB)* (accessed September 2015). Refers to whether women and men have equal and secure access to land use, control and ownership; whether women and men have equal access to financial services; and whether women and men have equal and secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership. The numbers are on a 0-to-1 scale, where 1 is the worst possible score and 0 the best possible score.

- **Year women received right to vote:** Source is the United Nations Development Programme's *Human Development Report 2009* database (accessed July 2015). Refers to the year in which the right to vote or stand for election on a universal and equal basis was recognised. Where two years are shown, the first refers to the first partial recognition of the right to vote or stand for election.

- **Quota type (single/lower house)** and **Voluntary political party quotas:** Sources are the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, Stockholm University and the Inter-Parliamentarian Union's *QuotaProject, Global Database of Quotas for Women* (accessed July 2015). (www.quotaproject.org).

NOTES

1 International Standard Classification of Occupations: http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco.

Albania

Gender Gap Index 2015

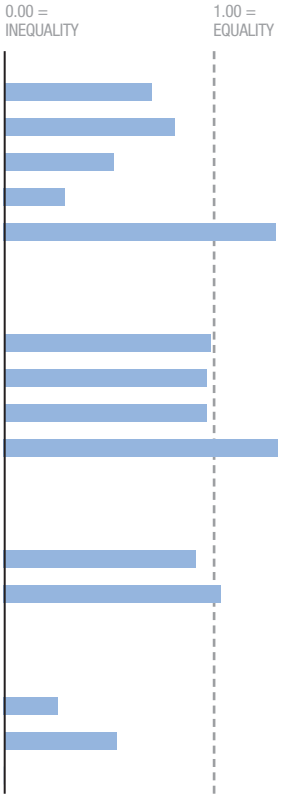
Rank	Score
70	**0.701**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 11.56
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 10,160
Total population (millions) 2.89
Population growth (%) ..... –0.10
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 0.98

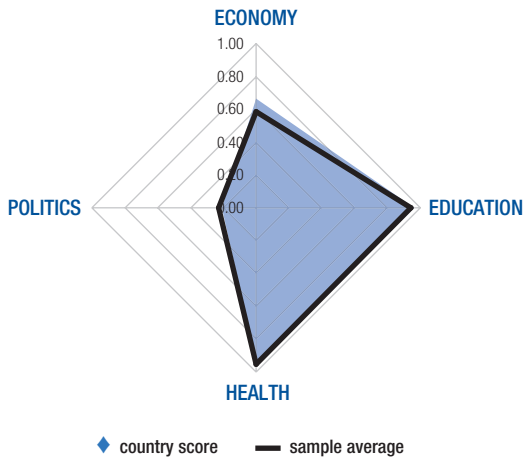
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**69**	**0.671**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	96	0.70	0.67	52	74	0.70
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	5	0.81	0.60	—	—	0.81
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	107	0.52	0.54	7,156	13,691	0.52
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	93	0.29	0.27	23	78	0.29
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	56	44	1.29
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**98**	**0.972**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	77	0.98	0.89	97	98	0.98
Enrolment in primary education	122	0.96	0.93	90	93	0.96
Enrolment in secondary education	102	0.96	0.64	64	66	0.96
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	66	51	1.30
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**142**	**0.947**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	140	0.91	0.92	—	—	0.91
Healthy life expectancy	109	1.03	1.04	66	64	1.03
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**50**	**0.214**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	71	0.26	0.27	21	79	0.26
Women in ministerial positions	16	0.54	0.24	35	65	0.54
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

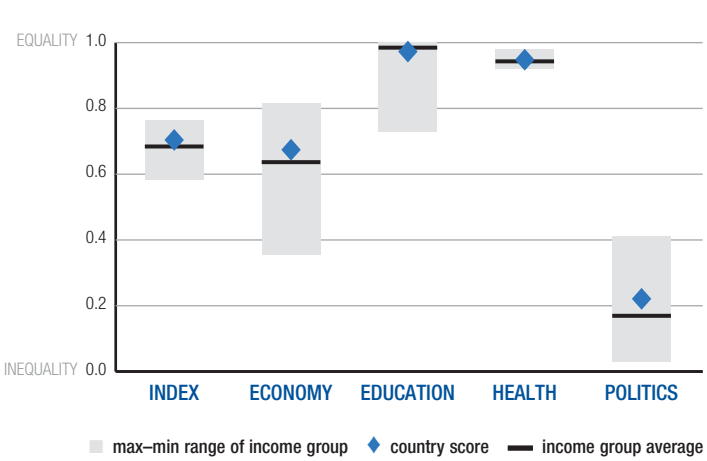


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Albania

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**70**	**0.701**	**69**	**0.671**	**98**	**0.972**	**142**	**0.947**	**50**	**0.214**
2014	142	83	0.687	78	0.653	98	0.970	139	0.941	55	0.183
2013	136	108	0.641	87	0.632	92	0.976	134	0.931	130	0.026
2012	135	91	0.665	63	0.666	76	0.989	133	0.931	105	0.075
2011	135	78	0.675	38	0.713	87	0.981	135	0.927	99	0.078
2010	134	78	0.673	51	0.681	52	0.994	131	0.937	97	0.079
2009	134	91	0.660	63	0.653	73	0.991	122	0.955	125	0.041
2008	130	87	0.659	62	0.649	68	0.991	118	0.955	119	0.041
2007	128	66	0.668	36	0.689	48	0.992	116	0.955	117	0.038
2006	**115**	**61**	**0.661**	**38**	**0.661**	**58**	**0.989**	**110**	**0.955**	**105**	**0.038**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.040**		**▲ 0.010**		**▼ –0.017**		**▼ –0.009**		**▲ 0.177**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 12.1, 14.5
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 50.2, 46.1
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 37
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 34, 43
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 12
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 13
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 49, 51

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 59, 41
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 94, 97
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 85, 89
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 12, 13
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 39, 61
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 52, 48
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 55, 45
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 417.6, 447.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 105.3, 142.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 7.4, 6.4
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 27.8, 42.4

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.3, 0.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 6.0, 6.6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 21 [13–34]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 11.5
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 97
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 69
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 25, 29
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 7
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 365
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 65
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1920
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Algeria

Gender Gap Index 2015

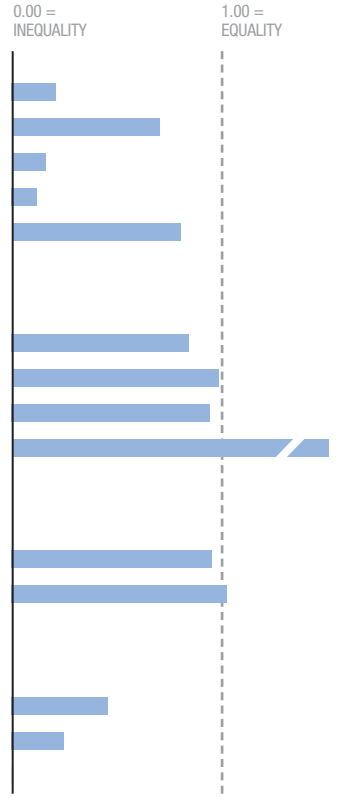
Rank	Score
128	0.632
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	132.41
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	13,179
Total population (millions)	39.93
Population growth (%)	1.82
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01

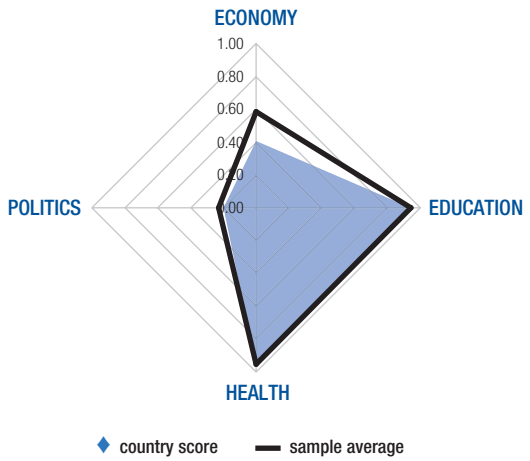
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**137**	**0.410**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	144	0.21	0.67	16	76	0.21
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	43	0.70	0.60	—	—	0.70
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	143	0.16	0.54	3,820	23,592	0.16
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	114	0.12	0.27	11	89	0.12
Professional and technical workers	89	0.80	0.64	45	55	0.80
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**110**	**0.946**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	117	0.84	0.89	73	87	0.84
Enrolment in primary education	110	0.98	0.93	95	97	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	108	0.94	0.64	49	52	0.94
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	40	27	1.51
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**128**	**0.966**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	134	1.02	1.04	63	62	1.02
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**55**	**0.205**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	31	0.46	0.27	32	68	0.46
Women in ministerial positions	62	0.25	0.24	20	80	0.25
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

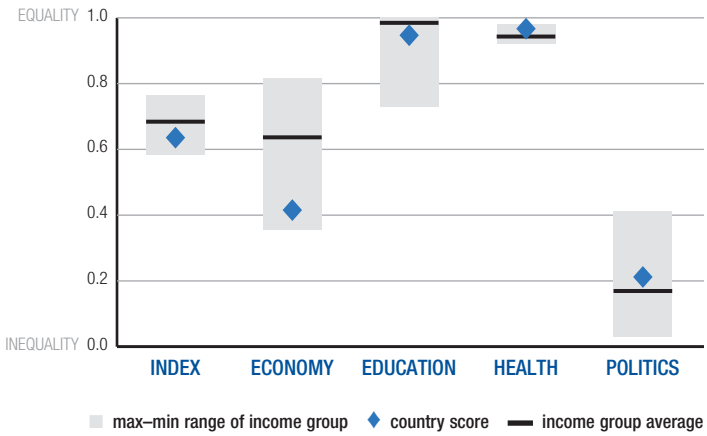


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Algeria

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**128**	**0.632**	**137**	**0.410**	**110**	**0.946**	**128**	**0.966**	**55**	**0.205**
2014	142	126	0.618	136	0.393	113	0.936	124	0.966	60	0.177
2013	136	124	0.597	133	0.331	106	0.939	108	0.966	62	0.151
2012	135	120	0.611	131	0.378	103	0.950	108	0.966	57	0.151
2011	135	121	0.599	124	0.445	96	0.950	107	0.966	124	0.035
2010	134	119	0.605	119	0.467	99	0.953	106	0.966	123	0.035
2009	134	117	0.612	119	0.470	99	0.951	91	0.971	120	0.056
2008	130	111	0.611	115	0.468	96	0.949	86	0.971	115	0.056
2007	128	108	0.607	113	0.464	96	0.942	85	0.971	111	0.049
2006	**115**	**97**	**0.602**	**103**	**0.443**	**84**	**0.944**	**78**	**0.971**	**98**	**0.049**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.030**		**▼ –0.033**		**▲ 0.002**		**▼ –0.005**		**▲ 0.155**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) ... 16.3, 8.3
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) ... 15
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution ... 40, 61
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] ... 4.4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ... 15
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ... 33, 67

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) ... 100, 0
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ... 38, 54
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ... 21, 27
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ... 0, 0
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ... 45, 55
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ... 47, 53
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) ... 359.9, 434.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) ... 78.0, 83.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) ... 58.7, 76.3
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) ... 22.9, 34.7

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) ... 4.3, 2.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) ... 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) ... 16.0, 25.1
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ... 3.7, 3.7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ... 89 [48–170]
Total fertility rate (children per women) ... 2.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) ... 4.4
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ... 93
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) ... 97
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) ... 56
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) ... 30, 33
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) ... 2
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) ... 98
Provider of maternity leave benefits ... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave ... 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ... 3
Provider of paternity leave benefits ... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ... 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] ... 1.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] ... 0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) ... 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] ... 0.8
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] ... 1.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] ... 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] ... 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] ... 0.5
Year women received right to vote ... 1962
Quota type (single/lower house) ... Reserved seats
Voluntary political party quotas ... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Angola

Gender Gap Index 2015

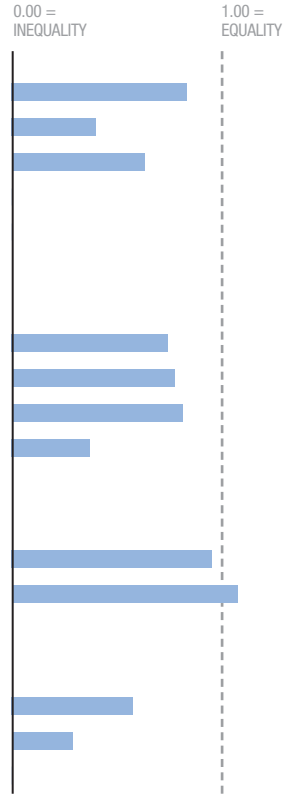
Rank	Score
126	**0.637**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	61.08
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	7,546
Total population (millions)	22.14
Population growth (%)	3.05
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

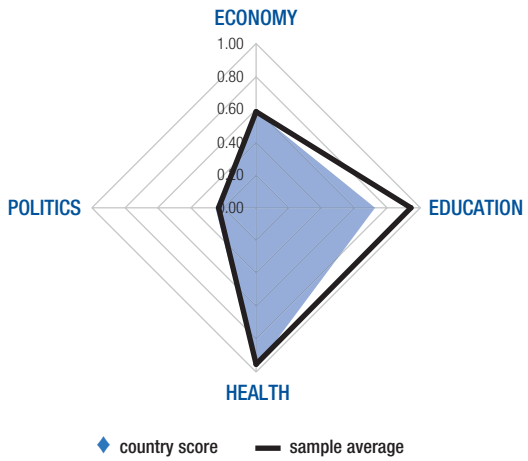
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**116**	**0.590**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	63	0.83	0.67	65	78	0.83
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	134	0.40	0.60	—	—	0.40
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	64	0.63	0.54	6,155	9,693	0.63
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**141**	**0.726**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	129	0.74	0.89	61	82	0.74
Enrolment in primary education	139	0.77	0.93	74	97	0.77
Enrolment in secondary education	121	0.81	0.64	12	15	0.81
Enrolment in tertiary education	138	0.37	0.92	4	11	0.37
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	46	43	1.07
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**38**	**0.251**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	20	0.58	0.27	37	63	0.58
Women in ministerial positions	51	0.29	0.24	22	78	0.29
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

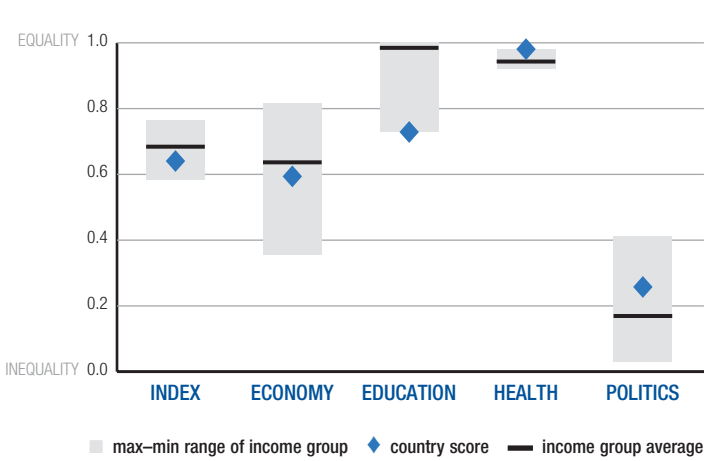


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Angola

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**126**	**0.637**	**116**	**0.590**	**141**	**0.726**	**1**	**0.980**	**38**	**0.251**
2014	142	121	0.631	111	0.588	138	0.721	61	0.975	38	0.240
2013	136	92	0.666	92	0.616	127	0.806	1	0.980	34	0.261
2012	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2011	135	87	0.662	96	0.594	126	0.786	1	0.980	24	0.290
2010	134	81	0.671	76	0.630	125	0.785	1	0.980	24	0.290
2009	134	106	0.635	96	0.583	127	0.778	1	0.980	36	0.201
2008	130	114	0.603	87	0.584	122	0.778	1	0.980	103	0.071
2007	128	110	0.603	87	0.585	119	0.779	1	0.980	92	0.070
2006	**115**	**96**	**0.604**	**69**	**0.587**	**107**	**0.779**	**1**	**0.980**	**81**	**0.070**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.033**		**▲ 0.003**		**▼ –0.054**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.182**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) — , —
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) — , —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) — , —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 24
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) — , —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 22, 36
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] —
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 14
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 57
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 28, 72

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 89, 11
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) — , —
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) — , —
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) — , —
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 26, 74
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 30, 70
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) — , —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) — , —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) — , —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 369.8, 376.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 86.1, 97.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 44.4, 39.5
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 58.6, 95.3

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 102.7, 82.8
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 59.6, 55.8
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 44.1, 85.6
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 14.6, 16.6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] 460 [220–980]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 5.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 188.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 68
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 49
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 18
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 19, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 36
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 90
Provider of maternity leave benefits Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 0
Provider of paternity leave benefits —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1975
Quota type (single/lower house) Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Argentina

Gender Gap Index 2015

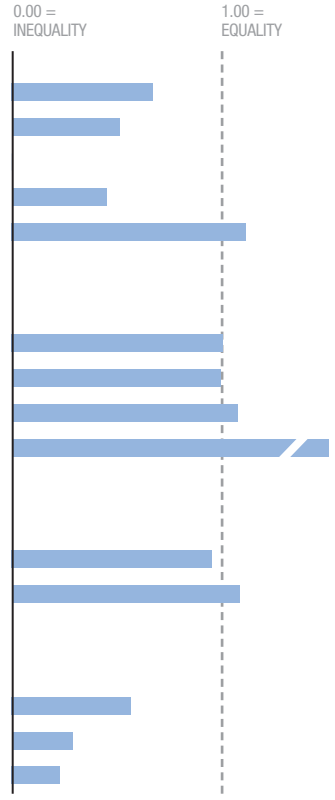
Rank	Score
35	0.734
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	332.57
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	—
Total population (millions)	41.80
Population growth (%)	0.86
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96

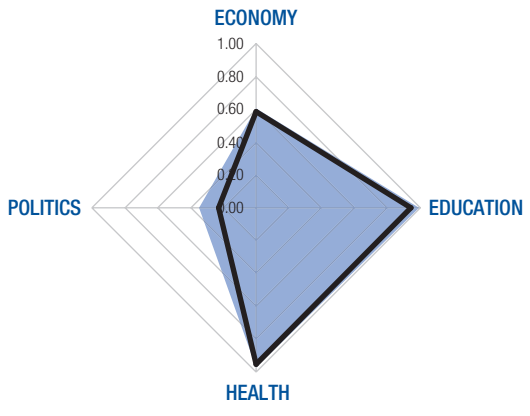
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**105**	**0.615**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	100	0.67	0.67	55	82	0.67
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	130	0.51	0.60	—	—	0.51
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	—	—	0.54	—	—	—
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	64	0.45	0.27	31	69	0.45
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	53	47	1.11
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**55**	**0.996**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	98	98	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	89	0.99	0.93	99	100	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	92	86	1.07
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	98	63	1.57
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	69	64	1.08
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**22**	**0.347**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	24	0.57	0.27	36	64	0.57
Women in ministerial positions	51	0.29	0.24	22	78	0.29
Years with female head of state (last 50)	14	0.23	0.20	9	41	0.23

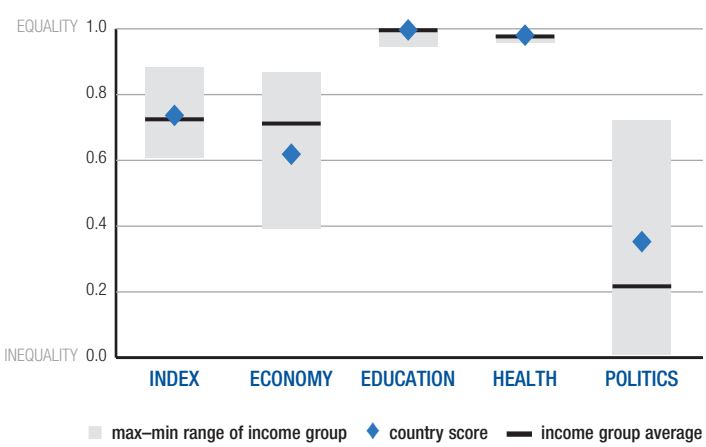


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Argentina

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**35**	**0.734**	**105**	**0.615**	**55**	**0.996**	**1**	**0.980**	**22**	**0.347**
2014	142	31	0.732	96	0.631	50	0.996	1	0.980	21	0.320
2013	136	34	0.720	101	0.589	42	0.996	1	0.980	24	0.314
2012	135	32	0.721	92	0.607	41	0.996	1	0.980	24	0.302
2011	135	28	0.724	84	0.612	51	0.994	1	0.980	20	0.308
2010	134	29	0.719	87	0.602	47	0.995	1	0.980	20	0.298
2009	134	24	0.721	89	0.603	57	0.994	1	0.980	14	0.308
2008	130	24	0.721	80	0.607	57	0.994	1	0.980	15	0.303
2007	128	33	0.698	75	0.613	33	0.996	1	0.980	25	0.204
2006	**115**	**41**	**0.683**	**82**	**0.551**	**29**	**0.997**	**1**	**0.980**	**23**	**0.204**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.052**		**▲ 0.063**		**▼ 0.000**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.143**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 8.7, 5.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 38.0, 16.1
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 43, 57
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 44
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 51, 49
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 9
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 8
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 38
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 90, 10
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 89, 90
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 56, 56
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 15, 12
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 39, 61
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 38, 62
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 59, 41
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 148.4, 247.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 109.1, 166.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 14.4, 21.7
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 24.7, 51.3

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 3.8, 14.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.7, 1.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 2.2, 2.4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 69 [60–81]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.2
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 69.6
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 55
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 25, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 13
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 90
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 2
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1947
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... Yes

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Armenia

Gender Gap Index 2015

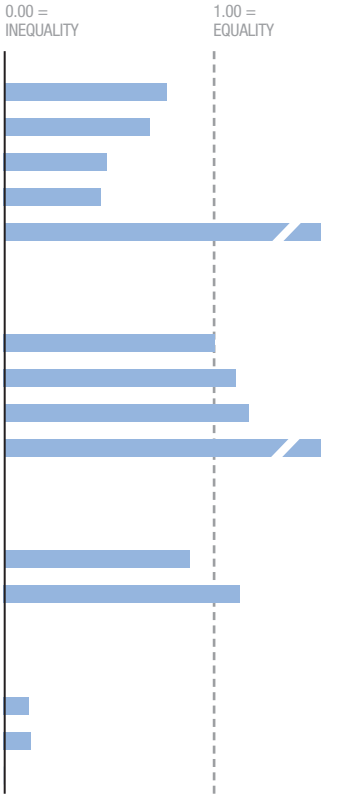
Rank	Score
105	**0.668**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	7.11
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	7,763
Total population (millions)	2.98
Population growth (%)	0.25
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.86

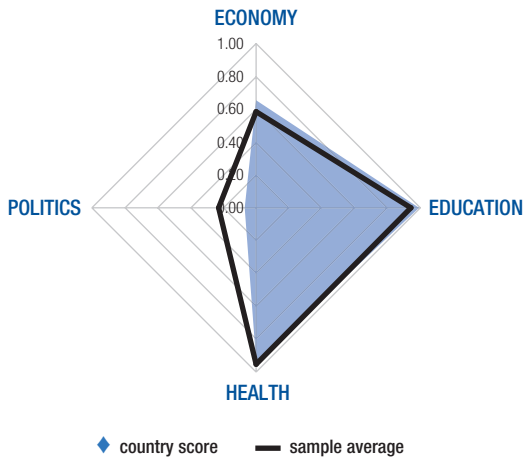
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**79**	**0.664**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	81	0.77	0.67	58	76	0.77
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	48	0.69	0.60	—	—	0.69
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	114	0.49	0.54	5,277	10,854	0.49
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	60	0.46	0.27	32	68	0.46
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	64	36	1.79
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**35**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	56	1.00	0.89	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	89	80	1.10
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	96	83	1.16
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	57	38	1.51
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**144**	**0.939**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	144	0.88	0.92	—	—	0.88
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	66	59	1.12
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**125**	**0.068**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	120	0.12	0.27	11	89	0.12
Women in ministerial positions	105	0.13	0.24	11	89	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

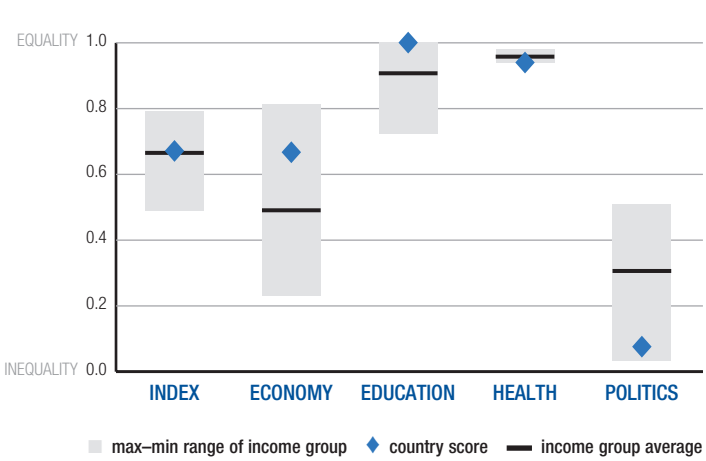


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Armenia

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**105**	**0.668**	**79**	**0.664**	**35**	**1.000**	**144**	**0.939**	**125**	**0.068**
2014	142	103	0.662	82	0.648	31	1.000	142	0.933	123	0.068
2013	136	94	0.663	82	0.638	29	1.000	131	0.950	115	0.066
2012	135	92	0.664	76	0.645	25	0.999	130	0.944	114	0.066
2011	135	84	0.665	62	0.658	27	0.999	131	0.942	108	0.062
2010	134	84	0.667	59	0.669	26	0.999	130	0.937	106	0.062
2009	134	90	0.662	56	0.671	29	0.999	133	0.933	123	0.044
2008	130	78	0.668	36	0.697	29	0.999	130	0.928	118	0.047
2007	128	71	0.665	24	0.721	24	0.999	128	0.923	125	0.017
2006	**115**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.003**		**▼ –0.057**		**▲ 0.001**		**▲ 0.016**		**▲ 0.051**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 19.6, 17.3
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 30.1, 19.0
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 27, 73
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 46
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 14, 21
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 19
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 25
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 14, 86
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 99, 100
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 96, 97
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 45, 42
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 38, 62
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 28, 72
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 367.7, 606.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 175.3, 277.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 31.9, 35.7
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 26.5, 64.7

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.4, 11.8
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.8, 10.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 5.9, 4.7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 29 [19–44]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 28.3
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 55
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 24, 28
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 8
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 140
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 0
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 1.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1918
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Australia

Gender Gap Index 2015

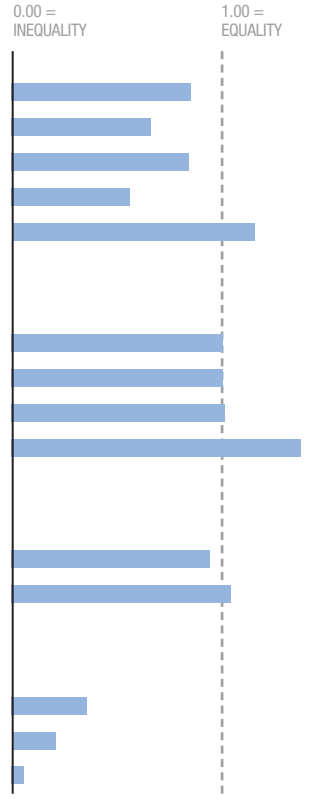
Rank	Score
36	**0.733**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 888.61
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 43,219
Total population (millions) 23.49
Population growth (%) 1.57
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 1.00

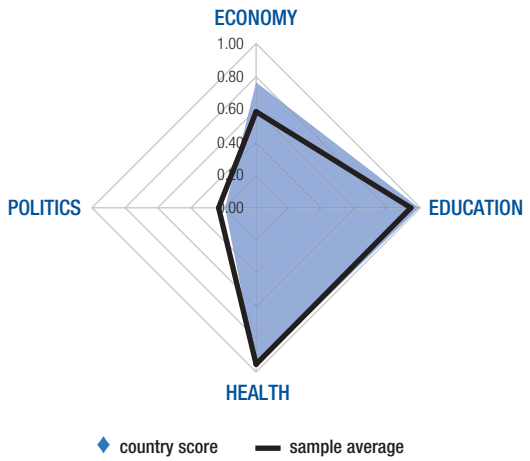
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**32**	**0.766**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	54	0.85	0.67	71	83	0.85
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	63	0.66	0.60	—	—	0.66
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	18	0.84	0.54	33,748	40,000	0.84
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	36	0.56	0.27	36	64	0.56
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	54	46	1.15
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**1**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	98	97	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	86	85	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	103	75	1.37
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**74**	**0.974**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	87	1.04	1.04	74	71	1.04
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**61**	**0.193**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	47	0.36	0.27	27	73	0.36
Women in ministerial positions	77	0.21	0.24	17	83	0.21
Years with female head of state (last 50)	33	0.06	0.20	3	47	0.06

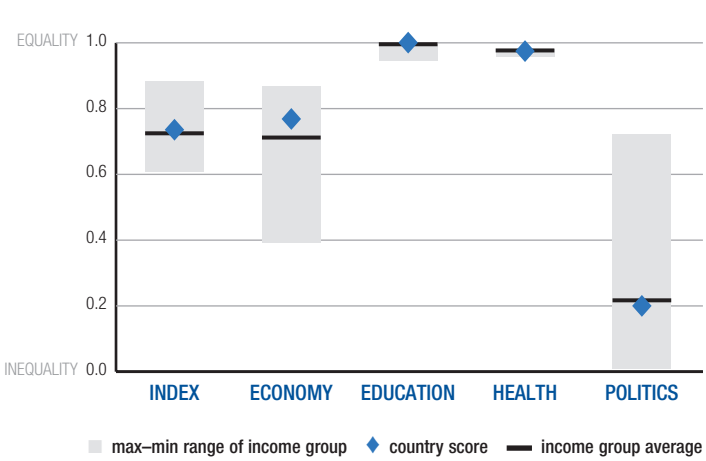


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Australia

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**36**	**0.733**	**32**	**0.766**	**1**	**1.000**	**74**	**0.974**	**61**	**0.193**
2014	142	24	0.741	14	0.801	1	1.000	70	0.974	53	0.189
2013	136	24	0.739	13	0.788	1	1.000	69	0.974	43	0.194
2012	135	25	0.729	22	0.759	1	1.000	73	0.974	42	0.185
2011	135	23	0.729	18	0.756	1	1.000	74	0.974	38	0.186
2010	134	23	0.727	24	0.743	1	1.000	73	0.974	39	0.192
2009	134	20	0.728	19	0.748	1	1.000	78	0.974	39	0.191
2008	130	21	0.724	22	0.731	1	1.000	73	0.974	37	0.191
2007	128	17	0.720	12	0.744	1	1.000	71	0.974	35	0.163
2006	**115**	**15**	**0.716**	**12**	**0.726**	**1**	**1.000**	**57**	**0.976**	**32**	**0.163**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.017**		**▲ 0.040**		**▼ 0.000**		**▼ –0.002**		**▲ 0.029**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 5.3, 5.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 38.3, 13.1
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 47
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 311, 172
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 99, 99
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.1
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 7
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 44, 56
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 100, 100
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 91, 91
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 41, 33
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 28, 72
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 29, 71
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 50, 50
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 83, 84
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 75.6, 110.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 90.6, 135.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 7.7, 11.6
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 18.0, 27.8

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 6 [4–10]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 15.3
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 72
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 30, 32
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 1
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 29
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave ..... —
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1902, 1962
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Austria

Gender Gap Index 2015

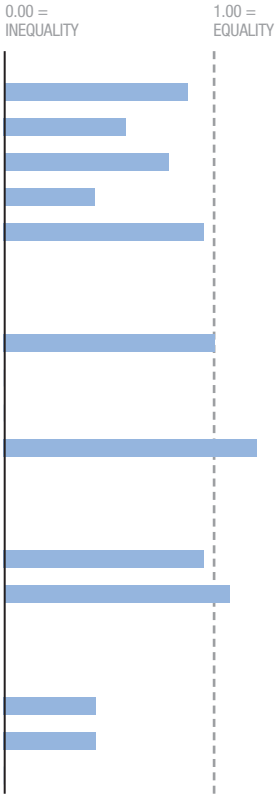
Rank	Score
37	**0.733**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	350.57
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	43,906
Total population (millions)	8.53
Population growth (%)	0.65
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

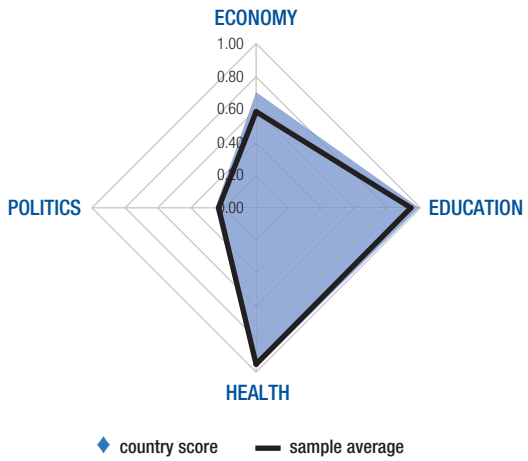
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**52**	**0.705**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	47	0.87	0.67	71	82	0.87
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	104	0.58	0.60	—	—	0.58
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	27	0.78	0.54	31,348	40,000	0.78
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	68	0.43	0.27	30	70	0.43
Professional and technical workers	73	0.95	0.64	49	51	0.95
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**1**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	—	—	0.93	—	—	—
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	88	73	1.20
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	73	68	1.07
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**39**	**0.246**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	38	0.44	0.27	31	69	0.44
Women in ministerial positions	24	0.44	0.24	31	69	0.44
Years with female head of state (last 50)	61	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

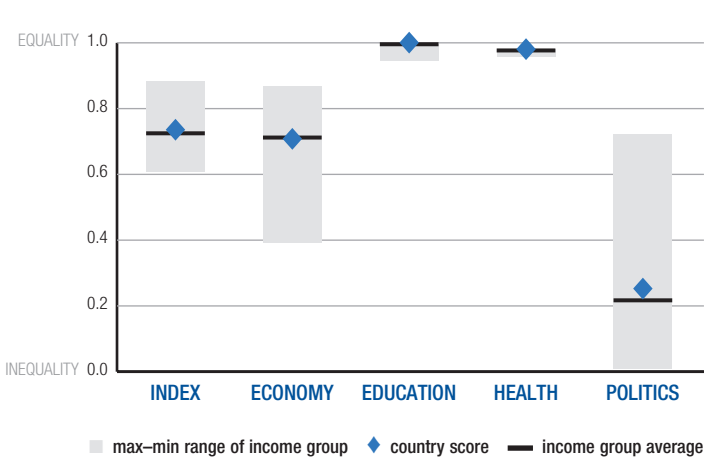


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Austria

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**37**	**0.733**	**52**	**0.705**	**1**	**1.000**	**1**	**0.980**	**39**	**0.246**
2014	142	36	0.727	68	0.670	1	1.000	52	0.979	36	0.257
2013	136	19	0.744	69	0.664	1	1.000	47	0.979	19	0.332
2012	135	20	0.739	70	0.652	49	0.995	50	0.979	18	0.332
2011	135	34	0.717	77	0.624	76	0.989	46	0.979	27	0.274
2010	134	37	0.709	92	0.595	75	0.989	44	0.979	26	0.274
2009	134	42	0.703	102	0.570	78	0.989	1	0.980	23	0.274
2008	130	29	0.715	84	0.587	76	0.989	1	0.980	14	0.306
2007	128	27	0.706	89	0.582	77	0.980	1	0.980	15	0.282
2006	**115**	**27**	**0.699**	**81**	**0.553**	**68**	**0.980**	**1**	**0.980**	**14**	**0.282**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.034**		**▲ 0.153**		**▲ 0.020**		**▲ 0.000**		**▼ –0.036**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 4.9, 4.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 33.2, 6.9
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 48
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 269, 135
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 97, 96
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 0
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 25, 75

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) ..... —, —
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 100, 100
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 100, 100
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 16, 22
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 28, 72
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 25, 75
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 44, 56
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 77, 84
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 119.0, 177.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 99.7, 152.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 10.8, 16.7
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 10.6, 21.9

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.2, 0.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.2, 0.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 4 [1–10]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 8.9
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 70
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 31, 34
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 29
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 112
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1918
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Azerbaijan

Gender Gap Index 2015

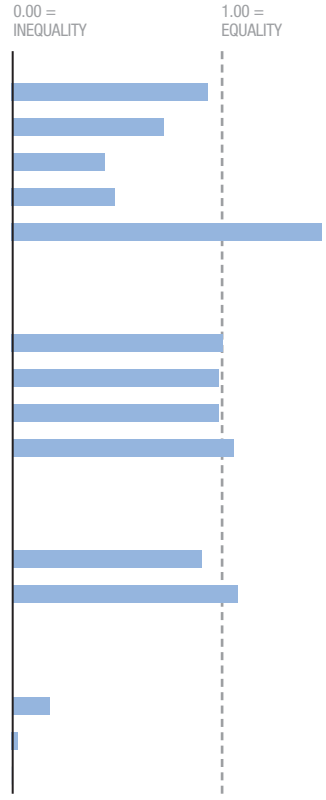
Rank	Score
96	**0.675**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	31.24
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	16,710
Total population (millions)	9.54
Population growth (%)	1.28
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99

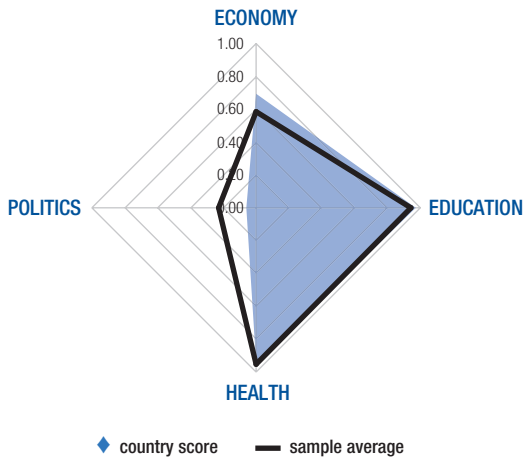
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**54**	**0.701**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	20	0.93	0.67	68	73	0.93
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	33	0.72	0.60	—	—	0.72
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	124	0.44	0.54	10,768	24,341	0.44
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	56	0.49	0.27	33	67	0.49
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	60	40	1.47
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**90**	**0.984**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	55	1.00	0.89	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	114	0.98	0.93	88	90	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	93	0.98	0.64	86	88	0.98
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	21	20	1.05
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**139**	**0.950**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	141	0.90	0.92	—	—	0.90
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	65	61	1.07
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**129**	**0.063**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	99	0.18	0.27	16	84	0.18
Women in ministerial positions	140	0.03	0.24	3	98	0.03
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

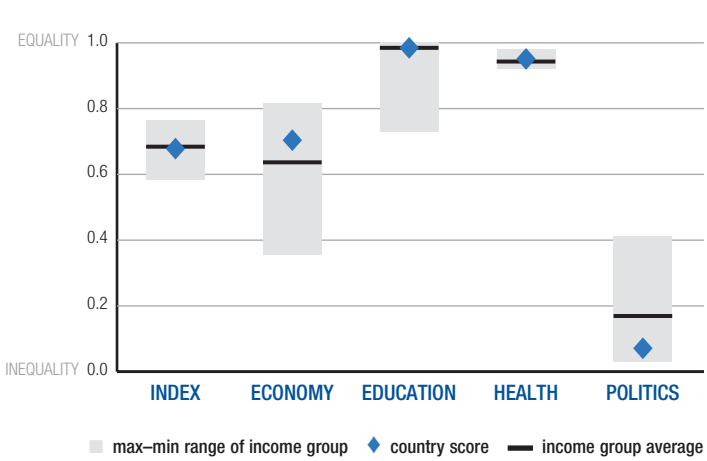


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Azerbaijan

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	145	96	0.675	54	0.701	90	0.984	139	0.950	129	0.063
2014	142	94	0.675	52	0.709	92	0.984	137	0.944	127	0.064
2013	136	99	0.658	72	0.659	85	0.982	136	0.925	114	0.066
2012	135	99	0.655	74	0.649	84	0.983	135	0.920	113	0.066
2011	135	91	0.658	70	0.642	73	0.989	132	0.933	103	0.066
2010	134	100	0.645	73	0.635	93	0.967	134	0.929	113	0.047
2009	134	89	0.663	47	0.686	94	0.970	132	0.937	119	0.058
2008	130	61	0.686	4	0.786	91	0.967	129	0.931	114	0.058
2007	128	59	0.678	19	0.732	82	0.971	127	0.926	85	0.083
2006	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006–2015 CHANGE		▼ –0.003		▼ –0.030		▲ 0.013		▲ 0.024		▼ –0.020	

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 5.9, 4.0
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 24.3, 13.3
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 43
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 26, 33
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.1
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 2
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 4
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 52, 48
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 98, 99
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 94, 97
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 24, 27
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 42, 58
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 42, 58
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 31, 69
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 91, 83

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 377.6, 523.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 88.5, 145.0
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 14.9, 13.9
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 16.5, 30.1

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.0, 11.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.8, 7.8
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 8.0, 8.7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 26 [17–40]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 47.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 77
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 51
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 24, 28
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 8
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 126
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 0
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1918
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Bahamas

Gender Gap Index 2015

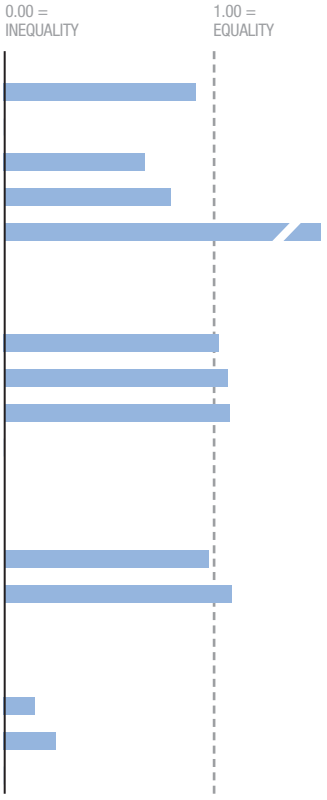
Rank	Score
40	0.728
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	7.92
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	22,439
Total population (millions)	0.38
Population growth (%)	1.37
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96

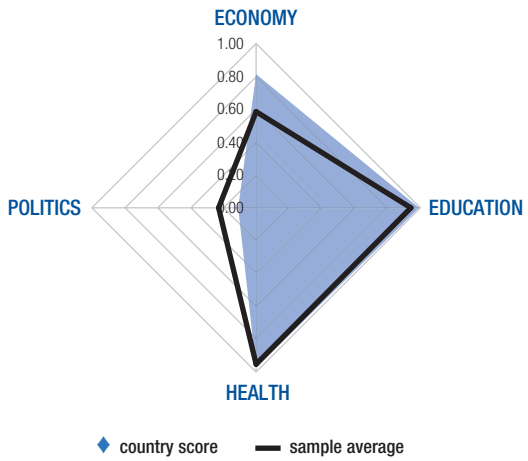
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**7**	**0.823**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	27	0.91	0.67	76	84	0.91
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	49	0.67	0.54	18,963	28,276	0.67
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	8	0.79	0.27	44	56	0.79
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	63	37	1.73
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**1**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	97	95	1.02
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	99	93	1.06
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	86	80	1.07
Enrolment in tertiary education	—	—	0.92	—	—	—
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	67	62	1.08
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**98**	**0.110**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	107	0.15	0.27	13	87	0.15
Women in ministerial positions	62	0.25	0.24	20	80	0.25
Years with female head of state (last 50)	59	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

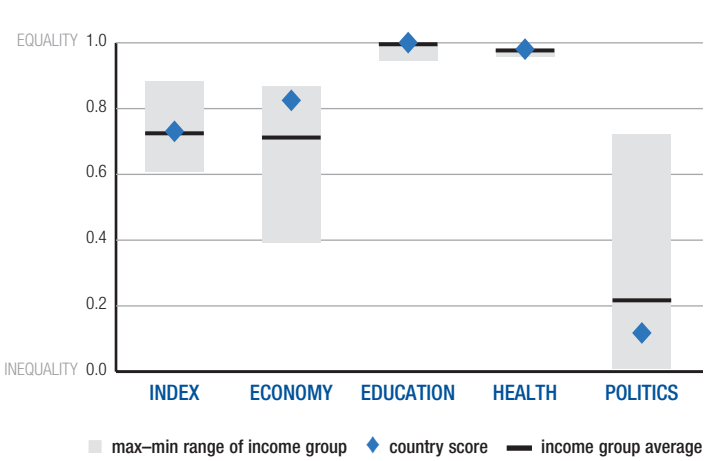


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Bahamas

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**40**	**0.728**	**7**	**0.823**	**1**	**1.000**	**1**	**0.980**	**98**	**0.110**
2014	142	35	0.727	5	0.822	1	1.000	1	0.980	101	0.106
2013	136	40	0.713	5	0.824	1	1.000	1	0.980	124	0.047
2012	135	37	0.716	2	0.836	1	1.000	1	0.980	122	0.047
2011	135	22	0.734	1	0.914	1	1.000	1	0.980	117	0.043
2010	134	36	0.713	4	0.829	1	1.000	1	0.980	115	0.043
2009	134	28	0.718	2	0.826	1	1.000	1	0.980	109	0.066
2008	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006	**115**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.010**		**▼ –0.004**		**▼ 0.000**		**▼ 0.000**		**▲ 0.044**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 16.3, 16.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 11.9, 9.6
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 52
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution ..... —, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] ..... —
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 33
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 58
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 13, 87
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 95, 93
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 88, 88
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 27, 18
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 67, 62
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 169.6, 292.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 88.1, 131.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 38.9, 45.4
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 4.4, 12.1

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 66.4, 79.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.2, 0.5
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 37 [24–55]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 39.5
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 86
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) ..... —
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 27, 30
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) ..... —
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 91
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 0
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] ..... —
Parental authority after divorce[3] ..... —
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) ..... —
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] ..... —
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] ..... —
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] ..... —
Women's access to financial services[3] ..... —
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] ..... —
Year women received right to vote 1961, 1964
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Bahrain

Gender Gap Index 2015

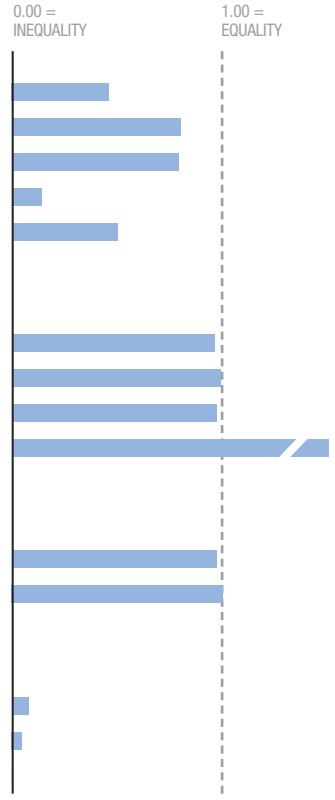
Rank	Score
123	**0.644**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 24.37
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 43,963
Total population (millions) 1.34
Population growth (%) 0.89
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 1.63

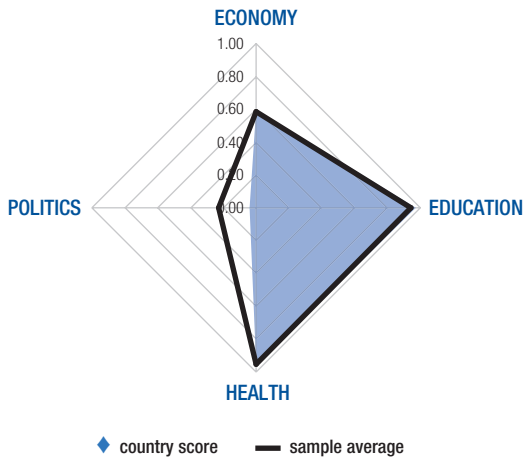
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**113**	**0.597**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	130	0.46	0.67	41	88	0.46
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	9	0.80	0.60	—	—	0.80
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	25	0.79	0.54	31,797	40,000	0.79
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	111	0.14	0.27	13	88	0.14
Professional and technical workers	112	0.50	0.64	33	67	0.50
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**94**	**0.981**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	89	0.96	0.89	93	97	0.96
Enrolment in primary education	99	0.99	0.93	96	97	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	97	0.97	0.64	92	95	0.97
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	59	27	2.18
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**133**	**0.961**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	139	1.00	1.04	66	66	1.00
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**138**	**0.037**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	130	0.08	0.27	8	93	0.08
Women in ministerial positions	136	0.05	0.24	5	95	0.05
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Bahrain

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**123**	**0.644**	**113**	**0.597**	**94**	**0.981**	**133**	**0.961**	**138**	**0.037**
2014	142	124	0.626	126	0.480	90	0.986	132	0.961	116	0.077
2013	136	112	0.633	117	0.515	71	0.991	112	0.961	113	0.067
2012	135	111	0.630	118	0.497	47	0.995	111	0.961	112	0.067
2011	135	110	0.623	115	0.508	81	0.986	111	0.961	122	0.038
2010	134	110	0.622	115	0.497	60	0.991	110	0.961	120	0.038
2009	134	116	0.614	118	0.483	69	0.991	116	0.961	131	0.019
2008	130	121	0.593	126	0.399	66	0.992	112	0.961	127	0.019
2007	128	115	0.593	124	0.390	59	0.989	110	0.961	121	0.031
2006	**115**	**102**	**0.589**	**111**	**0.383**	**54**	**0.989**	**104**	**0.962**	**110**	**0.024**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.055**		**▲ 0.214**		**▼ –0.008**		**▼ –0.001**		**▲ 0.013**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 3.9, 0.5
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 2.8, 2.2
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 21
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 67, 90
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 86, 14
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 64, 70
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 57, 54
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 22, 18
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 42, 58
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 43, 57
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 31, 69
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 105, 82
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 98, 97

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 176.1, 195.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 65.4, 80.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 84.3, 96.9
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 36.5, 49.3

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.6, 0.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.5, 1.6
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 22 [14–35]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 14.2
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 62
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 26, 30
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 4
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 60
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 1
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 1.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.8
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 1.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1973, 2002
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Bangladesh

Gender Gap Index 2015

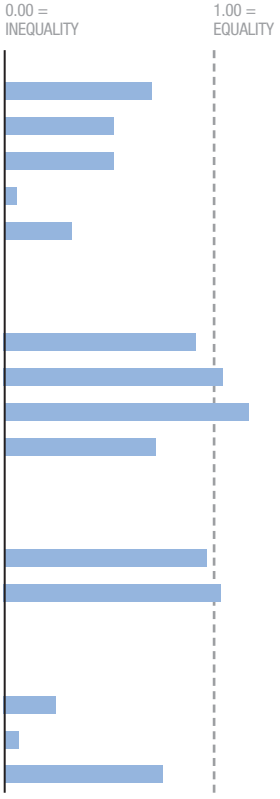
Rank	Score
64	0.704
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 118.95
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 2,991
Total population (millions) 158.51
Population growth (%) 1.22
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 1.02

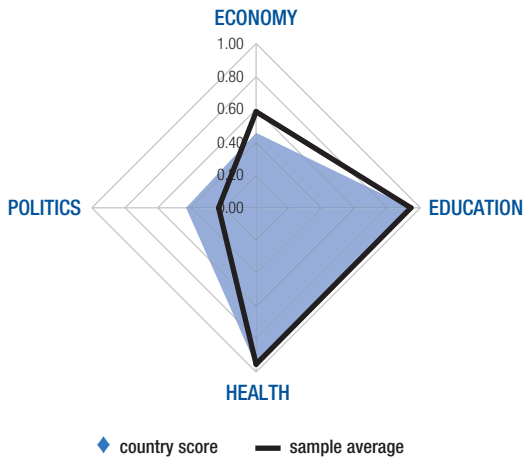
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**130**	**0.462**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	97	0.70	0.67	60	87	0.70
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	126	0.52	0.60	—	—	0.52
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	108	0.52	0.54	2,143	4,105	0.52
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	123	0.06	0.27	5	95	0.06
Professional and technical workers	118	0.32	0.64	24	76	0.32
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**109**	**0.948**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	109	0.91	0.89	58	65	0.91
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	93	90	1.04
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	51	44	1.16
Enrolment in tertiary education	119	0.72	0.92	11	15	0.72
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**95**	**0.971**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy	104	1.03	1.04	62	60	1.03
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**8**	**0.433**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	76	0.25	0.27	20	80	0.25
Women in ministerial positions	126	0.07	0.24	7	93	0.07
Years with female head of state (last 50)	1	0.76	0.20	22	28	0.76

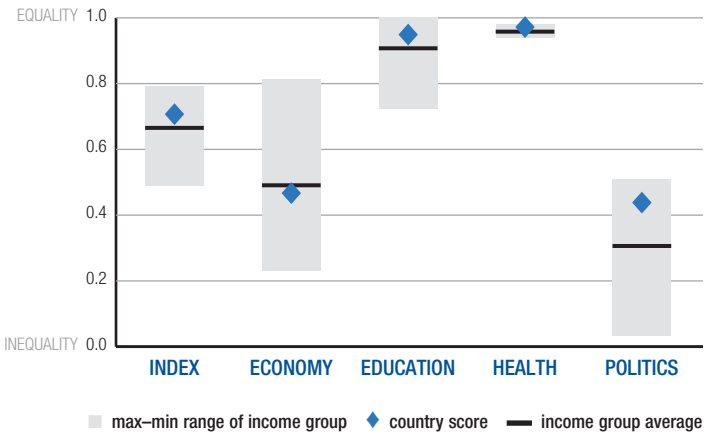


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Bangladesh

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**64**	**0.704**	**130**	**0.462**	**109**	**0.948**	**95**	**0.971**	**8**	**0.433**
2014	142	68	0.697	127	0.477	111	0.940	122	0.966	10	0.406
2013	136	75	0.685	121	0.495	115	0.885	124	0.956	7	0.404
2012	135	86	0.668	121	0.480	118	0.858	123	0.956	8	0.380
2011	135	69	0.681	118	0.493	108	0.917	123	0.956	11	0.359
2010	134	82	0.670	117	0.473	108	0.914	122	0.956	12	0.338
2009	134	93	0.653	121	0.455	105	0.911	127	0.950	17	0.294
2008	130	90	0.653	119	0.444	104	0.909	124	0.950	13	0.310
2007	128	100	0.631	116	0.437	105	0.871	122	0.950	17	0.267
2006	**115**	**91**	**0.627**	**107**	**0.423**	**95**	**0.868**	**113**	**0.950**	**17**	**0.267**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.077**		**▲ 0.039**		**▲ 0.080**		**▲ 0.022**		**▲ 0.166**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 5.7, 4.0
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 18
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 25, 33
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 5
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 13
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 20, 80
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 42, 53
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 22, 31
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 3, 5
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 27, 73
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 36, 64
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 38, 62
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 5, 8
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 83, 79

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 152.6, 178.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 79.9, 94.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 28.7, 30.8
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 92.7, 119.6

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.2, 0.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.3, 1.9
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 31.9, 98.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 38.8, 34.8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 170 [94–300]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.2
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 128.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 59
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 44
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 62
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 19, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 46
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 112
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 1.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 1.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1935, 1972
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Reserved seats
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Barbados

Gender Gap Index 2015

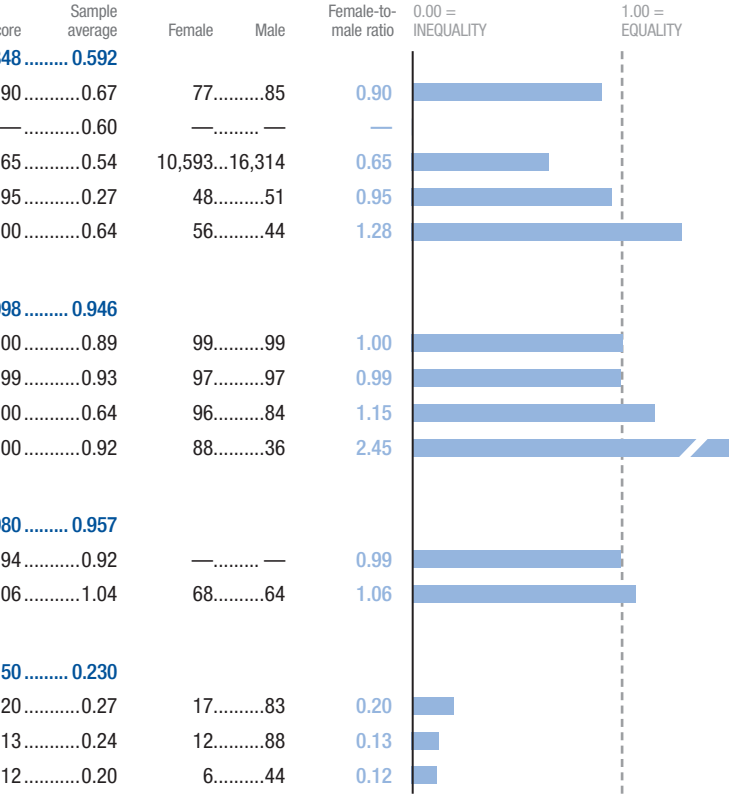
Rank	Score
24	**0.744**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	3.45
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	12,829
Total population (millions)	0.29
Population growth (%)	0.50
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.92

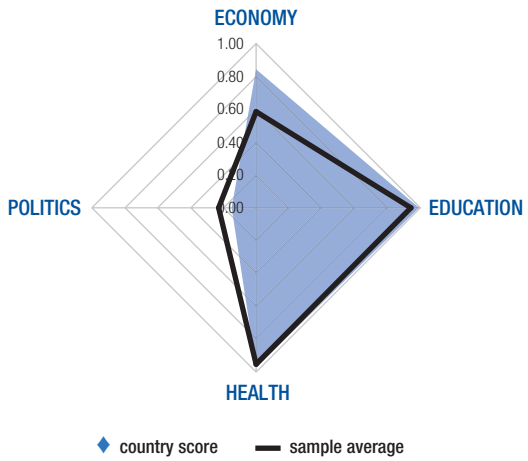
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**2**	**0.848**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	31	0.90	0.67	77	85	0.90
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	57	0.65	0.54	10,593	16,314	0.65
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	5	0.95	0.27	48	51	0.95
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	56	44	1.28
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**46**	**0.998**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	82	0.99	0.93	97	97	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	96	84	1.15
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	88	36	2.45
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.99
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	68	64	1.06
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**77**	**0.150**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	92	0.20	0.27	17	83	0.20
Women in ministerial positions	101	0.13	0.24	12	88	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	19	0.12	0.20	6	44	0.12

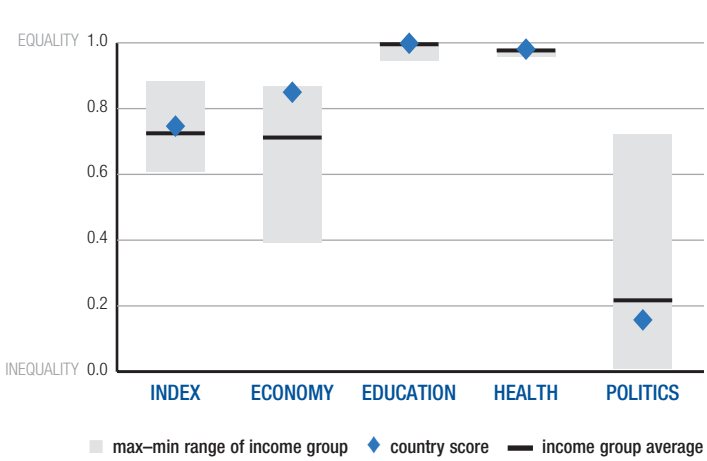


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Barbados

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**24**	**0.744**	**2**	**0.848**	**46**	**0.998**	**1**	**0.980**	**77**	**0.150**
2014	142	33	0.729	20	0.788	42	0.998	1	0.980	73	0.150
2013	136	29	0.730	10	0.791	1	1.000	1	0.980	63	0.150
2012	135	27	0.723	11	0.791	1	1.000	1	0.980	79	0.123
2011	135	33	0.717	8	0.784	1	1.000	1	0.980	82	0.104
2010	134	31	0.718	7	0.787	1	1.000	1	0.980	80	0.104
2009	134	21	0.724	5	0.785	1	1.000	1	0.980	67	0.129
2008	130	26	0.719	9	0.771	44	0.996	1	0.980	62	0.129
2007	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006	**115**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.025**		**▲ 0.078**		**▲ 0.002**		**▼ 0.000**		**▲ 0.021**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 12.2, 10.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 51
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution ..... —, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] ..... —
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 25
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 44
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 54, 46
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 86, 86
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 79, 77
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 1, 1
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 51, 49
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 41, 59
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 89, 11
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 102.6, 159.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 117.7, 179.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 41.2, 43.3
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 5.3, 13.9

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.7, 20.7
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.4, 0.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 4.7, 2.5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 52 [33–83]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 48.9
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 93
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 59
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 32, 34
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) ..... —
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 84
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] ..... —
Parental authority after divorce[3] ..... —
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) ..... —
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] ..... —
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] ..... —
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] ..... —
Women's access to financial services[3] ..... —
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] ..... —
Year women received right to vote 1950
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Belarus

Gender Gap Index 2015

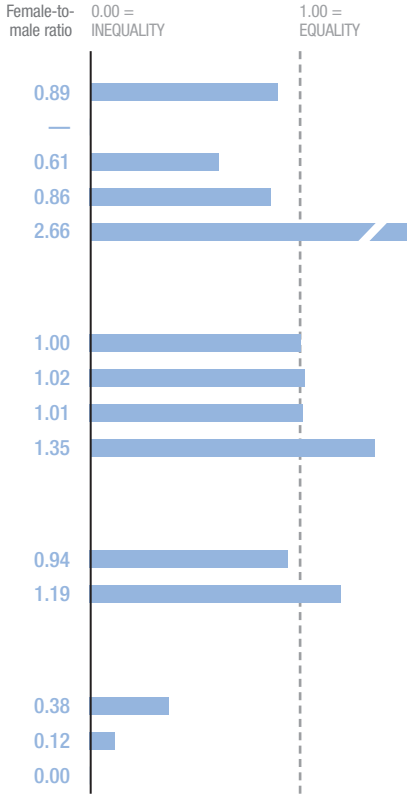
Rank	Score
34	**0.734**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	47.33
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	17,349
Total population (millions)	9.47
Population growth (%)	0.04
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.87

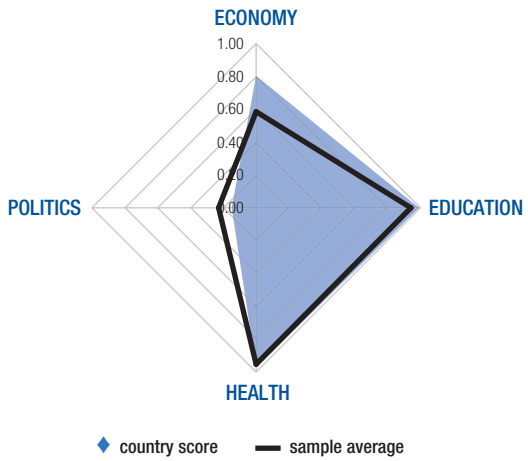
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**10**	**0.813**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	34	0.89	0.67	62	70	0.89
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	70	0.61	0.54	14,068	22,943	0.61
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	7	0.86	0.27	46	54	0.86
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	73	27	2.66
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**33**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	54	1.00	0.89	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	94	92	1.02
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	97	96	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	107	79	1.35
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**42**	**0.979**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	68	57	1.19
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**79**	**0.146**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	45	0.38	0.27	27	73	0.38
Women in ministerial positions	110	0.12	0.24	11	89	0.12
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

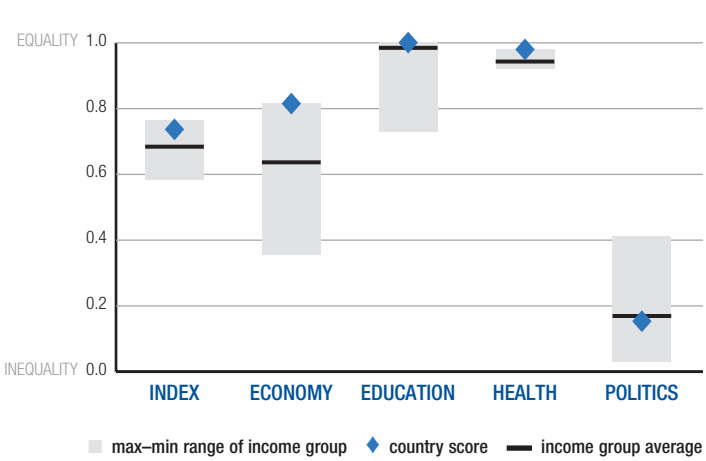


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Belarus

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	145	34	0.734	10	0.813	33	1.000	42	0.979	79	0.146
2014	142	32	0.730	6	0.820	35	0.999	37	0.979	89	0.121
2013	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2012	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2011	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2010	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2009	134	34	0.714	29	0.726	75	0.990	41	0.979	46	0.161
2008	130	33	0.710	26	0.726	72	0.990	38	0.979	52	0.144
2007	128	23	0.711	20	0.728	74	0.983	37	0.979	39	0.155
2006	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.023**		**▲ 0.085**		**▲ 0.016**		**▲ 0.000**		**▼ –0.009**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 4.6, 7.5
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 52
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 72, 72
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] ..... —
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 33
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 44
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 42, 58
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 96, 97
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 87, 92
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 53, 47
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 29, 71
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 32, 68
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 55, 45
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 52, 58
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 91, 90

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 339.6, 674.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 79.0, 182.2
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.7, 2.0
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 5.2, 37.1

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 5.9, 13.8
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.2, 7.9
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 1.0, 1.5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 1 [1–2]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 20.7
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 63
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 25, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 4
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 126
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1918
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Belgium

Gender Gap Index 2015

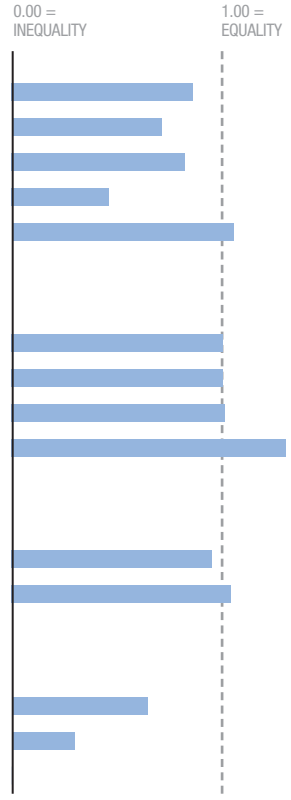
Rank	Score
19	0.753
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	424.96
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	40,885
Total population (millions)	11.23
Population growth (%)	0.38
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

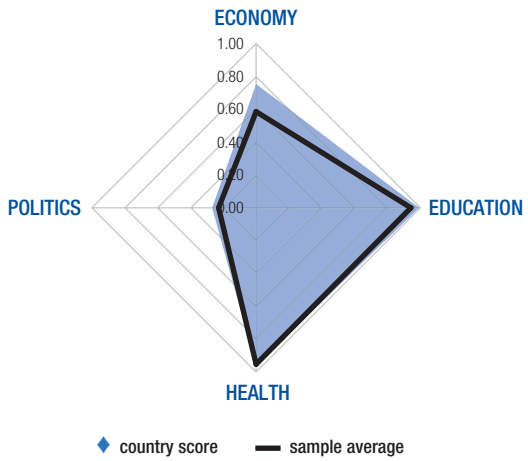
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**34**	**0.762**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	49	0.86	0.67	62	73	0.86
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	39	0.71	0.60	—	—	0.71
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	20	0.82	0.54	32,986	40,000	0.82
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	61	0.46	0.27	32	68	0.46
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	51	49	1.05
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**1**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	98	98	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	97	96	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	82	63	1.30
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**66**	**0.974**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	81	1.04	1.04	72	69	1.04
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**35**	**0.275**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	16	0.65	0.27	39	61	0.65
Women in ministerial positions	46	0.30	0.24	23	77	0.30
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

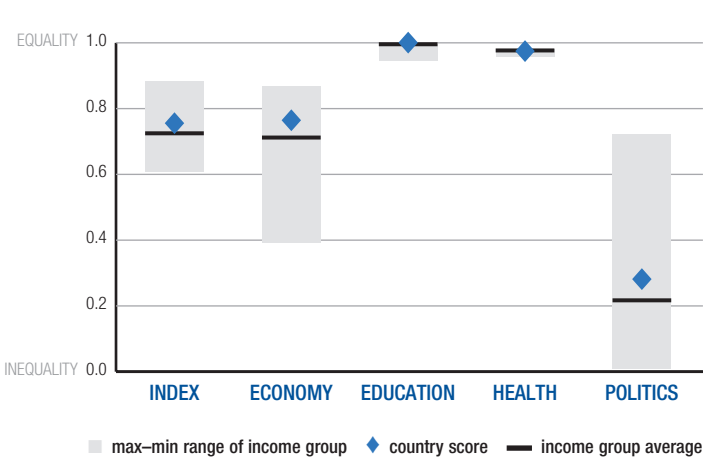


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Belgium

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**19**	**0.753**	**34**	**0.762**	**1**	**1.000**	**66**	**0.974**	**35**	**0.275**
2014	142	10	0.781	27	0.758	73	0.992	52	0.979	13	0.395
2013	136	11	0.768	34	0.737	67	0.992	47	0.979	14	0.366
2012	135	12	0.765	36	0.724	67	0.992	50	0.979	10	0.366
2011	135	13	0.753	36	0.719	63	0.991	46	0.979	17	0.324
2010	134	14	0.751	39	0.710	62	0.991	44	0.979	16	0.324
2009	134	33	0.717	64	0.653	71	0.991	55	0.979	29	0.243
2008	130	28	0.716	60	0.652	67	0.991	52	0.979	27	0.243
2007	128	19	0.720	46	0.668	1	1.000	50	0.979	20	0.232
2006	**115**	**20**	**0.708**	**54**	**0.620**	**1**	**1.000**	**1**	**0.980**	**19**	**0.232**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.045**		**▲ 0.142**		**▼ 0.000**		**▼ –0.005**		**▲ 0.043**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 8.2, 8.6
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 29.9, 6.3
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 48
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 245, 151
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 100, 97
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 10
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 34, 66

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 46, 54
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 92, 94
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 79, 84
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 31, 30
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 22, 78
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 24, 76
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 44, 56
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 80, 84
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 86.9, 140.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 102.0, 167.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 5.7, 7.7
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 16.6, 38.9

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.2, 0.4
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.2, 0.5
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 6 [4–10]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 9.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) ..... —
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 70
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 31, 33
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 1
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 28
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 105
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 86
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 10
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 80

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1919, 1948
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Belize

Gender Gap Index 2015

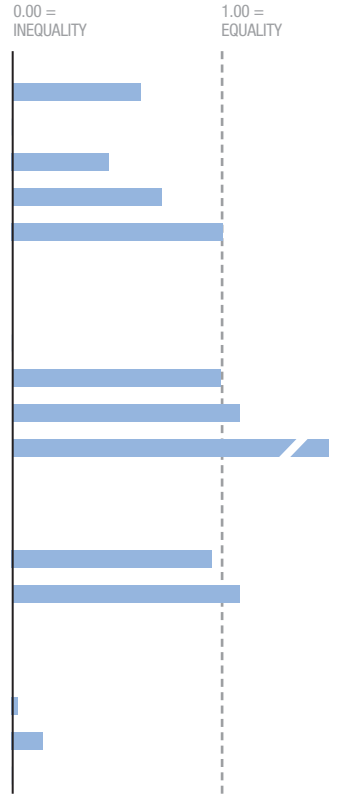
Rank	Score
103	**0.668**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	1.36
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	8,215
Total population (millions)	0.34
Population growth (%)	2.34
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99

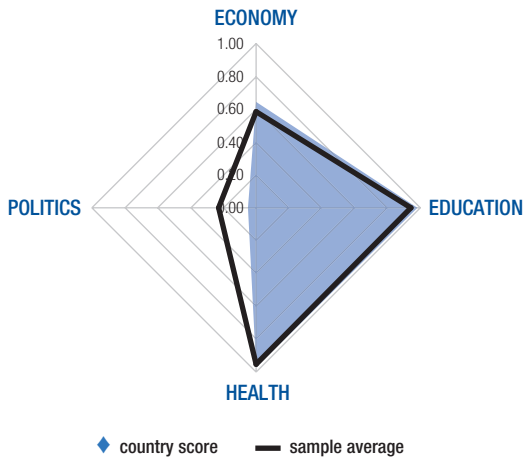
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**85**	**0.651**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	114	0.61	0.67	52	85	0.61
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	120	0.46	0.54	5,326	11,656	0.46
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	16	0.71	0.27	41	59	0.71
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	50	50	1.00
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**68**	**0.994**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	—	—	0.89	—	—	—
Enrolment in primary education	95	0.99	0.93	96	97	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	77	72	1.08
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	33	19	1.68
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	66	61	1.08
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**135**	**0.048**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	137	0.03	0.27	3	97	0.03
Women in ministerial positions	93	0.15	0.24	13	87	0.15
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

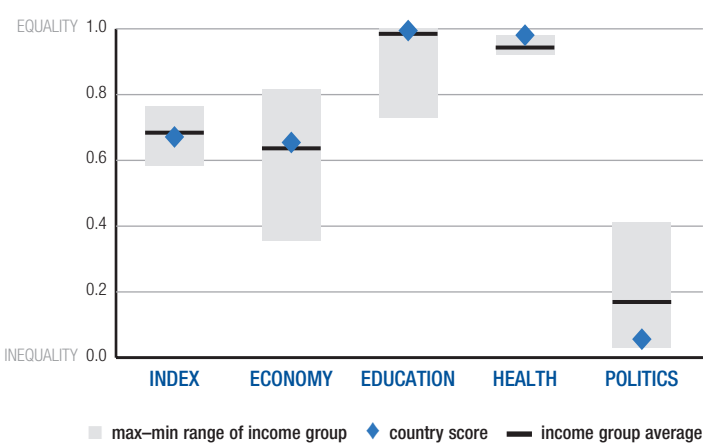


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Belize

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	145	103	0.668	85	0.651	68	0.994	1	0.980	135	0.048
2014	142	100	0.670	79	0.653	1	1.000	1	0.980	133	0.048
2013	136	107	0.645	80	0.646	103	0.944	1	0.980	133	0.010
2012	135	102	0.646	77	0.641	100	0.955	1	0.980	131	0.010
2011	135	100	0.649	81	0.616	1	1.000	1	0.980	132	0.000
2010	134	93	0.654	72	0.636	32	0.999	1	0.980	131	0.000
2009	134	87	0.664	79	0.622	35	0.998	1	0.980	121	0.055
2008	130	86	0.661	79	0.609	1	1.000	1	0.980	116	0.055
2007	128	94	0.643	96	0.552	1	1.000	1	0.980	114	0.039
2006	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.025**		**▲ 0.099**		**▼ –0.006**		**▼ 0.000**		**▲ 0.009**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 22.3, 9.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 25.5, 12.0
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 38
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 52, 44
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] ..... —
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 26
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 30
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 45, 55
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 91, 90
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 76, 76
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 5, 5
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 180.8, 201.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 57.3, 114.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 73.4, 63.1
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 8.9, 46.4

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 16.8, 40.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 2.2, 10.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 6.6, 5.7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 45 [30–68]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 93.1
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 95
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 55
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 21, 24
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) ..... —
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 98
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 80
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] ..... —
Parental authority after divorce[3] ..... —
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) ..... —
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] ..... —
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] ..... —
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] ..... —
Women's access to financial services[3] ..... —
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] ..... —
Year women received right to vote 1954
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Benin

Gender Gap Index 2015

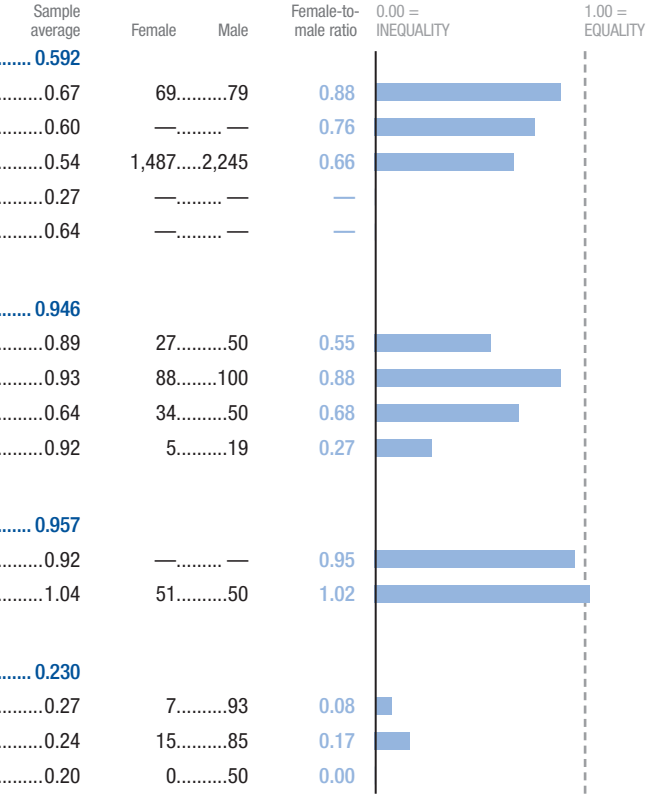
Rank	Score
129	0.625
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 6.34
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 1,779
Total population (millions) 10.60
Population growth (%) 2.64
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 0.99

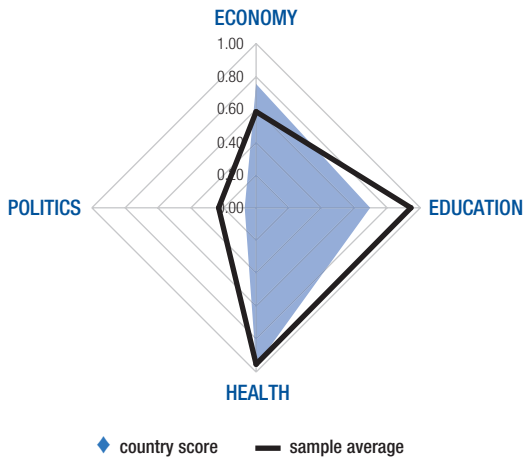
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**33**	**0.764**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	40	0.88	0.67	69	79	0.88
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	20	0.76	0.60	—	—	0.76
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	52	0.66	0.54	1,487	2,245	0.66
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**144**	**0.700**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	143	0.55	0.89	27	50	0.55
Enrolment in primary education	132	0.88	0.93	88	100	0.88
Enrolment in secondary education	125	0.68	0.64	34	50	0.68
Enrolment in tertiary education	140	0.27	0.92	5	19	0.27
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**117**	**0.967**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	126	1.02	1.04	51	50	1.02
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**127**	**0.067**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	131	0.08	0.27	7	93	0.08
Women in ministerial positions	86	0.17	0.24	15	85	0.17
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

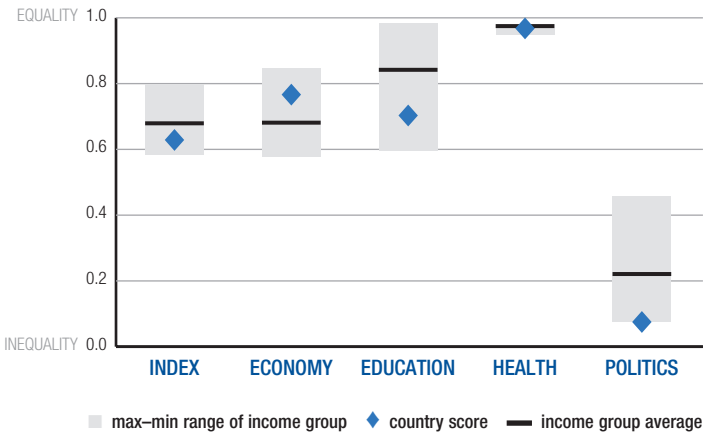


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Benin

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**129**	**0.625**	**33**	**0.764**	**144**	**0.700**	**117**	**0.967**	**127**	**0.067**
2014	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2013	136	126	0.589	31	0.742	136	0.513	112	0.961	72	0.138
2012	135	117	0.626	23	0.759	134	0.645	111	0.961	69	0.138
2011	135	128	0.583	67	0.649	133	0.656	111	0.961	104	0.066
2010	134	128	0.572	85	0.605	133	0.646	110	0.961	100	0.076
2009	134	131	0.564	110	0.546	132	0.627	70	0.975	79	0.108
2008	130	126	0.558	105	0.516	128	0.633	67	0.975	75	0.108
2007	128	123	0.566	102	0.543	125	0.658	65	0.975	81	0.086
2006	**115**	**110**	**0.578**	**55**	**0.618**	**113**	**0.643**	**86**	**0.969**	**76**	**0.082**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.047**		**▲ 0.146**		**▲ 0.056**		**▼ –0.002**		**▼ –0.015**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 1.1, 0.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 26
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 13, 19
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 27
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 45
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 99, 1
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 20, 43
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 8, 21
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 1, 4
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 12, 88
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 19, 81
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 371.1, 367.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 82.6, 104.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 48.1, 47.3
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 31.6, 58.2

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 42.9, 35.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 54.0, 60.8
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 9.8, 22.1
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 17.6, 22.7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 340 [200–580]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 4.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 98.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 84
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 81
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 13
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 21, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 22
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 98
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 3
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.1
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1956
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Bhutan

Gender Gap Index 2015

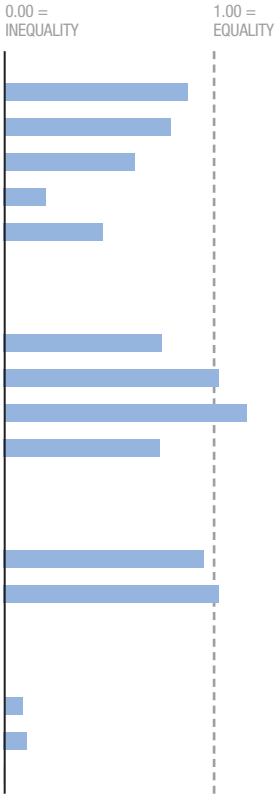
Rank	Score
118	**0.646**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 1.58
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 7,500
Total population (millions) 0.77
Population growth (%) 1.53
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 1.16

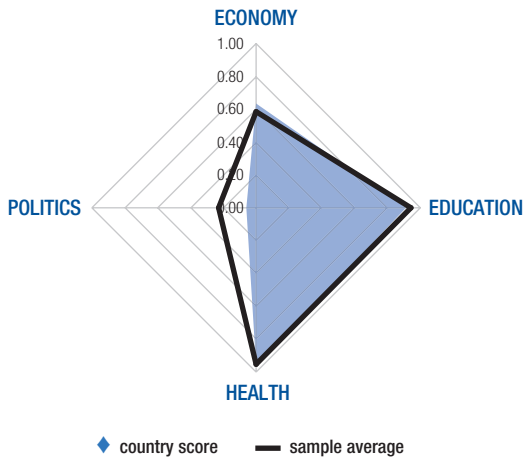
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**90**	**0.641**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	46	0.87	0.67	69	80	0.87
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	13	0.79	0.60	—	—	0.79
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	68	0.62	0.54	5,912	9,541	0.62
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	102	0.20	0.27	17	83	0.20
Professional and technical workers	115	0.47	0.64	32	68	0.47
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**121**	**0.921**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	125	0.75	0.89	55	73	0.75
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	89	87	1.02
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	64	56	1.15
Enrolment in tertiary education	117	0.74	0.92	9	13	0.74
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**126**	**0.966**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	132	1.02	1.04	60	59	1.02
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**132**	**0.056**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	129	0.09	0.27	9	91	0.09
Women in ministerial positions	114	0.11	0.24	10	90	0.11
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

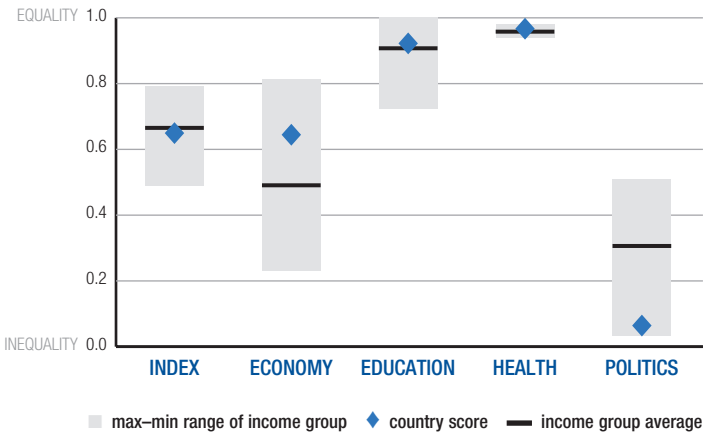


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Bhutan

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**118**	**0.646**	**90**	**0.641**	**121**	**0.921**	**126**	**0.966**	**132**	**0.056**
2014	142	120	0.636	93	0.637	123	0.886	120	0.966	130	0.056
2013	136	93	0.665	27	0.753	116	0.884	82	0.973	122	0.051
2012	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2011	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2010	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2009	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2008	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006	**115**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▼ –0.019**		**▼ –0.112**		**▲ 0.037**		**▼ –0.006**		**▲ 0.005**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 2.2, 1.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 13.3, 1.4
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 26
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 28, 39
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 31
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 42, 58
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 49, 47
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 34, 35
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 8, 9
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 30, 70
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 25, 75
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 203.4, 187.1
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 79.8, 80.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 36.0, 32.2
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 84.9, 120.5

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 4.7, 12.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 14.6, 25.0
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 12.3, 13.4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 120 [74–190]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.2
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 59.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 74
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 58
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 66
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 23, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 14
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 56
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 5
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] .....
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1953
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Bolivia

Gender Gap Index 2015

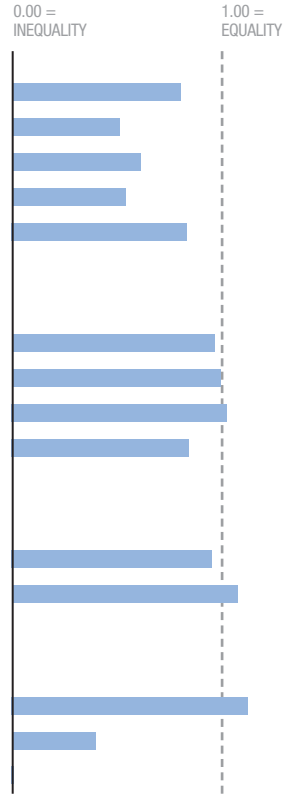
Rank	Score
22	0.749
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	14.88
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	6,153
Total population (millions)	10.85
Population growth (%)	1.64
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

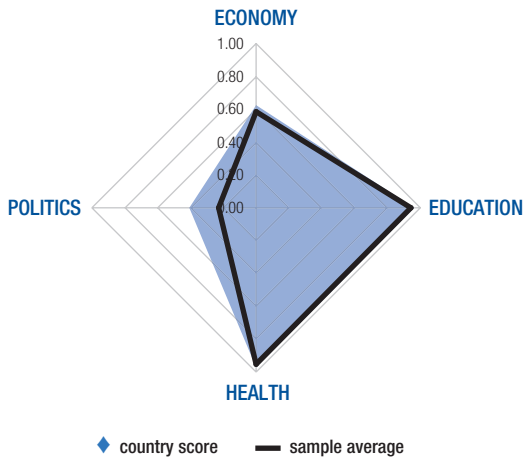
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**96**	**0.634**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	72	0.80	0.67	66	82	0.80
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	127	0.51	0.60	—	—	0.51
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	78	0.61	0.54	4,865	8,038	0.61
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	46	0.54	0.27	35	65	0.54
Professional and technical workers	87	0.83	0.64	45	55	0.83
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**101**	**0.967**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	95	0.96	0.89	94	98	0.96
Enrolment in primary education	96	0.99	0.93	81	82	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	72	71	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	112	0.84	0.92	34	41	0.84
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	61	57	1.07
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**10**	**0.415**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	1	1.00	0.27	53	47	1.13
Women in ministerial positions	31	0.40	0.24	29	71	0.40
Years with female head of state (last 50)	51	0.01	0.20	1	49	0.01

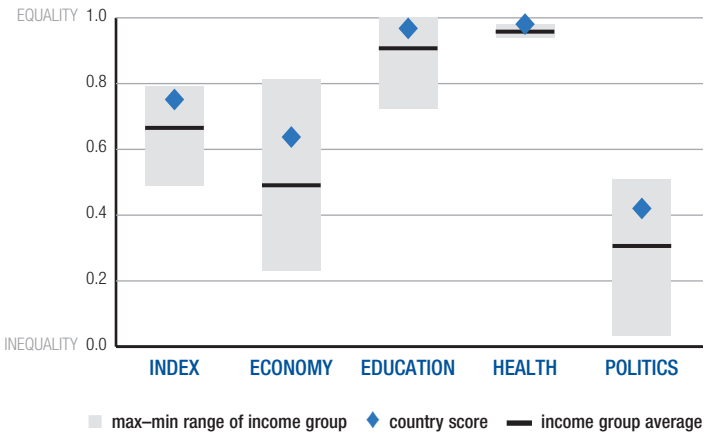


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Bolivia

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**22**	**0.749**	**96**	**0.634**	**101**	**0.967**	**1**	**0.980**	**10**	**0.415**
2014	142	58	0.705	92	0.638	99	0.970	56	0.977	40	0.235
2013	136	27	0.734	57	0.684	99	0.962	84	0.972	23	0.317
2012	135	30	0.722	79	0.637	98	0.963	84	0.972	20	0.317
2011	135	62	0.686	72	0.635	95	0.965	84	0.972	45	0.173
2010	134	76	0.675	91	0.596	97	0.959	82	0.972	46	0.173
2009	134	82	0.669	94	0.591	91	0.975	112	0.967	56	0.145
2008	130	80	0.667	88	0.584	90	0.971	108	0.967	51	0.145
2007	128	80	0.657	77	0.607	85	0.968	107	0.967	79	0.087
2006	**115**	**87**	**0.634**	**77**	**0.559**	**89**	**0.917**	**79**	**0.970**	**71**	**0.087**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.115**		**▲ 0.074**		**▲ 0.050**		**▲ 0.009**		**▲ 0.327**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 3.3, 2.2
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 30.7, 17.3
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 47, 53
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 37
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 38, 44
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 22
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 41
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 50, 50
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 51, 62
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 46, 55
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 22, 25
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 34, 40
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 71, 70

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 236.9, 308.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 109.9, 106.0
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 48.5, 40.4
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 33.9, 46.7

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 8.3, 21.8
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 20.8, 40.9
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 4.0, 4.9
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 200 [130–310]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 3.2
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 89.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 86
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 84
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 61
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 23, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 15
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 90
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 3
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1938, 1952
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... Yes

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Botswana

Gender Gap Index 2015

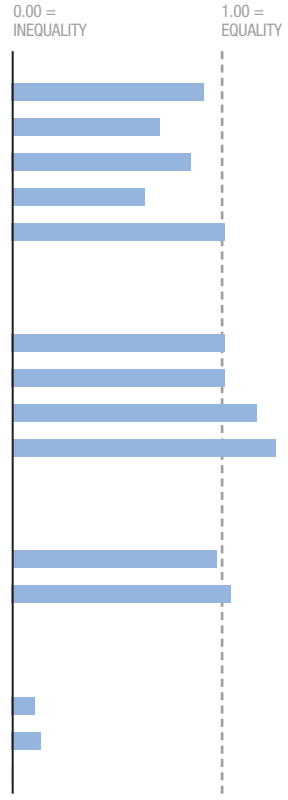
Rank	Score
55	0.710
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 15.75
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 16,725
Total population (millions) 2.04
Population growth (%) 0.86
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 1.00

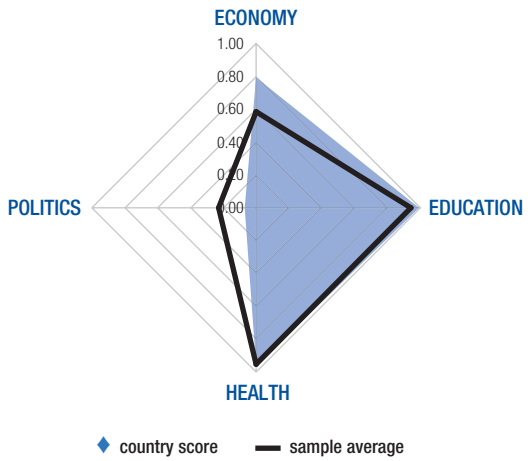
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**15**	**0.800**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	28	0.91	0.67	75	83	0.91
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	44	0.70	0.60	—	—	0.70
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	17	0.85	0.54	16,142	18,901	0.85
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	22	0.63	0.27	39	61	0.63
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	50	50	1.01
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**1**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	89	88	1.01
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	91	90	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	65	56	1.16
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	28	22	1.25
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**87**	**0.973**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	97	1.04	1.04	55	53	1.04
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**126**	**0.068**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	124	0.11	0.27	10	90	0.11
Women in ministerial positions	96	0.14	0.24	13	88	0.14
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

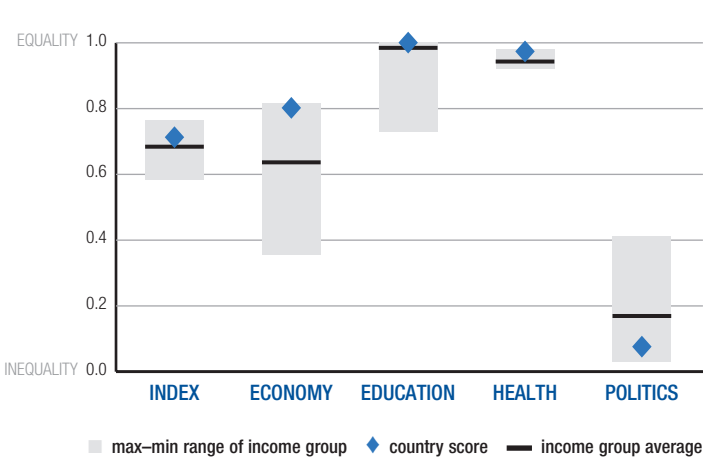


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Botswana

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**55**	**0.710**	**15**	**0.800**	**1**	**1.000**	**87**	**0.973**	**126**	**0.068**
2014	142	51	0.713	8	0.817	1	1.000	112	0.967	124	0.068
2013	136	85	0.675	48	0.711	1	1.000	127	0.955	127	0.035
2012	135	77	0.674	45	0.708	1	1.000	125	0.955	124	0.035
2011	135	66	0.683	37	0.719	1	1.000	126	0.955	111	0.060
2010	134	62	0.688	29	0.736	1	1.000	125	0.955	108	0.060
2009	134	39	0.707	22	0.742	27	1.000	124	0.953	66	0.134
2008	130	63	0.684	61	0.649	26	1.000	120	0.953	61	0.134
2007	128	53	0.680	63	0.640	30	0.998	118	0.953	53	0.129
2006	**115**	**34**	**0.690**	**23**	**0.693**	**67**	**0.981**	**109**	**0.956**	**47**	**0.129**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.020**		**▲ 0.107**		**▲ 0.019**		**▲ 0.017**		**▼ –0.061**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 21.4, 14.6
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 15.4, 11.7
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 41
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 46, 53
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 16
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 55
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 46, 54
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 39, 61
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 349.5, 277.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 70.6, 110.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 73.0, 40.6
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 24.2, 40.5

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 367.3, 390.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.2, 0.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 16.1, 60.5
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 10.2, 12.1
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 170 [110–280]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 51.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 94
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 53
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 26, 31
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 5
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 84
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 50
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.5
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1965
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Brazil

Gender Gap Index 2015

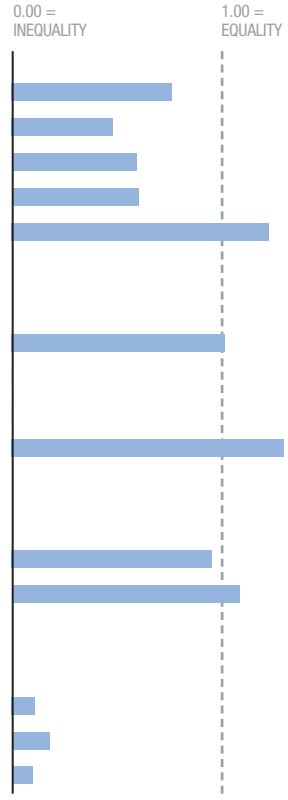
Rank	Score
85	0.686
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	1,206.08
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	15,412
Total population (millions)	202.03
Population growth (%)	0.83
,Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

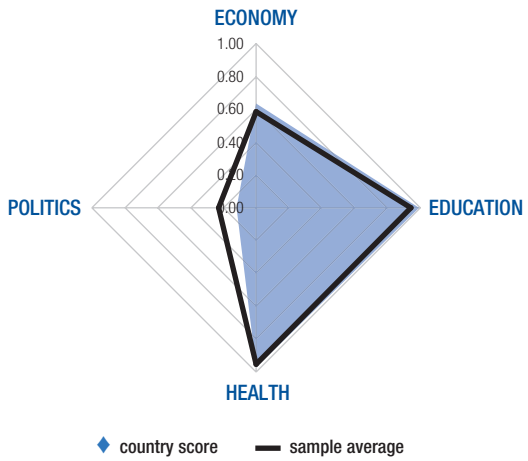
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**89**	**0.642**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	86	0.76	0.67	65	85	0.76
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	133	0.48	0.60	—	—	0.48
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	87	0.59	0.54	12,019	20,433	0.59
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	30	0.60	0.27	37	63	0.60
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	55	45	1.22
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**1**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	93	92	1.01
Enrolment in primary education	—	—	0.93	—	—	—
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	29	22	1.29
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	68	63	1.08
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**89**	**0.123**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	123	0.11	0.27	10	90	0.11
Women in ministerial positions	84	0.18	0.24	15	85	0.18
Years with female head of state (last 50)	27	0.10	0.20	4	46	0.10

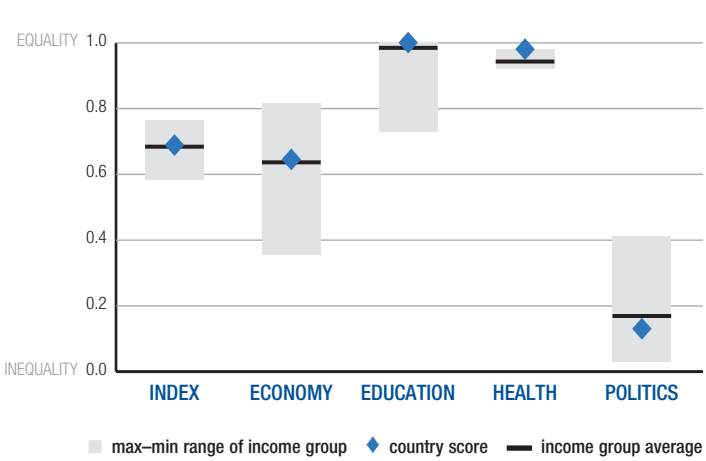


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Brazil

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**85**	**0.686**	**89**	**0.642**	**1**	**1.000**	**1**	**0.980**	**89**	**0.123**
2014	142	71	0.694	81	0.649	1	1.000	1	0.980	74	0.148
2013	136	62	0.695	74	0.656	1	1.000	1	0.980	68	0.144
2012	135	62	0.691	73	0.650	1	1.000	1	0.980	72	0.134
2011	135	82	0.668	68	0.649	66	0.990	1	0.980	114	0.053
2010	134	85	0.665	66	0.643	63	0.990	1	0.980	112	0.049
2009	134	81	0.670	75	0.637	32	0.999	1	0.980	114	0.063
2008	130	73	0.674	59	0.653	1	1.000	1	0.980	110	0.063
2007	128	74	0.664	62	0.645	84	0.969	1	0.980	96	0.062
2006	**115**	**67**	**0.654**	**63**	**0.604**	**74**	**0.972**	**1**	**0.980**	**86**	**0.061**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.032**		**▲ 0.038**		**▲ 0.028**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.062**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 9.1, 4.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 28.1, 10.1
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 49, 51
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 47
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 65, 72
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 19
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 9
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 50
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) ..... —, —
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 78, 77
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 56, 53
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 13, 11
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 31, 69
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 31, 69
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 51, 49
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 53, 49
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 84, 85

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 177.7, 258.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 100.2, 142.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 38.9, 39.0
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 29.9, 49.2

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 5.1, 10.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.5, 4.9
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 2.1, 2.2
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 69 [44–110]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 64.8
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 80
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 30, 32
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 4
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 120
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 5
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1932
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Brunei Darussalam

Gender Gap Index 2015

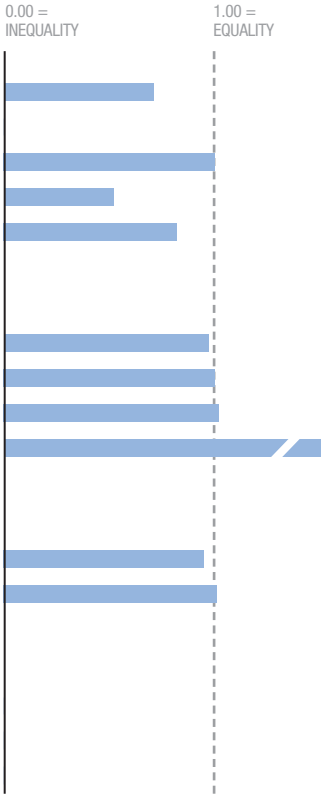
Rank	Score
88	**0.684**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	10.64
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	72,219
Total population (millions)	0.42
Population growth (%)	1.29
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.06

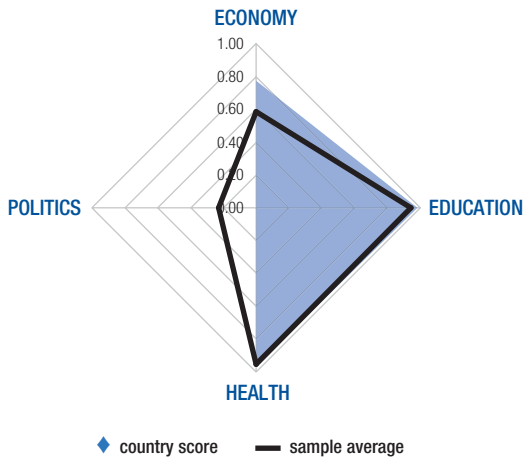
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**23**	**0.780**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	95	0.71	0.67	56	79	0.71
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	1	1.00	0.54	40,000	40,000	1.00
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	48	0.52	0.27	34	66	0.52
Professional and technical workers	88	0.82	0.64	45	55	0.82
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**70**	**0.993**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	88	0.97	0.89	94	97	0.97
Enrolment in primary education	74	1.00	0.93	91	91	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	93	91	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	33	18	1.82
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**131**	**0.966**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	138	1.01	1.04	69	68	1.01
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**145**	**0.000**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Women in ministerial positions	141	0.00	0.24	0	100	0.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

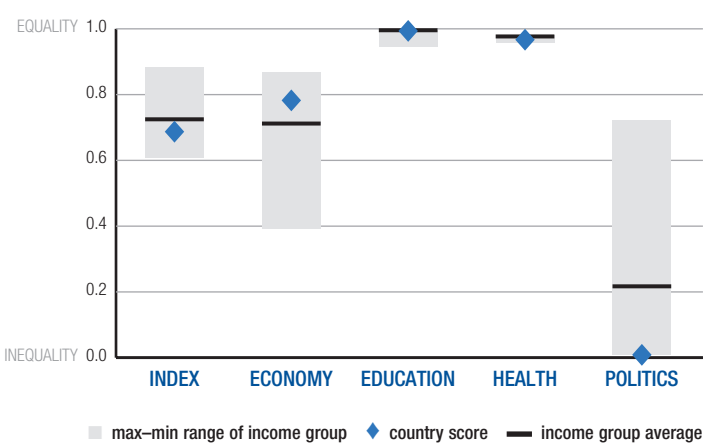


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Brunei Darussalam

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**88**	**0.684**	**23**	**0.780**	**70**	**0.993**	**131**	**0.966**	**145**	**0.000**
2014	142	98	0.672	36	0.736	88	0.986	126	0.966	142	0.000
2013	136	88	0.673	33	0.737	76	0.989	109	0.966	135	0.000
2012	135	75	0.675	30	0.740	56	0.994	109	0.966	133	0.000
2011	135	76	0.679	20	0.755	52	0.994	108	0.966	132	0.000
2010	134	77	0.675	26	0.740	56	0.993	107	0.966	131	0.000
2009	134	94	0.652	78	0.624	65	0.992	113	0.966	127	0.028
2008	130	99	0.639	91	0.570	62	0.993	109	0.966	122	0.028
2007	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006	**115**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.045**		**▲ 0.210**		**▼ –0.001**		**▼ 0.000**		**▼ –0.028**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) ... 2.4, 1.3
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) ... 30
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution ... —, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] ... —
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) ... 47, 53
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ... —, —
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ... —, —
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ... 53, 47
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ... 53, 47
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ... 100, 0
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) ... 189.8, 232.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) ... 80.3, 94.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) ... 65.9, 59.7
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) ... 36.5, 62.9

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) ... 0.9, 1.4
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) ... 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) ... 4.1, 7.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ... 27 [16–43]
Total fertility rate (children per women) ... 2.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) ... 16.8
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ... 93
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) ... 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) ... —
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) ... 25, 28
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) ... —
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) ... 91
Provider of maternity leave benefits ... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave ... 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] ... —
Parental authority after divorce[3] ... —
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) ... —
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] ... —
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ... No
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] ... —
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] ... —
Women's access to financial services[3] ... —
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] ... —
Year women received right to vote ... —
Quota type (single/lower house) ... —
Voluntary political party quotas ... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Bulgaria

Gender Gap Index 2015

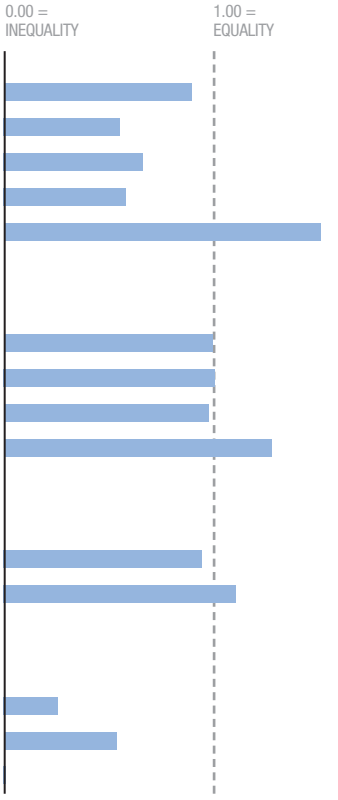
Rank	Score
43	**0.722**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 35.52
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 16,048
Total population (millions) 7.23
Population growth (%) ..... –0.54
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 0.94

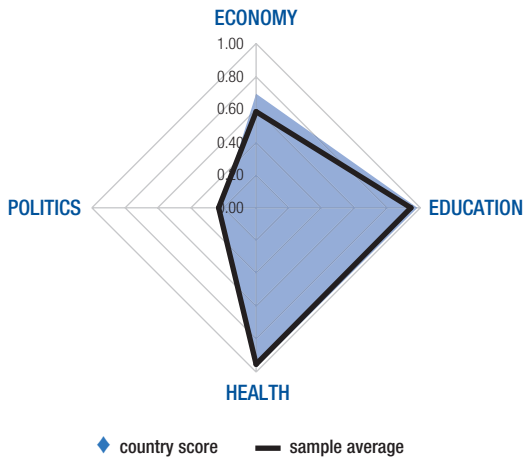
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**55**	**0.701**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	33	0.89	0.67	64	72	0.89
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	113	0.55	0.60	—	—	0.55
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	56	0.66	0.54	13,008	19,836	0.66
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	34	0.58	0.27	37	63	0.58
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	60	40	1.50
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**72**	**0.992**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	67	0.99	0.89	98	99	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	70	1.00	0.93	95	95	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	96	0.97	0.64	86	89	0.97
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	75	59	1.27
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**42**	**0.979**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	68	62	1.10
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**48**	**0.215**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	74	0.26	0.27	20	80	0.26
Women in ministerial positions	16	0.54	0.24	35	65	0.54
Years with female head of state (last 50)	57	0.01	0.20	0	50	0.01

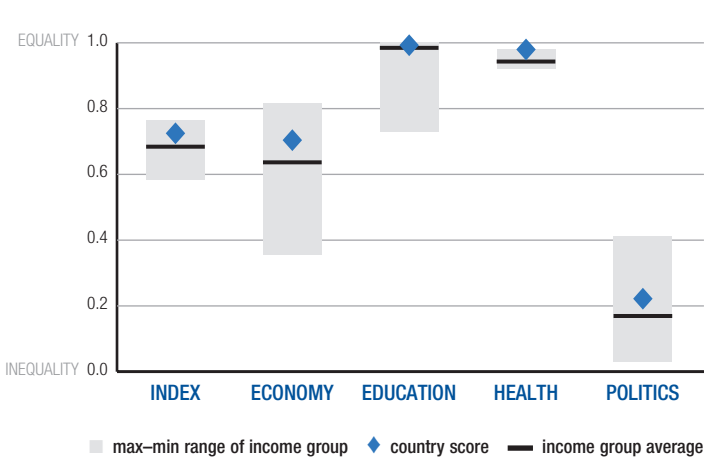


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Bulgaria

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**43**	**0.722**	**55**	**0.701**	**72**	**0.992**	**42**	**0.979**	**48**	**0.215**
2014	142	22	0.744	39	0.729	66	0.993	37	0.979	31	0.276
2013	136	43	0.710	49	0.707	64	0.992	34	0.979	58	0.161
2012	135	52	0.702	50	0.696	64	0.992	34	0.979	67	0.141
2011	135	51	0.699	48	0.687	58	0.992	41	0.979	67	0.137
2010	134	50	0.698	50	0.684	58	0.993	40	0.979	64	0.137
2009	134	38	0.707	40	0.693	66	0.992	41	0.979	42	0.164
2008	130	36	0.708	35	0.698	73	0.990	38	0.979	43	0.164
2007	128	25	0.708	30	0.699	62	0.989	37	0.979	32	0.167
2006	**115**	**37**	**0.687**	**58**	**0.613**	**56**	**0.989**	**36**	**0.979**	**30**	**0.167**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.035**		**▲ 0.088**		**▲ 0.003**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.048**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 11.8, 13.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 2.7, 2.1
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 50
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 63, 63
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 24
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 15
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 39
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 53, 47

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 48, 52
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 100, 100
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 93, 96
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 26, 19
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 33, 67
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 38, 62
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 52, 48
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 52, 54
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 331.8, 498.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 99.2, 175.7
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 11.5, 14.2
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 20.5, 48.0

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.4, 5.8
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.7, 2.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 1.9, 1.3
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 5 [3–8]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 42.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 64
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 26, 30
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 9
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 26
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 410
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 90
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 15
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 90

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1937, 1945
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Burkina Faso

Gender Gap Index 2015

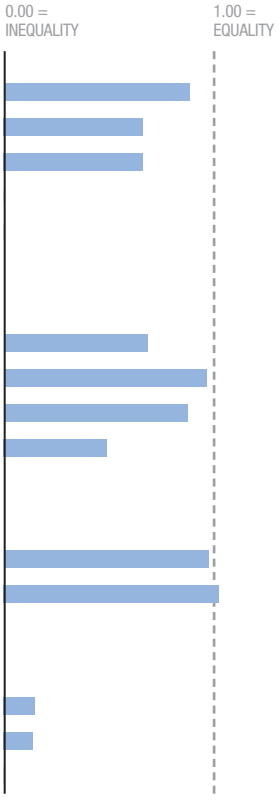
Rank	Score
114	**0.651**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	9.25
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	1,606
Total population (millions)	17.42
Population growth (%)	2.82
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

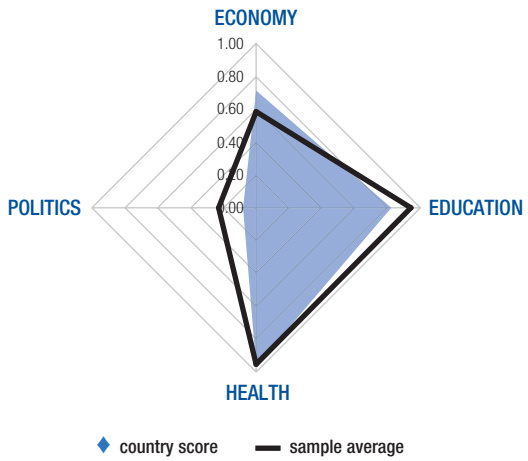
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**45**	**0.721**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	41	0.88	0.67	80	91	0.88
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	58	0.66	0.60	—	—	0.66
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	50	0.66	0.54	1,346	2,025	0.66
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**134**	**0.831**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	133	0.68	0.89	29	43	0.68
Enrolment in primary education	123	0.96	0.93	66	69	0.96
Enrolment in secondary education	116	0.87	0.64	20	23	0.87
Enrolment in tertiary education	131	0.49	0.92	3	6	0.49
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**117**	**0.967**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	126	1.02	1.04	51	50	1.02
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**118**	**0.083**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	105	0.15	0.27	13	87	0.15
Women in ministerial positions	96	0.14	0.24	13	88	0.14
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

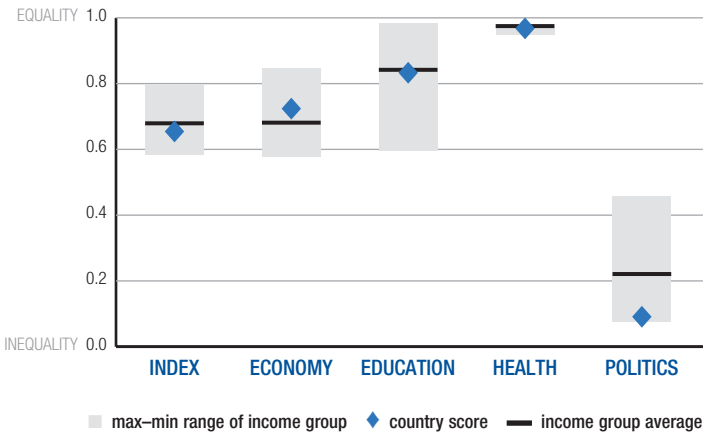


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Burkina Faso

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**114**	**0.651**	**45**	**0.721**	**134**	**0.831**	**117**	**0.967**	**118**	**0.083**
2014	142	110	0.650	43	0.722	133	0.799	110	0.967	92	0.112
2013	136	103	0.651	28	0.747	128	0.799	99	0.968	98	0.091
2012	135	104	0.646	32	0.738	125	0.786	100	0.968	94	0.090
2011	135	115	0.615	76	0.627	129	0.756	98	0.968	77	0.110
2010	134	111	0.616	69	0.638	128	0.748	98	0.968	77	0.110
2009	134	120	0.608	72	0.639	129	0.726	98	0.970	88	0.097
2008	130	115	0.603	67	0.638	125	0.707	93	0.970	82	0.097
2007	128	117	0.591	67	0.631	124	0.680	92	0.970	84	0.084
2006	**115**	**104**	**0.585**	**49**	**0.639**	**112**	**0.646**	**68**	**0.973**	**74**	**0.084**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.065**		**▲ 0.083**		**▲ 0.186**		**▼ –0.006**		**▼ –0.001**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 1.7, 2.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 27
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 12, 15
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] ..... —
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 11
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 19
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 26, 74

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 51, 49
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 3, 8
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 1, 3
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 0, 0
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 15, 85
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 20, 80
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 21, 79
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 355.6, 395.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 92.4, 95.7
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 69.7, 44.7
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 40.5, 60.2

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 39.1, 32.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 62.2, 64.6
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 11.7, 18.0
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 24.7, 27.7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 400 [240–680]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 5.6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 136.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 95
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 66
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 17
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 20, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 32
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 98
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 3
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.8
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 1.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1958
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Burundi

Gender Gap Index 2015

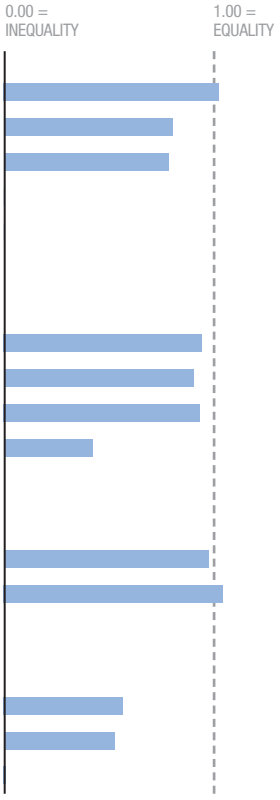
Rank	Score
23	**0.748**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	1.65
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	758
Total population (millions)	10.48
Population growth (%)	3.10
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

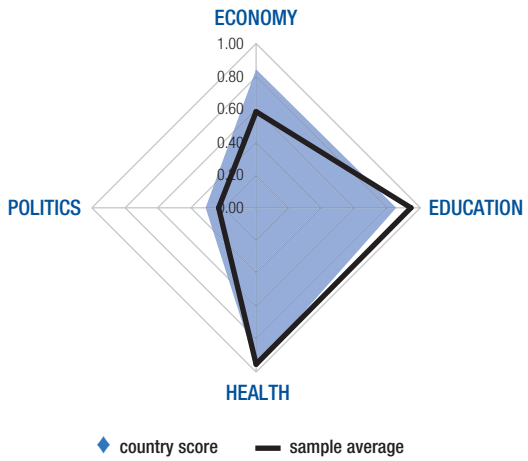
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**3**	**0.845**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	1	1.00	0.67	84	83	1.02
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	11	0.80	0.60	—	—	0.80
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	30	0.78	0.54	695	896	0.78
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**131**	**0.857**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	102	0.94	0.89	83	88	0.94
Enrolment in primary education	130	0.90	0.93	90	100	0.90
Enrolment in secondary education	109	0.93	0.64	21	22	0.93
Enrolment in tertiary education	137	0.42	0.92	3	6	0.42
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**68**	**0.974**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	86	1.04	1.04	49	47	1.04
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**28**	**0.314**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	23	0.57	0.27	36	64	0.57
Women in ministerial positions	18	0.53	0.24	35	65	0.53
Years with female head of state (last 50)	52	0.01	0.20	1	49	0.01

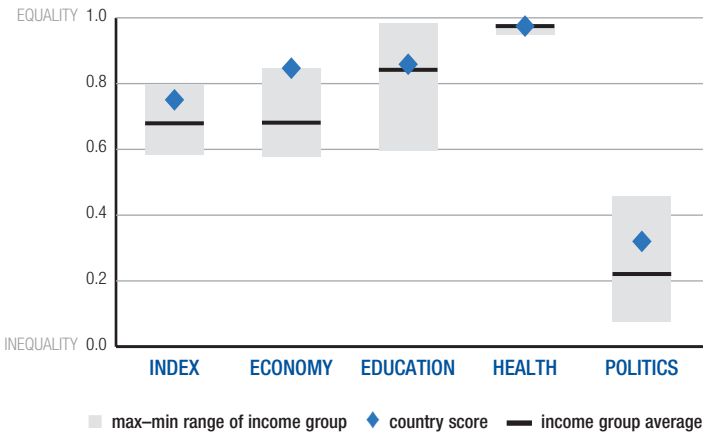


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Burundi

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**23**	**0.748**	**3**	**0.845**	**131**	**0.857**	**68**	**0.974**	**28**	**0.314**
2014	142	17	0.757	1	0.863	120	0.901	1	0.980	30	0.282
2013	136	22	0.740	3	0.831	114	0.890	99	0.968	31	0.270
2012	135	24	0.734	3	0.832	117	0.864	100	0.968	30	0.270
2011	135	24	0.727	4	0.836	119	0.857	98	0.968	32	0.248
2010	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2009	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2008	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006	**115**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.021**		**▲ 0.010**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.006**		**▲ 0.066**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 0.3, 0.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 14
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 7, 7
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 16
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 44
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 100, 0
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 9, 91
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 34, 67
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 21, 79
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 292.1, 329.0
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 142.4, 130.2
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 35.1, 42.8
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 38.8, 52.2

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 69.4, 58.7
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 22.8, 24.6
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 25.6, 51.9
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 26.1, 32.0
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 740 [390–1400]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 6.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 65.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 60
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 22
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 22, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 10
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 84
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 4
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.5
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 1.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1961
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Reserved seats
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Cambodia

Gender Gap Index 2015

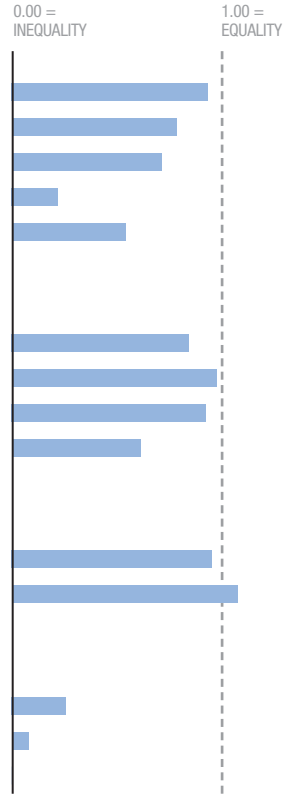
Rank	Score
109	**0.662**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 11.48
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 3,093
Total population (millions) 15.41
Population growth (%) 1.79
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 0.95

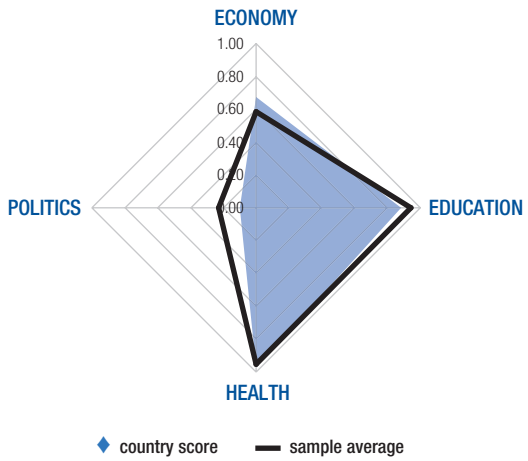
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**63**	**0.681**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	18	0.93	0.67	82	88	0.93
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	15	0.78	0.60	—	—	0.78
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	38	0.71	0.54	2,704	3,807	0.71
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	100	0.22	0.27	18	82	0.22
Professional and technical workers	109	0.54	0.64	35	65	0.54
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**127**	**0.891**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	120	0.84	0.89	71	84	0.84
Enrolment in primary education	118	0.97	0.93	97	100	0.97
Enrolment in secondary education	112	0.92	0.64	36	40	0.92
Enrolment in tertiary education	127	0.61	0.92	12	20	0.61
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	64	60	1.07
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**109**	**0.098**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	75	0.26	0.27	20	80	0.26
Women in ministerial positions	125	0.08	0.24	7	93	0.08
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

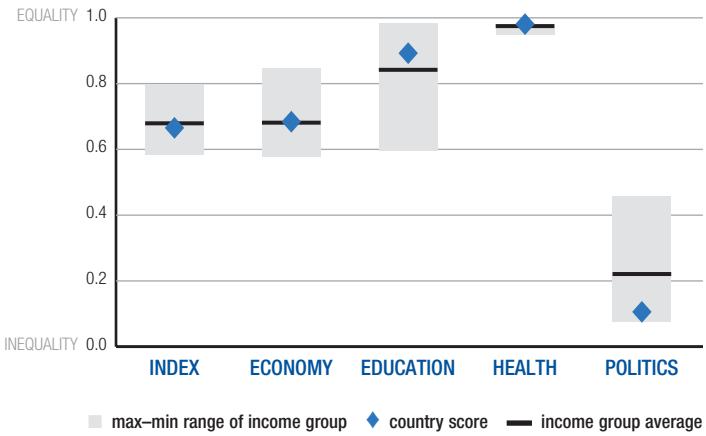


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Cambodia

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**109**	**0.662**	**63**	**0.681**	**127**	**0.891**	**1**	**0.980**	**109**	**0.098**
2014	142	108	0.652	77	0.654	124	0.883	1	0.980	110	0.091
2013	136	104	0.651	77	0.651	117	0.881	1	0.980	96	0.092
2012	135	103	0.646	78	0.640	116	0.871	1	0.980	91	0.092
2011	135	102	0.646	75	0.632	116	0.865	1	0.980	78	0.109
2010	134	97	0.648	68	0.638	115	0.866	1	0.980	78	0.110
2009	134	104	0.641	65	0.649	117	0.857	1	0.980	98	0.079
2008	130	94	0.647	56	0.659	114	0.856	1	0.980	87	0.093
2007	128	98	0.635	52	0.664	112	0.845	1	0.980	105	0.053
2006	**115**	**89**	**0.629**	**29**	**0.675**	**105**	**0.809**	**1**	**0.980**	**94**	**0.053**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.033**		**▲ 0.005**		**▲ 0.082**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.045**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 0.3, 0.3
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 41
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 11, 15
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 23, 77

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 90, 10
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 25, 48
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 10, 22
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 0, 0
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 13, 87
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 10, 90
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 30, 70
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 170.4, 202.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 92.7, 111.7
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 15.6, 11.9
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 29.1, 40

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 18.5, 21.7
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.6, 2.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 56.4, 94.8
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 29.1, 28.8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 170 [110–280]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 30.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 89
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 71
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 56
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 22, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 11
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 90
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 50
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1955
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Cameroon

Gender Gap Index 2015

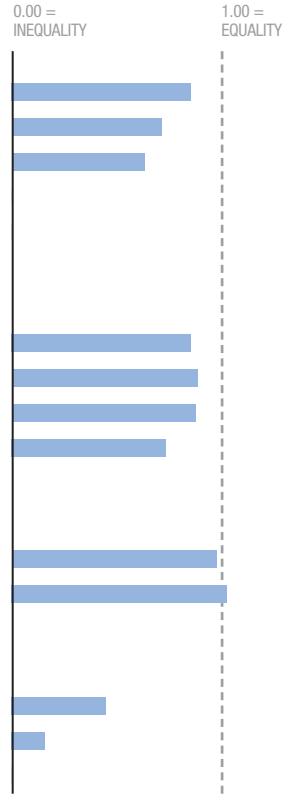
Rank	Score
90	**0.682**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	23.31
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	2,829
Total population (millions)	22.82
Population growth (%)	2.51
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

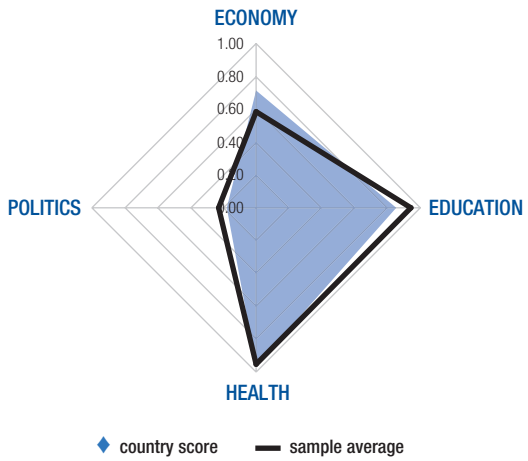
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**44**	**0.724**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	56	0.85	0.67	65	77	0.85
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	38	0.71	0.60	—	—	0.71
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	66	0.63	0.54	2,295	3,635	0.63
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**130**	**0.857**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	116	0.85	0.89	69	81	0.85
Enrolment in primary education	131	0.88	0.93	86	97	0.88
Enrolment in secondary education	115	0.87	0.64	37	43	0.87
Enrolment in tertiary education	118	0.73	0.92	10	14	0.73
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**115**	**0.968**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	124	1.02	1.04	49	48	1.02
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**63**	**0.180**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	36	0.45	0.27	31	69	0.45
Women in ministerial positions	90	0.16	0.24	14	86	0.16
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

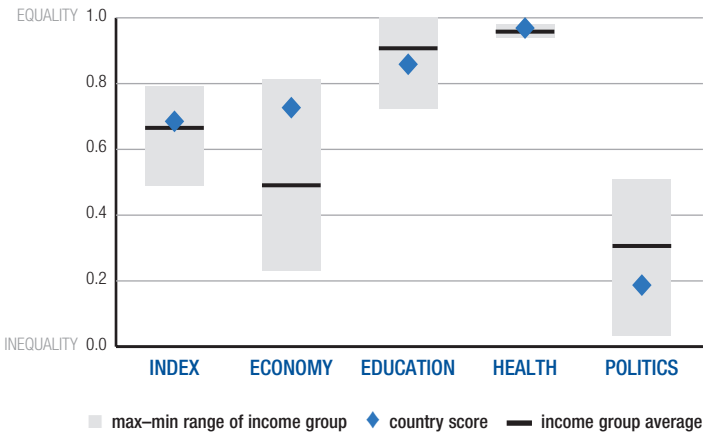


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Cameroon

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**90**	**0.682**	**44**	**0.724**	**130**	**0.857**	**115**	**0.968**	**63**	**0.180**
2014	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2013	136	100	0.656	40	0.726	122	0.847	112	0.961	99	0.090
2012	135	112	0.629	52	0.683	126	0.782	111	0.961	92	0.090
2011	135	119	0.607	112	0.525	118	0.860	111	0.961	96	0.083
2010	134	114	0.611	105	0.541	117	0.859	110	0.961	93	0.083
2009	134	118	0.611	107	0.550	122	0.842	106	0.969	95	0.083
2008	130	117	0.602	104	0.521	119	0.834	101	0.969	97	0.083
2007	128	116	0.592	107	0.511	115	0.826	100	0.969	97	0.061
2006	**115**	**103**	**0.587**	**94**	**0.495**	**101**	**0.824**	**97**	**0.966**	**85**	**0.061**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.096**		**▲ 0.229**		**▲ 0.033**		**▲ 0.002**		**▲ 0.119**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 4.5, 3.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 26
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 9, 14
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.1
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 10
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 16
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 96, 4
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 28, 72
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 284.8, 283.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 73.9, 75.2
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 55.5, 48.1
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 29.9, 46.8

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 221.8, 191.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 40.5, 42.7
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 34.6, 65.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 14.5, 15.8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 590 [350–1000]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 4.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 128.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 85
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 64
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 23
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 21, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 26
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 98
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 3
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] ..... —
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 1.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 1.0
Year women received right to vote 1946
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Canada

Gender Gap Index 2015

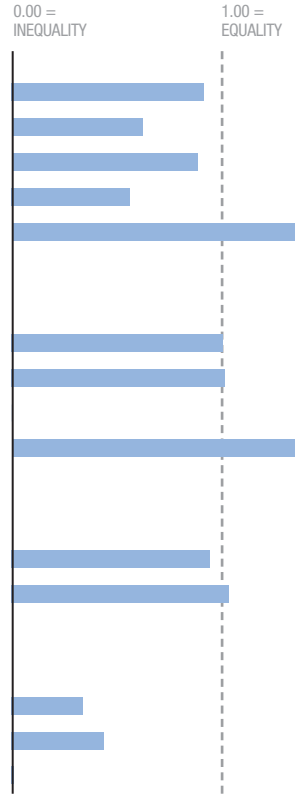
Rank	Score
30	**0.740**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	1,360.96
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	42,817
Total population (millions)	35.54
Population growth (%)	1.08
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

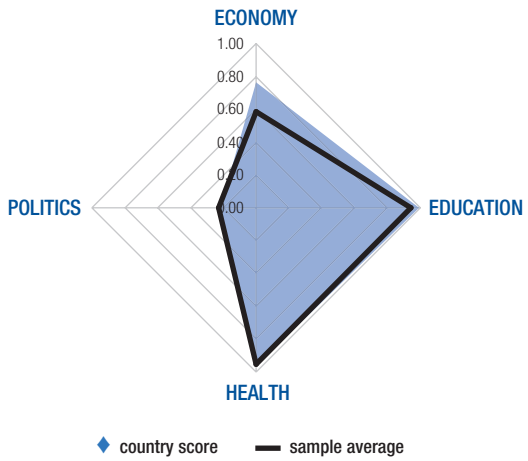
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**28**	**0.773**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	23	0.91	0.67	75	82	0.91
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	80	0.62	0.60	—	—	0.62
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	16	0.88	0.54	35,014	40,000	0.88
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	40	0.56	0.27	36	64	0.56
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	57	43	1.34
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**1**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	100	99	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	68	51	1.34
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**109**	**0.969**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	118	1.03	1.04	73	71	1.03
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**46**	**0.218**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	53	0.34	0.27	25	75	0.34
Women in ministerial positions	24	0.44	0.24	31	69	0.44
Years with female head of state (last 50)	55	0.01	0.20	0	50	0.01

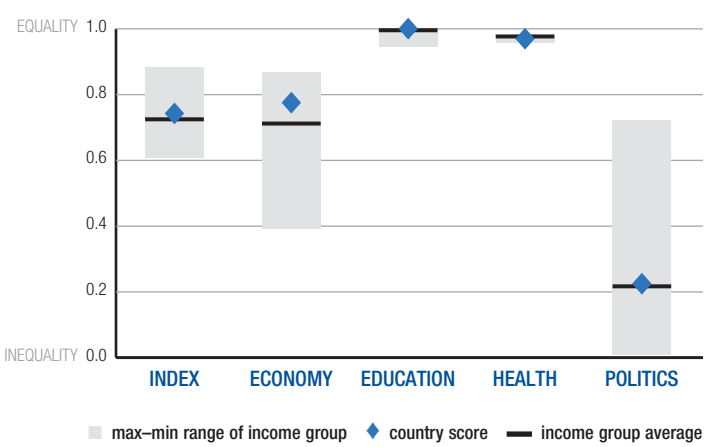


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Canada

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**30**	**0.740**	**28**	**0.773**	**1**	**1.000**	**109**	**0.969**	**46**	**0.218**
2014	142	19	0.746	17	0.793	1	1.000	100	0.969	42	0.223
2013	136	20	0.742	9	0.796	1	1.000	49	0.978	42	0.196
2012	135	21	0.738	12	0.788	70	0.991	52	0.978	38	0.196
2011	135	18	0.741	10	0.776	31	0.999	49	0.978	36	0.210
2010	134	20	0.737	8	0.777	35	0.998	47	0.978	36	0.196
2009	134	25	0.720	10	0.764	38	0.998	60	0.978	62	0.138
2008	130	31	0.714	15	0.744	37	0.998	57	0.978	60	0.134
2007	128	18	0.720	13	0.743	26	0.999	51	0.979	36	0.159
2006	**115**	**14**	**0.716**	**10**	**0.730**	**21**	**0.999**	**51**	**0.978**	**33**	**0.159**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.024**		**▲ 0.043**		**▲ 0.001**		**▼ –0.009**		**▲ 0.059**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 6.8, 7.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 26.5, 11.8
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 50
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 254, 160
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 99, 99
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 6
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 22, 78
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 100, 100
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 100, 100
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 51, 45
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 29, 71
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 32, 68
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 44, 56
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 79, 82
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 68.1, 112.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 104.0, 138.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 7.5, 12.3
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 18.6, 28.0

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.4, 1.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 1.7, 1.8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 11 [7–18]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 14.2
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 98
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 74
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 27, 29
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 3
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 28
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 105
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 34
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1917, 1960
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Cape Verde

Gender Gap Index 2015

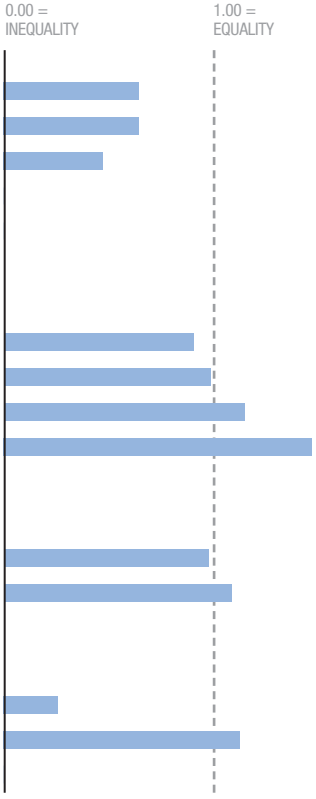
Rank	Score
50	**0.717**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	1.41
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	6,343
Total population (millions)	0.50
Population growth (%)	0.95
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

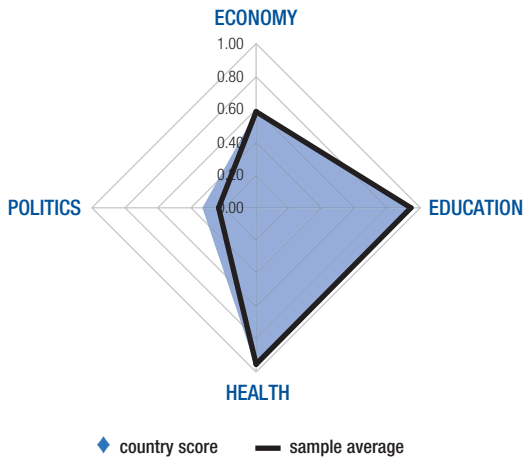
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**115**	**0.591**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	108	0.64	0.67	56	86	0.64
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	75	0.64	0.60	—	—	0.64
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	118	0.47	0.54	4,238	9,070	0.47
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**99**	**0.970**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	111	0.90	0.89	83	92	0.90
Enrolment in primary education	116	0.98	0.93	97	99	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	75	65	1.14
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	27	19	1.46
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	66	61	1.08
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**25**	**0.329**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	69	0.26	0.27	21	79	0.26
Women in ministerial positions	1	1.00	0.24	53	47	1.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

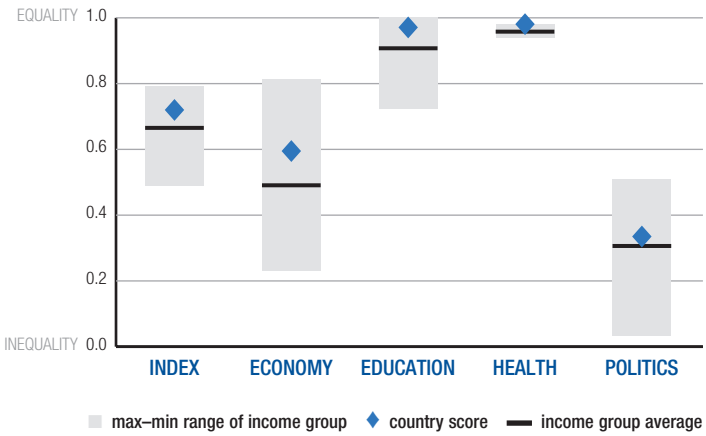


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Cape Verde

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**50**	**0.717**	**115**	**0.591**	**99**	**0.970**	**1**	**0.980**	**25**	**0.329**
2014	142	50	0.713	107	0.608	102	0.965	1	0.980	26	0.301
2013	136	41	0.712	96	0.602	97	0.966	1	0.980	25	0.301
2012	135	35	0.718	84	0.623	97	0.968	1	0.980	25	0.301
2011	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2010	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2009	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2008	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006	**115**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▼ –0.001**		**▼ –0.032**		**▲ 0.002**		**▼ 0.000**		**▲ 0.028**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 22.6, 23.3
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 39
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution ..... —, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 17
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 33
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 43, 57

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 83, 17
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 37, 63
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 195.2, 330.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 62.0, 68.2
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 19.9, 26.8
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 26.3, 85.9

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 3.0, 3.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 11.8, 51.0
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 53 [25–110]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 92.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 91
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 61
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 23, 28
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) ..... —
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave ..... —
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] ..... —
Parental authority after divorce[3] ..... —
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) ..... —
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] ..... —
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] ..... —
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] ..... —
Women's access to financial services[3] ..... —
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] ..... —
Year women received right to vote 1975
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Chad

Gender Gap Index 2015

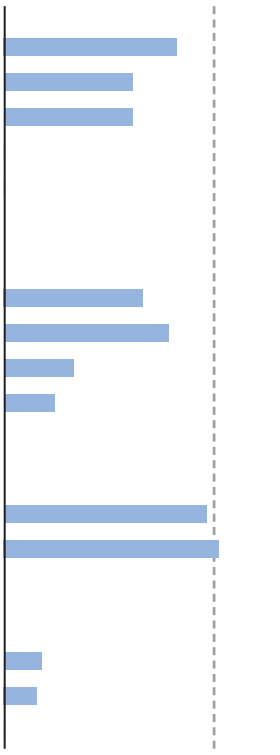
Rank	Score
142	0.580
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	10.41
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	2,141
Total population (millions)	13.21
Population growth (%)	2.96
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

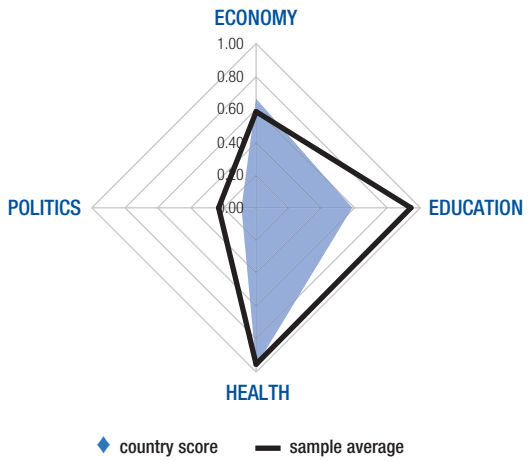
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**77**	**0.666**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	68	0.82	0.67	65	79	0.82
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	93	0.61	0.60	—	—	0.61
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	71	0.61	0.54	1,705	2,781	0.61
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**145**	**0.591**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	137	0.66	0.89	32	48	0.66
Enrolment in primary education	138	0.78	0.93	75	96	0.78
Enrolment in secondary education	130	0.33	0.64	5	16	0.33
Enrolment in tertiary education	141	0.24	0.92	1	4	0.24
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**112**	**0.968**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy	121	1.02	1.04	45	44	1.02
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**112**	**0.093**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	101	0.18	0.27	15	85	0.18
Women in ministerial positions	91	0.16	0.24	14	86	0.16
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

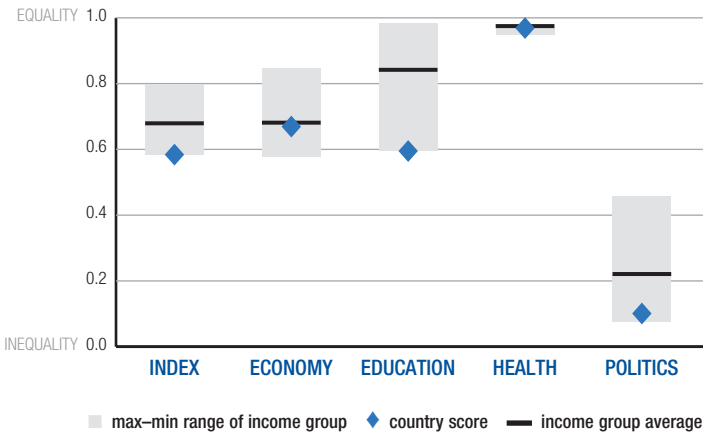


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Chad

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**142**	**0.580**	**77**	**0.666**	**145**	**0.591**	**112**	**0.968**	**112**	**0.093**
2014	142	140	0.576	70	0.664	142	0.574	103	0.968	106	0.098
2013	136	134	0.559	75	0.655	135	0.531	112	0.961	102	0.088
2012	135	133	0.559	56	0.677	135	0.520	111	0.961	102	0.080
2011	135	134	0.533	98	0.593	135	0.516	111	0.961	107	0.064
2010	134	133	0.533	77	0.627	134	0.509	110	0.961	122	0.035
2009	134	133	0.542	66	0.647	134	0.474	65	0.976	106	0.068
2008	130	129	0.529	81	0.603	130	0.468	62	0.976	105	0.068
2007	128	127	0.538	58	0.652	128	0.470	60	0.976	102	0.054
2006	**115**	**113**	**0.525**	**65**	**0.601**	**115**	**0.468**	**56**	**0.976**	**91**	**0.054**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.055**		**▲ 0.065**		**▲ 0.123**		**▼ –0.008**		**▲ 0.040**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 0.3, 1.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 6
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 4, 12
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 7
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 40
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 87, 13
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 3, 14
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 2, 10
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 1, 6
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 300.4, 310.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 88.6, 90.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 43.7, 45.6
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 48.4, 54.0

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 165.2, 145.9
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 76.3, 74.4
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 19.2, 42.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 28.2, 32.5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 980 [550–1800]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 6.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 203.4
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 43
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 14
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 5
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 18, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 45
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 98
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 50
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 1
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 1.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.4
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 1.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 1.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1958
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Chile

Gender Gap Index 2015

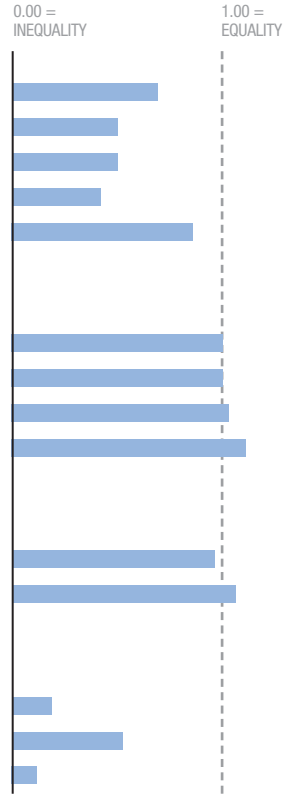
Rank	Score
73	**0.698**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	175.02
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	21,967
Total population (millions)	17.77
Population growth (%)	0.87
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

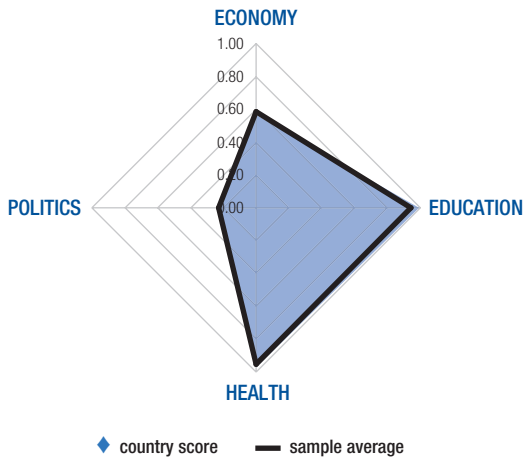
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**123**	**0.570**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	98	0.69	0.67	55	80	0.69
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	131	0.50	0.60	—	—	0.50
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	111	0.50	0.54	14,981	29,846	0.50
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	72	0.42	0.27	29	71	0.42
Professional and technical workers	84	0.86	0.64	46	54	0.86
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**36**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	59	1.00	0.89	97	98	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	92	92	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	89	86	1.03
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	83	75	1.11
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**41**	**0.979**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy	65	1.06	1.04	72	68	1.06
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**42**	**0.243**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	98	0.19	0.27	16	84	0.19
Women in ministerial positions	18	0.53	0.24	35	65	0.53
Years with female head of state (last 50)	21	0.12	0.20	5	45	0.12

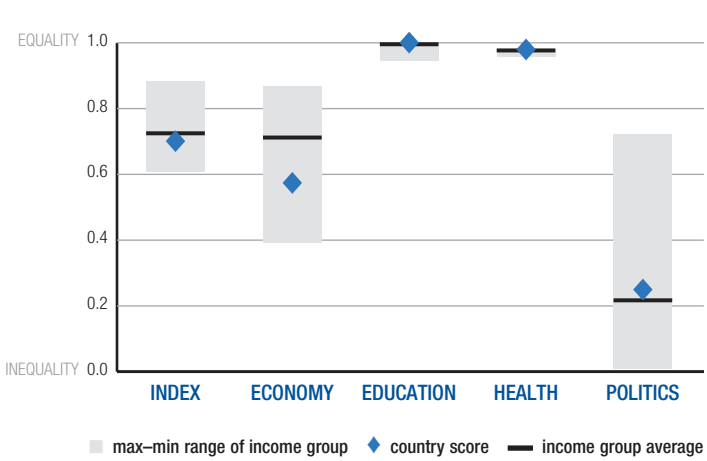


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Chile

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**73**	**0.698**	**123**	**0.570**	**36**	**1.000**	**41**	**0.979**	**42**	**0.243**
2014	142	66	0.698	119	0.552	30	1.000	36	0.979	35	0.259
2013	136	91	0.667	112	0.545	32	0.999	1	0.980	67	0.145
2012	135	87	0.668	110	0.547	32	0.999	1	0.980	64	0.145
2011	135	46	0.703	106	0.541	40	0.996	1	0.980	22	0.296
2010	134	48	0.701	108	0.534	42	0.996	1	0.980	21	0.296
2009	134	64	0.688	112	0.521	44	0.996	1	0.980	26	0.257
2008	130	65	0.682	106	0.515	81	0.986	1	0.980	26	0.247
2007	128	86	0.648	105	0.517	78	0.980	1	0.980	58	0.116
2006	**115**	**78**	**0.645**	**90**	**0.514**	**69**	**0.980**	**1**	**0.980**	**56**	**0.109**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.052**		**▲ 0.056**		**▲ 0.020**		**▼ 0.000**		**▲ 0.134**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 7.9, 5.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 24.6, 11.3
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 39
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 59, 68
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 5
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 5
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 30
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 37, 63

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 49, 51
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 79, 82
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 71, 75
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 15, 16
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 20, 80
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 19, 81
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 39, 61
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 37, 41
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 60, 65

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 90.4, 145.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 99.0, 139.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 12.5, 18.3
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 19.8, 34.5

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.9, 3.7
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.1, 2.6
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 0.4, 0.6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 22 [14–35]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 51.9
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 64
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 27, 29
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 6
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 24
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 126
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 5
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 1.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1949
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

China

Gender Gap Index 2015

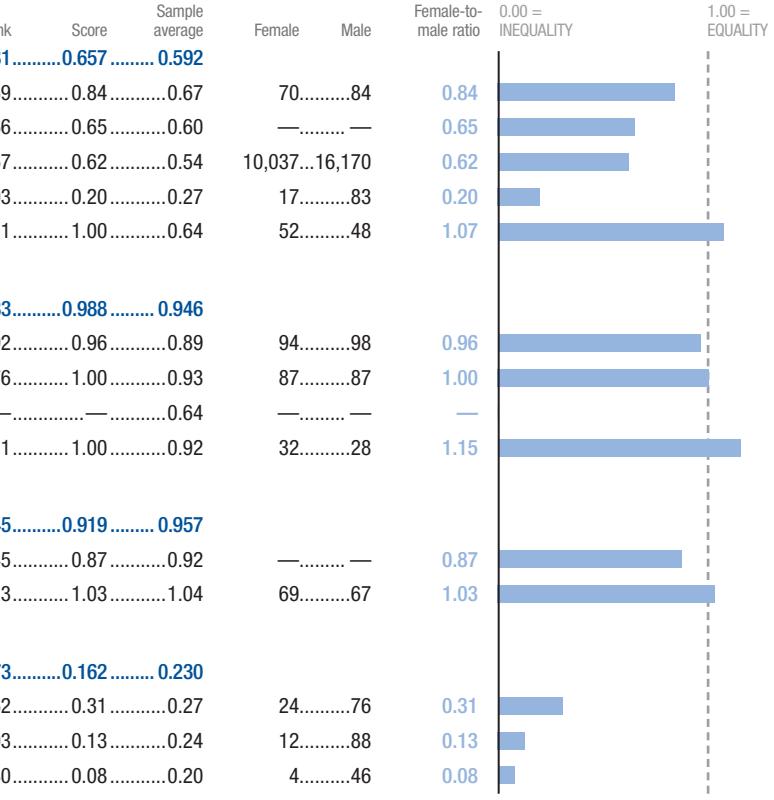
Rank	Score
91	**0.682**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	5,274.11
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	12,609
Total population (millions)	1,364.27
Population growth (%)	0.51
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.06

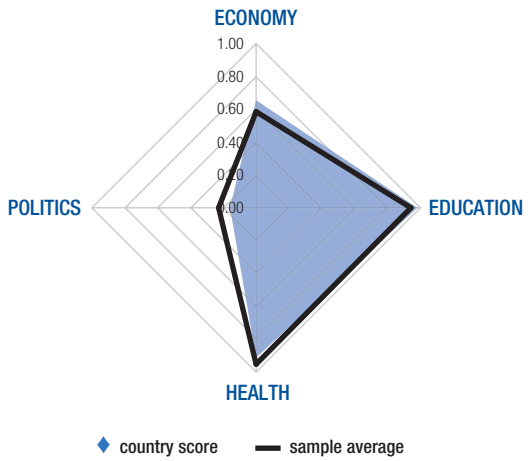
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**81**	**0.657**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	59	0.84	0.67	70	84	0.84
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	66	0.65	0.60	—	—	0.65
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	67	0.62	0.54	10,037	16,170	0.62
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	103	0.20	0.27	17	83	0.20
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	52	48	1.07
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**83**	**0.988**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	92	0.96	0.89	94	98	0.96
Enrolment in primary education	76	1.00	0.93	87	87	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	32	28	1.15
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**145**	**0.919**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	145	0.87	0.92	—	—	0.87
Healthy life expectancy	113	1.03	1.04	69	67	1.03
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**73**	**0.162**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	62	0.31	0.27	24	76	0.31
Women in ministerial positions	103	0.13	0.24	12	88	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	30	0.08	0.20	4	46	0.08

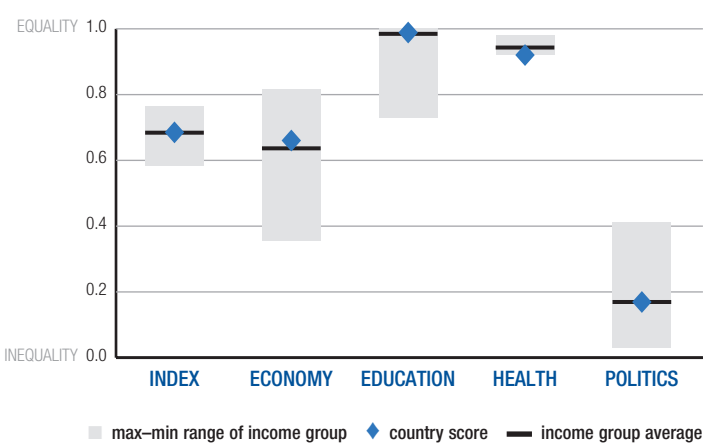


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



China

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**91**	**0.682**	**81**	**0.657**	**83**	**0.988**	**145**	**0.919**	**73**	**0.162**
2014	142	87	0.683	76	0.656	89	0.986	140	0.940	72	0.151
2013	136	69	0.691	62	0.675	81	0.988	133	0.940	59	0.160
2012	135	69	0.685	58	0.675	85	0.982	132	0.934	58	0.150
2011	135	61	0.687	50	0.683	85	0.981	133	0.933	57	0.150
2010	134	61	0.688	46	0.693	88	0.981	133	0.929	56	0.150
2009	134	60	0.691	38	0.696	87	0.980	130	0.947	60	0.141
2008	130	57	0.688	43	0.692	87	0.978	126	0.941	54	0.141
2007	128	73	0.664	60	0.648	91	0.957	124	0.941	59	0.111
2006	**115**	**63**	**0.656**	**53**	**0.621**	**78**	**0.957**	**114**	**0.936**	**52**	**0.111**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.025**		**▲ 0.037**		**▲ 0.031**		**▼ –0.017**		**▲ 0.051**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 3.2, 2.6
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 39
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 234, 91
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 76, 81
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 18
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 64
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) ..... —, —
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 90, 97
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 59, 72
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 8, 10
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 37, 63
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 286.1, 313.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 98.0, 193.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 17.7, 11.9
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 66.7, 89.6

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.4, 3.4
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.8, 3.8
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 3.3, 3.5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 32 [20–53]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 6.2
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 95
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 85
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 25, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 2
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 128
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 3
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1949
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Reserved seats
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Colombia

Gender Gap Index 2015

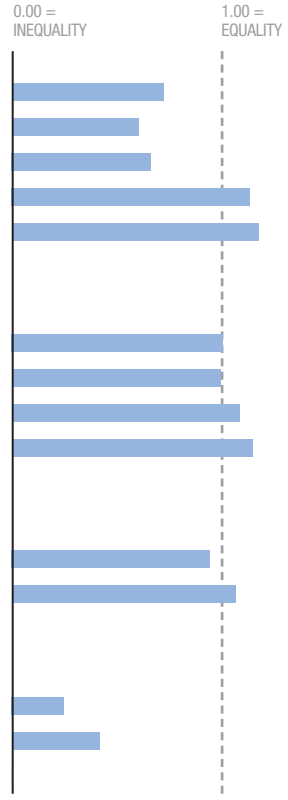
Rank	Score
42	0.725
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 222.60
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 12,447
Total population (millions) 48.93
Population growth (%) 1.25
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 0.97

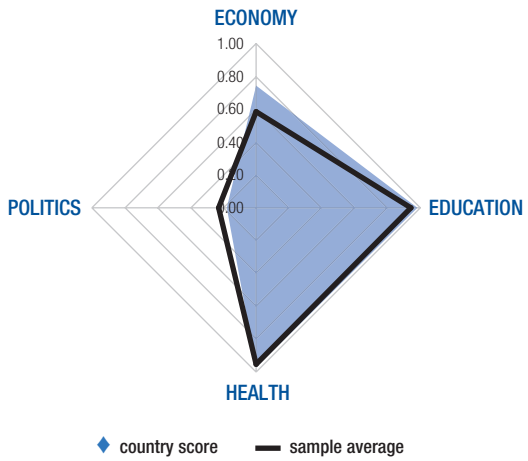
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**37**	**0.746**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	92	0.72	0.67	60	82	0.72
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	96	0.60	0.60	—	—	0.60
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	51	0.66	0.54	10,456	15,726	0.66
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	1	1.00	0.27	53	47	1.13
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	54	46	1.17
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**61**	**0.994**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	95	95	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	98	0.99	0.93	87	88	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	77	71	1.08
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	52	45	1.14
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**42**	**0.979**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	69	65	1.06
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**64**	**0.180**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	78	0.25	0.27	20	80	0.25
Women in ministerial positions	29	0.42	0.24	29	71	0.42
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

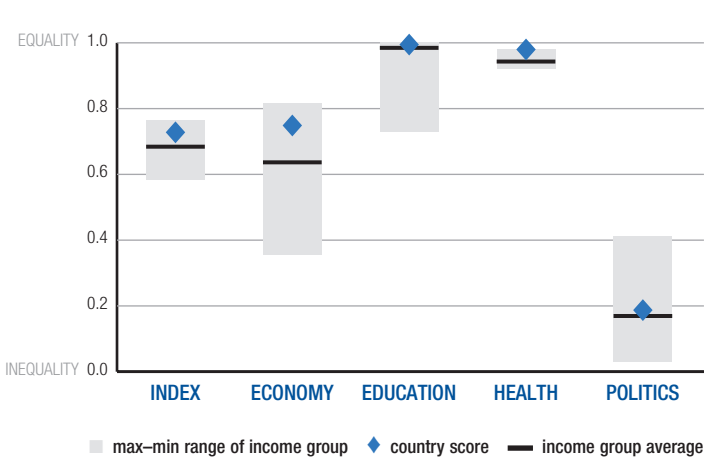


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Colombia

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**42**	**0.725**	**37**	**0.746**	**61**	**0.994**	**42**	**0.979**	**64**	**0.180**
2014	142	53	0.712	50	0.711	51	0.996	37	0.979	67	0.163
2013	136	35	0.717	39	0.728	45	0.995	34	0.979	55	0.166
2012	135	63	0.690	86	0.621	51	0.994	34	0.979	51	0.166
2011	135	80	0.671	89	0.598	42	0.996	41	0.979	74	0.112
2010	134	55	0.693	45	0.694	44	0.996	40	0.979	83	0.102
2009	134	56	0.694	39	0.694	28	1.000	1	0.980	84	0.103
2008	130	50	0.694	37	0.697	32	0.999	1	0.980	79	0.103
2007	128	24	0.709	35	0.691	16	1.000	1	0.980	33	0.166
2006	**115**	**22**	**0.705**	**39**	**0.661**	**14**	**1.000**	**1**	**0.980**	**27**	**0.180**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.020**		**▲ 0.085**		**▼ –0.005**		**▼ 0.000**		**▼ 0.000**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 11.5, 7.0
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 31.0, 14.1
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 49, 51
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 46
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 34, 43
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 12
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 35
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 50, 50
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 74, 75
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 58, 60
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 21, 23
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 33, 67
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 34, 66
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 40, 60
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 51, 52
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 85, 86

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 128.0, 178.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 85.0, 100.2
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 16.8, 16.0
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 29.1, 45.9

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 2.9, 9.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.2
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.6, 4.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 3.3, 3.5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 83 [56–130]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 85.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 97
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 79
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) ..... 22, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 17
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 98
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 10
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1954
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Costa Rica

Gender Gap Index 2015

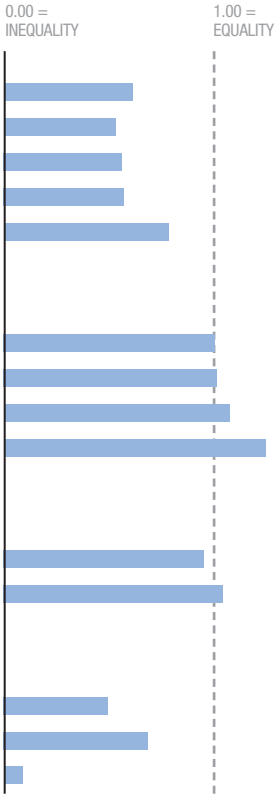
Rank	Score
38	**0.732**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 29.44
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 13,713
Total population (millions) 4.94
Population growth (%) 1.34
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 1.00

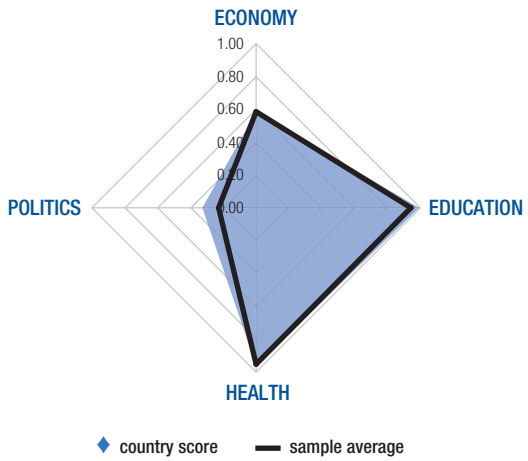
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**118**	**0.587**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	117	0.61	0.67	51	84	0.61
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	122	0.53	0.60	—	—	0.53
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	99	0.56	0.54	10,275	18,348	0.56
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	35	0.57	0.27	36	64	0.57
Professional and technical workers	91	0.78	0.64	44	56	0.78
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**1**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	98	98	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	90	90	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	76	71	1.07
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	53	43	1.24
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**64**	**0.975**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	79	1.04	1.04	71	68	1.04
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**20**	**0.365**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	28	0.50	0.27	33	67	0.50
Women in ministerial positions	14	0.69	0.24	41	59	0.69
Years with female head of state (last 50)	28	0.09	0.20	4	46	0.09

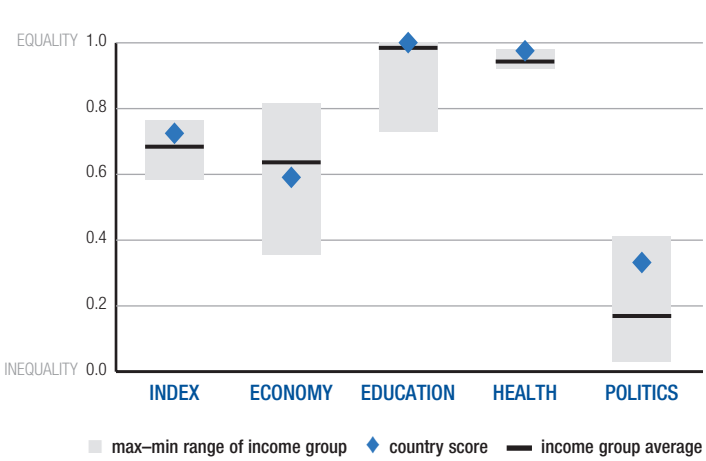


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Costa Rica

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**38**	**0.732**	**118**	**0.587**	**1**	**1.000**	**64**	**0.975**	**20**	**0.365**
2014	142	48	0.717	105	0.616	1	1.000	62	0.975	32	0.276
2013	136	31	0.724	98	0.595	1	1.000	62	0.975	21	0.326
2012	135	29	0.722	99	0.599	1	1.000	65	0.975	21	0.316
2011	135	25	0.727	97	0.594	1	1.000	66	0.975	14	0.338
2010	134	28	0.719	98	0.579	46	0.995	66	0.975	14	0.329
2009	134	27	0.718	84	0.614	48	0.995	1	0.980	20	0.283
2008	130	32	0.711	86	0.586	51	0.995	1	0.980	20	0.283
2007	128	28	0.701	95	0.554	36	0.995	1	0.980	16	0.277
2006	**115**	**30**	**0.694**	**89**	**0.522**	**32**	**0.995**	**1**	**0.980**	**15**	**0.277**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.038**		**▲ 0.065**		**▲ 0.005**		**▼ –0.005**		**▲ 0.087**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 10.8, 7.0
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 27.2, 13.6
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 43, 57
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 43
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 60, 69
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 15
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 44
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 46, 54
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 80, 80
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 51, 50
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 21, 21
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 31, 69
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 32, 68
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 44, 56
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 47, 49
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 73, 73

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 118.4, 163.0
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 97.3, 127.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 19.5, 18.6
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 25.9, 31.1

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.1, 4.7
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.6, 2.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 1.8, 0.6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 38 [25–57]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 67.2
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 95
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 76
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 24, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 13
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 120
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.5
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1949
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... Yes

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Côte d'Ivoire

Gender Gap Index 2015

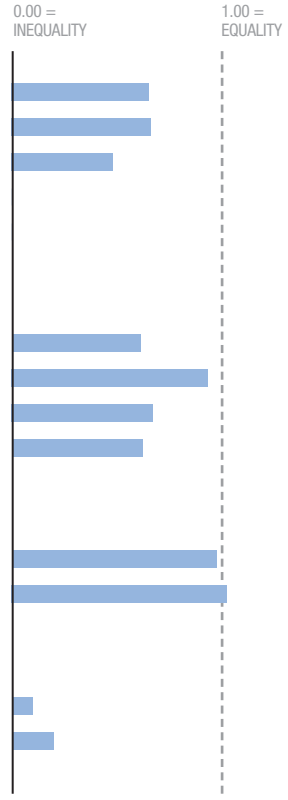
Rank	Score
133	**0.606**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 24.02
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 3,324
Total population (millions) 20.80
Population growth (%) 2.38
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 1.04

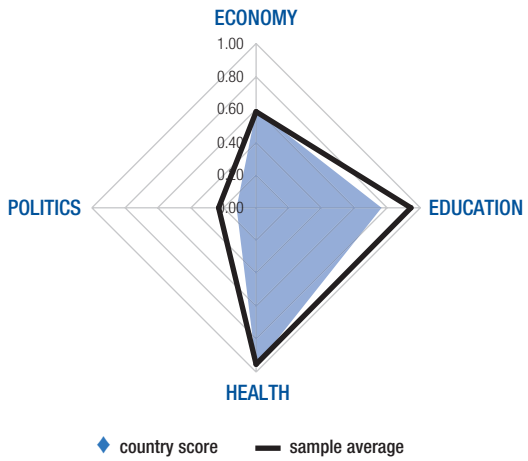
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**112**	**0.603**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	106	0.65	0.67	53	82	0.65
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	60	0.66	0.60	—	—	0.66
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	116	0.48	0.54	2,242	4,681	0.48
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**138**	**0.773**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	140	0.61	0.89	33	53	0.61
Enrolment in primary education	128	0.93	0.93	74	80	0.93
Enrolment in secondary education	126	0.67	0.64	40	60	0.67
Enrolment in tertiary education	126	0.62	0.92	7	11	0.62
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**113**	**0.968**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	122	1.02	1.04	46	45	1.02
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**119**	**0.081**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	127	0.10	0.27	9	91	0.10
Women in ministerial positions	78	0.20	0.24	17	83	0.20
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

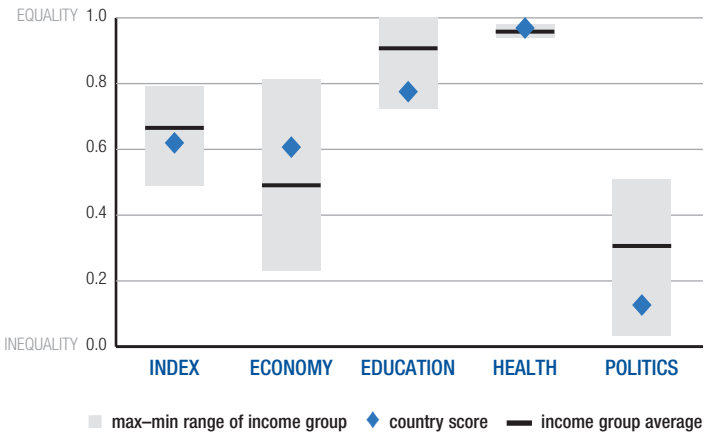


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Côte d'Ivoire

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**133**	**0.606**	**112**	**0.603**	**138**	**0.773**	**113**	**0.968**	**119**	**0.081**
2014	142	136	0.587	112	0.582	137	0.722	104	0.968	115	0.078
2013	136	131	0.581	110	0.556	133	0.714	1	0.980	107	0.076
2012	135	130	0.578	111	0.547	131	0.709	1	0.980	104	0.078
2011	135	130	0.577	103	0.557	130	0.707	1	0.980	105	0.066
2010	134	130	0.569	106	0.539	130	0.692	1	0.980	104	0.065
2009	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2008	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006	**115**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.037**		**▲ 0.064**		**▲ 0.080**		**▼ –0.012**		**▲ 0.015**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 11.9, 7.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 21
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 12, 18
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 62
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 57, 43
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 16, 84
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 338.8, 332.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 100.5, 123.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 59.0, 49.0
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 36.5, 55.4

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 233.2, 191.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 46.4, 51.6
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 24.8, 44.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 12.8, 18.8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 720 [440–1200]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 4.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 125.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 89
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 57
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 18
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 22, 28
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 25
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 98
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 2
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.4
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 1.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1952
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Croatia

Gender Gap Index 2015

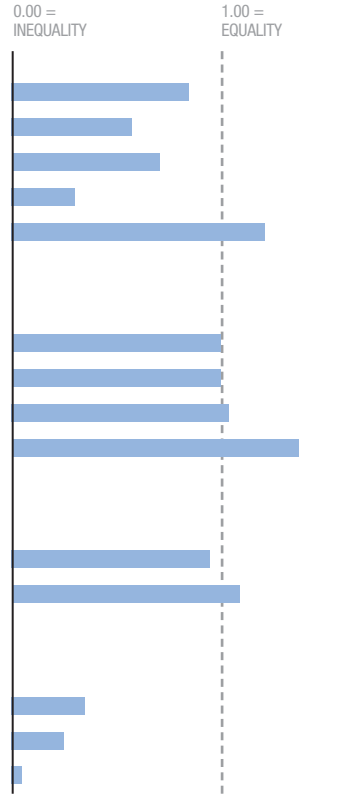
Rank	Score
59	**0.708**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 44.74
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 20,060
Total population (millions) 4.24
Population growth (%) ..... –0.45
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 0.93

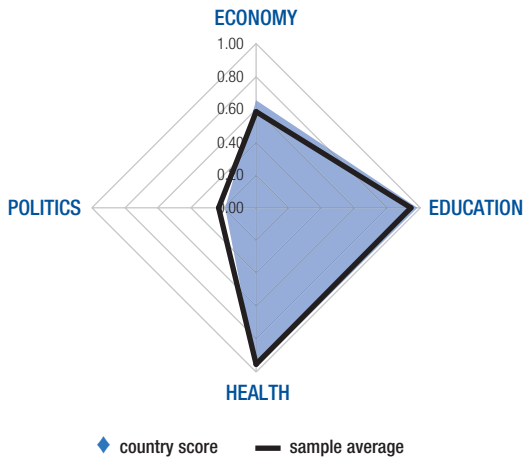
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**78**	**0.664**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	58	0.84	0.67	58	70	0.84
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	108	0.57	0.60	—	—	0.57
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	42	0.70	0.54	17,666	25,099	0.70
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	92	0.30	0.27	23	77	0.30
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	55	45	1.20
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**65**	**0.994**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	69	0.99	0.89	99	100	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	93	0.99	0.93	89	90	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	95	92	1.03
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	71	52	1.36
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**42**	**0.979**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	70	65	1.08
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**60**	**0.193**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	50	0.35	0.27	26	74	0.35
Women in ministerial positions	62	0.25	0.24	20	80	0.25
Years with female head of state (last 50)	38	0.05	0.20	2	48	0.05

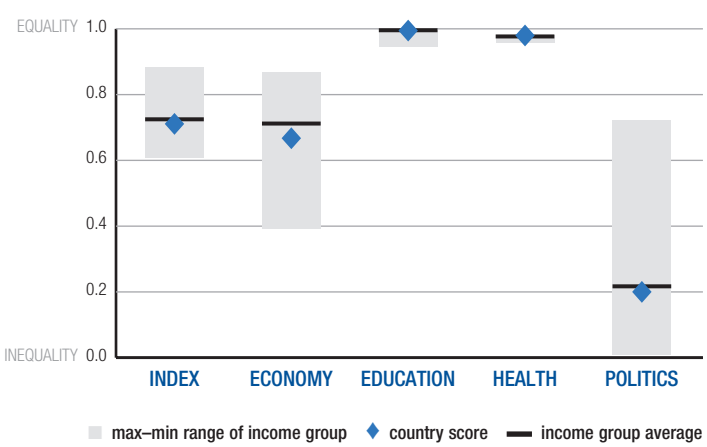


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Croatia

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**59**	**0.708**	**78**	**0.664**	**65**	**0.994**	**42**	**0.979**	**60**	**0.193**
2014	142	55	0.707	65	0.675	65	0.994	37	0.979	56	0.182
2013	136	49	0.707	61	0.675	47	0.995	34	0.979	50	0.178
2012	135	49	0.705	61	0.669	46	0.995	34	0.979	47	0.178
2011	135	50	0.701	56	0.668	44	0.995	1	0.980	53	0.160
2010	134	53	0.694	61	0.661	53	0.994	1	0.980	57	0.142
2009	134	54	0.694	69	0.646	55	0.995	41	0.979	49	0.158
2008	130	46	0.697	57	0.655	56	0.994	38	0.979	47	0.158
2007	128	16	0.721	40	0.678	61	0.989	37	0.979	18	0.238
2006	**115**	**16**	**0.714**	**42**	**0.651**	**51**	**0.990**	**36**	**0.979**	**18**	**0.238**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▼ –0.007**		**▲ 0.014**		**▲ 0.004**		**▲ 0.000**		**▼ –0.045**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 16.8, 17.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 9.3, 6.5
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 47
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 88, 84
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 19
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 32
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 51, 49

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 11, 89
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 95, 99
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 85, 94
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 18, 18
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 33, 67
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 35, 65
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 55, 45
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 60, 74
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 193.6, 291.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 112.8, 222.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 10.8, 16.7
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 9.8, 29.4

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.5, 1.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 13 [6–27]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 11.9
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 94
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) ..... —
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 26, 30
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 2
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 28
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 208
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1945
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... Yes

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Cuba

Gender Gap Index 2015

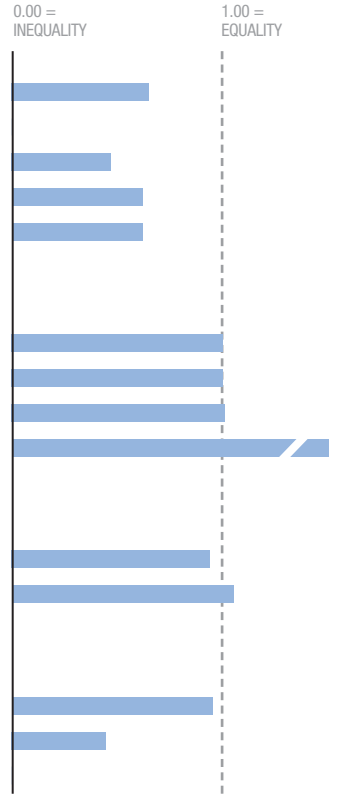
Rank	Score
29	**0.740**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 60.29
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 20,122
Total population (millions) 11.26
Population growth (%) ..... –0.06
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 1.01

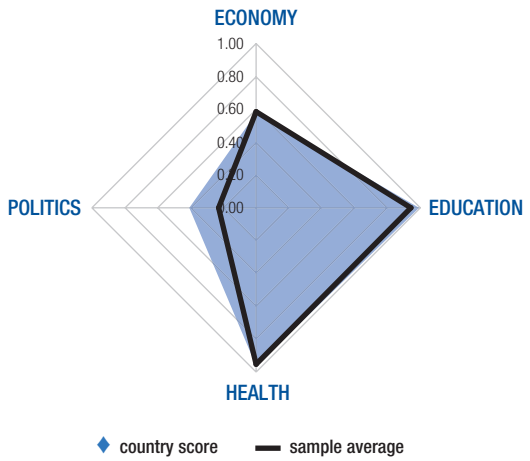
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**119**	**0.579**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	105	0.65	0.67	52	80	0.65
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	117	0.47	0.54	13,284	28,216	0.47
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	28	0.62	0.27	38	62	0.62
Professional and technical workers	101	0.62	0.64	38	62	0.62
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**26**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	47	1.00	0.89	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	96	96	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	89	88	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	60	36	1.65
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**63**	**0.975**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	77	1.05	1.04	68	65	1.05
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**12**	**0.407**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	3	0.96	0.27	49	51	0.96
Women in ministerial positions	23	0.45	0.24	31	69	0.45
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

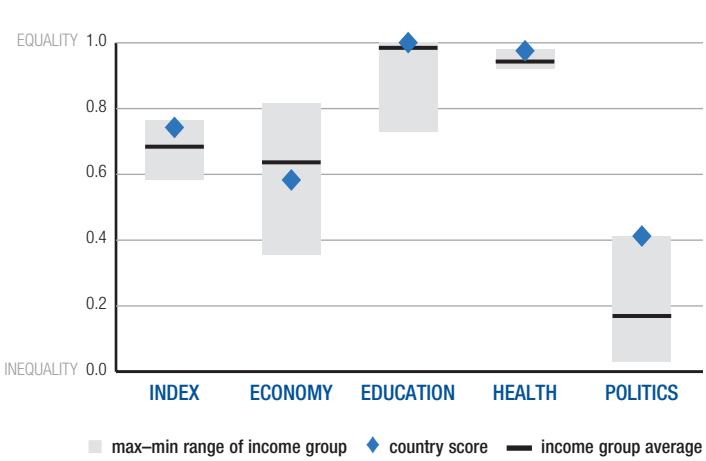


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Cuba

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**29**	**0.740**	**119**	**0.579**	**26**	**1.000**	**63**	**0.975**	**12**	**0.407**
2014	142	30	0.732	113	0.580	26	1.000	37	0.979	18	0.368
2013	136	15	0.754	65	0.674	30	1.000	63	0.974	13	0.368
2012	135	19	0.742	64	0.666	24	1.000	66	0.974	19	0.328
2011	135	20	0.739	57	0.666	23	1.000	69	0.974	18	0.318
2010	134	24	0.725	84	0.609	1	1.000	69	0.974	18	0.318
2009	134	29	0.718	88	0.603	1	1.000	74	0.974	18	0.293
2008	130	25	0.720	77	0.611	25	1.000	71	0.974	19	0.293
2007	128	22	0.717	39	0.681	55	0.990	69	0.974	23	0.222
2006	**115**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.023**		**▼ –0.102**		**▲ 0.010**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.185**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 3.5, 3.0
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 45
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution ..... —, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] ..... —
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 46, 54
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 90, 92
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 79, 83
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 17, 13
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 41, 59
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 39, 61
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 40, 60
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 30, 25
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 12, 11

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 157.2, 214.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 109.1, 161.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 17.7, 13.7
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 15.3, 22.4

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.5, 4.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 80 [50–130]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 54.2
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 74
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 21, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 23
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave ..... —
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1934
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Cyprus

Gender Gap Index 2015

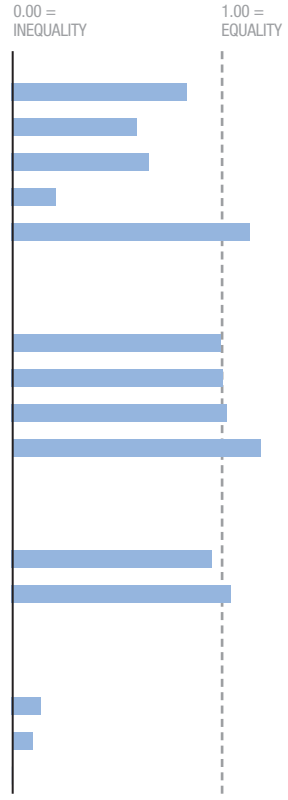
Rank	Score
100	**0.671**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 18.66
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 29,673
Total population (millions) 1.15
Population growth (%) 1.04
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 1.04

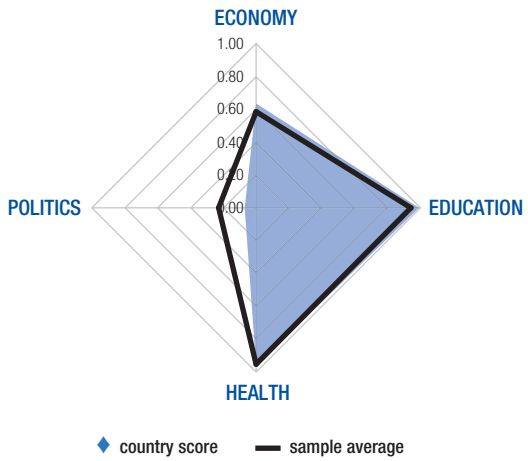
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**88**	**0.643**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	61	0.83	0.67	66	80	0.83
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	99	0.59	0.60	—	—	0.59
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	58	0.65	0.54	24,189	37,281	0.65
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	101	0.21	0.27	17	83	0.21
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	53	47	1.13
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**41**	**0.998**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	70	0.99	0.89	99	99	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	98	98	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	93	91	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	50	42	1.18
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**73**	**0.974**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	91	1.04	1.04	76	73	1.04
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**124**	**0.069**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	111	0.14	0.27	13	88	0.14
Women in ministerial positions	119	0.10	0.24	9	91	0.10
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

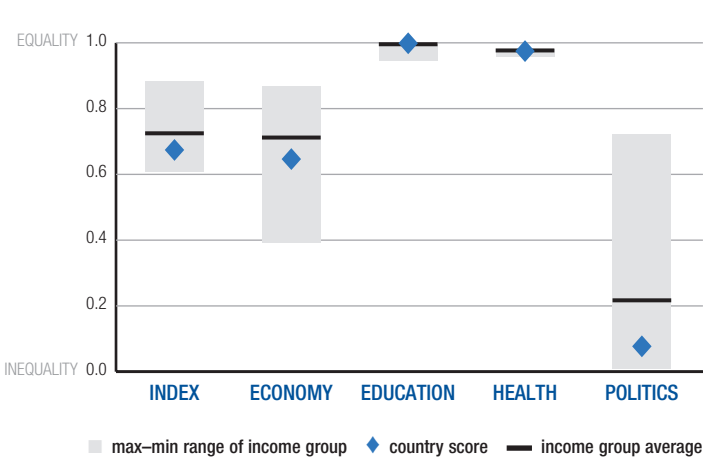


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Cyprus

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**100**	**0.671**	**88**	**0.643**	**41**	**0.998**	**73**	**0.974**	**124**	**0.069**
2014	142	95	0.674	75	0.656	41	0.998	69	0.974	122	0.069
2013	136	79	0.680	85	0.635	83	0.985	91	0.970	76	0.130
2012	135	79	0.673	87	0.615	90	0.978	92	0.970	74	0.130
2011	135	93	0.657	80	0.617	89	0.978	90	0.970	109	0.062
2010	134	86	0.664	75	0.630	77	0.988	88	0.970	102	0.069
2009	134	79	0.671	82	0.617	61	0.993	114	0.966	80	0.107
2008	130	76	0.669	78	0.610	50	0.995	110	0.966	76	0.107
2007	128	82	0.652	81	0.602	60	0.989	108	0.966	107	0.052
2006	**115**	**83**	**0.643**	**75**	**0.562**	**55**	**0.989**	**84**	**0.969**	**95**	**0.052**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.028**		**▲ 0.082**		**▲ 0.009**		**▲ 0.004**		**▲ 0.017**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 15.2, 16.5
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 13.6, 7.6
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 51
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 90, 90
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 41, 59

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 44, 56
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 92, 97
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 77, 83
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 35, 34
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 35, 65
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 49, 51
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 50, 50
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 64, 67
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 117.9, 155.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 74.7, 115.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 21.1, 24.8
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 14.5, 25.4

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.2, 0.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.1
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 10 [5–20]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 4.2
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) ..... —
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 28, 31
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 2
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 29
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave ..... —
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1960
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Czech Republic

Gender Gap Index 2015

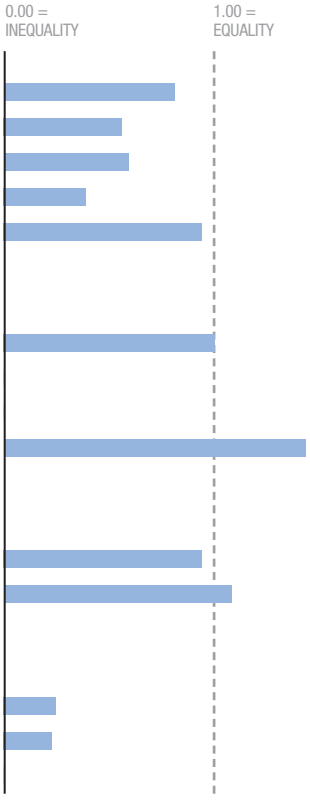
Rank	Score
81	**0.687**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	157.08
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	28,695
Total population (millions)	10.51
Population growth (%)	–0.04
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

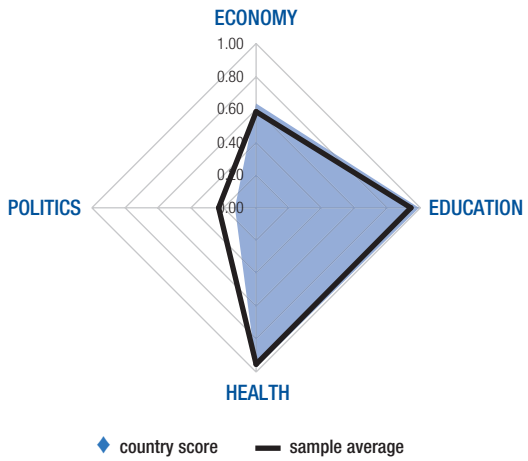
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**94**	**0.636**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	71	0.81	0.67	65	80	0.81
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	109	0.56	0.60	—	—	0.56
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	82	0.59	0.54	22,791	38,334	0.59
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	76	0.39	0.27	28	72	0.39
Professional and technical workers	76	0.94	0.64	48	52	0.94
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**1**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	—	—	0.93	—	—	—
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	75	52	1.43
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**42**	**0.979**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	71	66	1.08
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**83**	**0.134**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	76	0.25	0.27	20	80	0.25
Women in ministerial positions	73	0.23	0.24	19	81	0.23
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

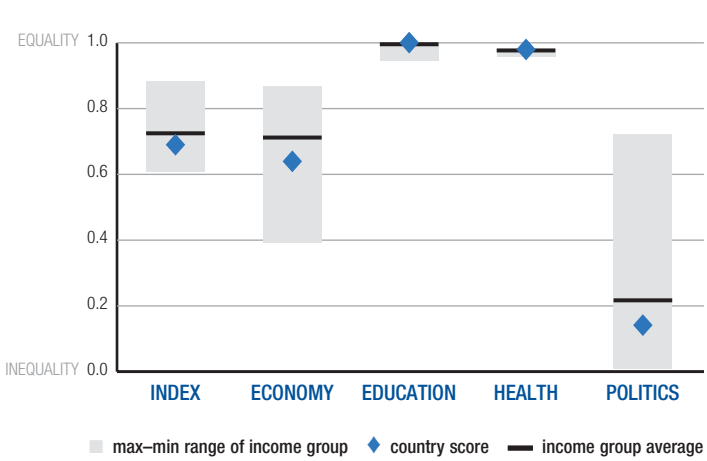


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Czech Republic

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**81**	**0.687**	**94**	**0.636**	**1**	**1.000**	**42**	**0.979**	**83**	**0.134**
2014	142	96	0.674	100	0.622	1	1.000	37	0.979	109	0.094
2013	136	83	0.677	95	0.604	1	1.000	46	0.979	79	0.125
2012	135	73	0.677	95	0.603	1	1.000	49	0.979	76	0.125
2011	135	75	0.679	94	0.596	1	1.000	39	0.979	60	0.140
2010	134	65	0.685	80	0.621	1	1.000	38	0.979	59	0.140
2009	134	74	0.679	70	0.644	1	1.000	41	0.979	91	0.092
2008	130	69	0.677	68	0.637	1	1.000	38	0.979	88	0.092
2007	128	64	0.672	71	0.630	53	0.991	37	0.979	78	0.088
2006	**115**	**53**	**0.671**	**52**	**0.627**	**47**	**0.991**	**36**	**0.979**	**70**	**0.088**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.016**		**▲ 0.009**		**▲ 0.009**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.047**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 8.3, 5.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 7.0, 2.3
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 46
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 79, 85
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 12
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 0
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 31
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 30, 70

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) ..... —, —
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 100, 100
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 100, 100
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 17, 19
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 31, 69
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 32, 68
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 41, 59
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 73, 75
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 191.9, 299.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 109.2, 188.2
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 9.5, 12.9
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 10.0, 23.1

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 1.6, 2.5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 5 [3–9]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 10.7
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 86
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 30, 33
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 28
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 196
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 70
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1920
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Denmark

Gender Gap Index 2015

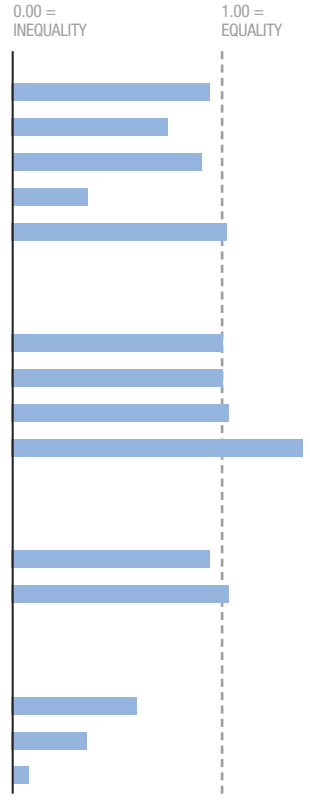
Rank	Score
14	0.767
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	268.14
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	42,777
Total population (millions)	5.64
Population growth (%)	0.44
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99

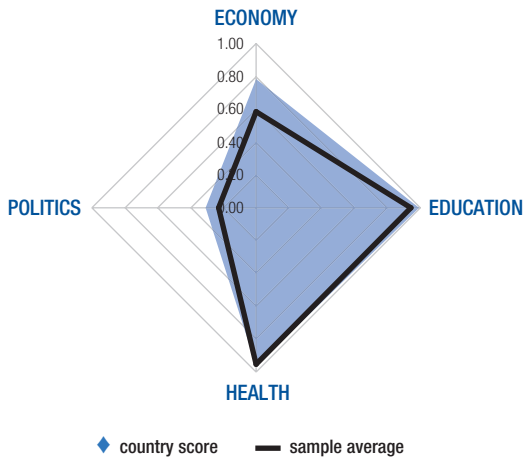
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**20**	**0.788**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	15	0.94	0.67	76	81	0.94
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	28	0.74	0.60	—	—	0.74
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	13	0.90	0.54	35,986	40,000	0.90
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	81	0.36	0.27	26	74	0.36
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	50	50	1.02
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**1**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	98	98	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	93	90	1.03
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	96	70	1.38
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**107**	**0.970**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	114	1.03	1.04	71	69	1.03
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**29**	**0.309**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	18	0.60	0.27	37	63	0.60
Women in ministerial positions	40	0.36	0.24	26	74	0.36
Years with female head of state (last 50)	29	0.08	0.20	4	46	0.08

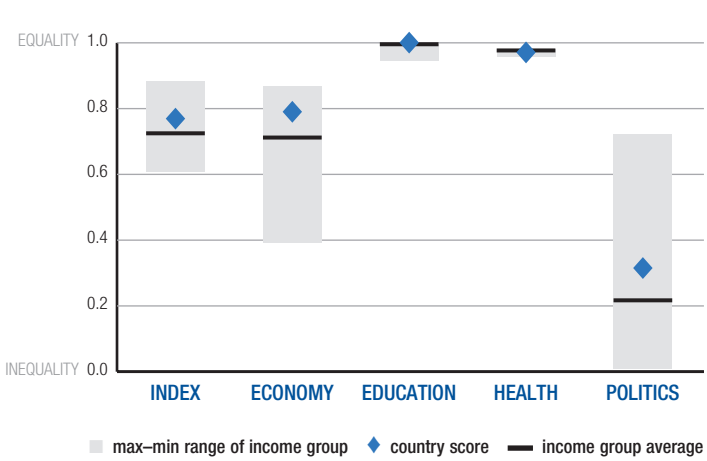


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Denmark

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**14**	**0.767**	**20**	**0.788**	**1**	**1.000**	**107**	**0.970**	**29**	**0.309**
2014	142	5	0.803	12	0.805	1	1.000	65	0.974	7	0.431
2013	136	8	0.778	25	0.764	1	1.000	64	0.974	11	0.374
2012	135	7	0.778	16	0.772	1	1.000	67	0.974	11	0.364
2011	135	7	0.778	13	0.767	1	1.000	68	0.974	10	0.370
2010	134	7	0.772	23	0.744	1	1.000	68	0.974	10	0.370
2009	134	7	0.763	20	0.748	1	1.000	102	0.970	11	0.334
2008	130	7	0.754	28	0.712	1	1.000	97	0.970	10	0.334
2007	128	8	0.752	18	0.734	1	1.000	96	0.970	13	0.305
2006	**115**	**8**	**0.746**	**19**	**0.708**	**1**	**1.000**	**76**	**0.972**	**13**	**0.305**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.020**		**▲ 0.080**		**▼ 0.000**		**▼ –0.003**		**▲ 0.005**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 7.3, 6.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 24.8, 14.4
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 50
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 243, 186
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 100, 100
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 9
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 36, 64

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 38, 62
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 100, 100
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 100, 99
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 37, 25
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 34, 66
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 35, 65
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 45, 55
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 94, 95
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 85.5, 134.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 137.8, 179.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 8.5, 16.9
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 32.9, 40.4

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.2, 0.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.2, 0.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 5 [2–12]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 4.6
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 98
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 77
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 31, 33
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 29
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 126
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 50
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 14
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 50

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1915
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Dominican Republic

Gender Gap Index 2015

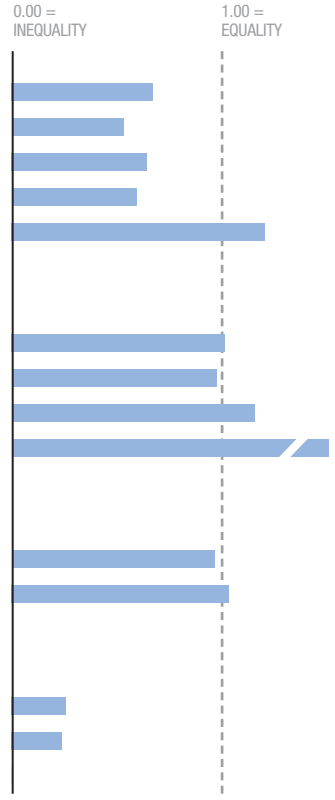
Rank	Score
86	**0.686**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 53.71
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 12,505
Total population (millions) 10.53
Population growth (%) 1.20
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 0.99

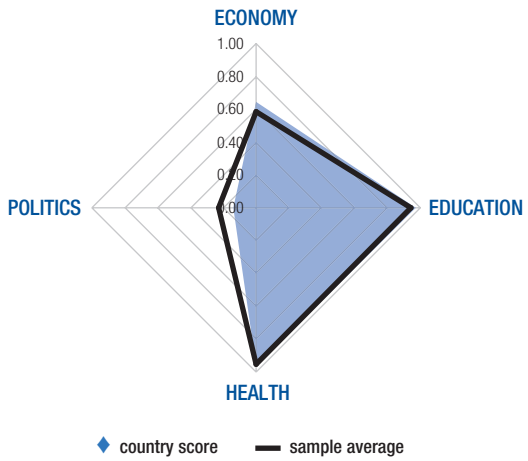
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**86**	**0.648**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	101	0.67	0.67	56	83	0.67
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	121	0.53	0.60	—	—	0.53
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	62	0.64	0.54	10,229	15,986	0.64
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	33	0.59	0.27	37	63	0.59
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	54	46	1.20
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**91**	**0.984**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	92	91	1.01
Enrolment in primary education	120	0.97	0.93	85	88	0.97
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	66	58	1.15
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	57	36	1.60
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**98**	**0.971**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy	107	1.03	1.04	64	62	1.03
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**81**	**0.140**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	70	0.26	0.27	21	79	0.26
Women in ministerial positions	72	0.24	0.24	19	81	0.24
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

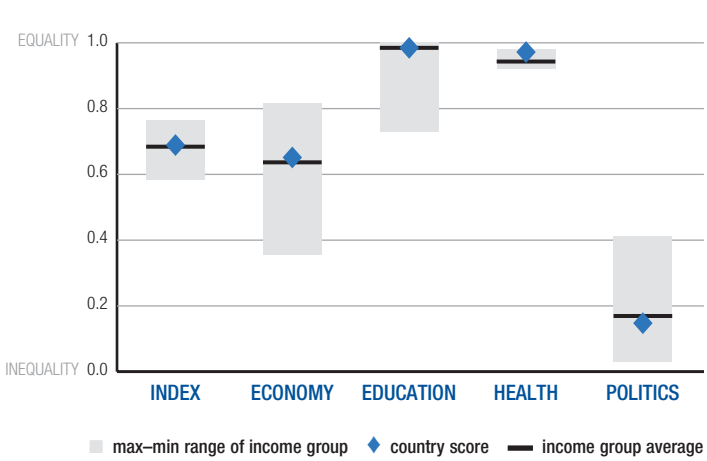


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Dominican Republic

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**86**	**0.686**	**86**	**0.648**	**91**	**0.984**	**98**	**0.971**	**81**	**0.140**
2014	142	78	0.691	63	0.679	91	0.984	91	0.971	84	0.128
2013	136	72	0.687	63	0.675	84	0.982	89	0.971	84	0.118
2012	135	89	0.666	93	0.605	94	0.969	89	0.971	84	0.118
2011	135	81	0.668	92	0.597	1	1.000	88	0.971	80	0.105
2010	134	73	0.677	64	0.652	1	1.000	86	0.971	92	0.087
2009	134	67	0.686	67	0.647	1	1.000	1	0.980	73	0.117
2008	130	72	0.674	82	0.601	1	1.000	1	0.980	69	0.117
2007	128	65	0.670	88	0.585	1	1.000	1	0.980	55	0.117
2006	**115**	**59**	**0.664**	**78**	**0.559**	**1**	**1.000**	**1**	**0.980**	**49**	**0.117**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.022**		**▲ 0.089**		**▼ –0.016**		**▼ –0.009**		**▲ 0.023**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 23.0, 9.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 16.4, 11.8
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 41, 59
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 42
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 56, 52
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 11
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 30
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 53, 47
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 66, 65
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 56, 54
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 12, 10
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 31, 69
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 35, 65
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 208.7, 187.0
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 81.6, 111.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 30.9, 18.2
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 14.7, 14.7

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 11.8, 19.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 3.2, 6.1
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 4.1, 3.9
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 100 [71–150]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 96.2
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 72
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 21, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 27
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 84
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 2
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1942
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Ecuador

Gender Gap Index 2015

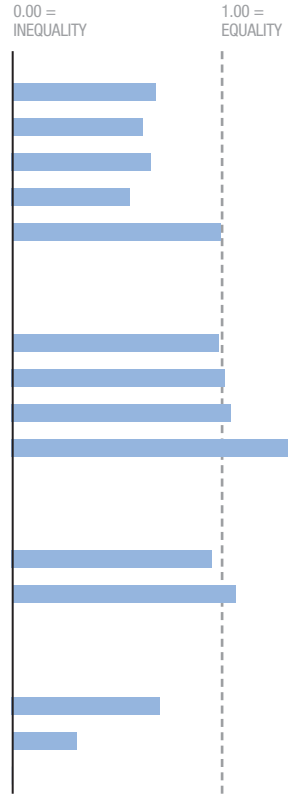
Rank	Score
33	**0.738**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 60.45
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 10,774
Total population (millions) 15.98
Population growth (%) 1.54
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 1.00

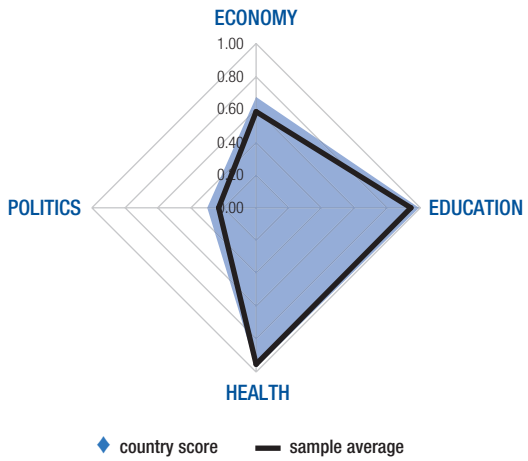
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**66**	**0.677**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	99	0.68	0.67	58	86	0.68
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	81	0.62	0.60	—	—	0.62
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	53	0.66	0.54	8,990	13,598	0.66
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	39	0.56	0.27	36	64	0.56
Professional and technical workers	69	0.99	0.64	50	50	0.99
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**53**	**0.996**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	81	0.98	0.89	94	95	0.98
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	96	94	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	85	82	1.04
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	46	35	1.31
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	68	64	1.06
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**31**	**0.297**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	8	0.71	0.27	42	58	0.71
Women in ministerial positions	44	0.31	0.24	24	76	0.31
Years with female head of state (last 50)	61	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

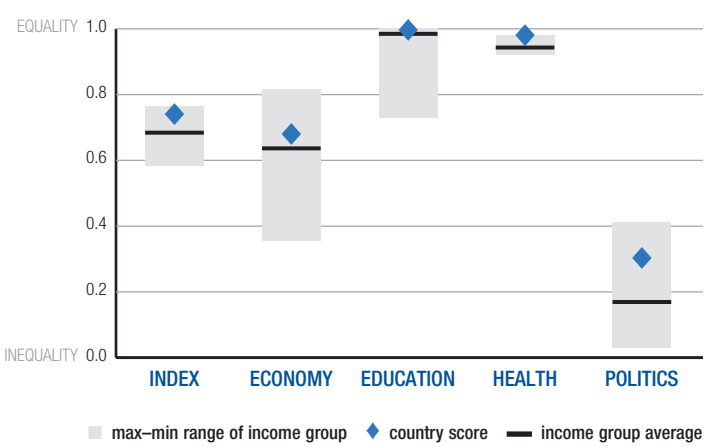


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Ecuador

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**33**	**0.738**	**66**	**0.677**	**53**	**0.996**	**1**	**0.980**	**31**	**0.297**
2014	142	21	0.745	45	0.715	52	0.996	1	0.980	28	0.291
2013	136	25	0.739	90	0.625	52	0.994	55	0.976	17	0.360
2012	135	33	0.721	97	0.600	54	0.994	58	0.976	23	0.313
2011	135	45	0.704	99	0.584	77	0.988	58	0.976	29	0.267
2010	134	40	0.707	90	0.599	78	0.988	57	0.976	28	0.267
2009	134	23	0.722	77	0.630	45	0.996	1	0.980	21	0.283
2008	130	35	0.709	74	0.623	52	0.995	1	0.980	28	0.238
2007	128	44	0.688	65	0.634	42	0.994	1	0.980	44	0.145
2006	**115**	**82**	**0.643**	**92**	**0.499**	**39**	**0.994**	**1**	**0.980**	**64**	**0.100**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.094**		**▲ 0.178**		**▲ 0.003**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.197**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 4.8, 3.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 22.9, 11.5
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 45, 55
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 40
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 41, 52
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 17
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 24
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 36, 64
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 78, 81
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 48, 48
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 14, 14
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 28, 72
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 30, 70
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 54, 46
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 43, 40

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 130.3, 170.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 106.0, 111.7
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 27.4, 24.5
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 18.5, 29.3

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 6.3, 30.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 2.1, 4.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 5.6, 7.1
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 87 [58–130]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 99.6
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 84
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 95
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 73
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 22, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 22
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 84
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 12
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1929
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Egypt

Gender Gap Index 2015

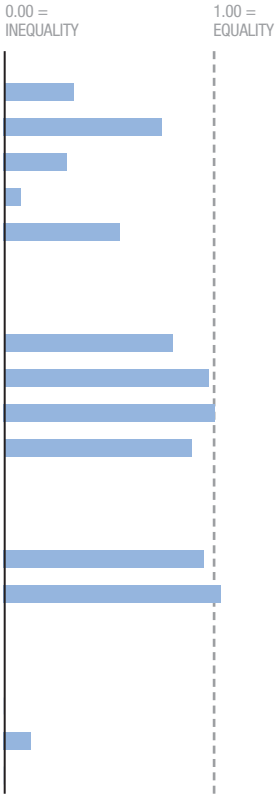
Rank	Score
136	0.599
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	131.41
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	10,792
Total population (millions)	83.39
Population growth (%)	1.61
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02

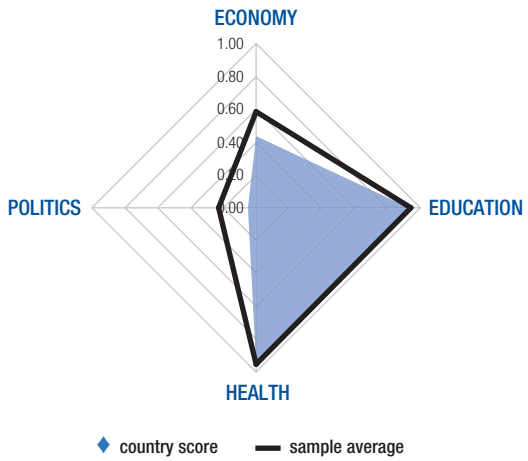
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**135**	**0.441**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	139	0.33	0.67	26	79	0.33
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	24	0.75	0.60	—	—	0.75
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	133	0.30	0.54	5,218	17,353	0.30
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	121	0.08	0.27	7	93	0.08
Professional and technical workers	104	0.55	0.64	36	64	0.55
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**115**	**0.935**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	123	0.80	0.89	65	82	0.80
Enrolment in primary education	117	0.97	0.93	96	98	0.97
Enrolment in secondary education	86	1.00	0.64	85	86	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	108	0.89	0.92	31	35	0.89
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**97**	**0.971**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	106	1.03	1.04	63	61	1.03
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**136**	**0.048**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Women in ministerial positions	101	0.13	0.24	12	88	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

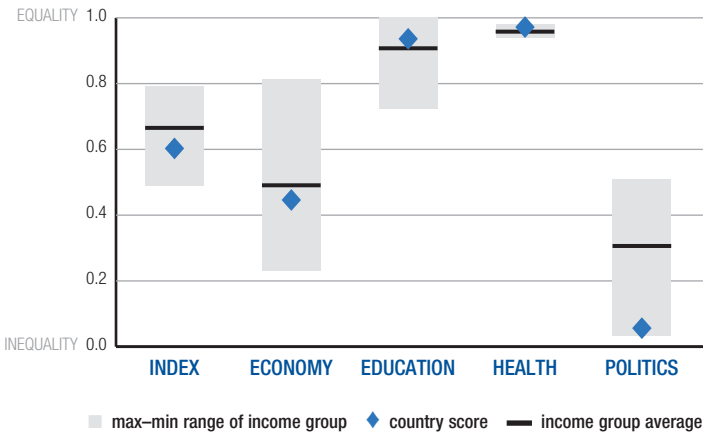


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Egypt

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**136**	**0.599**	**135**	**0.441**	**115**	**0.935**	**97**	**0.971**	**136**	**0.048**
2014	142	129	0.606	131	0.461	109	0.947	57	0.976	134	0.041
2013	136	125	0.594	125	0.443	108	0.920	51	0.977	128	0.035
2012	135	126	0.597	124	0.454	110	0.925	54	0.977	125	0.035
2011	135	123	0.593	122	0.457	110	0.908	52	0.977	126	0.031
2010	134	125	0.590	121	0.453	110	0.899	52	0.977	125	0.031
2009	134	126	0.586	124	0.450	107	0.900	89	0.972	129	0.023
2008	130	124	0.583	120	0.437	105	0.902	84	0.972	124	0.023
2007	128	120	0.581	120	0.421	101	0.909	83	0.972	123	0.022
2006	**115**	**109**	**0.579**	**108**	**0.416**	**90**	**0.903**	**66**	**0.974**	**111**	**0.022**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.020**		**▲ 0.026**		**▲ 0.032**		**▼ –0.003**		**▲ 0.026**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 24.2, 9.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 7, 93
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 19
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 9, 18
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 7
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 34
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 76, 24
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 32, 68
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 34, 66
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 45, 55
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 19, 24
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 83, 78

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 387.7, 515.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 100.5, 145.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 12.7, 13.5
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 31.5, 54.5

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.2, 0.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.4, 0.8
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 5.4, 8.1
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 45 [30–70]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 50.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 90
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 92
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 59
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) ..... 23, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 14
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 90
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 1.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.9
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 1.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 1.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1956
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

El Salvador

Gender Gap Index 2015

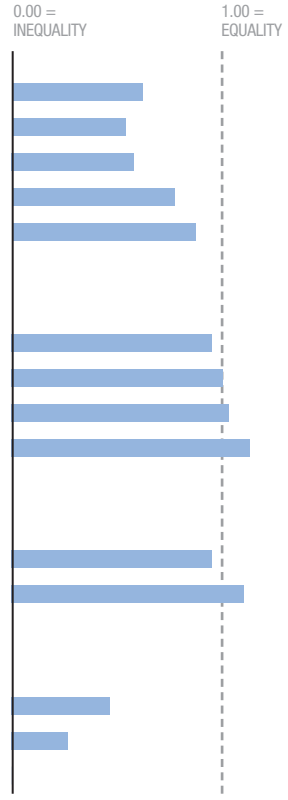
Rank	Score
62	0.706
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	19.81
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	7,613
Total population (millions)	6.38
Population growth (%)	0.68
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.88

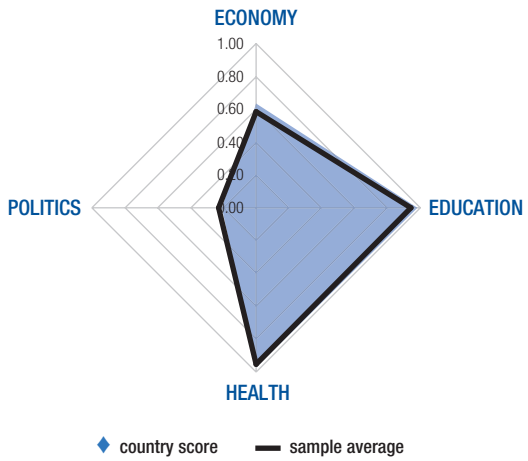
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**92**	**0.639**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	111	0.62	0.67	51	82	0.62
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	118	0.54	0.60	—	—	0.54
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	92	0.58	0.54	5,921	10,270	0.58
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	11	0.77	0.27	44	56	0.77
Professional and technical workers	83	0.87	0.64	46	54	0.87
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**78**	**0.991**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	98	0.95	0.89	86	90	0.95
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	91	91	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	64	61	1.03
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	28	24	1.13
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	66	60	1.10
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**49**	**0.214**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	30	0.47	0.27	32	68	0.47
Women in ministerial positions	59	0.27	0.24	21	79	0.27
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

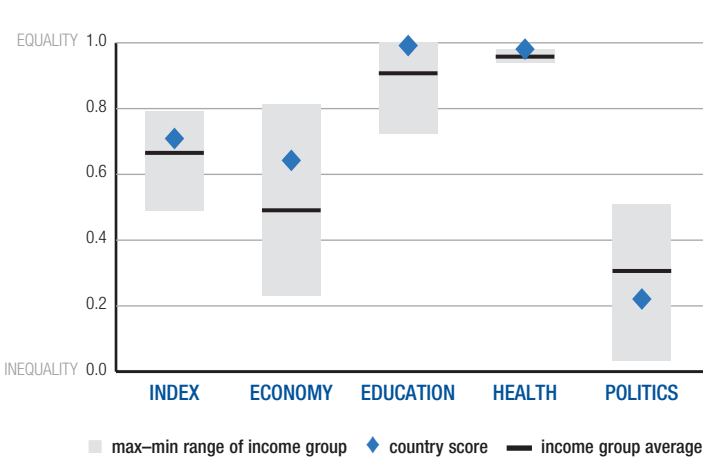


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



El Salvador

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**62**	**0.706**	**92**	**0.639**	**78**	**0.991**	**1**	**0.980**	**49**	**0.214**
2014	142	84	0.686	89	0.642	82	0.988	1	0.980	80	0.136
2013	136	96	0.661	114	0.535	79	0.989	1	0.980	70	0.141
2012	135	94	0.663	112	0.543	77	0.989	1	0.980	66	0.141
2011	135	94	0.657	108	0.541	72	0.989	1	0.980	72	0.118
2010	134	90	0.660	102	0.553	79	0.988	1	0.980	73	0.118
2009	134	55	0.694	98	0.579	81	0.988	1	0.980	32	0.230
2008	130	58	0.688	97	0.563	78	0.988	1	0.980	32	0.219
2007	128	48	0.685	91	0.576	66	0.988	1	0.980	26	0.197
2006	**115**	**39**	**0.684**	**73**	**0.570**	**59**	**0.988**	**1**	**0.980**	**24**	**0.197**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.022**		**▲ 0.068**		**▲ 0.003**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.017**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 4.7, 6.8
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 7.2, 3.4
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 56, 44
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 33
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 29, 40
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 21
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 40
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 47, 53
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 52, 60
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 37, 44
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 11, 12
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 25, 75
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 28, 72
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 27, 73
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 21, 25
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 77, 76

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 155.0, 191.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 112.0, 107.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 44.0, 34.1
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 29.8, 29.6

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 12.3, 25.4
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.9, 1.6
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 6.7, 6.5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 69 [48–100]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.2
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 63.3
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 94
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 72
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 23, 26
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 17
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 84
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 3
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1939
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... Yes

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Estonia

Gender Gap Index 2015

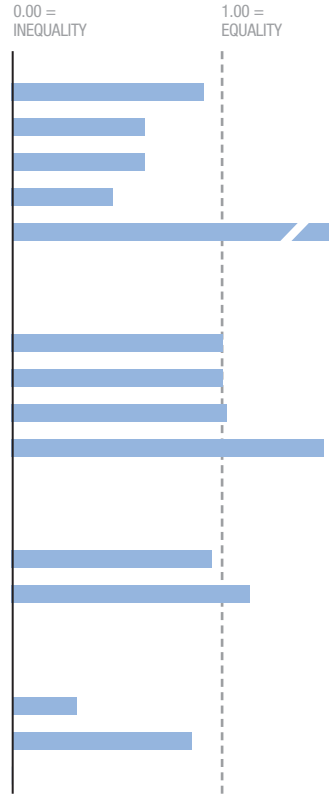
Rank	Score
21	0.749
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	16.22
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	25,865
Total population (millions)	1.31
Population growth (%)	–0.33
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.88

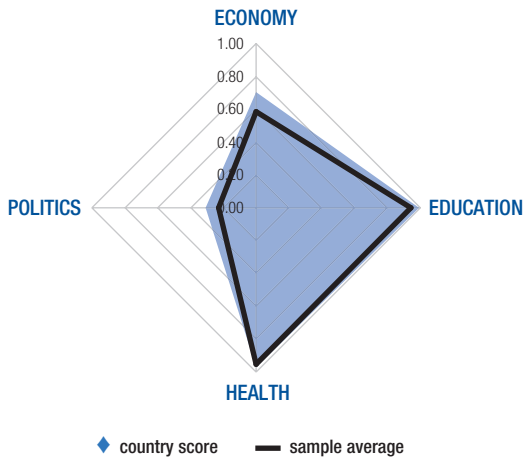
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**47**	**0.711**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	25	0.91	0.67	72	79	0.91
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	77	0.63	0.60	—	—	0.63
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	65	0.63	0.54	20,803	32,772	0.63
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	59	0.48	0.27	33	67	0.48
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	62	38	1.64
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**39**	**0.999**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	50	1.00	0.89	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	71	1.00	0.93	95	95	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	90	88	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	94	63	1.48
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	71	63	1.13
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**30**	**0.308**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	61	0.31	0.27	24	76	0.31
Women in ministerial positions	8	0.86	0.24	46	54	0.86
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Estonia

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**21**	**0.749**	**47**	**0.711**	**39**	**0.999**	**1**	**0.980**	**30**	**0.308**
2014	142	62	0.702	56	0.705	1	1.000	37	0.979	88	0.122
2013	136	59	0.700	41	0.723	59	0.993	34	0.979	88	0.104
2012	135	60	0.698	40	0.719	58	0.994	34	0.979	87	0.099
2011	135	52	0.698	35	0.720	38	0.997	51	0.977	87	0.099
2010	134	47	0.702	35	0.719	38	0.997	50	0.977	74	0.114
2009	134	37	0.709	36	0.705	37	0.998	41	0.979	50	0.156
2008	130	37	0.708	33	0.700	48	0.995	38	0.979	48	0.156
2007	128	30	0.701	34	0.694	20	0.999	37	0.979	51	0.131
2006	**115**	**29**	**0.694**	**27**	**0.682**	**16**	**0.999**	**36**	**0.979**	**51**	**0.117**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.055**		**▲ 0.028**		**▼ 0.000**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.192**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 8.2, 9.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 14.9, 5.8
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 53
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 288, 169
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 97, 98
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 25
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 0
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 36
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 44, 56

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 44, 56
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 100, 100
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 100, 100
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 44, 29
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 31, 69
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 36, 64
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 51, 49
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 79, 81
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 199.5, 387.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 103.6, 216.2
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 4.3, 6.8
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 3.8, 20.2

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 2.4, 6.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.3, 3.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 11 [5–25]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 16.4
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 63
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 25, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 5
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 27
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 140
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 10
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1918
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Ethiopia

Gender Gap Index 2015

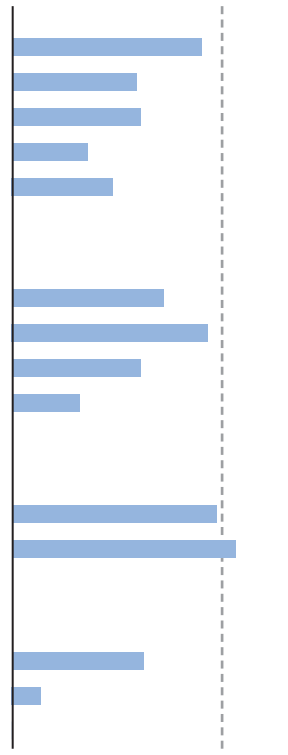
Rank	Score
124	0.640
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	30.50
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	1,432
Total population (millions)	96.51
Population growth (%)	2.52
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

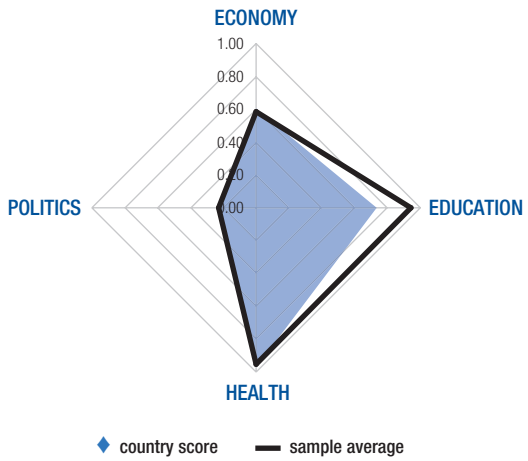
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**108**	**0.608**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	32	0.90	0.67	81	90	0.90
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	100	0.59	0.60	—	—	0.59
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	73	0.61	0.54	1,139	1,862	0.61
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	80	0.36	0.27	27	73	0.36
Professional and technical workers	114	0.48	0.64	33	67	0.48
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**140**	**0.741**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	130	0.72	0.89	41	57	0.72
Enrolment in primary education	129	0.93	0.93	63	68	0.93
Enrolment in secondary education	129	0.61	0.64	11	18	0.61
Enrolment in tertiary education	139	0.32	0.92	1	4	0.32
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**59**	**0.978**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	71	1.06	1.04	57	54	1.06
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**44**	**0.232**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	17	0.63	0.27	39	61	0.63
Women in ministerial positions	96	0.14	0.24	13	88	0.14
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

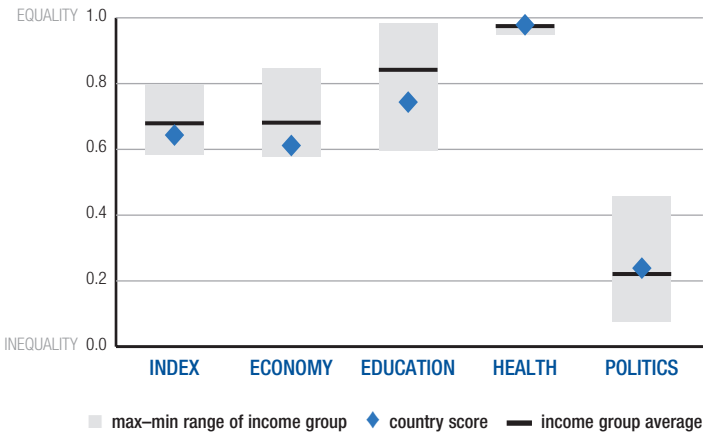


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Ethiopia

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**124**	**0.640**	**108**	**0.608**	**140**	**0.741**	**59**	**0.978**	**44**	**0.232**
2014	142	127	0.614	103	0.618	139	0.711	82	0.973	70	0.156
2013	136	118	0.620	93	0.615	131	0.745	68	0.974	66	0.146
2012	135	118	0.620	85	0.622	130	0.739	72	0.974	62	0.146
2011	135	116	0.614	71	0.637	131	0.704	77	0.974	64	0.139
2010	134	121	0.602	74	0.632	129	0.700	75	0.974	82	0.102
2009	134	122	0.595	91	0.598	130	0.700	106	0.969	74	0.113
2008	130	122	0.587	96	0.565	126	0.700	101	0.969	70	0.113
2007	128	113	0.599	86	0.585	121	0.740	100	0.969	68	0.102
2006	**115**	**100**	**0.595**	**74**	**0.568**	**108**	**0.739**	**87**	**0.969**	**61**	**0.102**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.045**		**▲ 0.039**		**▲ 0.002**		**▲ 0.009**		**▲ 0.130**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 6.5, 2.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 28.4, 16.8
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 42
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 21, 23
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.1
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 14
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 35
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 16, 85

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 53, 47
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 14, 37
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 8, 18
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 0, 2
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 19, 81
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 17, 83
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 10, 90
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 141.1, 183.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 107.2, 63.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 24.2, 24.7
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 11.6, 103.0

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 71.3, 50.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 19.3, 16.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 24.3, 44.1
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 25.7, 24.8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 420 [240–720]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 4.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 87.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 34
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 10
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 34
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 21, 26
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 23
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 90
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.7
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1955
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Fiji

Gender Gap Index 2015

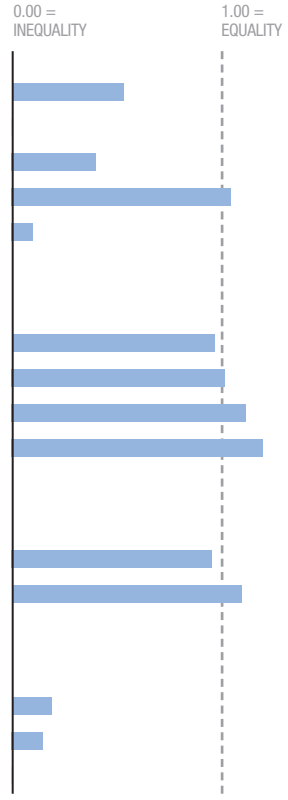
Rank	Score
121	0.645
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	3.50
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	7,735
Total population (millions)	0.89
Population growth (%)	0.67
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.03

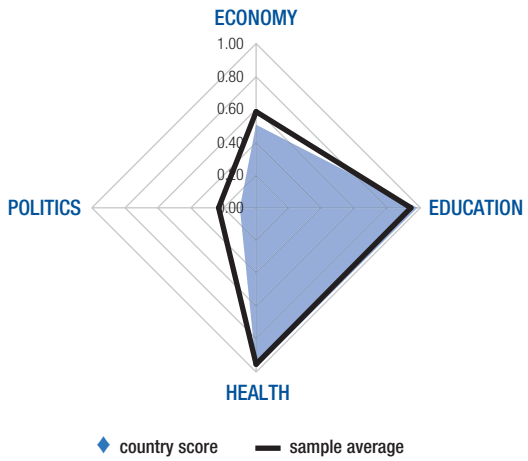
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**129**	**0.512**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	126	0.53	0.67	39	74	0.53
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	129	0.40	0.54	4,568	11,522	0.40
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	1	1.00	0.27	51	49	1.04
Professional and technical workers	125	0.10	0.64	9	91	0.10
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**71**	**0.992**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	93	0.96	0.89	92	96	0.96
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	97	96	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	88	79	1.11
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	18	15	1.19
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	63	58	1.09
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**110**	**0.097**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	97	0.19	0.27	16	84	0.19
Women in ministerial positions	93	0.15	0.24	13	87	0.15
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

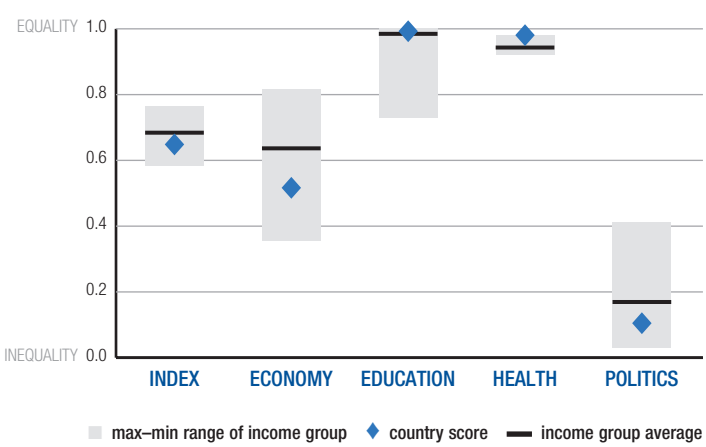


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Fiji

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**121**	**0.645**	**129**	**0.512**	**71**	**0.992**	**1**	**0.980**	**110**	**0.097**
2014	142	122	0.629	125	0.506	70	0.992	1	0.980	136	0.036
2013	136	117	0.629	120	0.498	63	0.992	1	0.980	125	0.045
2012	135	113	0.629	117	0.497	63	0.992	1	0.980	123	0.045
2011	135	109	0.625	116	0.497	70	0.989	1	0.980	123	0.036
2010	134	108	0.626	114	0.498	70	0.989	1	0.980	121	0.036
2009	134	103	0.641	111	0.534	72	0.991	1	0.980	115	0.061
2008	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006	**115**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.004**		**▼ –0.022**		**▲ 0.002**		**▼ 0.000**		**▲ 0.036**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 12.9, 6.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 30
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution ..... —, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] ..... —
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 49
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 9, 91
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 78, 81
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 58, 58
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 11, 13
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 264.0, 494.1
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 119.0, 76.0
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 134.7, 170.1
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 29.9, 75.0

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.0, 9.7
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 2.0, 2.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 5.7, 4.9
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 59 [35–95]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 31.1
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) ..... —
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 23, 26
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 10
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 84
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1963
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Finland

Gender Gap Index 2015

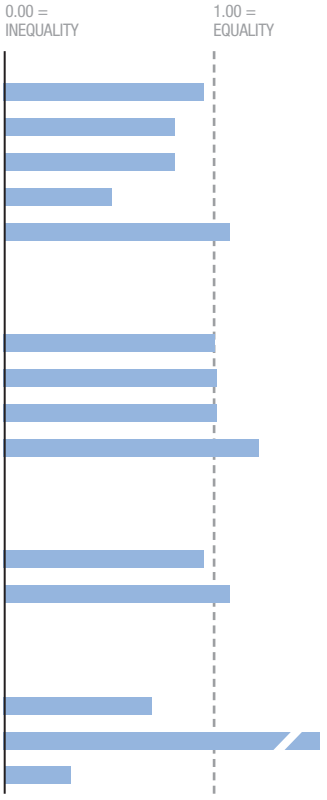
Rank	Score
3	0.850
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	212.19
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	38,569
Total population (millions)	5.46
Population growth (%)	0.45
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

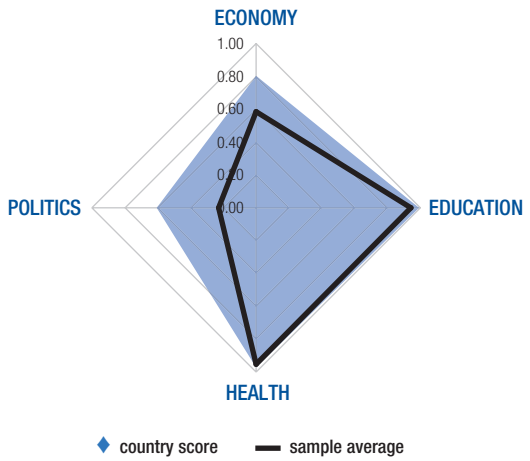
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**8**	**0.815**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	12	0.95	0.67	73	78	0.95
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	8	0.81	0.60	—	—	0.81
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	21	0.81	0.54	32,506	40,000	0.81
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	55	0.51	0.27	34	66	0.51
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	52	48	1.07
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**1**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	99	99	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	94	94	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	101	83	1.21
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	73	68	1.07
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**2**	**0.607**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	9	0.71	0.27	42	59	0.71
Women in ministerial positions	1	1.00	0.24	63	38	1.67
Years with female head of state (last 50)	7	0.32	0.20	12	38	0.32

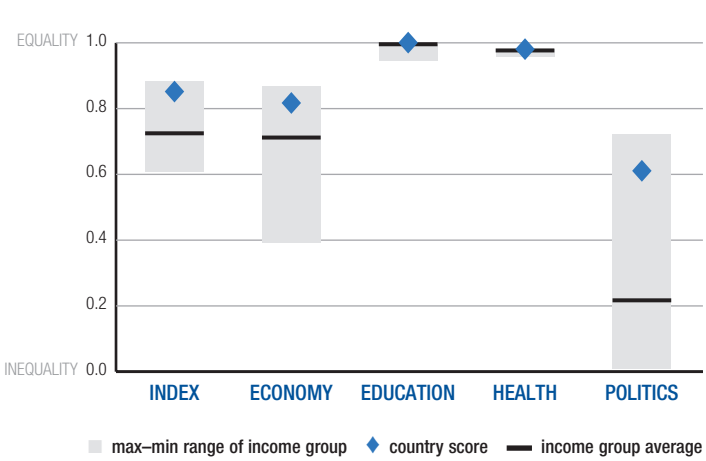


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Finland

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**3**	**0.850**	**8**	**0.815**	**1**	**1.000**	**1**	**0.980**	**2**	**0.607**
2014	142	2	0.845	21	0.786	1	1.000	52	0.979	2	0.616
2013	136	2	0.842	19	0.773	1	1.000	1	0.980	2	0.616
2012	135	2	0.845	14	0.785	1	1.000	1	0.980	2	0.616
2011	135	3	0.838	12	0.768	26	0.999	1	0.980	2	0.606
2010	134	3	0.826	16	0.757	28	0.999	1	0.980	2	0.569
2009	134	2	0.825	15	0.750	1	1.000	1	0.980	2	0.571
2008	130	2	0.820	19	0.741	1	1.000	1	0.980	1	0.558
2007	128	3	0.804	22	0.723	21	0.999	1	0.980	2	0.517
2006	**115**	**3**	**0.796**	**8**	**0.734**	**18**	**0.999**	**1**	**0.980**	**3**	**0.470**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.054**		**▲ 0.080**		**▲ 0.001**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.137**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 7.6, 8.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 16.4, 9.5
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 52
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 232, 159
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 100, 100
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 14
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 32, 68
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 100, 100
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 100, 100
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 36, 30
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 24, 76
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 27, 73
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 51, 49
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 91, 92
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 104.1, 197.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 86.9, 124.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 3.0, 5.6
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 8.1, 19.8

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.3, 0.6
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 4 [2–6]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 7.6
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 77
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 30, 32
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 1
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 29
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 147
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 58
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 24
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 58

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1906
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

France

Gender Gap Index 2015

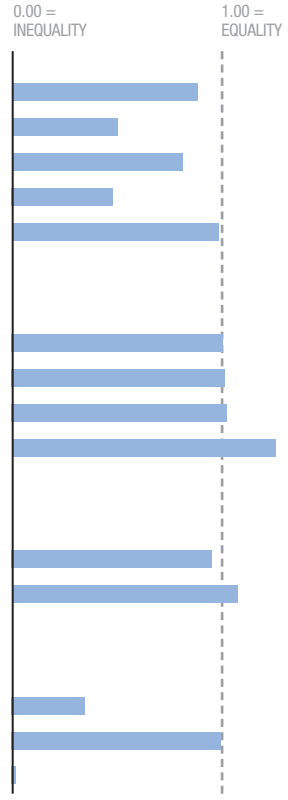
Rank	Score
15	**0.761**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	2,361.38
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	37,218
Total population (millions)	66.20
Population growth (%)	0.43
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.95

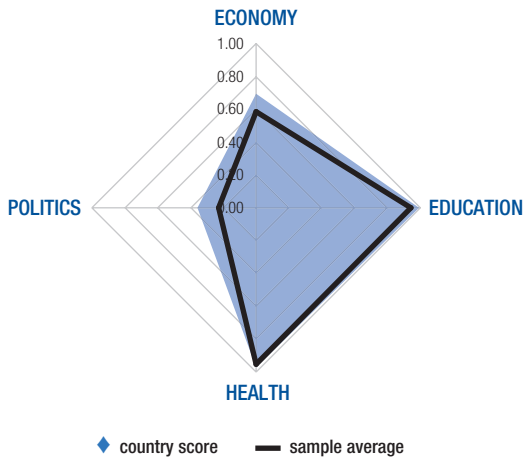
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**56**	**0.699**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	35	0.88	0.67	67	75	0.88
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	132	0.50	0.60	—	—	0.50
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	22	0.81	0.54	32,312	40,000	0.81
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	57	0.48	0.27	33	67	0.48
Professional and technical workers	70	0.98	0.64	49	51	0.98
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**1**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	99	98	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	98	97	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	66	53	1.25
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	74	69	1.07
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**19**	**0.365**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	48	0.35	0.27	26	74	0.35
Women in ministerial positions	1	1.00	0.24	50	50	1.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	49	0.02	0.20	1	49	0.02

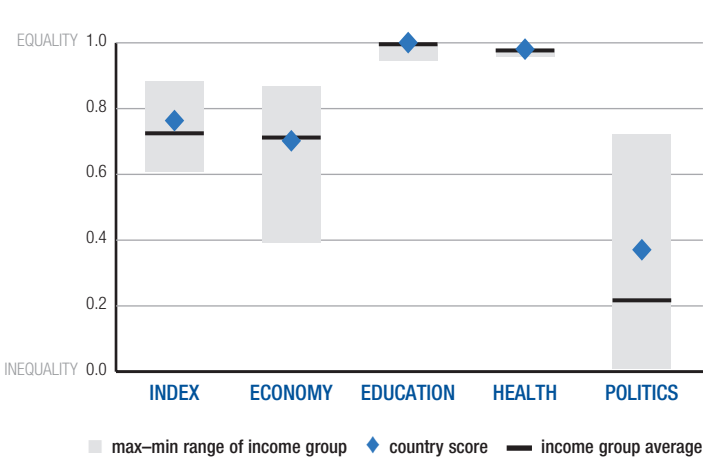


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



France

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**15**	**0.761**	**56**	**0.699**	**1**	**1.000**	**1**	**0.980**	**19**	**0.365**
2014	142	16	0.759	57	0.704	1	1.000	1	0.980	20	0.352
2013	136	45	0.709	67	0.669	1	1.000	1	0.980	45	0.187
2012	135	57	0.698	62	0.669	1	1.000	1	0.980	63	0.145
2011	135	48	0.702	61	0.659	1	1.000	1	0.980	46	0.169
2010	134	46	0.703	60	0.661	1	1.000	1	0.980	47	0.169
2009	134	18	0.733	61	0.659	1	1.000	1	0.980	16	0.294
2008	130	15	0.734	53	0.663	1	1.000	1	0.980	18	0.294
2007	128	51	0.682	61	0.646	1	1.000	1	0.980	67	0.104
2006	**115**	**70**	**0.652**	**88**	**0.525**	**1**	**1.000**	**1**	**0.980**	**60**	**0.104**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.109**		**▲ 0.174**		**▼ 0.000**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.261**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 9.7, 10.0
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 30.2, 6.8
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 50
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 233, 143
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 95, 98
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 18
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 30, 70

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 31, 69
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 98, 99
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 78, 83
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 26, 26
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 30, 70
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 30, 70
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 44, 56
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 80, 84
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 65.0, 111.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 95.5, 179.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 5.6, 9.0
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 8.1, 18.7

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.3, 0.9
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.2, 0.5
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 12 [8–19]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 9.4
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 97
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 76
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 32, 33
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 1
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 29
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 112
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 73
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 11
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 73

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1944
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... Yes

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Gambia, The

Gender Gap Index 2015

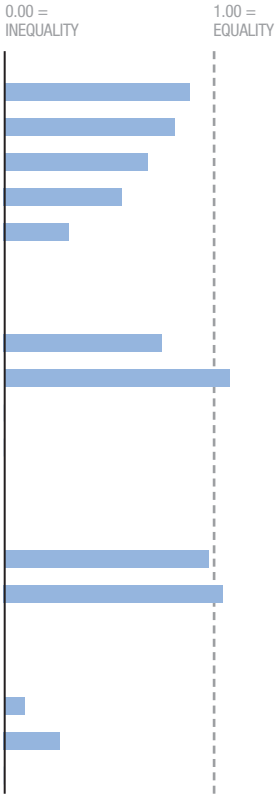
Rank	Score
98	**0.674**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	0.83
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	1,555
Total population (millions)	1.91
Population growth (%)	3.18
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

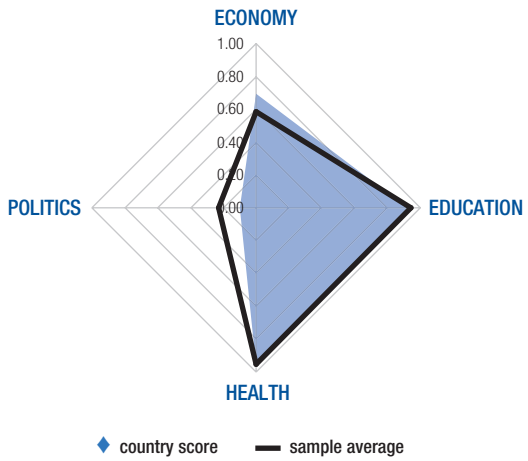
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**58**	**0.697**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	39	0.88	0.67	73	83	0.88
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	7	0.81	0.60	—	—	0.81
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	48	0.68	0.54	1,317	1,949	0.68
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	38	0.56	0.27	38	67	0.56
Professional and technical workers	120	0.31	0.64	24	76	0.31
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**118**	**0.926**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	128	0.75	0.89	48	64	0.75
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	71	66	1.07
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	—	—	0.92	—	—	—
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**85**	**0.973**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	95	1.04	1.04	54	52	1.04
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**108**	**0.098**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	126	0.10	0.27	9	91	0.10
Women in ministerial positions	61	0.27	0.24	21	79	0.27
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

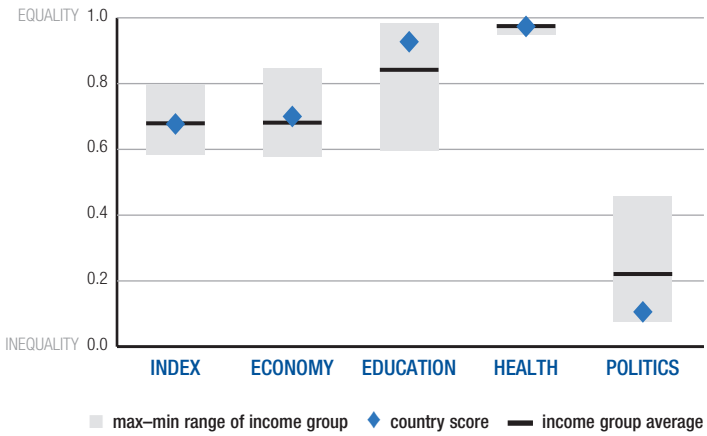


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Gambia, The

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**98**	**0.674**	**58**	**0.697**	**118**	**0.926**	**85**	**0.973**	**108**	**0.098**
2014	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2013	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2012	135	93	0.663	18	0.772	127	0.763	1	0.980	70	0.137
2011	135	77	0.676	19	0.756	122	0.832	1	0.980	66	0.137
2010	134	75	0.676	14	0.759	121	0.829	1	0.980	62	0.138
2009	134	75	0.675	23	0.741	119	0.853	1	0.980	68	0.127
2008	130	85	0.662	32	0.706	118	0.836	1	0.980	63	0.127
2007	128	95	0.642	37	0.687	117	0.808	1	0.980	73	0.094
2006	**115**	**79**	**0.645**	**25**	**0.688**	**106**	**0.809**	**64**	**0.974**	**55**	**0.109**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.029**		**▲ 0.010**		**▲ 0.117**		**▼ –0.001**		**▼ –0.011**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) — , —
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) — , —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) — , —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 32
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) — , —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution — , —
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.0
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 21
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 5, 95

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 46, 54
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) — , —
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) — , —
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) — , —
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) — , —
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) — , —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) — , —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) — , —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) — , —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 292.0, 306.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 56.6, 73.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 55.7, 41.3
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 28.1, 49.3

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 25.4, 40.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 68.5, 67.4
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 59.3, 123.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 16.9, 17.8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] 430 [210–930]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 5.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 88.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 86
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 57
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 9
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 20, 28
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 25
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) —
Provider of maternity leave benefits —
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave —
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) —
Provider of paternity leave benefits —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.8
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 1.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 1.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 1.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 1.0
Year women received right to vote 1960
Quota type (single/lower house) —
Voluntary political party quotas —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Georgia

Gender Gap Index 2015

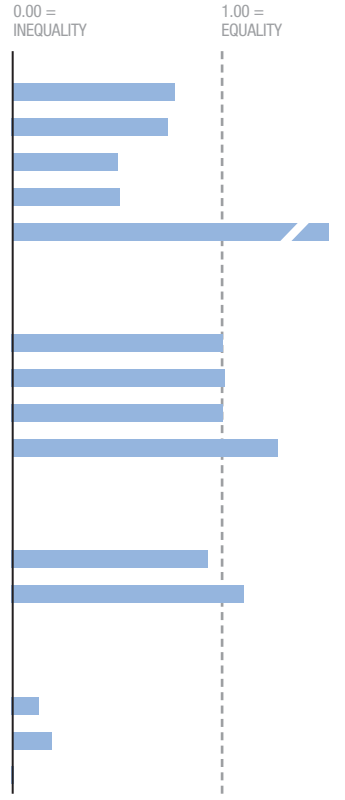
Rank	Score
82	**0.687**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	10.15
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	7,233
Total population (millions)	4.50
Population growth (%)	0.38
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.91

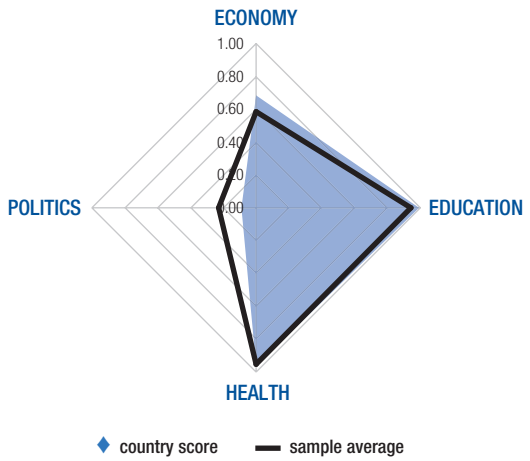
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**60**	**0.692**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	83	0.77	0.67	61	79	0.77
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	25	0.74	0.60	—	—	0.74
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	110	0.50	0.54	5,183	10,272	0.50
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	49	0.51	0.27	34	66	0.51
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	62	38	1.62
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**31**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	52	1.00	0.89	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	97	96	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	92	92	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	37	29	1.26
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**120**	**0.967**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	138	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	68	62	1.10
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**114**	**0.089**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	117	0.13	0.27	11	89	0.13
Women in ministerial positions	82	0.19	0.24	16	84	0.19
Years with female head of state (last 50)	56	0.01	0.20	0	50	0.01

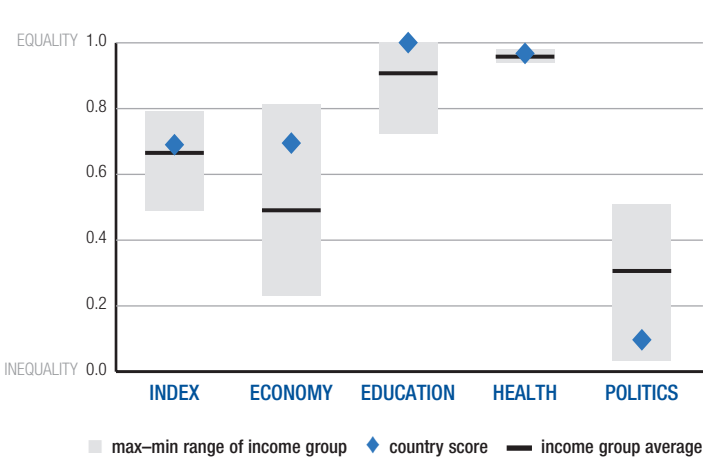


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Georgia

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**82**	**0.687**	**60**	**0.692**	**31**	**1.000**	**120**	**0.967**	**114**	**0.089**
2014	142	85	0.685	66	0.675	80	0.989	115	0.967	94	0.111
2013	136	86	0.675	64	0.674	89	0.979	126	0.955	97	0.091
2012	135	85	0.669	57	0.677	89	0.979	129	0.950	109	0.071
2011	135	86	0.662	54	0.672	67	0.990	128	0.948	120	0.039
2010	134	88	0.660	54	0.675	87	0.981	129	0.944	119	0.039
2009	134	83	0.668	54	0.675	82	0.985	131	0.939	103	0.073
2008	130	82	0.665	69	0.635	1	1.000	127	0.939	92	0.088
2007	128	67	0.666	69	0.630	28	0.998	125	0.933	66	0.104
2006	**115**	**54**	**0.670**	**41**	**0.656**	**28**	**0.997**	**115**	**0.923**	**59**	**0.104**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.017**		**▲ 0.036**		**▲ 0.003**		**▲ 0.044**		**▼ –0.015**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 12.3, 16.5
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 50.5, 36.5
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 46
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 40, 40
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 32
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 34
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 38, 62
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 98, 99
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 95, 97
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 30, 31
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 32, 68
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 38, 62
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 54, 46
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 42, 45
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 349.3, 545.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 76.9, 134.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 7.4, 9.7
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 15.7, 39.3

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.4, 5.8
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.0, 6.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 1.0, 1.3
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 41 [23–77]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 39.5
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 53
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) ..... 23, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 14
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 183
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.5
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1918, 1921
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Germany

Gender Gap Index 2015

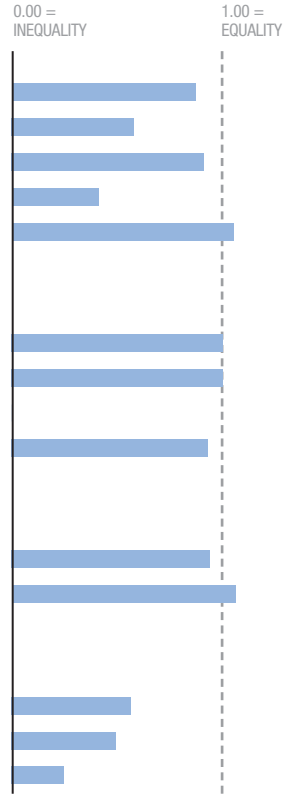
Rank	Score
11	0.779
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	3,212.74
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	43,444
Total population (millions)	80.89
Population growth (%)	0.30
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

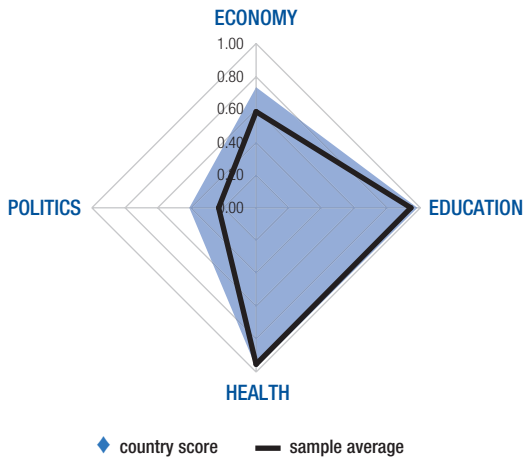
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**38**	**0.737**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	43	0.87	0.67	72	83	0.87
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	101	0.58	0.60	—	—	0.58
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	12	0.91	0.54	36,439	40,000	0.91
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	73	0.41	0.27	29	71	0.41
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	51	49	1.05
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**88**	**0.987**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	78	1.00	0.93	97	98	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	103	0.93	0.92	58	62	0.93
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**56**	**0.979**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	66	1.06	1.04	73	69	1.06
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**11**	**0.413**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	22	0.57	0.27	36	64	0.57
Women in ministerial positions	20	0.50	0.24	33	67	0.50
Years with female head of state (last 50)	12	0.25	0.20	10	40	0.25

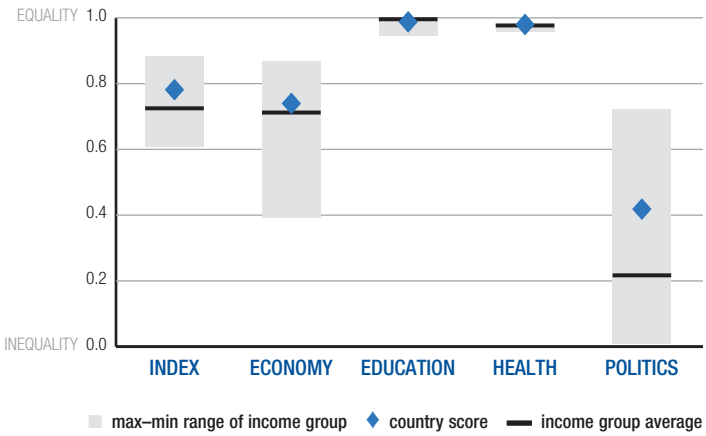


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Germany

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**11**	**0.779**	**38**	**0.737**	**88**	**0.987**	**56**	**0.979**	**11**	**0.413**
2014	142	12	0.778	34	0.739	34	0.999	67	0.974	11	0.400
2013	136	14	0.758	46	0.712	86	0.982	49	0.978	15	0.361
2012	135	13	0.763	31	0.740	83	0.985	52	0.978	15	0.349
2011	135	11	0.759	32	0.727	50	0.994	49	0.978	15	0.336
2010	134	13	0.753	37	0.714	51	0.995	47	0.978	15	0.325
2009	134	12	0.745	37	0.696	49	0.995	60	0.978	13	0.311
2008	130	11	0.739	45	0.688	49	0.995	57	0.978	16	0.296
2007	128	7	0.762	29	0.700	35	0.995	56	0.978	6	0.374
2006	**115**	**5**	**0.752**	**32**	**0.669**	**31**	**0.995**	**36**	**0.979**	**6**	**0.366**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.027**		**▲ 0.068**		**▼ –0.009**		**▼ –0.001**		**▲ 0.048**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 4.9, 5.6
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 38.4, 8.9
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 48
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 269, 164
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 99, 98
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 3
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 20
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 27, 73

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 46, 54
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 100, 100
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 96, 97
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 22, 30
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 26, 74
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 23, 77
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 45, 55
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 82, 87
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 116.2, 171.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 98.9, 152.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 8.6, 11.9
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 14.1, 27.1

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.2, 0.7
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 1.3, 0.9
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 7 [5–9]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 7.9
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 66
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 32, 34
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 29
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 98
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1918
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Ghana

Gender Gap Index 2015

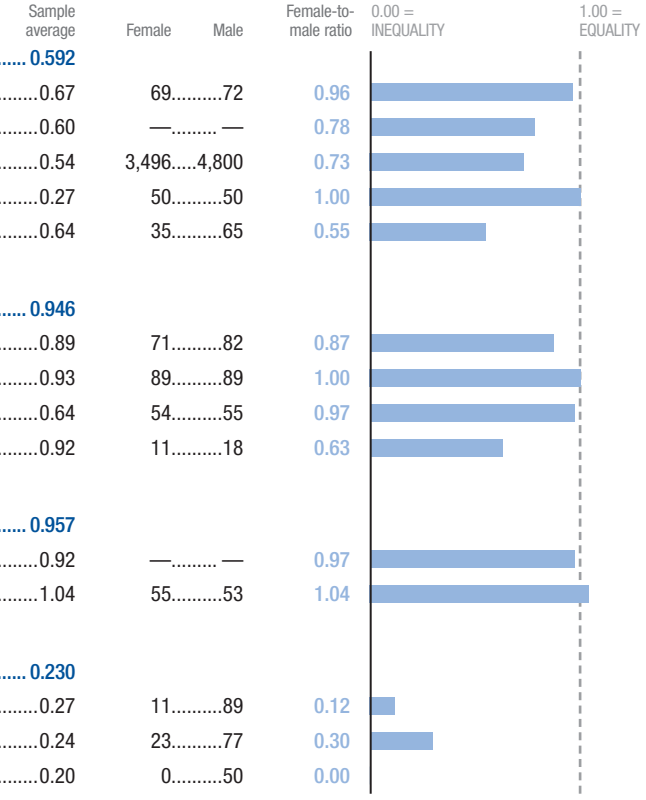
Rank	Score
63	0.704
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	20.50
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	3,953
Total population (millions)	26.44
Population growth (%)	2.05
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99

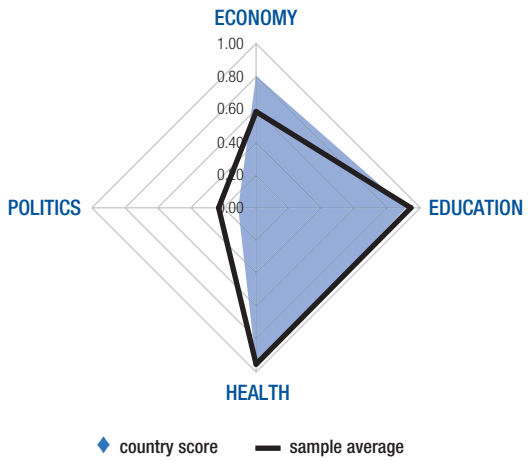
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**13**	**0.808**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	9	0.96	0.67	69	72	0.96
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	14	0.78	0.60	—	—	0.78
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	36	0.73	0.54	3,496	4,800	0.73
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	1	1.00	0.27	50	50	1.00
Professional and technical workers	106	0.55	0.64	35	65	0.55
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**119**	**0.924**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	114	0.87	0.89	71	82	0.87
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	89	89	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	99	0.97	0.64	54	55	0.97
Enrolment in tertiary education	125	0.63	0.92	11	18	0.63
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**87**	**0.973**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	97	1.04	1.04	55	53	1.04
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**96**	**0.112**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	119	0.12	0.27	11	89	0.12
Women in ministerial positions	46	0.30	0.24	23	77	0.30
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

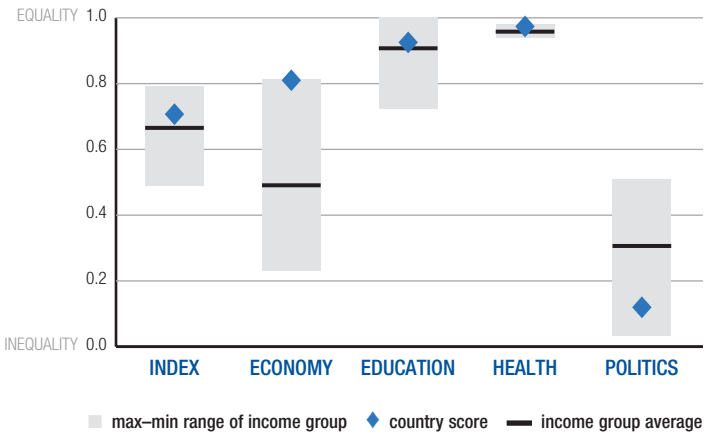


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Ghana

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**63**	**0.704**	**13**	**0.808**	**119**	**0.924**	**87**	**0.973**	**96**	**0.112**
2014	142	101	0.666	64	0.677	117	0.910	116	0.967	97	0.110
2013	136	76	0.681	24	0.766	111	0.897	104	0.967	95	0.094
2012	135	71	0.678	26	0.754	113	0.906	105	0.967	100	0.084
2011	135	70	0.681	17	0.758	111	0.903	104	0.967	91	0.096
2010	134	70	0.678	15	0.758	111	0.891	103	0.967	88	0.096
2009	134	80	0.670	13	0.755	112	0.886	111	0.967	101	0.073
2008	130	77	0.668	14	0.745	110	0.875	106	0.967	94	0.085
2007	128	63	0.673	3	0.781	106	0.871	105	0.967	91	0.071
2006	**115**	**58**	**0.665**	**5**	**0.753**	**94**	**0.868**	**89**	**0.969**	**80**	**0.071**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.039**		**▲ 0.055**		**▲ 0.056**		**▲ 0.004**		**▲ 0.041**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 4.4, 3.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 32
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 34, 35
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 15
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 32
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 21, 79

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 48, 52
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 57, 73
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 45, 65
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 2, 5
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 21, 79
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 23, 77
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 19, 81
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, 48

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 350.0, 320.0
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 72.6, 93.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 37.3, 41.9
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 29.6, 36.4

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 49.0, 50.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 62.2, 64.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 9.0, 14.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 11.3, 15.4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 380 [210–720]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 3.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 70.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 67
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 26
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 23, 28
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 9
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 84
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... No
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 1.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1954
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Greece

Gender Gap Index 2015

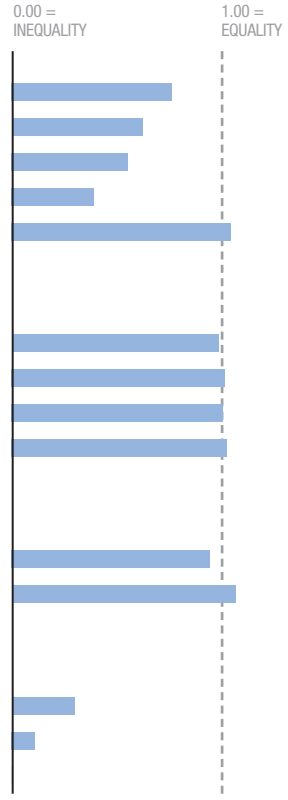
Rank	Score
87	0.685
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	201.37
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	24,502
Total population (millions)	10.96
Population growth (%)	–0.64
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.95

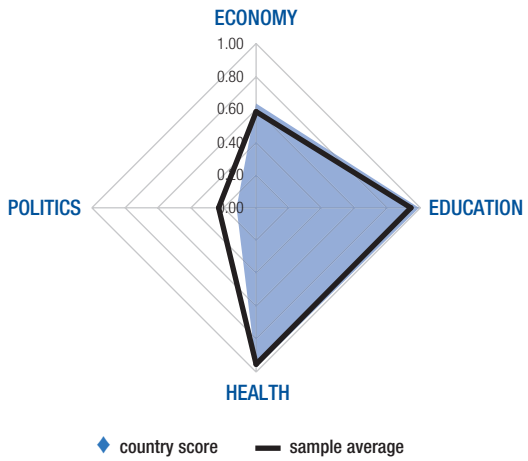
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**87**	**0.644**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	87	0.76	0.67	59	78	0.76
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	86	0.62	0.60	—	—	0.62
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	102	0.55	0.54	18,582	33,812	0.55
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	75	0.39	0.27	28	72	0.39
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	51	49	1.04
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**56**	**0.996**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	78	0.98	0.89	97	99	0.98
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	100	99	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	85	1.00	0.64	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	118	115	1.02
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**56**	**0.979**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	66	1.06	1.04	73	69	1.06
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**91**	**0.120**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	65	0.30	0.27	23	77	0.30
Women in ministerial positions	114	0.11	0.24	10	90	0.11
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

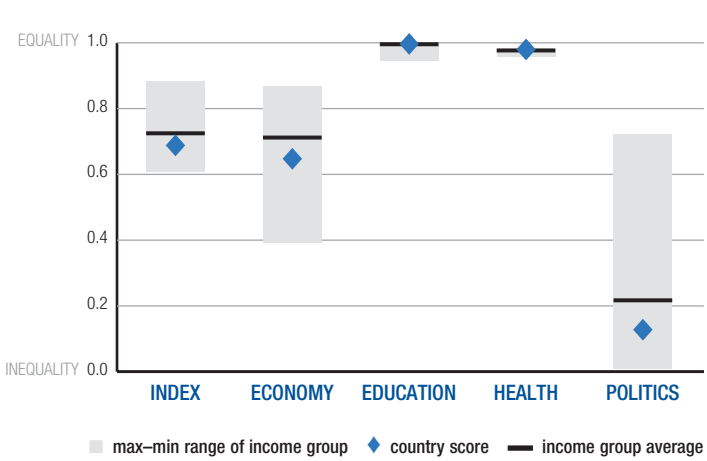


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Greece

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**87**	**0.685**	**87**	**0.644**	**56**	**0.996**	**56**	**0.979**	**91**	**0.120**
2014	142	91	0.678	87	0.643	53	0.995	55	0.979	108	0.096
2013	136	81	0.678	79	0.647	46	0.995	65	0.974	92	0.097
2012	135	82	0.672	80	0.633	55	0.994	69	0.974	99	0.086
2011	135	56	0.692	78	0.624	53	0.994	86	0.971	42	0.177
2010	134	58	0.691	79	0.621	54	0.994	84	0.971	42	0.177
2009	134	85	0.666	86	0.607	60	0.993	57	0.979	94	0.086
2008	130	75	0.673	72	0.631	55	0.994	54	0.979	93	0.086
2007	128	72	0.665	70	0.630	57	0.989	53	0.979	98	0.061
2006	**115**	**69**	**0.654**	**70**	**0.585**	**46**	**0.992**	**53**	**0.978**	**87**	**0.061**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.031**		**▲ 0.058**		**▲ 0.004**		**▲ 0.001**		**▲ 0.059**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 31.3, 24.3
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 15.0, 6.0
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 44
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 87, 88
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.1
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 11
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 24
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 42, 58

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 19, 81
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 91, 96
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 60, 67
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 19, 21
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 31, 69
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 38, 62
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 44, 56
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 56, 64
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 145.2, 210.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 82.8, 157.0
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 4.7, 6.6
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 22.5, 34.2

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.9, 2.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.2, 0.6
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 5 [2–13]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 10.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) ..... —
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 76
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 27, 31
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 4
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 30
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 119
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 2
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.5
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1952
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... Yes

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Guatemala

Gender Gap Index 2015

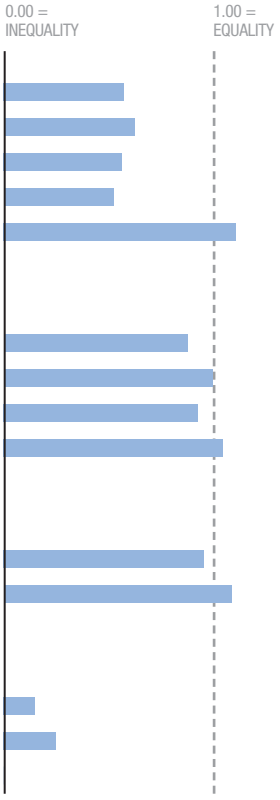
Rank	Score
106	0.667
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 37.75
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 7,181
Total population (millions) 15.86
Population growth (%) 2.50
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 0.96

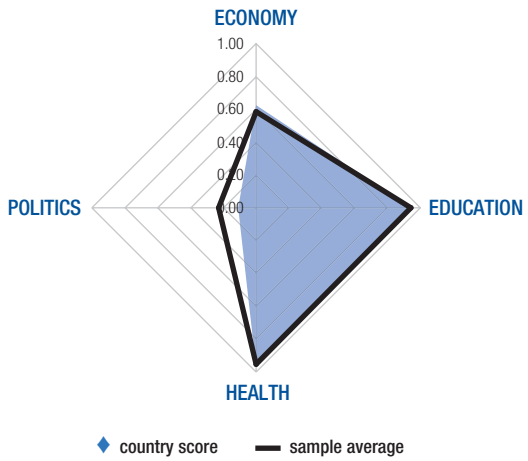
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**98**	**0.627**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	122	0.57	0.67	51	90	0.57
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	85	0.62	0.60	—	—	0.62
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	100	0.56	0.54	5,437	9,721	0.56
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	47	0.52	0.27	34	66	0.52
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	52	48	1.10
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**108**	**0.953**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	113	0.87	0.89	76	87	0.87
Enrolment in primary education	97	0.99	0.93	85	86	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	111	0.92	0.64	45	49	0.92
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	19	18	1.04
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	65	60	1.08
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**99**	**0.109**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	106	0.15	0.27	13	87	0.15
Women in ministerial positions	62	0.25	0.24	20	80	0.25
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

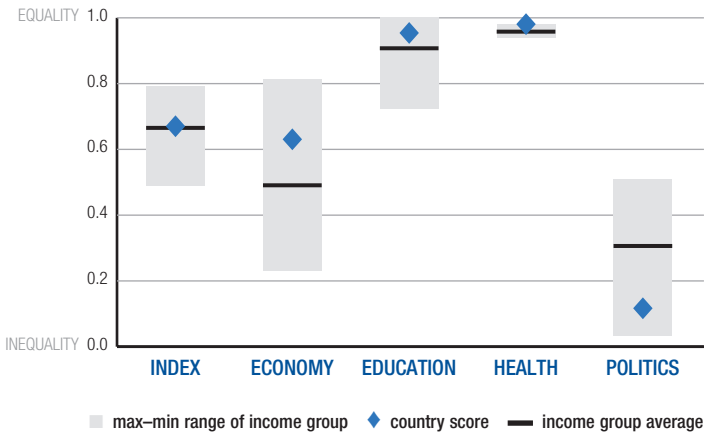


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Guatemala

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**106**	**0.667**	**98**	**0.627**	**108**	**0.953**	**1**	**0.980**	**99**	**0.109**
2014	142	89	0.682	72	0.662	108	0.949	1	0.980	78	0.137
2013	136	114	0.630	113	0.542	102	0.952	1	0.980	123	0.048
2012	135	116	0.626	114	0.526	102	0.951	1	0.980	121	0.048
2011	135	112	0.623	113	0.524	98	0.946	1	0.980	118	0.042
2010	134	109	0.624	109	0.528	101	0.945	1	0.980	116	0.042
2009	134	111	0.621	115	0.506	101	0.938	1	0.980	118	0.060
2008	130	112	0.607	114	0.475	103	0.915	1	0.980	113	0.060
2007	128	106	0.614	112	0.471	102	0.897	1	0.980	61	0.110
2006	**115**	**95**	**0.607**	**104**	**0.443**	**91**	**0.895**	**1**	**0.980**	**54**	**0.110**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.061**		**▲ 0.185**		**▲ 0.059**		**▲ 0.000**		**▼ –0.001**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 2.9, 3.0
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 37.8, 9.5
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 29
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 35, 48
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.1
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 16
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 44
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 46, 54

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 51, 49
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 40, 50
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 23, 29
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 3, 3
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 34, 66
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 108.6, 139.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 110.0, 108.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 45.6, 39.6
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 19.5, 26.9

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 15.4, 44.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 2.5, 4.6
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 12.1, 13.9
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 140 [89–210]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 3.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 92.4
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 93
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 59
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 54
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) ..... 22, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 20
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 84
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 2
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.5
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1946
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Guinea

Gender Gap Index 2015

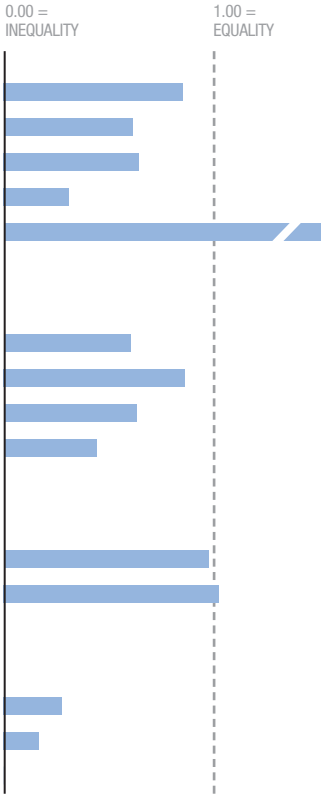
Rank	Score
131	0.618
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	3.60
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	1,179
Total population (millions)	12.04
Population growth (%)	2.51
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01

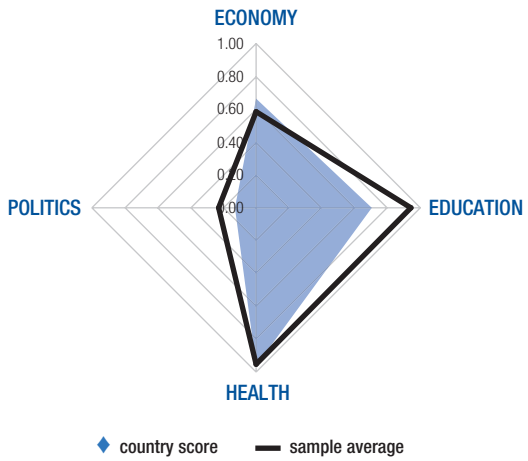
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**76**	**0.666**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	57	0.85	0.67	67	80	0.85
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	89	0.61	0.60	—	—	0.61
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	63	0.64	0.54	960	1,511	0.64
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	89	0.31	0.27	24	75	0.31
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	72	29	2.50
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**143**	**0.707**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	142	0.60	0.89	23	38	0.60
Enrolment in primary education	135	0.86	0.93	69	81	0.86
Enrolment in secondary education	128	0.63	0.64	23	37	0.63
Enrolment in tertiary education	135	0.44	0.92	6	14	0.44
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**116**	**0.967**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	125	1.02	1.04	50	49	1.02
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**85**	**0.130**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	67	0.28	0.27	22	78	0.28
Women in ministerial positions	87	0.17	0.24	15	85	0.17
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

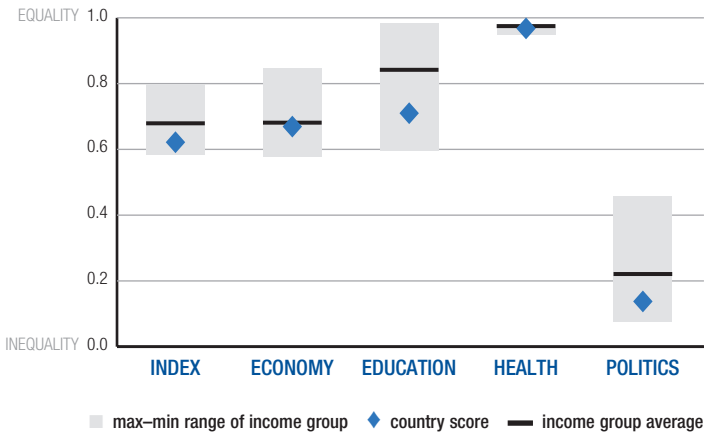


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Guinea

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	145	131	0.618	76	0.666	143	0.707	116	0.967	85	0.130
2014	142	132	0.600	74	0.656	141	0.649	107	0.967	83	0.130
2013	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2012	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2011	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2010	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2009	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2008	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.017**		**▲ 0.010**		**▲ 0.058**		**▼ 0.000**		**▲ 0.000**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 0.9, 2.5
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 18
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 4, 9
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 25
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 62, 38
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 23, 77
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 332.0, 288.1
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 74.2, 119.7
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 44.9, 41.4
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 36.4, 50.2

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 60.7, 50.4
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 62.6, 61.9
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 23.6, 50.0
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 15.2, 17.3
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 650 [390–1100]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 4.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 154.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 85
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 45
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 6
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 19, 26
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 38
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 98
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 1.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 1.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1958
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Guyana

Gender Gap Index 2015

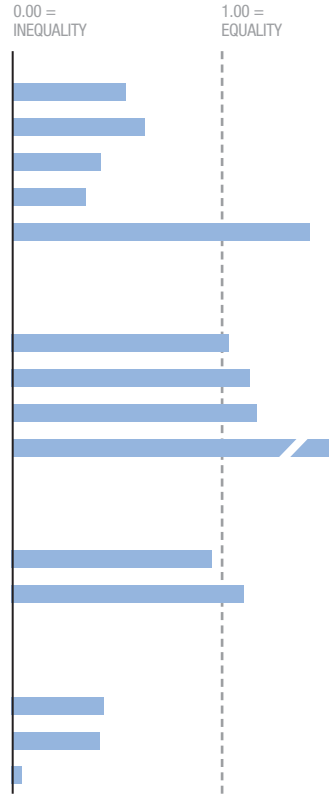
Rank	Score
66	0.702
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 1.11
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 6,545
Total population (millions) 0.80
Population growth (%) 0.51
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 1.01

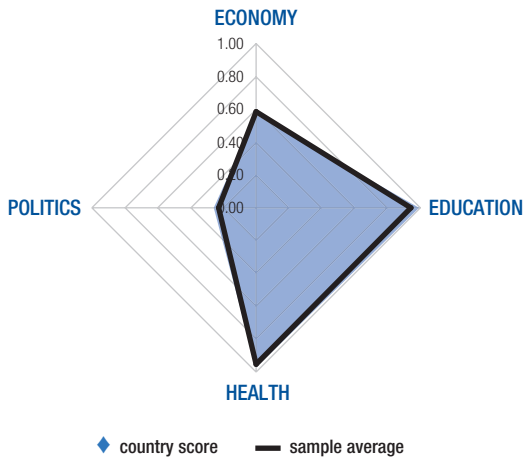
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**124**	**0.569**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	123	0.54	0.67	45	83	0.54
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	79	0.63	0.60	—	—	0.63
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	126	0.42	0.54	4,042	9,590	0.42
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	82	0.35	0.27	26	75	0.35
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	59	41	1.41
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**1**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	90	87	1.03
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	76	67	1.13
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	100	86	1.16
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	18	8	2.14
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	57	52	1.10
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**37**	**0.261**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	40	0.44	0.27	30	70	0.44
Women in ministerial positions	29	0.42	0.24	29	71	0.42
Years with female head of state (last 50)	39	0.05	0.20	2	48	0.05

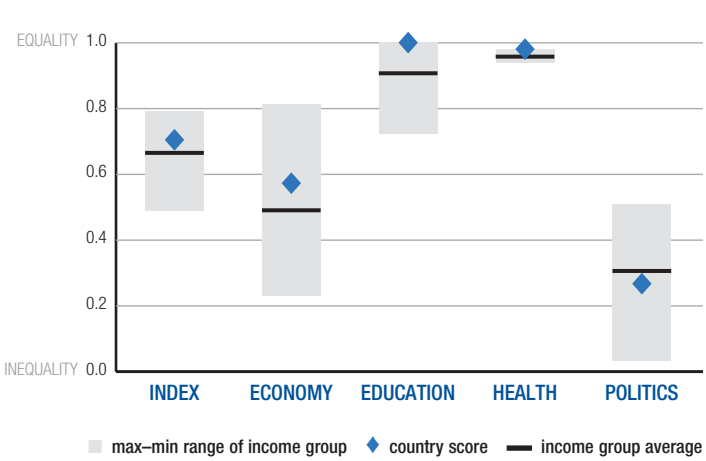


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Guyana

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	145	66	0.702	124	0.569	1	1.000	1	0.980	37	0.261
2014	142	64	0.701	117	0.565	1	1.000	1	0.980	34	0.259
2013	136	48	0.709	102	0.589	1	1.000	45	0.979	33	0.267
2012	135	42	0.712	94	0.603	28	0.999	47	0.979	32	0.267
2011	135	38	0.708	88	0.598	75	0.989	45	0.979	28	0.268
2010	134	38	0.709	93	0.592	33	0.998	43	0.979	27	0.267
2009	134	35	0.711	85	0.613	41	0.997	1	0.980	28	0.254
2008	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▼ –0.008**		**▼ –0.045**		**▲ 0.003**		**▼ 0.000**		**▲ 0.008**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 15.2, 10.3
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 35
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution ..... —, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 18
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 58
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 37, 63
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 68, 67
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 33, 29
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 0, 0
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 33, 67
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 25, 75
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 451.0, 709.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 134.8, 230.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 142.1, 129.5
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 15.2, 35.1

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 9.2, 16.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 8.7, 23.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 15.4, 53.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 9.4, 12.8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 250 [160–380]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 97.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 86
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 87
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 43
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 22, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) ..... —
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 91
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 70
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] ..... —
Parental authority after divorce[3] ..... —
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) ..... —
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] ..... —
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] ..... —
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] ..... —
Women's access to financial services[3] ..... —
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] ..... —
Year women received right to vote 1953
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Honduras

Gender Gap Index 2015

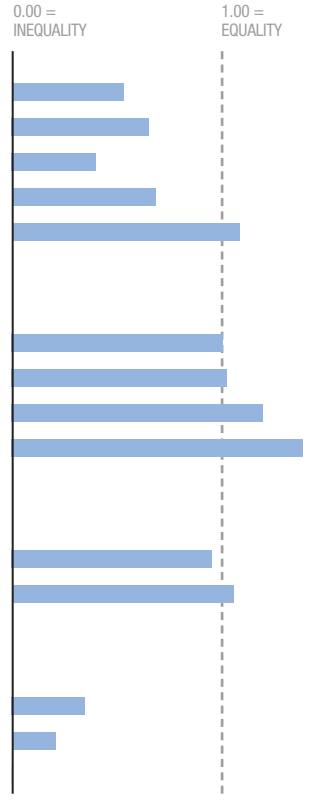
Rank	Score
80	**0.688**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	12.35
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	4,214
Total population (millions)	8.26
Population growth (%)	1.99
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

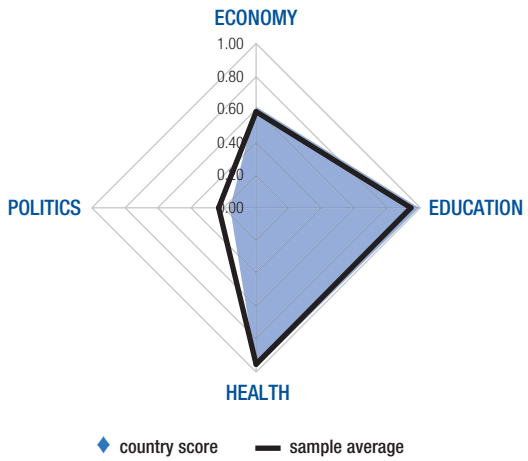
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**101**	**0.617**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	127	0.53	0.67	45	85	0.53
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	71	0.65	0.60	—	—	0.65
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	128	0.40	0.54	2,524	6,307	0.40
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	18	0.68	0.27	41	59	0.68
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	52	48	1.08
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**1**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	89	88	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	90	89	1.02
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	53	45	1.19
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	25	18	1.38
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**61**	**0.976**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	74	1.05	1.04	65	62	1.05
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**74**	**0.160**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	51	0.35	0.27	26	74	0.35
Women in ministerial positions	76	0.21	0.24	17	83	0.21
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

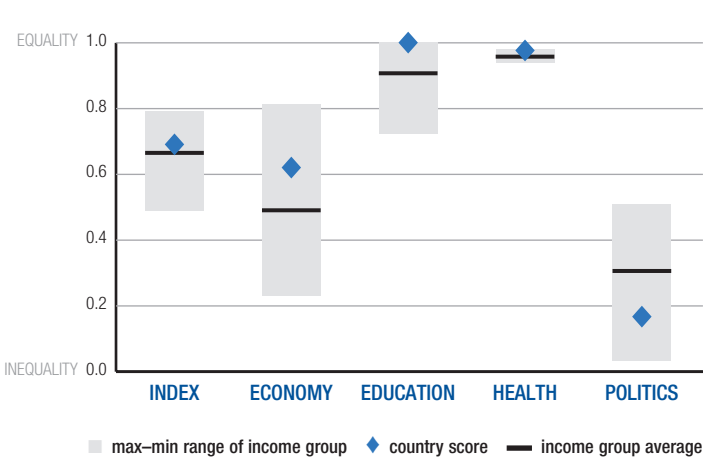


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Honduras

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**80**	**0.688**	**101**	**0.617**	**1**	**1.000**	**61**	**0.976**	**74**	**0.160**
2014	142	73	0.693	91	0.639	38	0.998	59	0.976	69	0.161
2013	136	82	0.677	94	0.606	35	0.999	52	0.976	78	0.128
2012	135	74	0.676	96	0.601	21	1.000	55	0.976	75	0.128
2011	135	54	0.694	91	0.597	29	0.999	53	0.976	37	0.205
2010	134	54	0.693	96	0.590	30	0.999	53	0.976	35	0.205
2009	134	62	0.689	87	0.605	1	1.000	1	0.980	41	0.173
2008	130	47	0.696	70	0.634	1	1.000	1	0.980	41	0.171
2007	128	68	0.666	98	0.549	1	1.000	1	0.980	48	0.136
2006	**115**	**74**	**0.648**	**99**	**0.478**	**1**	**1.000**	**1**	**0.980**	**42**	**0.136**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.040**		**▲ 0.139**		**▼ 0.000**		**▼ –0.004**		**▲ 0.024**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 6.2, 3.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 35.0, 16.0
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 50, 50
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 42
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 25, 35
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 32
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 43
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 45, 55
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 53, 53
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 28, 26
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 4, 4
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 33, 67
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 37, 63
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 27, 73
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 164.4, 240.1
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 104.6, 106.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 15.2, 16.4
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 30.8, 50.4

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 18.0, 33.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 3.5, 6.1
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 6.5, 7.7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 120 [73–190]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 3.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 99.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 94
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 83
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 73
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) ..... 21, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 25
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 84
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1955
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Hungary

Gender Gap Index 2015

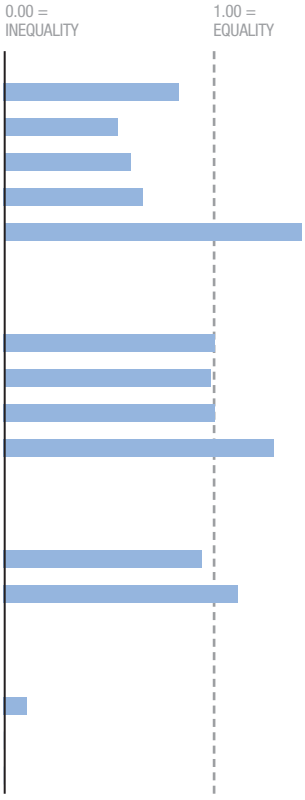
Rank	Score
99	**0.672**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	117.24
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	23,609
Total population (millions)	9.86
Population growth (%)	–0.32
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.91

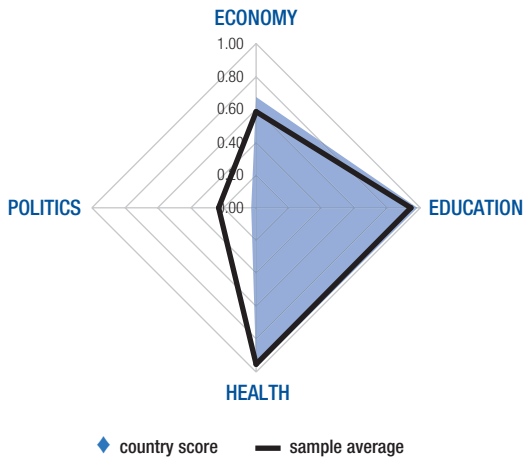
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**62**	**0.685**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	62	0.83	0.67	58	70	0.83
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	119	0.54	0.60	—	—	0.54
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	79	0.60	0.54	18,654	30,951	0.60
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	20	0.66	0.27	40	60	0.66
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	58	42	1.41
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**76**	**0.991**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	57	1.00	0.89	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	105	0.98	0.93	90	92	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	87	1.00	0.64	92	92	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	64	50	1.28
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**42**	**0.979**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	68	61	1.11
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**139**	**0.035**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	122	0.11	0.27	10	90	0.11
Women in ministerial positions	141	0.00	0.24	0	100	0.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

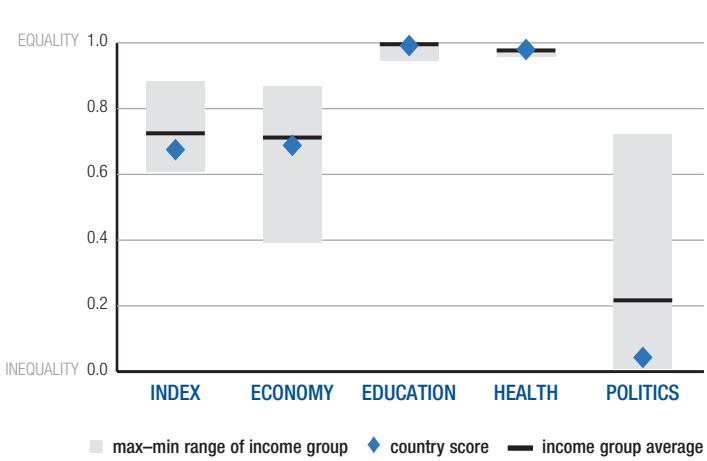


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Hungary

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**99**	**0.672**	**62**	**0.685**	**76**	**0.991**	**42**	**0.979**	**139**	**0.035**
2014	142	93	0.676	69	0.668	71	0.992	37	0.979	128	0.064
2013	136	87	0.674	68	0.668	62	0.993	34	0.979	120	0.057
2012	135	81	0.672	68	0.659	68	0.992	34	0.979	117	0.057
2011	135	85	0.664	64	0.654	56	0.993	1	0.980	127	0.031
2010	134	79	0.672	48	0.689	64	0.990	49	0.978	126	0.031
2009	134	65	0.688	55	0.674	64	0.992	41	0.979	81	0.106
2008	130	60	0.687	50	0.669	64	0.993	38	0.979	77	0.106
2007	128	61	0.673	56	0.653	50	0.991	37	0.979	93	0.069
2006	**115**	**55**	**0.670**	**48**	**0.640**	**49**	**0.991**	**36**	**0.979**	**82**	**0.069**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.003**		**▲ 0.045**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.000**		**▼ –0.034**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 10.2, 10.2
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 6.6, 3.1
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 49
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 268, 127
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 72, 72
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 20
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 7
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 47
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 37, 63

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 49, 51
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 100, 100
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 98, 99
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 23, 19
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 24, 76
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 28, 72
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 46, 54
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 72, 74
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 229.4, 383.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 137.8, 253.0
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 10.8, 14.2
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 18.4, 42.0

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.4, 1.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 1.6, 2.9
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 14 [9–21]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 17.7
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 81
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 31, 33
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 1
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 28
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 168
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 70
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 5
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] .....
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1918, 1945
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Iceland

Gender Gap Index 2015

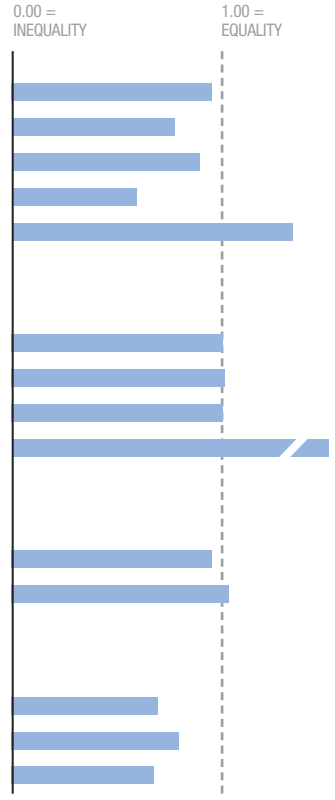
Rank	Score
1	0.881
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	19.55
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	41,237
Total population (millions)	0.33
Population growth (%)	1.17
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

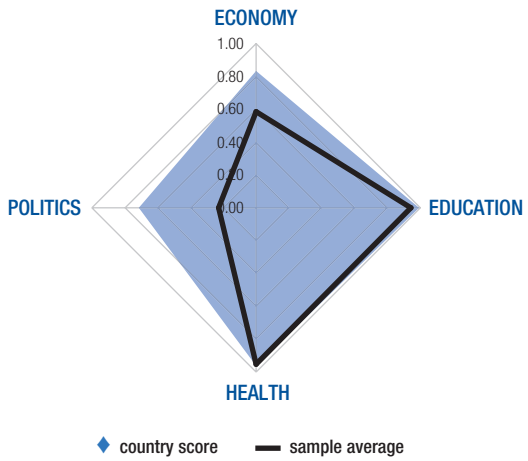
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**5**	**0.836**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	10	0.95	0.67	82	87	0.95
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	16	0.77	0.60	—	—	0.77
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	14	0.89	0.54	35,755	40,000	0.89
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	32	0.59	0.27	37	63	0.59
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	57	43	1.33
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**1**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	98	98	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	89	89	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	103	60	1.72
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**105**	**0.970**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	118	1.03	1.04	73	71	1.03
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**1**	**0.719**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	12	0.70	0.27	41	59	0.70
Women in ministerial positions	9	0.80	0.24	44	56	0.80
Years with female head of state (last 50)	4	0.68	0.20	20	30	0.68

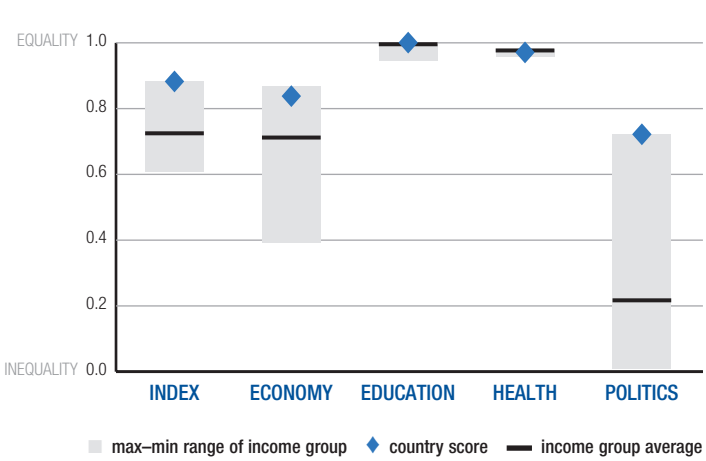


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Iceland

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**1**	**0.881**	**5**	**0.836**	**1**	**1.000**	**105**	**0.970**	**1**	**0.719**
2014	142	1	0.859	7	0.817	1	1.000	128	0.965	1	0.655
2013	136	1	0.873	22	0.768	1	1.000	97	0.970	1	0.754
2012	135	1	0.864	27	0.754	1	1.000	98	0.970	1	0.733
2011	135	1	0.853	24	0.745	1	1.000	96	0.970	1	0.697
2010	134	1	0.850	18	0.754	1	1.000	96	0.970	1	0.675
2009	134	1	0.828	16	0.750	1	1.000	101	0.970	1	0.591
2008	130	4	0.800	20	0.732	61	0.993	96	0.970	3	0.504
2007	128	4	0.784	23	0.721	67	0.987	95	0.970	4	0.456
2006	**115**	**4**	**0.781**	**17**	**0.711**	**50**	**0.991**	**92**	**0.968**	**4**	**0.456**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.100**		**▲ 0.125**		**▲ 0.009**		**▲ 0.002**		**▲ 0.263**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 5.1, 5.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 23.7, 11.4
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 51
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution ..... —, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 6.0
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 0
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 39, 62

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 41, 59
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 96, 95
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 91, 92
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 30, 25
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 35, 65
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 35, 65
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 53, 48
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 96, 98
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 87.2, 118.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 112.9, 127.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 5.0, 4.9
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 20.1, 25.1

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.9, 0.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 4 [2–7]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 10.8
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) ..... —
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) ..... —
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 28, 30
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 1
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 27
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 90
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 49
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 90
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 49

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1915, 1920
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

India

Gender Gap Index 2015

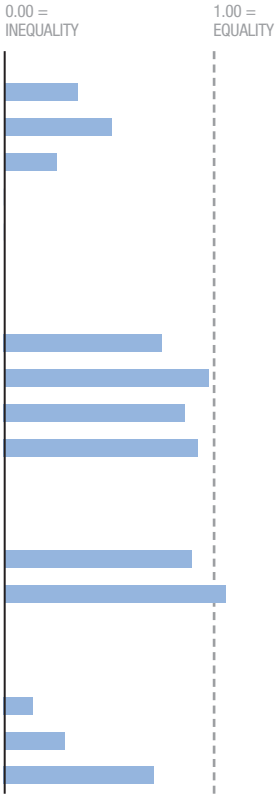
Rank	Score
108	**0.664**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	1,600.27
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	5,565
Total population (millions)	1,267.40
Population growth (%)	1.21
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.08

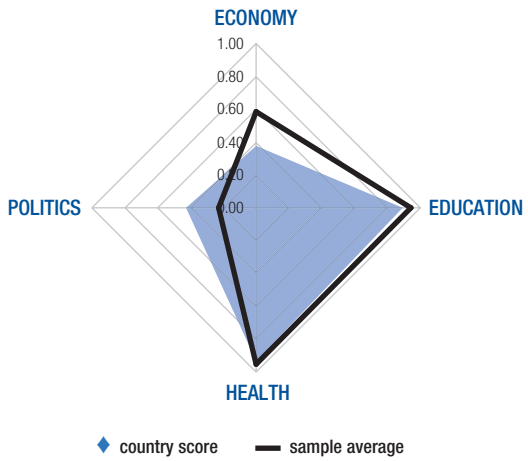
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**139**	**0.383**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	136	0.35	0.67	29	83	0.35
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	129	0.51	0.60	—	—	0.51
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	139	0.25	0.54	2,257	9,175	0.25
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**125**	**0.896**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	127	0.75	0.89	61	81	0.75
Enrolment in primary education	119	0.97	0.93	84	87	0.97
Enrolment in secondary education	118	0.86	0.64	46	54	0.86
Enrolment in tertiary education	104	0.92	0.92	24	26	0.92
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**143**	**0.942**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	143	0.89	0.92	—	—	0.89
Healthy life expectancy	72	1.05	1.04	59	56	1.05
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**9**	**0.433**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	115	0.14	0.27	12	88	0.14
Women in ministerial positions	51	0.29	0.24	22	78	0.29
Years with female head of state (last 50)	2	0.72	0.20	21	29	0.72

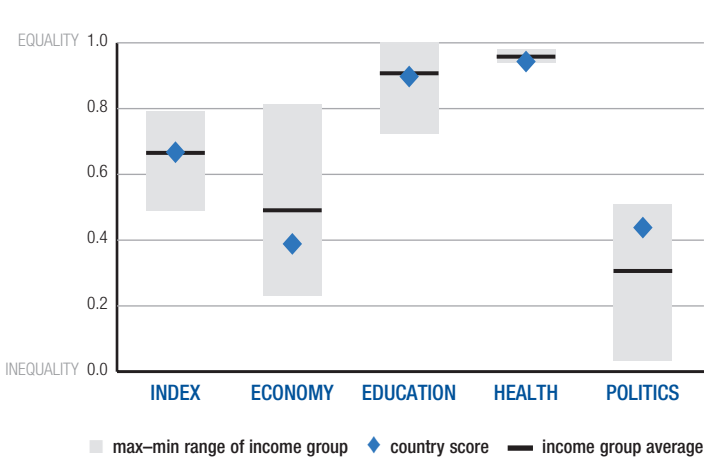


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



India

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**108**	**0.664**	**139**	**0.383**	**125**	**0.896**	**143**	**0.942**	**9**	**0.433**
2014	142	114	0.646	134	0.410	126	0.850	141	0.937	15	0.385
2013	136	101	0.655	124	0.446	120	0.857	135	0.931	9	0.385
2012	135	105	0.644	123	0.459	121	0.852	134	0.931	17	0.334
2011	135	113	0.619	131	0.396	121	0.837	134	0.931	19	0.312
2010	134	112	0.615	128	0.403	120	0.837	132	0.931	23	0.291
2009	134	114	0.615	127	0.412	121	0.843	134	0.931	24	0.273
2008	130	113	0.606	125	0.399	116	0.845	128	0.931	25	0.248
2007	128	114	0.594	122	0.398	116	0.819	126	0.931	21	0.227
2006	**115**	**98**	**0.601**	**110**	**0.397**	**102**	**0.819**	**103**	**0.962**	**20**	**0.227**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.062**		**▼ –0.013**		**▲ 0.077**		**▼ –0.020**		**▲ 0.206**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 4.0, 3.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 19, 81
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 19
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 352, 52
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 43, 62
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 9
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 7
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 11
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 15, 85

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 56, 44
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 264.6, 348.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 66.3, 79.0
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 22.7, 30.2
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 124.9, 188.5

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 8.5, 13.8
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 2.0, 3.2
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 18.2, 39.5
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 43.9, 43.1
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 190 [130–300]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 38.5
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 75
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 67
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 55
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) ..... 20, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 28
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 84
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.5
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1935, 1950
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Indonesia

Gender Gap Index 2015

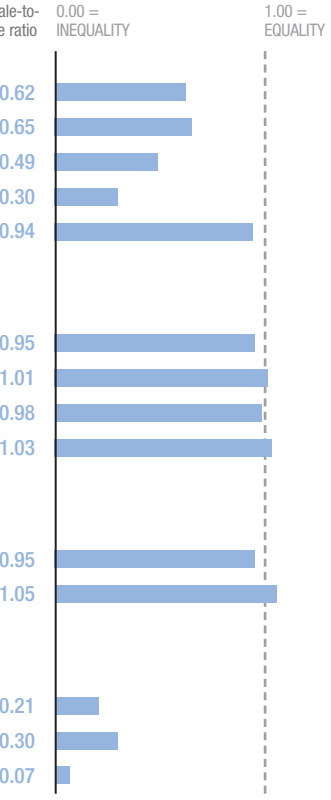
Rank	Score
92	0.681
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	471.71
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	10,099
Total population (millions)	252.81
Population growth (%)	1.17
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01

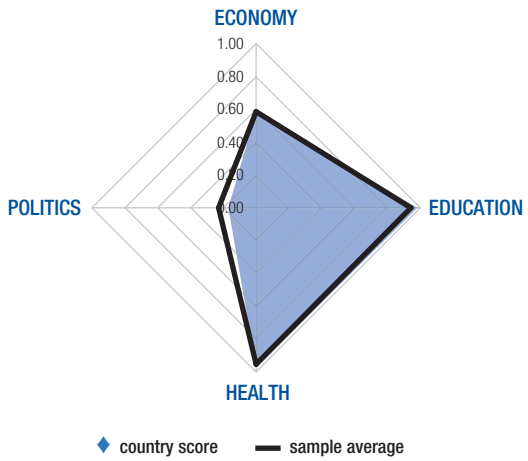
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**114**	**0.593**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	112	0.62	0.67	54	86	0.62
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	67	0.65	0.60	—	—	0.65
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	112	0.49	0.54	6,933	14,194	0.49
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	91	0.30	0.27	23	77	0.30
Professional and technical workers	75	0.94	0.64	48	52	0.94
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**89**	**0.986**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	99	0.95	0.89	92	96	0.95
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	93	92	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	92	0.98	0.64	76	77	0.98
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	32	31	1.03
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**60**	**0.976**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	73	1.05	1.04	64	61	1.05
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**71**	**0.168**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	89	0.21	0.27	17	83	0.21
Women in ministerial positions	49	0.30	0.24	23	77	0.30
Years with female head of state (last 50)	32	0.07	0.20	3	47	0.07

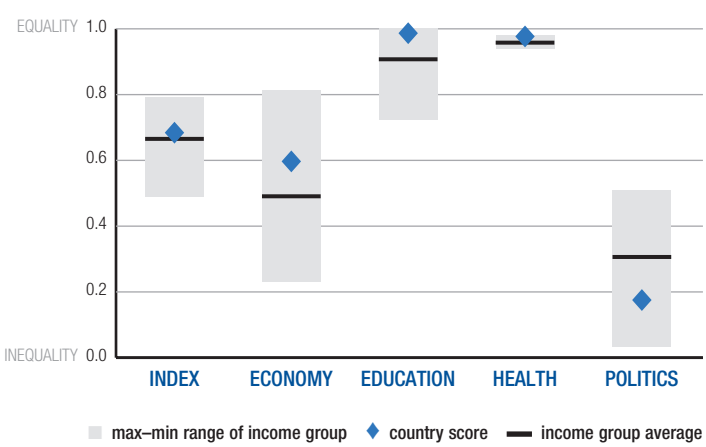


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Indonesia

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**92**	**0.681**	**114**	**0.593**	**89**	**0.986**	**60**	**0.976**	**71**	**0.168**
2014	142	97	0.672	108	0.598	78	0.989	58	0.976	86	0.126
2013	136	95	0.661	103	0.588	101	0.957	107	0.966	75	0.133
2012	135	97	0.659	104	0.565	92	0.973	107	0.966	73	0.132
2011	135	90	0.659	101	0.564	93	0.967	106	0.966	61	0.140
2010	134	87	0.661	100	0.575	95	0.964	105	0.966	58	0.141
2009	134	92	0.658	100	0.572	95	0.966	87	0.972	70	0.122
2008	130	93	0.647	90	0.571	97	0.945	82	0.972	80	0.101
2007	128	81	0.655	82	0.599	93	0.949	81	0.972	70	0.101
2006	**115**	**68**	**0.654**	**67**	**0.598**	**81**	**0.949**	**88**	**0.969**	**63**	**0.101**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.027**		**▼ –0.006**		**▲ 0.038**		**▲ 0.008**		**▲ 0.067**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 6.4, 6.0
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 31.0, 16.7
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 33
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 37, 35
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 31
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 18
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 43
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 42, 58
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 70, 79
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 40, 49
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 8, 8
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 41, 59
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 9, 11
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, 35

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 337.0, 407.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 94.8, 132.6
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 71.9, 48.9
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 34.2, 85.4

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 7.1, 13.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 2.2, 6.2
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 24.7, 48.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 19.4, 20.5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 190 [120–300]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 47.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 83
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 63
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 22, 26
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 14
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 90
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 2
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.5
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1945, 2003
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Iran, Islamic Rep.

Gender Gap Index 2015

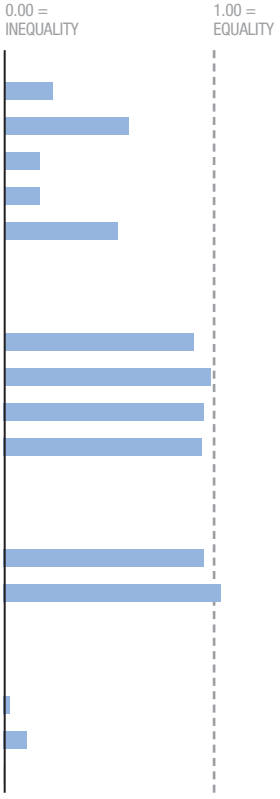
Rank	Score
141	**0.580**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	231.43
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	15,573
Total population (millions)	78.47
Population growth (%)	1.31
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01

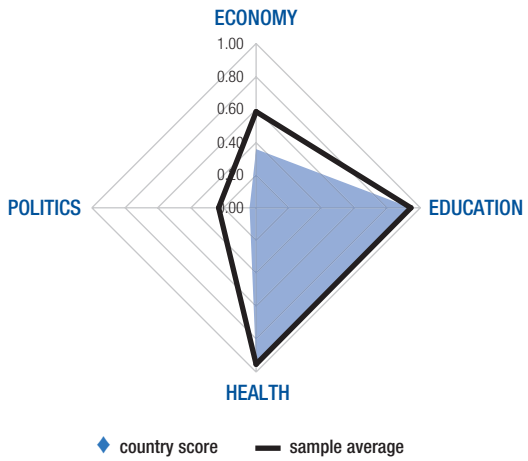
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**141**	**0.357**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	143	0.23	0.67	18	77	0.23
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	98	0.59	0.60	—	—	0.59
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	142	0.17	0.54	4,787	27,744	0.17
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	106	0.17	0.27	15	85	0.17
Professional and technical workers	108	0.54	0.64	35	65	0.54
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**106**	**0.954**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	110	0.90	0.89	83	91	0.90
Enrolment in primary education	109	0.98	0.93	96	98	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	106	0.95	0.64	79	84	0.95
Enrolment in tertiary education	101	0.94	0.92	56	60	0.94
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**99**	**0.971**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	108	1.03	1.04	65	63	1.03
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**137**	**0.037**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	139	0.03	0.27	3	97	0.03
Women in ministerial positions	114	0.11	0.24	10	90	0.11
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

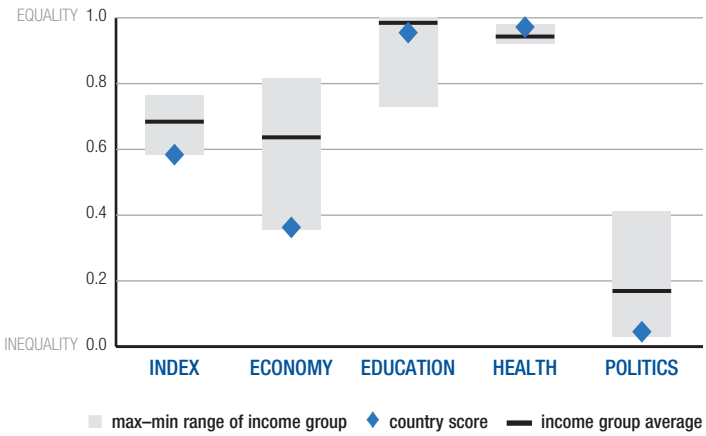


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Iran, Islamic Rep.

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**141**	**0.580**	**141**	**0.357**	**106**	**0.954**	**99**	**0.971**	**137**	**0.037**
2014	142	137	0.581	139	0.359	104	0.957	89	0.971	135	0.037
2013	136	130	0.584	130	0.365	98	0.965	87	0.971	129	0.035
2012	135	127	0.593	130	0.412	101	0.953	87	0.971	126	0.035
2011	135	125	0.589	125	0.444	105	0.925	85	0.971	130	0.017
2010	134	123	0.593	125	0.426	96	0.959	83	0.971	129	0.017
2009	134	128	0.584	131	0.377	96	0.964	63	0.978	132	0.017
2008	130	116	0.602	118	0.449	92	0.965	60	0.978	128	0.017
2007	128	118	0.590	123	0.395	90	0.958	58	0.978	122	0.031
2006	**115**	**108**	**0.580**	**113**	**0.359**	**80**	**0.954**	**52**	**0.978**	**109**	**0.031**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▼ 0.000**		**▼ –0.001**		**▲ 0.000**		**▼ –0.007**		**▲ 0.006**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 19.8, 8.6
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 15
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 87, 97
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 65, 35
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 100, 100
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 62, 67
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 18, 21
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 35, 65
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 32, 68
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 35, 65
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 26, 34
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 78, 67

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 329.6, 371.0
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 81.4, 112.6
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 18.9, 15.1
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 24.3, 33.3

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.6, 9.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 3.0, 4.5
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 23 [16–35]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 23.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 97
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 96
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 77
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 24, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 21
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 270
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 67
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 14
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 1.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 1.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 1.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1963
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Ireland

Gender Gap Index 2015

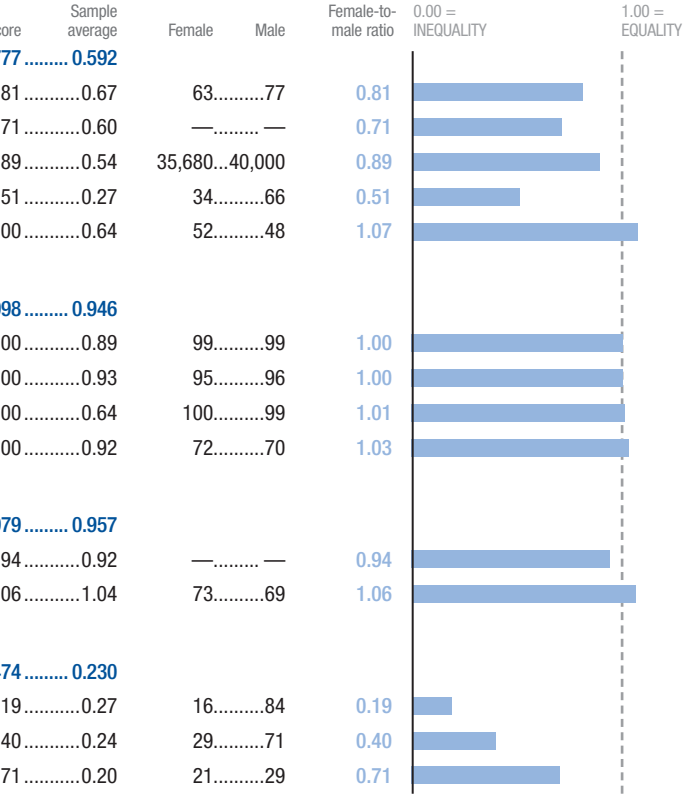
Rank	Score
5	**0.807**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	227.69
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	46,633
Total population (millions)	4.61
Population growth (%)	0.31
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

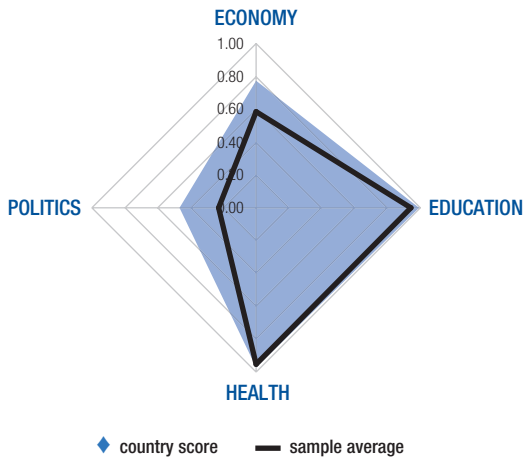
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**26**	**0.777**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	69	0.81	0.67	63	77	0.81
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	36	0.71	0.60	—	—	0.71
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	15	0.89	0.54	35,680	40,000	0.89
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	51	0.51	0.27	34	66	0.51
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	52	48	1.07
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**44**	**0.998**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	77	1.00	0.93	95	96	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	100	99	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	72	70	1.03
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**56**	**0.979**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	66	1.06	1.04	73	69	1.06
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**6**	**0.474**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	95	0.19	0.27	16	84	0.19
Women in ministerial positions	31	0.40	0.24	29	71	0.40
Years with female head of state (last 50)	3	0.71	0.20	21	29	0.71

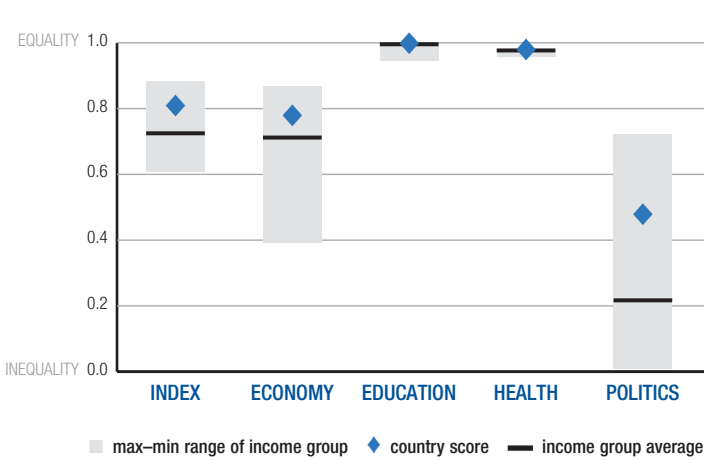


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Ireland

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**5**	**0.807**	**26**	**0.777**	**44**	**0.998**	**56**	**0.979**	**6**	**0.474**
2014	142	8	0.785	28	0.754	40	0.998	67	0.974	8	0.414
2013	136	6	0.782	29	0.745	34	0.999	65	0.974	6	0.412
2012	135	5	0.784	29	0.751	30	0.999	69	0.974	6	0.412
2011	135	5	0.783	30	0.732	1	1.000	72	0.974	6	0.426
2010	134	6	0.777	25	0.741	1	1.000	89	0.970	7	0.398
2009	134	8	0.760	43	0.692	1	1.000	86	0.973	8	0.374
2008	130	8	0.752	48	0.681	1	1.000	81	0.973	8	0.354
2007	128	9	0.746	48	0.667	1	1.000	80	0.973	8	0.343
2006	**115**	**10**	**0.733**	**47**	**0.640**	**1**	**1.000**	**81**	**0.970**	**9**	**0.323**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.073**		**▲ 0.136**		**▼ –0.002**		**▲ 0.008**		**▲ 0.151**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 10.7, 15.0
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 35.3, 13.9
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 52
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 296, 129
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 95, 95
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.0
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 6
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 42
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 31, 70

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 34, 66
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 94, 93
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 81, 79
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 33, 28
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 28, 72
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 29, 71
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 49, 51
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 79, 78
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 93.5, 147.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 107.3, 149.2
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 4.7, 8.9
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 20.1, 33.0

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.2, 0.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.4, 0.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 9 [5–13]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 14.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 65
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 32, 33
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 29
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 182
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 35
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1918, 1928
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Israel

Gender Gap Index 2015

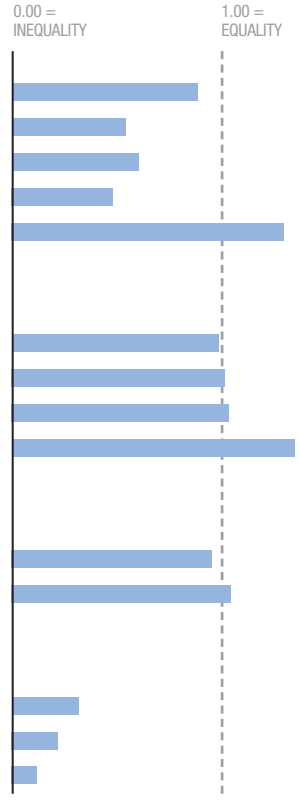
Rank	Score
53	**0.712**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	201.61
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	31,180
Total population (millions)	8.22
Population growth (%)	1.91
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

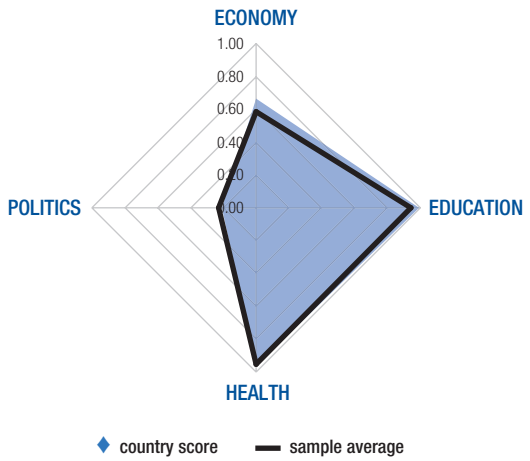
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**71**	**0.671**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	36	0.88	0.67	67	76	0.88
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	117	0.54	0.60	—	—	0.54
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	80	0.60	0.54	24,098	40,000	0.60
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	58	0.48	0.27	33	67	0.48
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	56	44	1.29
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**51**	**0.996**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	79	0.98	0.89	97	99	0.98
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	97	96	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	100	97	1.03
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	76	57	1.34
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**69**	**0.974**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	87	1.04	1.04	74	71	1.04
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**54**	**0.205**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	59	0.32	0.27	24	76	0.32
Women in ministerial positions	74	0.22	0.24	18	82	0.22
Years with female head of state (last 50)	22	0.12	0.20	5	45	0.12

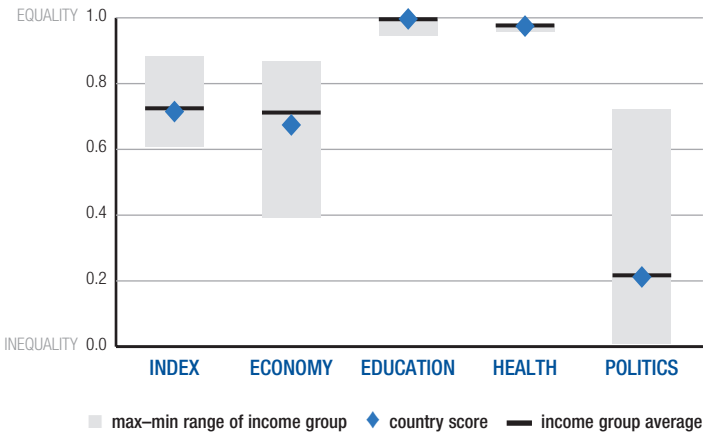


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Israel

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**53**	**0.712**	**71**	**0.671**	**51**	**0.996**	**69**	**0.974**	**54**	**0.205**
2014	142	65	0.700	90	0.639	49	0.996	96	0.970	49	0.196
2013	136	53	0.703	56	0.691	82	0.987	93	0.970	57	0.164
2012	135	56	0.699	53	0.682	80	0.987	94	0.970	54	0.156
2011	135	55	0.693	55	0.672	78	0.987	92	0.970	59	0.141
2010	134	52	0.696	49	0.688	80	0.987	91	0.970	63	0.138
2009	134	45	0.702	41	0.693	50	0.995	98	0.970	53	0.150
2008	130	56	0.690	55	0.659	42	0.996	93	0.970	59	0.135
2007	128	36	0.696	45	0.671	38	0.995	92	0.970	41	0.150
2006	**115**	**35**	**0.689**	**46**	**0.641**	**36**	**0.995**	**83**	**0.969**	**36**	**0.150**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.023**		**▲ 0.030**		**▲ 0.001**		**▲ 0.005**		**▲ 0.055**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 7.0, 6.8
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 17.9, 7.0
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 49
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 90, 90
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 10
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 27
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 24, 77

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 44, 56
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 93, 97
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 84, 87
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 47, 41
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 31, 69
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 31, 69
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 52, 48
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 68, 73
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 94, 91

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 70.1, 105.0
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 95.7, 129.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 17.6, 23.3
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 14.4, 24.1

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.2, 0.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 2 [1–4]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 13.1
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) ..... —
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) ..... —
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 26, 29
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 3
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 27
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 98
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 0
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1948
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Italy

Gender Gap Index 2015

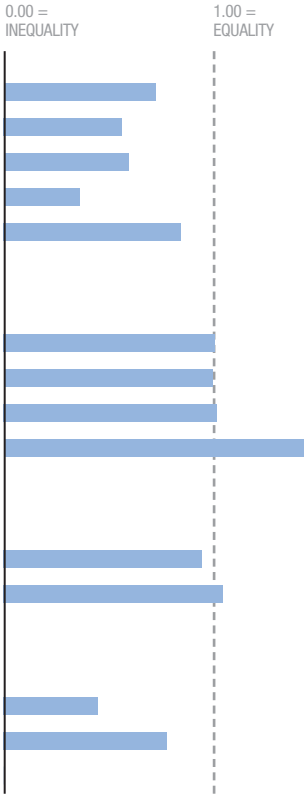
Rank	Score
41	**0.726**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	1,747.13
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	33,078
Total population (millions)	61.34
Population growth (%)	1.81
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.95

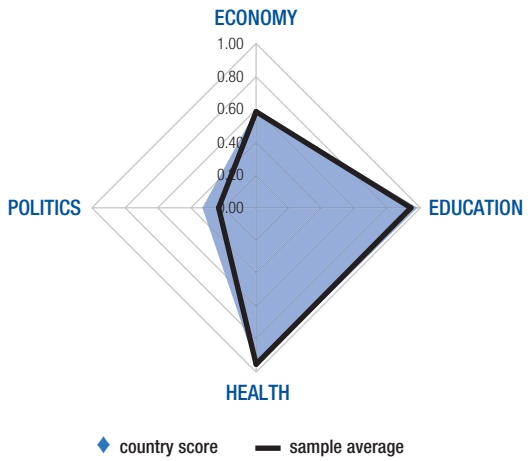
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**111**	**0.603**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	91	0.72	0.67	54	74	0.72
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	109	0.56	0.60	—	—	0.56
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	84	0.59	0.54	23,717	40,000	0.59
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	79	0.36	0.27	27	73	0.36
Professional and technical workers	85	0.84	0.64	46	54	0.84
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**58**	**0.995**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	62	1.00	0.89	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	92	0.99	0.93	96	97	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	92	91	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	74	52	1.42
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**74**	**0.974**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	87	1.04	1.04	74	71	1.04
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**24**	**0.331**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	37	0.45	0.27	31	69	0.45
Women in ministerial positions	10	0.78	0.24	44	56	0.78
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

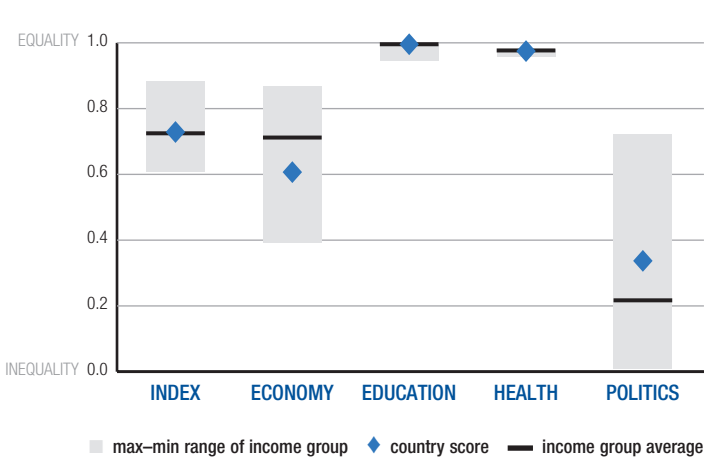


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Italy

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**41**	**0.726**	**111**	**0.603**	**58**	**0.995**	**74**	**0.974**	**24**	**0.331**
2014	142	69	0.697	114	0.574	62	0.994	70	0.974	37	0.248
2013	136	71	0.689	97	0.597	65	0.992	72	0.973	44	0.191
2012	135	80	0.673	101	0.591	65	0.992	76	0.973	71	0.135
2011	135	74	0.680	90	0.598	48	0.995	75	0.974	55	0.152
2010	134	74	0.677	97	0.589	49	0.995	95	0.970	54	0.152
2009	134	72	0.680	95	0.590	46	0.996	88	0.972	45	0.162
2008	130	67	0.679	85	0.587	43	0.996	83	0.972	46	0.160
2007	128	84	0.650	101	0.543	32	0.997	82	0.972	80	0.087
2006	**115**	**77**	**0.646**	**87**	**0.527**	**27**	**0.997**	**77**	**0.972**	**72**	**0.087**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.080**		**▲ 0.076**		**▼ –0.002**		**▲ 0.002**		**▲ 0.244**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 13.1, 11.5
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 31.1, 7.1
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 45
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 315, 104
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 83, 92
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 8
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 35, 66

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 57, 43
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 93, 96
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 71, 81
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 13, 12
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 38, 62
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 45, 55
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 53, 47
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 54, 63
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 85.4, 129.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 90.2, 150.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 9.5, 13.1
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 10.0, 23.5

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.5, 1.7
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.2, 0.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 4 [3–6]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 6.6
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 63
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 31, 34
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 29
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 150
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 80
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 1
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1945
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas ..... Yes

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Jamaica

Gender Gap Index 2015

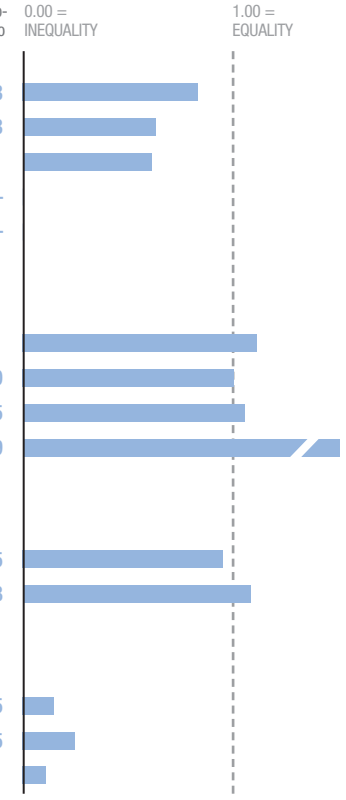
Rank	Score
65	0.703
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	11.24
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	8,607
Total population (millions)	2.72
Population growth (%)	0.24
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99

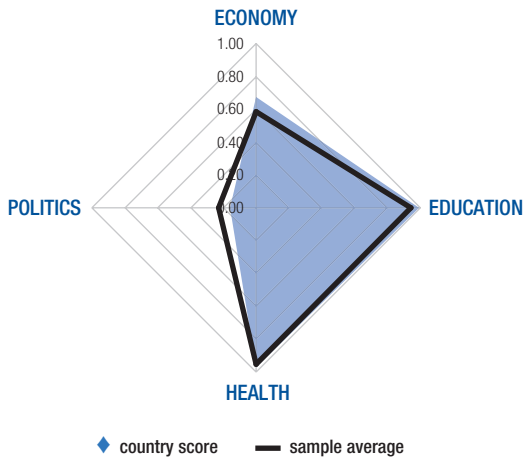
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**64**	**0.678**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	65	0.83	0.67	62	74	0.83
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	76	0.63	0.60	—	—	0.63
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	77	0.61	0.54	6,743	11,109	0.61
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**42**	**0.998**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	93	84	1.11
Enrolment in primary education	75	1.00	0.93	91	91	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	76	72	1.05
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	40	18	2.29
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	66	61	1.08
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**75**	**0.155**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	109	0.15	0.27	13	87	0.15
Women in ministerial positions	62	0.25	0.24	20	80	0.25
Years with female head of state (last 50)	25	0.11	0.20	5	45	0.11

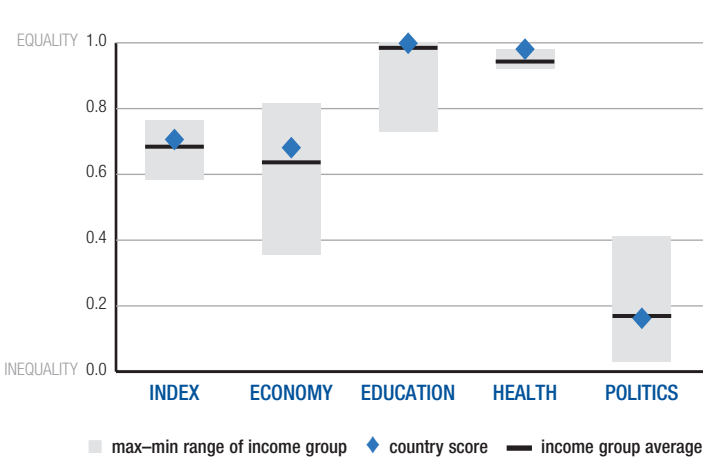


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Jamaica

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**65**	**0.703**	**64**	**0.678**	**42**	**0.998**	**1**	**0.980**	**75**	**0.155**
2014	142	52	0.713	40	0.728	37	0.998	1	0.980	75	0.145
2013	136	47	0.709	36	0.732	80	0.988	1	0.980	74	0.135
2012	135	51	0.704	38	0.721	79	0.988	1	0.980	77	0.125
2011	135	47	0.703	21	0.751	83	0.985	1	0.980	92	0.096
2010	134	44	0.704	19	0.754	86	0.985	1	0.980	87	0.097
2009	134	48	0.701	21	0.743	1	1.000	96	0.971	93	0.091
2008	130	44	0.698	23	0.730	1	1.000	91	0.971	91	0.091
2007	128	39	0.692	28	0.701	1	1.000	90	0.971	72	0.098
2006	**115**	**25**	**0.701**	**7**	**0.738**	**1**	**1.000**	**82**	**0.970**	**65**	**0.098**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.001**		**▼ –0.059**		**▼ –0.002**		**▲ 0.010**		**▲ 0.057**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 17.8, 10.3
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 12.9, 9.9
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 48
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 78, 79
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 24
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 38
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 50, 50
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 37, 31
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 88, 89

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 204.3, 265.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 96.3, 156.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 79.7, 60.2
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 9.3, 26.4

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 34.0, 65.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 2.6, 3.8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 80 [57–110]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 72.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 73
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 33, 35
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 1
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 56
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1944
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Japan

Gender Gap Index 2015

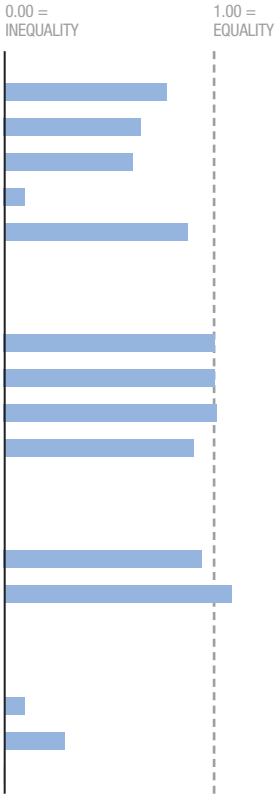
Rank	Score
101	0.670
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	4,779.54
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	35,635
Total population (millions)	127.13
Population growth (%)	–0.16
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.95

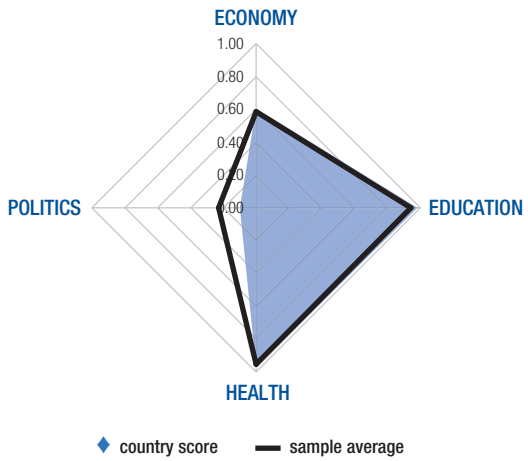
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**106**	**0.611**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	82	0.77	0.67	65	85	0.77
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	69	0.65	0.60	—	—	0.65
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	75	0.61	0.54	24,389	40,000	0.61
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	116	0.10	0.27	9	91	0.10
Professional and technical workers	81	0.87	0.64	47	53	0.87
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**84**	**0.988**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	64	1.00	0.93	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	100	99	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	106	0.90	0.92	58	65	0.90
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**42**	**0.979**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	78	72	1.08
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**104**	**0.103**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	125	0.10	0.27	9	91	0.10
Women in ministerial positions	51	0.29	0.24	22	78	0.29
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

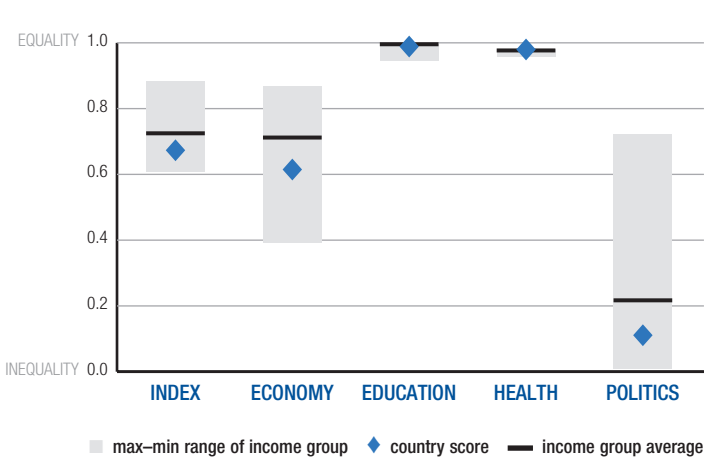


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Japan

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**101**	**0.670**	**106**	**0.611**	**84**	**0.988**	**42**	**0.979**	**104**	**0.103**
2014	142	104	0.658	102	0.618	93	0.978	37	0.979	129	0.058
2013	136	105	0.650	104	0.584	91	0.976	34	0.979	118	0.060
2012	135	101	0.653	102	0.576	81	0.987	34	0.979	110	0.070
2011	135	98	0.651	100	0.567	80	0.986	1	0.980	101	0.072
2010	134	94	0.652	101	0.572	82	0.986	1	0.980	101	0.072
2009	134	101	0.645	108	0.550	84	0.985	41	0.979	110	0.065
2008	130	98	0.643	102	0.544	82	0.985	38	0.979	107	0.065
2007	128	91	0.645	97	0.549	69	0.986	37	0.979	94	0.067
2006	**115**	**80**	**0.645**	**83**	**0.545**	**60**	**0.986**	**1**	**0.980**	**83**	**0.067**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.026**		**▲ 0.066**		**▲ 0.002**		**▼ 0.000**		**▲ 0.036**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 4.0, 4.6
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 33.4, 10.1
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 43
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 299, 62
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 97, 96
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 4
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 49, 51
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 87, 86
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 87, 86
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 28, 32
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 14, 86
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 14, 86
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 30, 70
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 78, 85
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 73, 71

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 58.9, 108.0
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 73.2, 144.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 2.5, 5.4
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 8.9, 26.2

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.5, 1.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 6 [5–7]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 4.5
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 54
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 30, 31
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 1
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 30
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 98
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 67
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1945, 1947
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Jordan

Gender Gap Index 2015

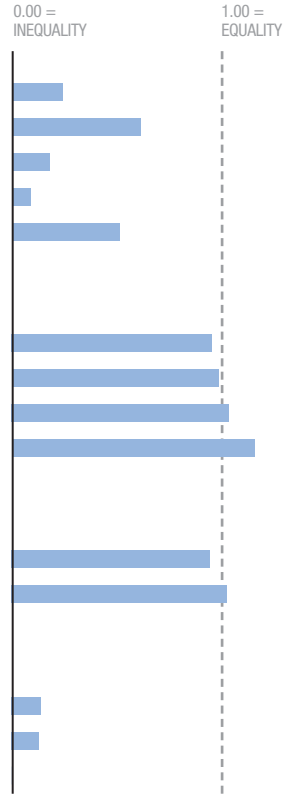
Rank	Score
140	**0.593**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 19.02
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 11,496
Total population (millions) 6.61
Population growth (%) 2.25
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 1.05

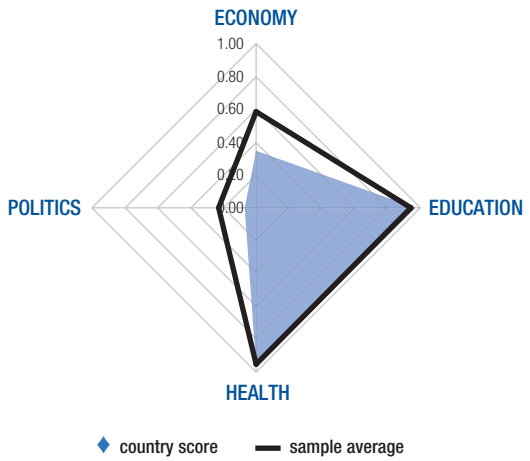
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**142**	**0.350**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	142	0.24	0.67	16	70	0.24
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	92	0.61	0.60	—	—	0.61
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	141	0.18	0.54	3,604	20,163	0.18
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	120	0.09	0.27	8	92	0.09
Professional and technical workers	111	0.51	0.64	34	66	0.51
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**93**	**0.983**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	100	0.95	0.89	93	98	0.95
Enrolment in primary education	103	0.98	0.93	96	98	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	89	86	1.03
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	50	43	1.15
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**132**	**0.966**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	135	1.02	1.04	65	64	1.02
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**123**	**0.073**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	114	0.14	0.27	12	88	0.14
Women in ministerial positions	105	0.13	0.24	11	89	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

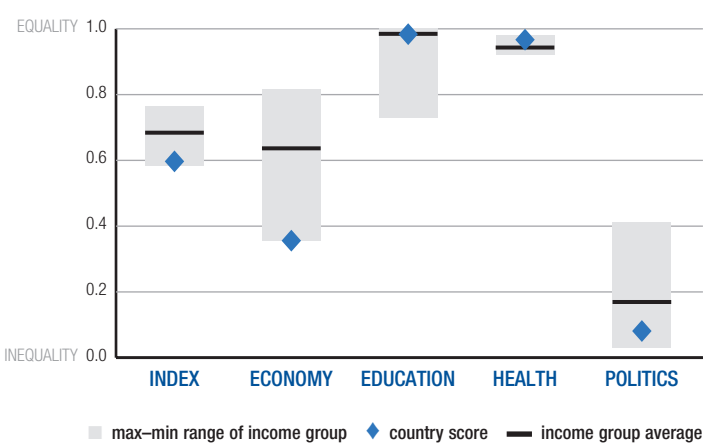


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Jordan

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**140**	**0.593**	**142**	**0.350**	**93**	**0.983**	**132**	**0.966**	**123**	**0.073**
2014	142	134	0.597	140	0.358	74	0.991	127	0.966	119	0.073
2013	136	119	0.609	128	0.415	68	0.992	90	0.971	117	0.061
2012	135	121	0.610	126	0.430	82	0.986	90	0.971	118	0.055
2011	135	117	0.612	127	0.433	79	0.987	89	0.971	113	0.056
2010	134	120	0.605	126	0.422	81	0.987	87	0.971	117	0.039
2009	134	113	0.618	122	0.452	83	0.985	94	0.971	111	0.064
2008	130	104	0.628	109	0.489	80	0.986	89	0.971	108	0.064
2007	128	104	0.620	110	0.483	79	0.979	88	0.971	112	0.048
2006	**115**	**93**	**0.611**	**105**	**0.442**	**70**	**0.979**	**62**	**0.975**	**100**	**0.048**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▼ –0.018**		**▼ –0.092**		**▲ 0.004**		**▼ –0.009**		**▲ 0.025**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 19.9, 10.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 16
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 16, 33
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 2
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 16
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 62, 38
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 80, 90
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 69, 78
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 13, 19
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 43, 57
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 45, 55
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 36, 64
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 293.5, 358.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 93.8, 132.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 60.1, 60.8
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 20.7, 44.2

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.8, 1.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 2.6, 3.4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 50 [31–84]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 3.2
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 27.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 61
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) ..... 25, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 7
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 70
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 1.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 1.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1974
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Reserved seats
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Kazakhstan

Gender Gap Index 2015

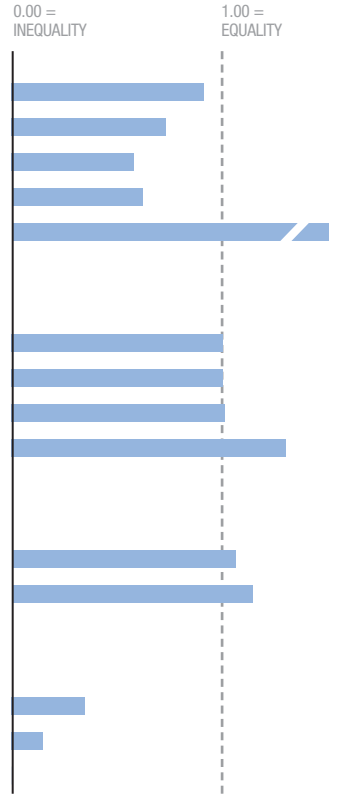
Rank	Score
47	**0.719**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	96.40
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	23,092
Total population (millions)	17.29
Population growth (%)	1.48
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.93

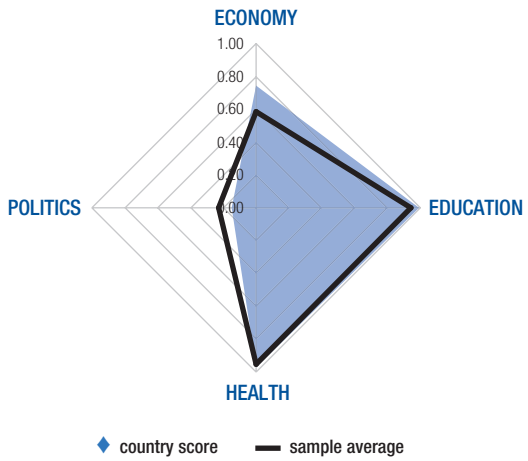
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**36**	**0.749**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	24	0.91	0.67	75	82	0.91
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	32	0.73	0.60	—	—	0.73
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	89	0.58	0.54	17,961	30,936	0.58
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	26	0.62	0.27	38	62	0.62
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	62	38	1.64
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**28**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	48	1.00	0.89	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	86	86	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	92	91	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	63	48	1.30
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	1.06
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	64	56	1.14
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**78**	**0.148**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	49	0.35	0.27	26	74	0.35
Women in ministerial positions	93	0.15	0.24	13	87	0.15
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

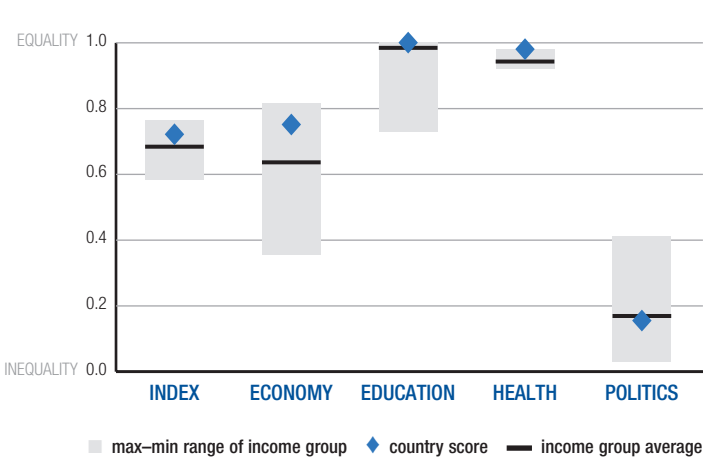


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Kazakhstan

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**47**	**0.719**	**36**	**0.749**	**28**	**1.000**	**1**	**0.980**	**78**	**0.148**
2014	142	43	0.721	33	0.741	48	0.997	1	0.980	66	0.166
2013	136	32	0.722	20	0.771	69	0.991	1	0.980	65	0.146
2012	135	31	0.721	19	0.768	66	0.992	1	0.980	61	0.146
2011	135	49	0.701	23	0.749	43	0.995	1	0.980	98	0.080
2010	134	41	0.706	12	0.763	25	0.999	1	0.980	96	0.080
2009	134	47	0.701	12	0.757	42	0.996	41	0.979	102	0.073
2008	130	45	0.698	18	0.741	40	0.997	38	0.979	101	0.073
2007	128	32	0.698	15	0.737	65	0.989	37	0.979	77	0.089
2006	**115**	**32**	**0.693**	**16**	**0.713**	**53**	**0.990**	**36**	**0.979**	**69**	**0.089**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.026**		**▲ 0.035**		**▲ 0.010**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.059**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 5.9, 4.6
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 50
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 56, 52
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.0
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 19
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 28
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 14, 86
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 100, 100
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 99, 99
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 28, 23
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 36, 64
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 34, 66
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 51, 49
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 515.2, 808.1
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 122.5, 217.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 10.1, 10.6
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 24.8, 70.7

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.0, 2.7
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 4.6, 16.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 3.6, 3.7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 26 [16–43]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 31.2
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 51
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 25, 28
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 5
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 126
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1924, 1993
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Kenya

Gender Gap Index 2015

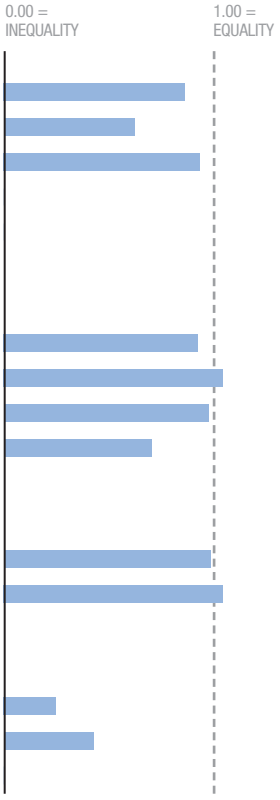
Rank	Score
48	**0.719**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 29.55
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 2,776
Total population (millions) 45.55
Population growth (%) 2.65
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 1.00

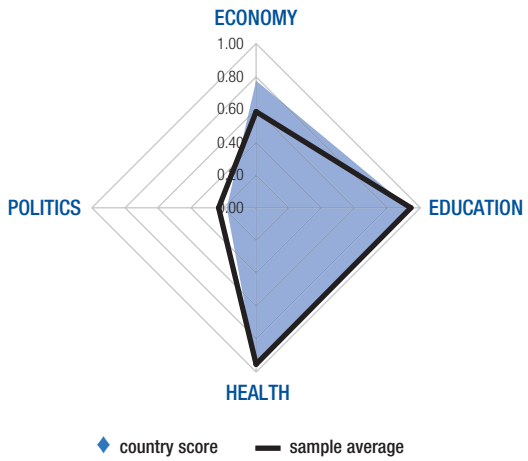
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**25**	**0.778**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	48	0.86	0.67	63	73	0.86
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	87	0.62	0.60	—	—	0.62
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	11	0.93	0.54	2,800	3,020	0.93
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**113**	**0.942**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	107	0.92	0.89	75	81	0.92
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	85	82	1.04
Enrolment in secondary education	100	0.97	0.64	55	57	0.97
Enrolment in tertiary education	121	0.70	0.92	3	5	0.70
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**85**	**0.973**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.98
Healthy life expectancy	95	1.04	1.04	54	52	1.04
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**62**	**0.182**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	80	0.25	0.27	20	80	0.25
Women in ministerial positions	27	0.43	0.24	30	70	0.43
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

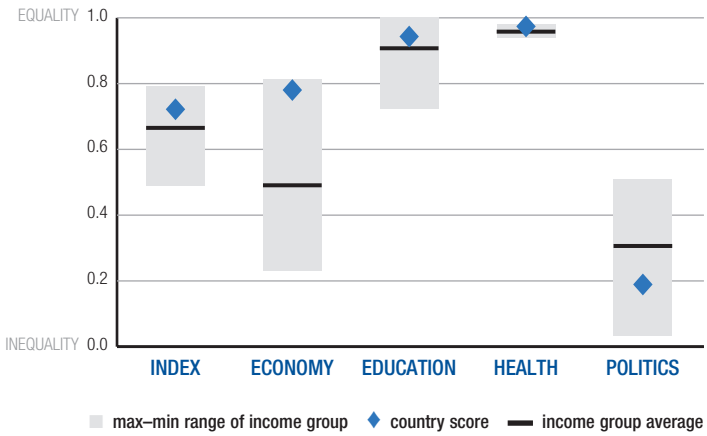


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Kenya

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**48**	**0.719**	**25**	**0.778**	**113**	**0.942**	**85**	**0.973**	**62**	**0.182**
2014	142	37	0.726	9	0.810	115	0.923	80	0.973	48	0.197
2013	136	78	0.680	44	0.715	107	0.923	102	0.968	85	0.116
2012	135	72	0.677	35	0.724	106	0.937	103	0.968	103	0.079
2011	135	99	0.649	83	0.616	101	0.936	102	0.968	100	0.077
2010	134	96	0.650	82	0.615	102	0.940	101	0.968	98	0.077
2009	134	97	0.651	50	0.683	106	0.909	110	0.968	122	0.045
2008	130	88	0.655	41	0.693	102	0.926	105	0.968	121	0.032
2007	128	83	0.651	59	0.649	97	0.934	104	0.968	104	0.053
2006	**115**	**73**	**0.649**	**40**	**0.657**	**88**	**0.918**	**96**	**0.966**	**93**	**0.053**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.070**		**▲ 0.120**		**▲ 0.025**		**▲ 0.007**		**▲ 0.129**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) — , —
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) — , —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) — , —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 32
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) — , —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 52, 59
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.0
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 13
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 49
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 39, 61

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 44, 56
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 47, 53
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 25, 31
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 0, 0
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 18, 82
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 19, 81
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 30, 70
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) — , —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) — , —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 191.2, 219.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 136.8, 148.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 28.1, 42.6
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 17.5, 21.9

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 145.5, 129.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 28.7, 29.3
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 26.0, 49.8
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 15.5, 17.3
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] 400 [250–680]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 4.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 106.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 92
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 44
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 58
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 22, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 13
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 90
Provider of maternity leave benefits Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 14
Provider of paternity leave benefits Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.5
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.3
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.8
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1919, 1963
Quota type (single/lower house) Reserved seats
Voluntary political party quotas Yes

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Korea, Rep.

Gender Gap Index 2015

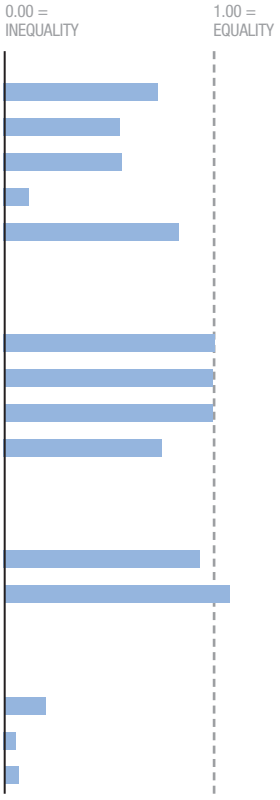
Rank	Score
115	**0.651**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	1,238.69
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	33,629
Total population (millions)	50.42
Population growth (%)	0.41
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99

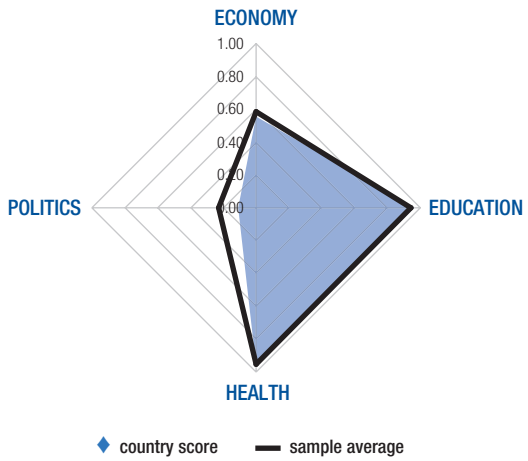
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**125**	**0.557**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	90	0.73	0.67	56	76	0.73
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	116	0.55	0.60	—	—	0.55
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	101	0.56	0.54	22,263	40,000	0.56
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	113	0.12	0.27	11	89	0.12
Professional and technical workers	86	0.83	0.64	45	55	0.83
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**102**	**0.965**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	83	0.99	0.93	97	98	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	89	0.99	0.64	97	98	0.99
Enrolment in tertiary education	116	0.75	0.92	82	109	0.75
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**79**	**0.973**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	128	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	75	70	1.07
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**101**	**0.107**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	94	0.20	0.27	16	84	0.20
Women in ministerial positions	130	0.06	0.24	6	94	0.06
Years with female head of state (last 50)	31	0.07	0.20	3	47	0.07

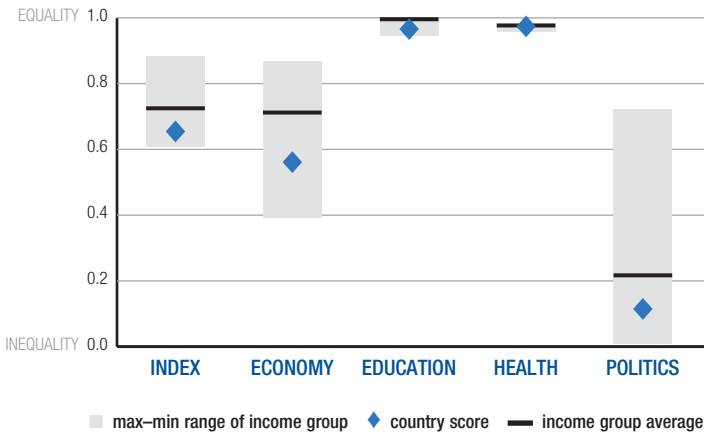


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Korea, Rep.

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**115**	**0.651**	**125**	**0.557**	**102**	**0.965**	**79**	**0.973**	**101**	**0.107**
2014	142	117	0.640	124	0.512	103	0.965	74	0.973	93	0.112
2013	136	111	0.635	118	0.504	100	0.959	75	0.973	86	0.105
2012	135	108	0.636	116	0.509	99	0.959	78	0.973	86	0.101
2011	135	107	0.628	117	0.493	97	0.948	78	0.974	90	0.097
2010	134	104	0.634	111	0.520	100	0.947	79	0.973	86	0.097
2009	134	115	0.615	113	0.520	109	0.894	80	0.973	104	0.071
2008	130	108	0.615	110	0.487	99	0.937	107	0.967	102	0.071
2007	128	97	0.641	90	0.580	94	0.949	106	0.967	95	0.067
2006	**115**	**92**	**0.616**	**96**	**0.481**	**82**	**0.948**	**94**	**0.967**	**84**	**0.067**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.035**		**▲ 0.077**		**▲ 0.017**		**▲ 0.006**		**▲ 0.040**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 3.0, 3.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 14.7, 6.7
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 43
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 227, 45
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 93, 95
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 19
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 13, 87

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 55, 45
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 91, 98
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 77, 89
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 30, 41
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 21, 79
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 27, 73
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 33, 67
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 81, 89
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 96, 95

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 76.2, 112.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 74.8, 174.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 12.4, 20.5
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 11.7, 33.3

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.4
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 2.4, 6.8
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 0.3, 0.9
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 27 [21–36]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 1.8
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 80
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 29, 32
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 30
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 90
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 3
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1948
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... Yes

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Kuwait

Gender Gap Index 2015

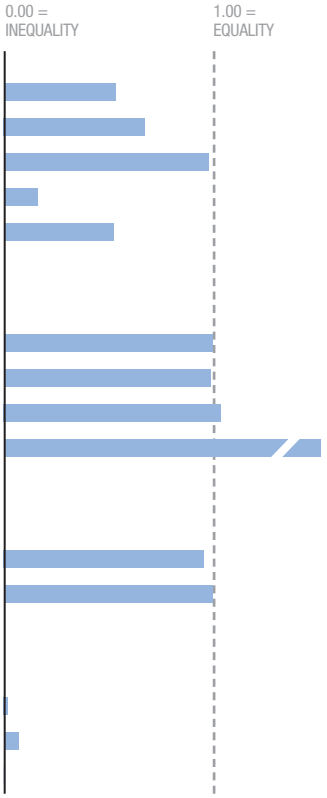
Rank	Score
117	0.646
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	101.55
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	79,395
Total population (millions)	3.48
Population growth (%)	3.24
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.28

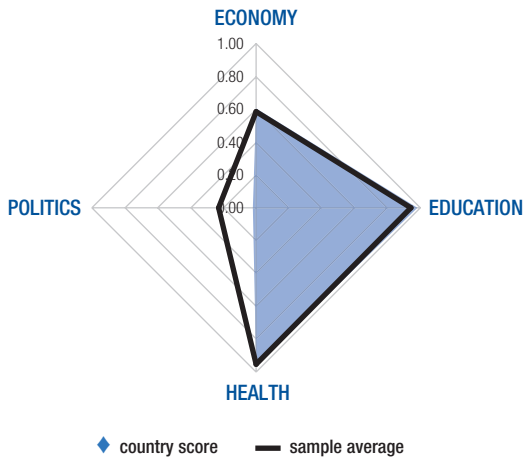
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**104**	**0.615**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	125	0.53	0.67	45	85	0.53
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	54	0.67	0.60	—	—	0.67
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	9	0.97	0.54	38,988	40,000	0.97
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	107	0.16	0.27	14	86	0.16
Professional and technical workers	110	0.52	0.64	34	66	0.52
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**77**	**0.991**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	68	0.99	0.89	96	97	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	106	0.98	0.93	91	93	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	88	86	1.03
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	41	18	2.24
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**137**	**0.957**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	143	0.99	1.04	67	68	0.99
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**141**	**0.022**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	140	0.02	0.27	2	98	0.02
Women in ministerial positions	126	0.07	0.24	7	93	0.07
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

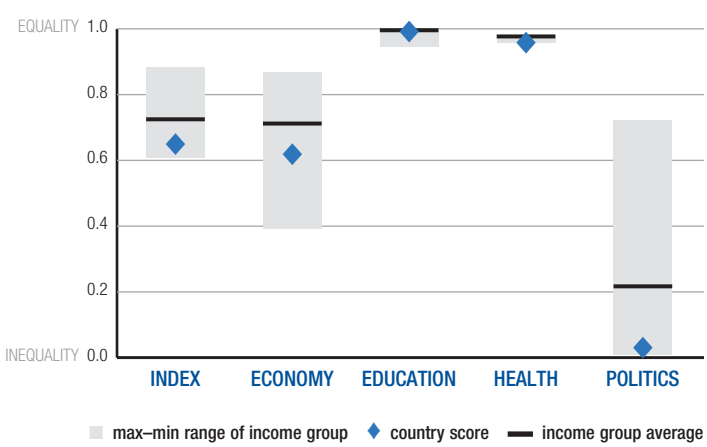


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Kuwait

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**117**	**0.646**	**104**	**0.615**	**77**	**0.991**	**137**	**0.957**	**141**	**0.022**
2014	142	113	0.646	106	0.608	76	0.991	134	0.957	137	0.027
2013	136	116	0.629	115	0.525	57	0.994	112	0.961	126	0.037
2012	135	109	0.632	106	0.557	60	0.994	111	0.961	130	0.016
2011	135	105	0.632	107	0.541	84	0.983	111	0.961	116	0.043
2010	134	105	0.632	107	0.537	83	0.986	110	0.961	114	0.043
2009	134	105	0.636	106	0.557	86	0.981	116	0.961	124	0.043
2008	130	101	0.636	92	0.570	74	0.990	112	0.961	125	0.022
2007	128	96	0.641	80	0.604	63	0.989	110	0.961	126	0.010
2006	**115**	**86**	**0.634**	**72**	**0.577**	**41**	**0.993**	**105**	**0.961**	**114**	**0.005**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.012**		**▲ 0.038**		**▼ –0.002**		**▼ –0.004**		**▲ 0.018**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 4.9, 2.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 26
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 64, 79
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 41, 59

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 67, 33
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 62, 56
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 56, 48
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 18, 12
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 50, 50
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 28, 72
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 233.5, 243.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 78.4, 73.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 33.6, 21.3
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 17.0, 10.0

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 3.2, 3.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 2.3, 2.1
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 14 [6–32]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 8.9
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 52
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 28, 29
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 5
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 70
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 1.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 1.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 1.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 2005
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Kyrgyz Republic

Gender Gap Index 2015

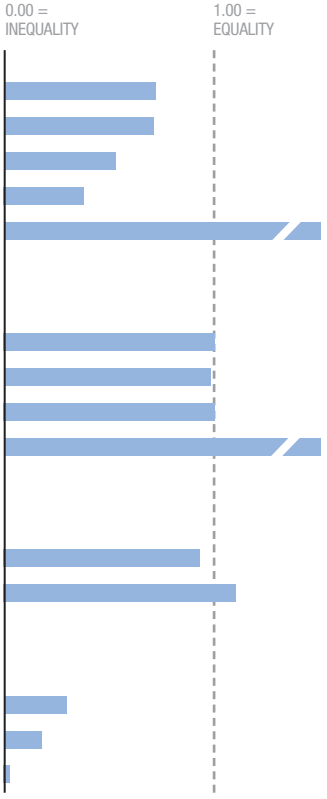
Rank	Score
76	**0.693**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 3.72
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 3,169
Total population (millions) 5.83
Population growth (%) 1.98
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 0.98

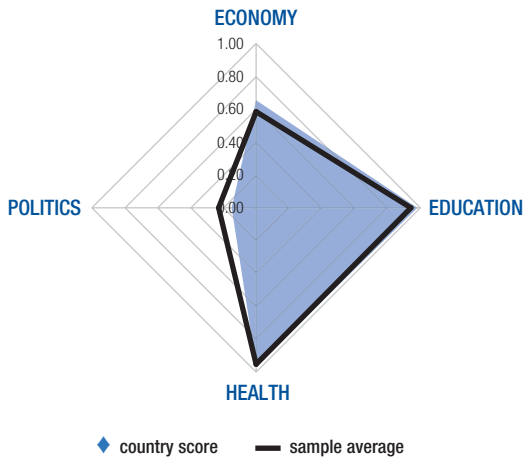
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**80**	**0.658**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	94	0.72	0.67	60	83	0.72
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	40	0.71	0.60	—	—	0.71
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	105	0.53	0.54	2,315	4,357	0.53
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	77	0.38	0.27	28	73	0.38
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	62	38	1.67
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**81**	**0.989**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	60	1.00	0.89	99	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	113	0.98	0.93	89	92	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	83	82	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	59	37	1.61
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**79**	**0.973**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	128	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	64	58	1.10
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**76**	**0.153**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	64	0.30	0.27	23	77	0.30
Women in ministerial positions	85	0.18	0.24	15	85	0.18
Years with female head of state (last 50)	43	0.03	0.20	2	48	0.03

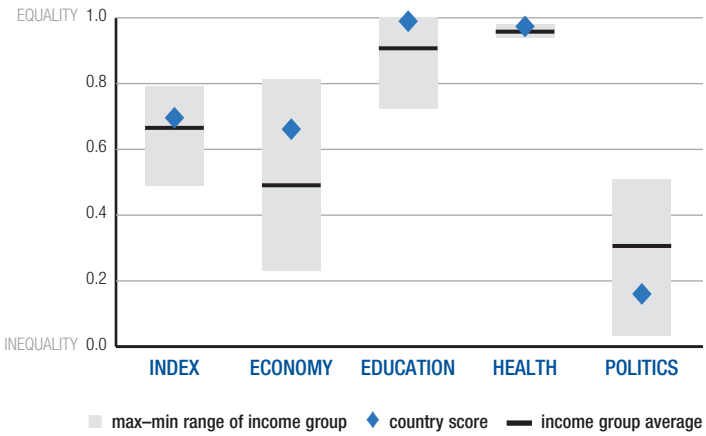


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Kyrgyz Republic

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**76**	**0.693**	**80**	**0.658**	**81**	**0.989**	**79**	**0.973**	**76**	**0.153**
2014	142	67	0.697	62	0.680	87	0.986	74	0.973	71	0.151
2013	136	63	0.695	60	0.679	77	0.989	75	0.973	71	0.138
2012	135	54	0.701	46	0.704	74	0.990	78	0.973	68	0.138
2011	135	44	0.704	43	0.707	39	0.996	1	0.980	68	0.132
2010	134	51	0.697	52	0.680	48	0.995	1	0.980	65	0.135
2009	134	41	0.706	46	0.687	59	0.994	1	0.980	43	0.164
2008	130	41	0.705	47	0.682	63	0.993	1	0.980	44	0.164
2007	128	70	0.665	57	0.653	43	0.994	1	0.980	118	0.035
2006	**115**	**52**	**0.674**	**26**	**0.687**	**33**	**0.995**	**1**	**0.980**	**107**	**0.035**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.019**		**▼ –0.028**		**▼ –0.006**		**▼ –0.007**		**▲ 0.118**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 9.7, 7.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 42
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 19, 18
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 29
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 49
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 69, 31
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 97, 99
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 95, 97
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 19, 16
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 30, 70
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 33, 67
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 58, 42
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 462.3, 660.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 86.0, 118.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 10.3, 8.6
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 35.0, 69.9

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.3, 2.7
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 6.7, 17.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 3.7, 3.7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 75 [47–120]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 3.1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 41.2
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 98
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 42
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 23, 26
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 8
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 126
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 19
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 0
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1918
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Lao PDR

Gender Gap Index 2015

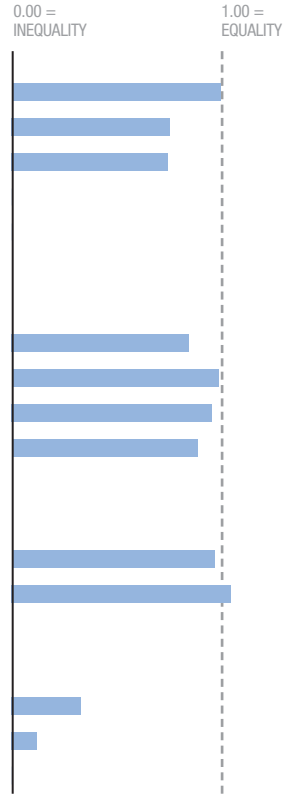
Rank	Score
52	**0.713**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 5.47
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 4,925
Total population (millions) 6.89
Population growth (%) 1.82
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 0.99

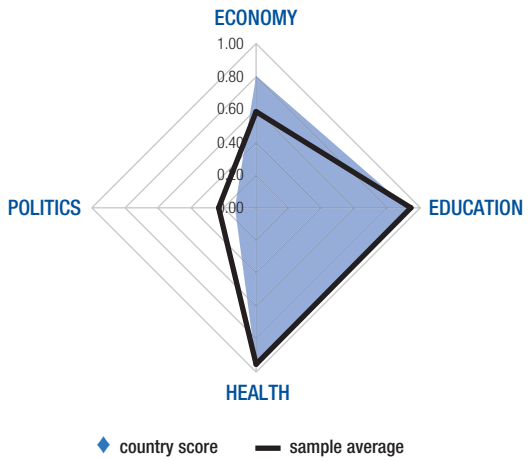
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**11**	**0.811**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	6	0.99	0.67	80	81	0.99
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	23	0.75	0.60	—	—	0.75
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	35	0.74	0.54	4,385	5,945	0.74
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**116**	**0.935**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	119	0.84	0.89	73	87	0.84
Enrolment in primary education	104	0.98	0.93	96	98	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	105	0.95	0.64	43	46	0.95
Enrolment in tertiary education	109	0.88	0.92	17	19	0.88
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**92**	**0.972**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy	102	1.04	1.04	58	56	1.04
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**84**	**0.132**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	56	0.33	0.27	25	75	0.33
Women in ministerial positions	113	0.12	0.24	10	90	0.12
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

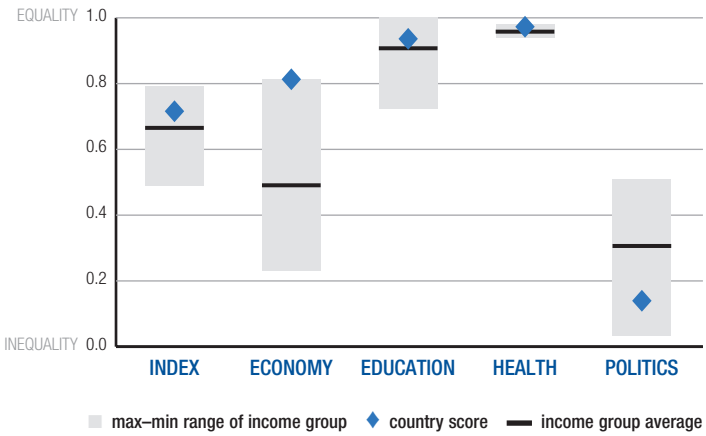


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Lao PDR

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**52**	**0.713**	**11**	**0.811**	**116**	**0.935**	**92**	**0.972**	**84**	**0.132**
2014	142	60	0.704	13	0.802	118	0.908	86	0.972	81	0.135
2013	136	60	0.699	8	0.800	113	0.895	106	0.967	73	0.135
2012	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2011	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2010	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2009	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2008	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006	**115**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.013**		**▲ 0.011**		**▲ 0.040**		**▲ 0.005**		**▼ –0.004**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 1.4, 1.3
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 32
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution ..... —, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 32
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 42
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 64, 36
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 20, 80
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 20, 80
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 326.6, 368.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 105.6, 174.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 33.8, 24.3
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 77.4, 84.6

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 5.3, 7.9
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 4.8, 5.6
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 13.2, 25.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 26.2, 26.8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 220 [130–370]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 3.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 94.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 53
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 40
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 50
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 22, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 20
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 105
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 3
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1958
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Latvia

Gender Gap Index 2015

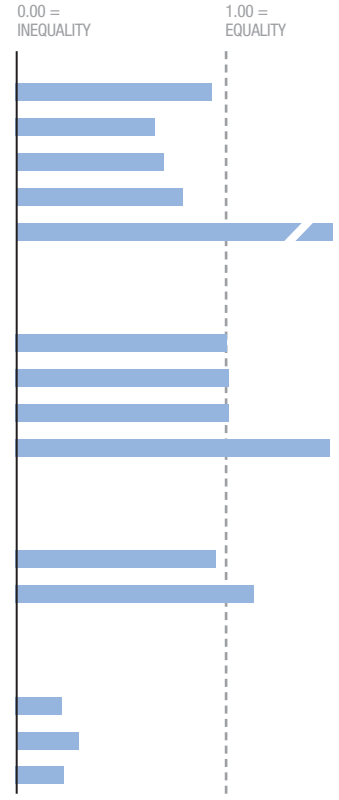
Rank	Score
20	0.752
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	19.85
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	22,460
Total population (millions)	1.99
Population growth (%)	–1.11
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.85

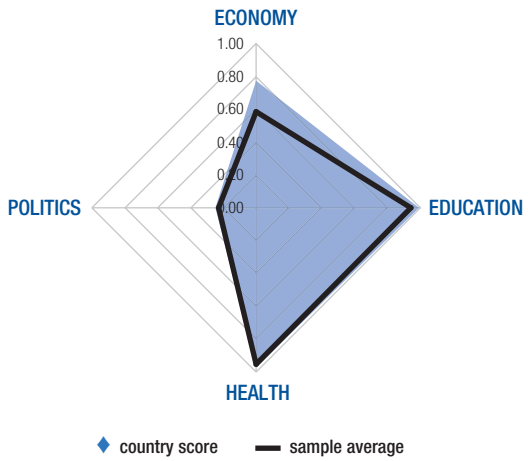
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**21**	**0.784**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	19	0.93	0.67	73	78	0.93
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	55	0.66	0.60	—	—	0.66
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	43	0.70	0.54	19,516	27,870	0.70
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	9	0.79	0.27	44	56	0.79
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	64	36	1.80
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**1**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	97	96	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	88	86	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	80	53	1.49
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	69	61	1.13
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**40**	**0.246**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	85	0.22	0.27	18	82	0.22
Women in ministerial positions	46	0.30	0.24	23	77	0.30
Years with female head of state (last 50)	13	0.23	0.20	9	41	0.23



Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Latvia

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**20**	**0.752**	**21**	**0.784**	**1**	**1.000**	**1**	**0.980**	**40**	**0.246**
2014	142	15	0.769	16	0.793	1	1.000	1	0.980	25	0.304
2013	136	12	0.761	17	0.777	1	1.000	1	0.980	26	0.288
2012	135	15	0.757	20	0.762	1	1.000	1	0.980	26	0.288
2011	135	19	0.740	22	0.750	1	1.000	1	0.980	33	0.230
2010	134	18	0.743	21	0.752	1	1.000	1	0.980	31	0.240
2009	134	14	0.742	14	0.754	1	1.000	1	0.980	31	0.233
2008	130	10	0.740	13	0.746	1	1.000	1	0.980	31	0.233
2007	128	13	0.733	17	0.734	70	0.986	1	0.980	19	0.233
2006	**115**	**19**	**0.709**	**20**	**0.705**	**85**	**0.931**	**1**	**0.980**	**21**	**0.221**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.043**		**▲ 0.079**		**▲ 0.069**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.025**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 11.1, 12.6
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 11.6, 7.1
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 54
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 90, 90
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 32
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 36
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 53, 47

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 40, 60
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 100, 100
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 99, 99
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 35, 23
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 24, 76
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 31, 69
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 57, 43
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 75, 76
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 266.5, 512.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 115.7, 238.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 19.1, 24.6
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 3.7, 17.8

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.8, 6.4
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.8, 4.0
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 13 [7–24]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 19.2
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 68
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 30, 32
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 1
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 26
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 112
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 80
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 10
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 80

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1918
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Lebanon

Gender Gap Index 2015

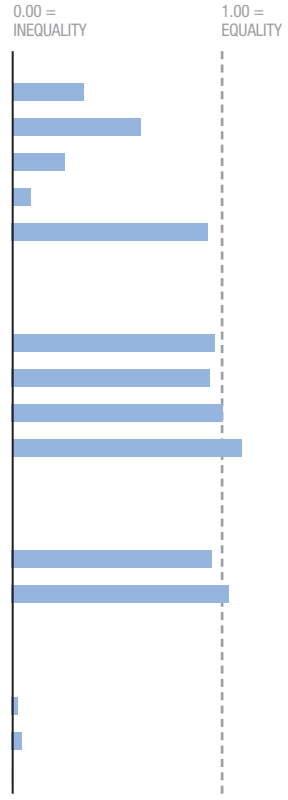
Rank	Score
138	**0.598**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	32.99
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	16,794
Total population (millions)	4.51
Population growth (%)	0.96
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01

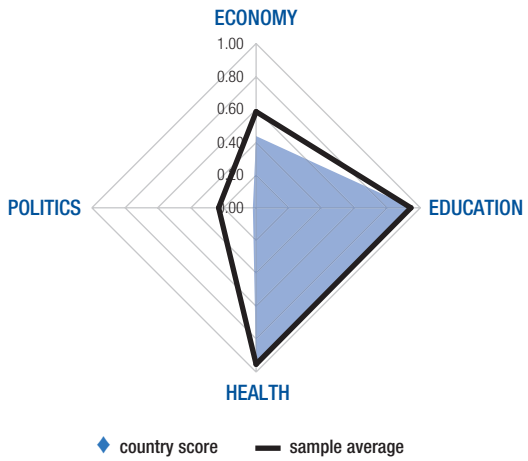
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**136**	**0.439**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	138	0.34	0.67	26	76	0.34
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	91	0.61	0.60	—	—	0.61
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	138	0.25	0.54	6,998	27,891	0.25
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	119	0.09	0.27	8	92	0.09
Professional and technical workers	77	0.93	0.64	48	52	0.93
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**104**	**0.963**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	94	0.96	0.89	92	96	0.96
Enrolment in primary education	127	0.94	0.93	90	97	0.94
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	68	67	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	50	46	1.09
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**103**	**0.970**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	114	1.03	1.04	71	69	1.03
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**143**	**0.021**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	137	0.03	0.27	3	97	0.03
Women in ministerial positions	137	0.05	0.24	4	96	0.05
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

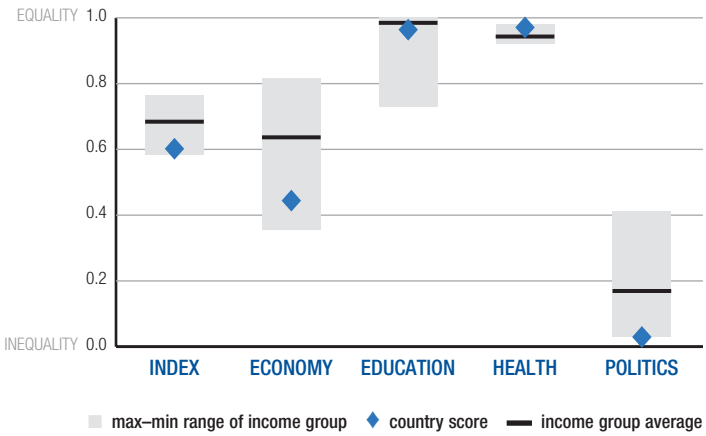


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Lebanon

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	145	138	0.598	136	0.439	104	0.963	103	0.970	143	0.021
2014	142	135	0.592	133	0.432	106	0.952	62	0.975	141	0.010
2013	136	123	0.603	126	0.442	87	0.980	1	0.980	133	0.010
2012	135	122	0.603	125	0.442	86	0.980	1	0.980	131	0.010
2011	135	118	0.608	123	0.448	90	0.977	1	0.980	128	0.028
2010	134	116	0.608	124	0.448	91	0.977	1	0.980	127	0.028
2009	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2008	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▼ –0.010**		**▼ –0.010**		**▼ –0.015**		**▼ –0.010**		**▼ –0.007**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 10.1, 8.6
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 32
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 33, 62
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.0
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 4
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 44
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 85, 15
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 75, 82
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 53, 55
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 14, 17
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 39, 61
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 56, 44
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 160.4, 267.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 91.8, 105.7
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 9.2, 24.7
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 14.4, 23.8

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.8, 4.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.8, 2.0
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 2.8, 5.4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 16 [9–29]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 18.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) ..... —
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 58
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 28, 32
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 3
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 70
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.5
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 1.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1952
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Lesotho

Gender Gap Index 2015

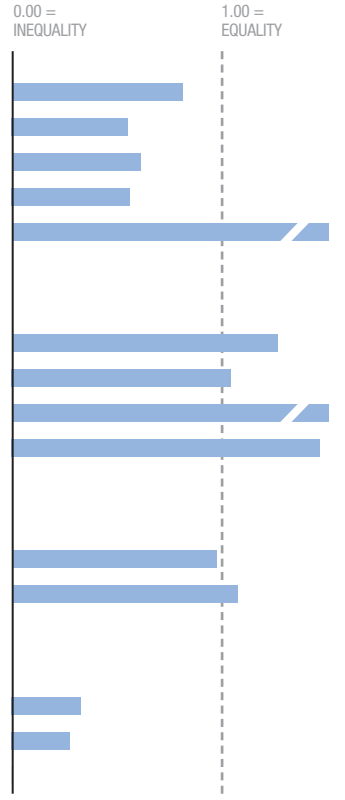
Rank	Score
61	**0.706**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 2.05
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 2,494
Total population (millions) 2.10
Population growth (%) 1.10
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 0.98

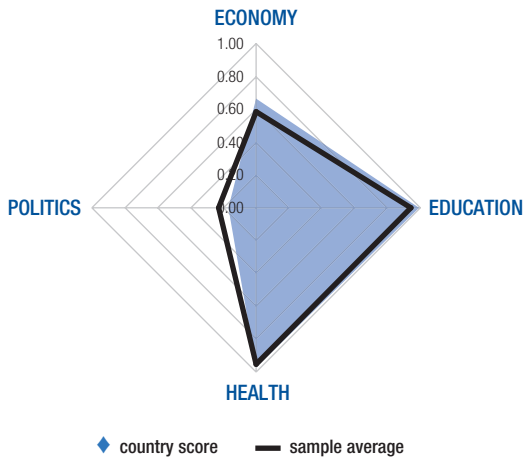
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**68**	**0.672**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	70	0.81	0.67	60	75	0.81
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	115	0.55	0.60	—	—	0.55
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	72	0.61	0.54	1,992	3,252	0.61
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	37	0.56	0.27	36	65	0.56
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	62	38	1.63
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**1**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	88	70	1.26
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	81	78	1.04
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	42	27	1.56
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	12	8	1.46
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	44	41	1.07
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**68**	**0.172**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	56	0.33	0.27	25	75	0.33
Women in ministerial positions	57	0.28	0.24	22	78	0.28
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

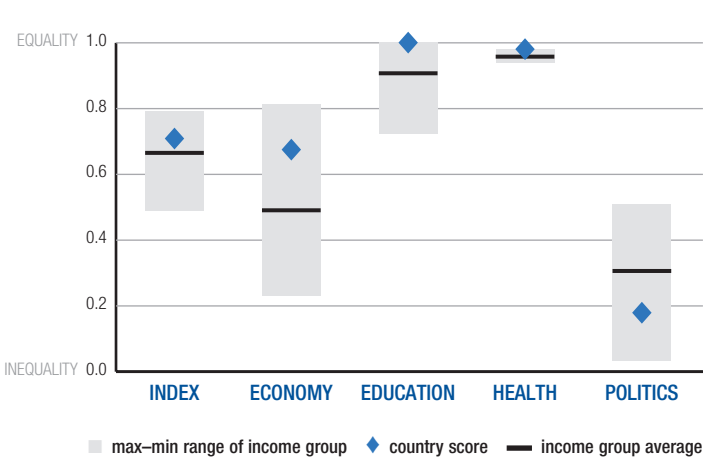


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Lesotho

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**61**	**0.706**	**68**	**0.672**	**1**	**1.000**	**1**	**0.980**	**68**	**0.172**
2014	142	38	0.725	32	0.745	1	1.000	60	0.976	57	0.181
2013	136	16	0.753	18	0.776	1	1.000	1	0.980	35	0.257
2012	135	14	0.761	6	0.816	1	1.000	1	0.980	33	0.247
2011	135	9	0.767	2	0.874	1	1.000	1	0.980	35	0.213
2010	134	8	0.768	1	0.879	1	1.000	1	0.980	34	0.213
2009	134	10	0.750	4	0.801	1	1.000	1	0.980	34	0.217
2008	130	16	0.732	21	0.731	1	1.000	1	0.980	33	0.217
2007	128	26	0.708	53	0.661	1	1.000	1	0.980	27	0.190
2006	**115**	**43**	**0.681**	**61**	**0.607**	**1**	**1.000**	**1**	**0.980**	**41**	**0.136**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.025**		**▲ 0.065**		**▼ 0.000**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.036**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 27.2, 22.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 44, 56
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 51
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution ..... —, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 22
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 18
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 34, 66

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 45, 55
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 47, 34
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 22, 20
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 2, 2
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 25, 75
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 38, 62
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 309.9, 301.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 63.8, 88.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 87.3, 53.7
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 65.4, 133.2

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 759.2, 818.8
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 11.6, 43.1
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 11.1, 16.0
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 490 [300–770]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 3.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 92.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 62
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 60
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 24, 28
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 15
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 84
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.5
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 1.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... No
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1965
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Liberia

Gender Gap Index 2015

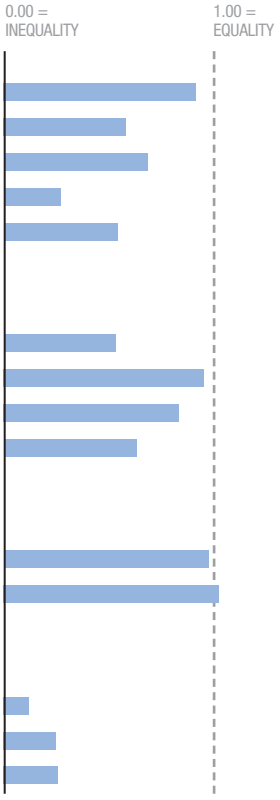
Rank	Score
112	0.652
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	1.45
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	934
Total population (millions)	4.40
Population growth (%)	2.37
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02

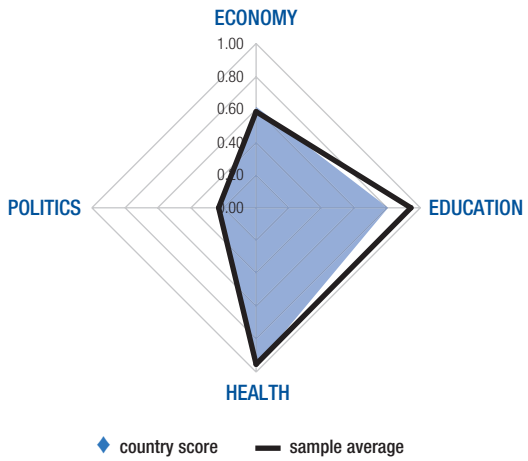
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**99**	**0.620**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	22	0.91	0.67	60	65	0.91
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	102	0.58	0.60	—	—	0.58
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	46	0.68	0.54	794	1,162	0.68
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	96	0.27	0.27	21	79	0.27
Professional and technical workers	107	0.54	0.64	35	65	0.54
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**136**	**0.806**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	144	0.53	0.89	33	62	0.53
Enrolment in primary education	125	0.95	0.93	37	39	0.95
Enrolment in secondary education	120	0.83	0.64	15	18	0.83
Enrolment in tertiary education	124	0.63	0.92	9	14	0.63
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**119**	**0.967**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	128	1.02	1.04	53	52	1.02
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**47**	**0.216**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	118	0.12	0.27	11	89	0.12
Women in ministerial positions	62	0.25	0.24	20	80	0.25
Years with female head of state (last 50)	11	0.26	0.20	10	40	0.26

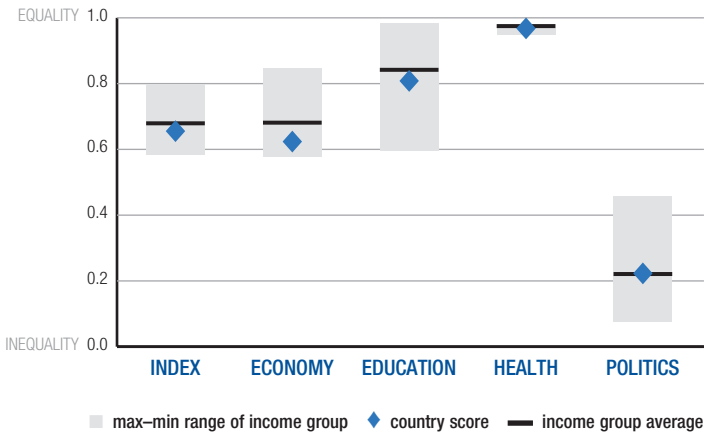


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Liberia

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**112**	**0.652**	**99**	**0.620**	**136**	**0.806**	**119**	**0.967**	**47**	**0.216**
2014	142	111	0.646	94	0.637	135	0.774	112	0.967	46	0.206
2013	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2012	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2011	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2010	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2009	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2008	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006	**115**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.006**		**▼ –0.017**		**▲ 0.031**		**▼ 0.000**		**▲ 0.010**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 4.1, 3.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 60, 40
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 24
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution ..... —, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 30
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 53
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 50, 50
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 20, 80
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 35, 65
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 40, 60
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 256.4, 236.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 82.8, 103.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 39.0, 34.1
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 111.7, 142.0

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 66.6, 55.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 49.8, 56.7
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 26.0, 130.8
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 13.5, 16.8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 640 [350–1200]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 4.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 149.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 61
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 20
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 23, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 20
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 90
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.6
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 1.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1946
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Lithuania

Gender Gap Index 2015

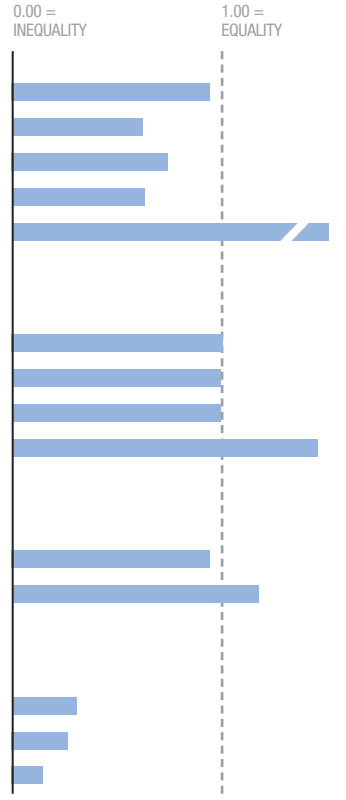
Rank	Score
31	**0.740**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 32.44
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 25,708
Total population (millions) 2.93
Population growth (%) ..... –0.96
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 0.85

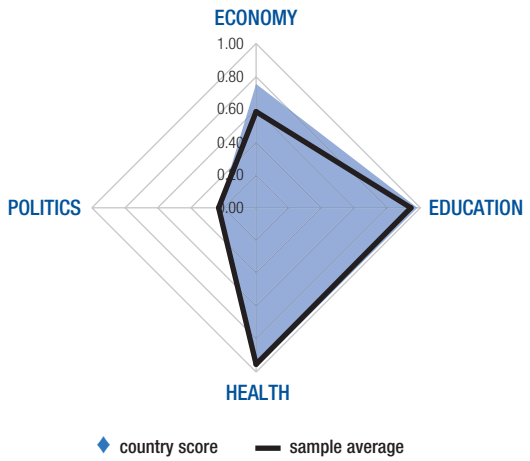
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**35**	**0.759**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	14	0.94	0.67	71	76	0.94
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	83	0.62	0.60	—	—	0.62
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	33	0.74	0.54	23,011	30,901	0.74
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	24	0.63	0.27	39	61	0.63
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	66	34	1.97
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**66**	**0.994**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	90	0.99	0.93	95	96	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	88	0.99	0.64	96	97	0.99
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	83	57	1.45
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**42**	**0.979**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	70	60	1.17
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**45**	**0.227**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	63	0.31	0.27	23	77	0.31
Women in ministerial positions	59	0.27	0.24	21	79	0.27
Years with female head of state (last 50)	16	0.15	0.20	6	44	0.15

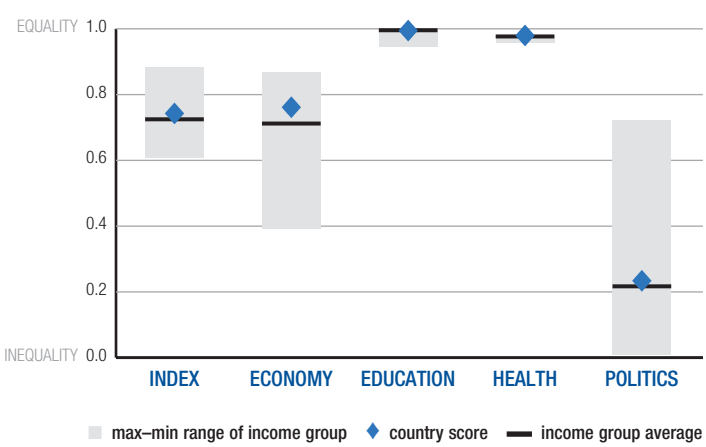


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Lithuania

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**31**	**0.740**	**35**	**0.759**	**66**	**0.994**	**42**	**0.979**	**45**	**0.227**
2014	142	44	0.721	35	0.738	61	0.994	37	0.979	65	0.171
2013	136	28	0.731	21	0.769	60	0.993	34	0.979	47	0.183
2012	135	34	0.719	25	0.755	45	0.995	34	0.979	60	0.147
2011	135	37	0.713	26	0.744	60	0.991	1	0.980	65	0.138
2010	134	35	0.713	17	0.756	68	0.989	1	0.980	66	0.128
2009	134	30	0.718	18	0.748	54	0.995	41	0.979	54	0.148
2008	130	23	0.722	17	0.742	53	0.995	38	0.979	40	0.173
2007	128	14	0.723	7	0.761	29	0.998	37	0.979	38	0.155
2006	**115**	**21**	**0.708**	**15**	**0.713**	**24**	**0.998**	**36**	**0.979**	**39**	**0.140**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.032**		**▲ 0.046**		**▼ –0.004**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.087**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 10.5, 13.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 11.2, 7.3
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 54
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 78, 78
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 21
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 36
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 52, 48

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 49, 51
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 98, 99
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 90, 95
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 33, 26
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 25, 75
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 27, 73
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 59, 41
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 68, 69
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 94, 94

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 241.6, 448.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 100.7, 221.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 3.8, 5.5
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 4.8, 26.4

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.2, 1.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.6, 10.0
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 11 [6–21]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 15.2
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 63
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 29, 32
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 27
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 126
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 30
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1919
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Luxembourg

Gender Gap Index 2015

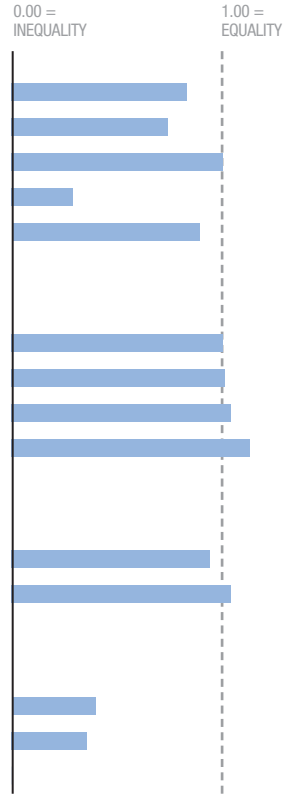
Rank	Score
32	**0.738**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 43.20
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 88,850
Total population (millions) 0.56
Population growth (%) 2.31
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 1.01

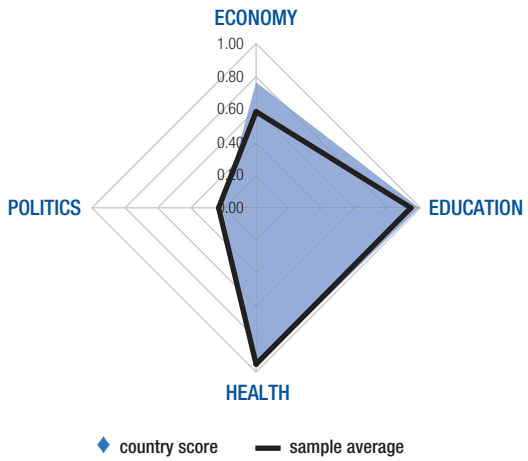
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**31**	**0.766**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	64	0.83	0.67	62	75	0.83
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	26	0.74	0.60	—	—	0.74
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	1	1.00	0.54	40,000	40,000	1.00
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	94	0.29	0.27	22	76	0.29
Professional and technical workers	79	0.89	0.64	47	53	0.89
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**1**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	93	92	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	87	84	1.04
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	21	19	1.13
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**71**	**0.974**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	84	1.04	1.04	73	70	1.04
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**53**	**0.212**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	44	0.40	0.27	28	72	0.40
Women in ministerial positions	39	0.36	0.24	27	73	0.36
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

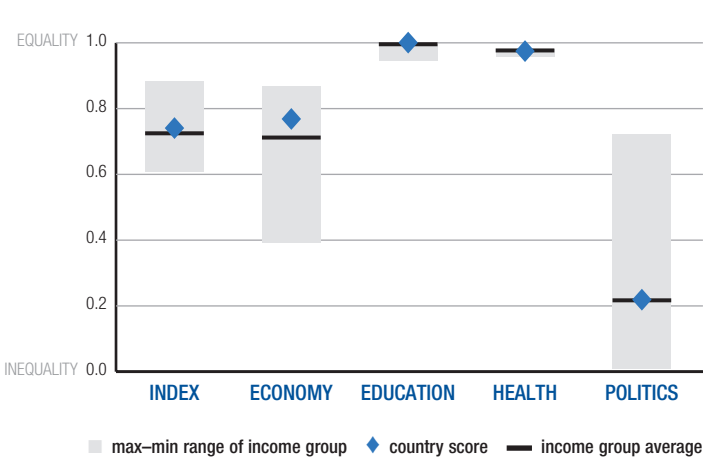


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Luxembourg

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**32**	**0.738**	**31**	**0.766**	**1**	**1.000**	**71**	**0.974**	**53**	**0.212**
2014	142	28	0.733	29	0.753	1	1.000	106	0.968	45	0.212
2013	136	21	0.741	7	0.816	1	1.000	85	0.972	51	0.176
2012	135	17	0.744	7	0.815	43	0.996	85	0.972	39	0.193
2011	135	30	0.722	25	0.745	1	1.000	67	0.974	48	0.167
2010	134	26	0.723	22	0.751	1	1.000	67	0.974	49	0.167
2009	134	63	0.689	73	0.638	1	1.000	80	0.973	57	0.144
2008	130	66	0.680	75	0.613	1	1.000	76	0.973	58	0.135
2007	128	58	0.679	78	0.606	1	1.000	74	0.973	50	0.135
2006	**115**	**56**	**0.667**	**76**	**0.560**	**1**	**1.000**	**71**	**0.973**	**44**	**0.135**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.071**		**▲ 0.206**		**▼ 0.000**		**▲ 0.001**		**▲ 0.077**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 6.4, 5.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 27.2, 5.2
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 45
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 97, 96
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 10
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 29, 71

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 43, 57
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 100, 100
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 100, 100
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 36, 42
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 27, 73
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 31, 69
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 39, 61
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 92, 96
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 88.2, 131.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 102.9, 153.7
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 6.1, 70.0
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 17.5, 24.7

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.4, 0.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.1
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 11 [7–18]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 7.1
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) ..... —
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 28, 31
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 1
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 30
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 112
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 2
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1919
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Macedonia, FYR

Gender Gap Index 2015

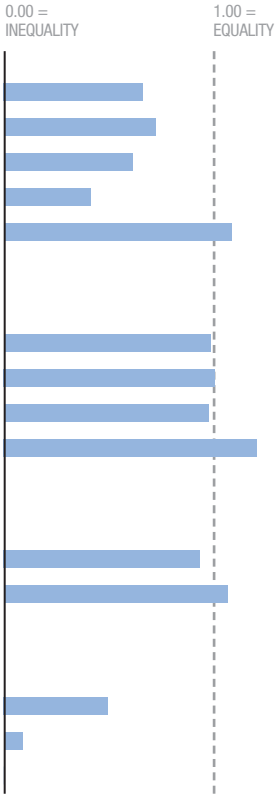
Rank	Score
69	**0.701**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	8.26
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	12,096
Total population (millions)	2.11
Population growth (%)	0.06
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99

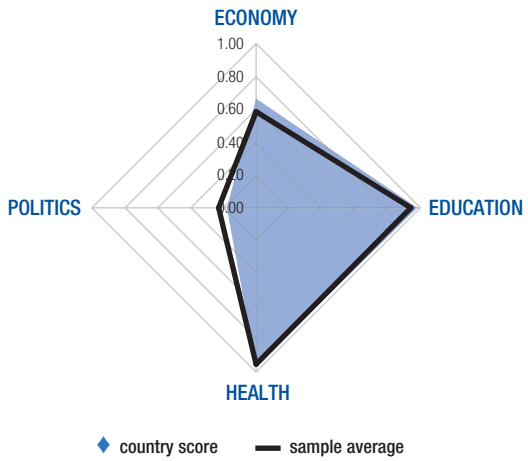
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**70**	**0.671**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	103	0.66	0.67	51	77	0.66
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	34	0.72	0.60	—	—	0.72
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	76	0.61	0.54	9,774	16,093	0.61
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	74	0.41	0.27	29	71	0.41
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	52	48	1.08
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**80**	**0.990**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	82	0.98	0.89	97	99	0.98
Enrolment in primary education	66	1.00	0.93	87	87	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	95	0.97	0.64	77	79	0.97
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	42	35	1.20
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**120**	**0.967**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	138	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	68	64	1.06
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**65**	**0.178**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	28	0.50	0.27	33	67	0.50
Women in ministerial positions	121	0.09	0.24	8	92	0.09
Years with female head of state (last 50)	58	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

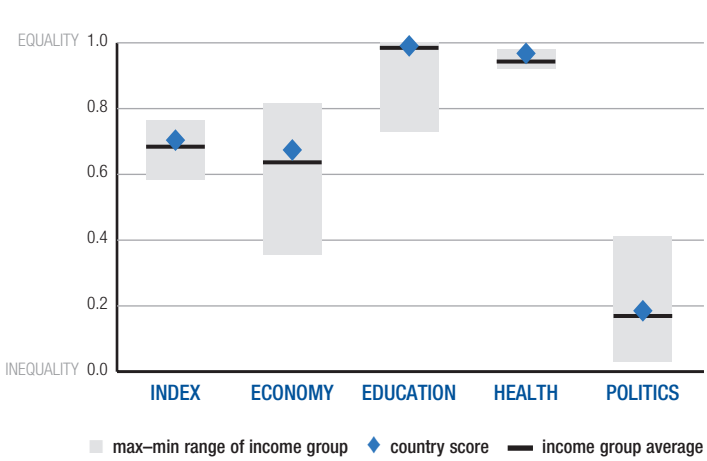


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Macedonia, FYR

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**69**	**0.701**	**70**	**0.671**	**80**	**0.990**	**120**	**0.967**	**65**	**0.178**
2014	142	70	0.694	80	0.651	77	0.989	131	0.963	63	0.174
2013	136	57	0.701	71	0.661	75	0.990	128	0.953	40	0.201
2012	135	61	0.697	65	0.665	75	0.990	126	0.953	45	0.179
2011	135	53	0.697	53	0.676	71	0.989	125	0.955	49	0.166
2010	134	49	0.700	53	0.677	72	0.989	124	0.955	43	0.177
2009	134	53	0.695	59	0.666	79	0.988	115	0.963	44	0.163
2008	130	53	0.691	63	0.647	79	0.987	111	0.963	42	0.168
2007	128	35	0.697	51	0.665	72	0.985	109	0.963	30	0.173
2006	**115**	**28**	**0.698**	**31**	**0.671**	**64**	**0.985**	**101**	**0.964**	**28**	**0.173**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.003**		**▲ 0.001**		**▲ 0.005**		**▲ 0.003**		**▲ 0.004**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 29.0, 29.0
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 7.2, 5.9
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 25, 75
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 42
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 64, 80
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 26
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 30
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 55, 45

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 48, 52
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 72, 85
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 40, 56
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 11, 14
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 37, 63
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 38, 62
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 54, 46
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 54, 61
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 366.1, 448.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 110.1, 189.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 27.6, 24.5
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 16.8, 28.6

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.6, 1.0
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 1.1, 1.5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 7 [3–17]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 17.5
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 40
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) ..... —, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 7
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 270
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1946
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Madagascar

Gender Gap Index 2015

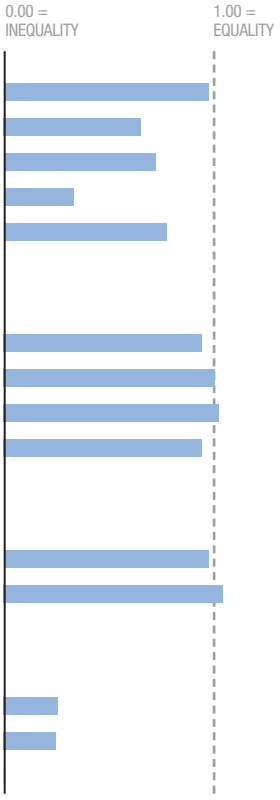
Rank	Score
74	**0.698**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 6.39
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 1,371
Total population (millions) 23.57
Population growth (%) 2.78
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 0.99

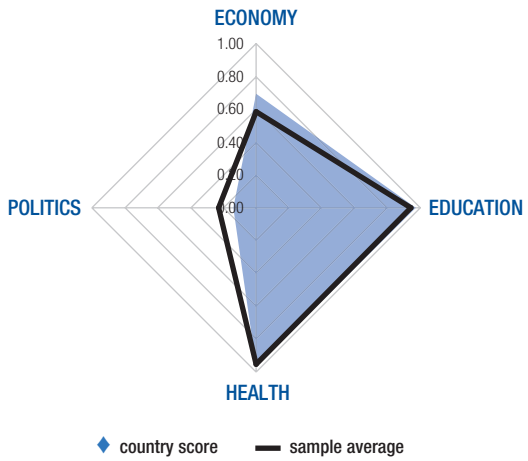
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**59**	**0.696**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	7	0.97	0.67	88	91	0.97
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	70	0.65	0.60	—	—	0.65
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	37	0.72	0.54	1,202	1,673	0.72
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	86	0.33	0.27	25	75	0.33
Professional and technical workers	92	0.77	0.64	44	56	0.77
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**95**	**0.981**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	104	0.94	0.89	63	67	0.94
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	77	77	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	31	30	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	102	0.94	0.92	4	4	0.94
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**90**	**0.973**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	100	1.04	1.04	56	54	1.04
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**80**	**0.142**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	73	0.26	0.27	21	79	0.26
Women in ministerial positions	62	0.25	0.24	20	80	0.25
Years with female head of state (last 50)	61	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

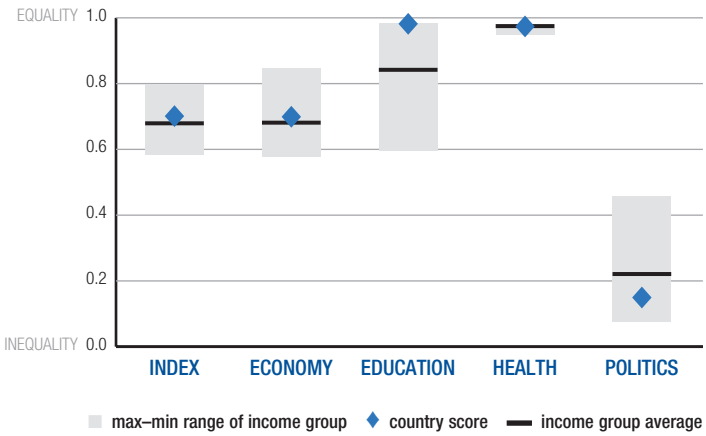


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Madagascar

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**74**	**0.698**	**59**	**0.696**	**95**	**0.981**	**90**	**0.973**	**80**	**0.142**
2014	142	41	0.721	37	0.733	95	0.974	82	0.973	47	0.206
2013	136	56	0.702	51	0.703	93	0.975	74	0.973	61	0.155
2012	135	58	0.698	51	0.692	93	0.973	77	0.973	56	0.155
2011	135	71	0.680	52	0.678	91	0.972	81	0.973	93	0.096
2010	134	80	0.671	58	0.671	98	0.959	78	0.973	95	0.082
2009	134	77	0.673	45	0.688	98	0.958	1	0.980	108	0.067
2008	130	74	0.674	38	0.696	94	0.957	1	0.980	111	0.062
2007	128	89	0.646	76	0.609	89	0.958	1	0.980	116	0.038
2006	**115**	**84**	**0.639**	**71**	**0.578**	**76**	**0.960**	**49**	**0.978**	**104**	**0.038**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.059**		**▲ 0.118**		**▲ 0.021**		**▼ –0.006**		**▲ 0.103**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 4.8, 2.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 27.0, 17.5
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 53, 47
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 35
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 6, 6
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.0
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 28
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 42
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 36, 64

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 50, 50
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 28, 72
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 28, 72
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 50, 50
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 354.6, 349.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 105.9, 151.0
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 20.4, 25.0
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 38.6, 48.3

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 28.8, 38.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 23.9, 28.4
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 53.9, 99.5
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 34.5, 39.2
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 440 [270–720]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 4.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 147.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 82
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 44
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 40
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 19, 22
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 40
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 98
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1959
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Malawi

Gender Gap Index 2015

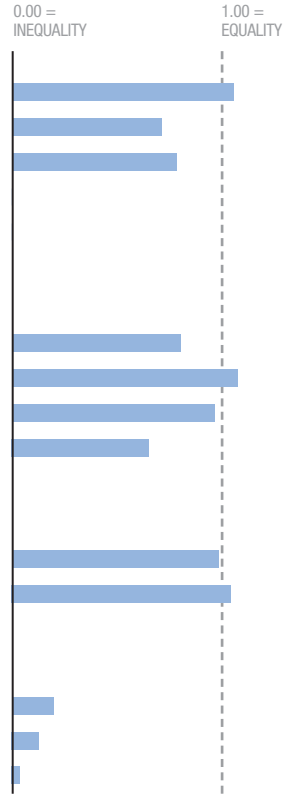
Rank	Score
68	0.701
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	4.58
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	778
Total population (millions)	16.83
Population growth (%)	2.81
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

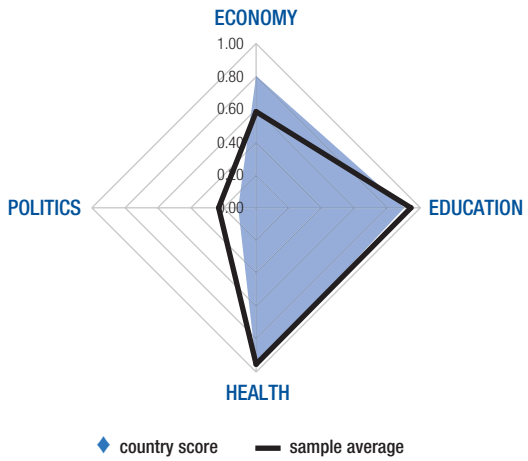
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**12**	**0.809**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	1	1.00	0.67	85	81	1.05
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	41	0.71	0.60	—	—	0.71
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	29	0.78	0.54	715	914	0.78
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**124**	**0.910**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	122	0.80	0.89	59	73	0.80
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	96	90	1.07
Enrolment in secondary education	103	0.96	0.64	30	32	0.96
Enrolment in tertiary education	123	0.65	0.92	1	1	0.65
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**78**	**0.973**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.98
Healthy life expectancy	93	1.04	1.04	52	50	1.04
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**95**	**0.113**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	92	0.20	0.27	17	83	0.20
Women in ministerial positions	105	0.13	0.24	11	89	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	40	0.04	0.20	2	48	0.04

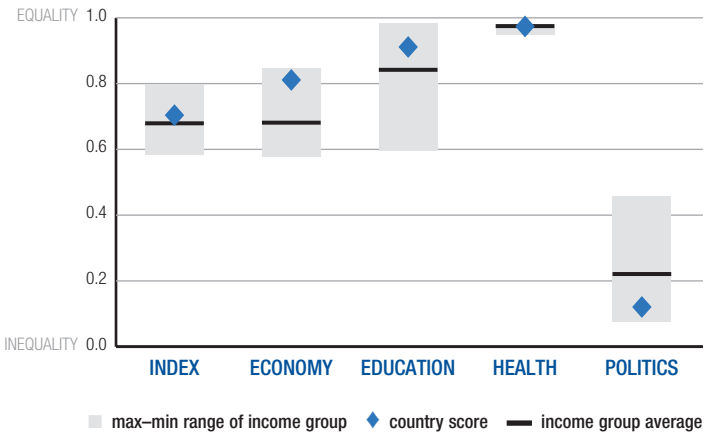


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Malawi

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**68**	**0.701**	**12**	**0.809**	**124**	**0.910**	**78**	**0.973**	**95**	**0.113**
2014	142	34	0.728	3	0.830	121	0.890	110	0.967	41	0.225
2013	136	39	0.714	4	0.825	112	0.896	101	0.968	56	0.166
2012	135	36	0.717	5	0.822	111	0.919	102	0.968	53	0.157
2011	135	65	0.685	45	0.700	112	0.897	100	0.968	44	0.174
2010	134	68	0.682	44	0.698	112	0.889	99	0.968	45	0.174
2009	134	76	0.674	42	0.693	113	0.883	116	0.961	48	0.159
2008	130	81	0.666	46	0.687	107	0.894	112	0.961	65	0.124
2007	128	87	0.648	43	0.675	108	0.865	110	0.961	76	0.090
2006	**115**	**81**	**0.644**	**36**	**0.665**	**96**	**0.860**	**106**	**0.960**	**68**	**0.090**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.058**		**▲ 0.145**		**▲ 0.050**		**▲ 0.013**		**▲ 0.023**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 10.0, 5.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 11
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 13, 19
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 16
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 24
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 18, 82

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 25, 75
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 11, 29
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 4, 13
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 0, 1
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 366.7, 296.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 115.8, 91.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 23.9, 37.8
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 28.5, 54.4

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 324.1, 371.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 47.2, 54.5
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 5.9, 17.9
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 12.6, 15.2
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 510 [320–830]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 5.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 157.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 87
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 59
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 20, 24
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 26
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 56
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1961
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Malaysia

Gender Gap Index 2015

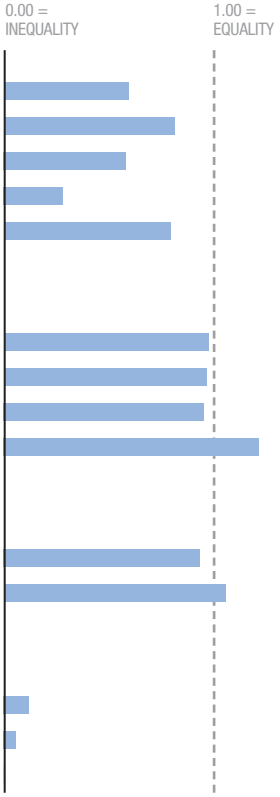
Rank	Score
111	0.655
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	220.50
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	23,579
Total population (millions)	30.19
Population growth (%)	1.57
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

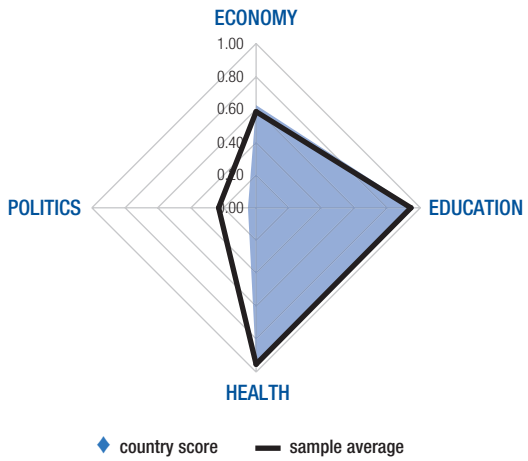
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**95**	**0.634**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	120	0.59	0.67	47	79	0.59
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	6	0.81	0.60	—	—	0.81
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	91	0.58	0.54	18,218	31,596	0.58
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	95	0.28	0.27	22	78	0.28
Professional and technical workers	90	0.79	0.64	44	56	0.79
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**100**	**0.967**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	87	0.97	0.89	93	96	0.97
Enrolment in primary education	121	0.96	0.93	95	98	0.96
Enrolment in secondary education	104	0.95	0.64	67	71	0.95
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	41	34	1.21
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**110**	**0.969**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	128	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy	75	1.05	1.04	66	63	1.05
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**134**	**0.051**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	121	0.12	0.27	10	90	0.12
Women in ministerial positions	132	0.06	0.24	6	94	0.06
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

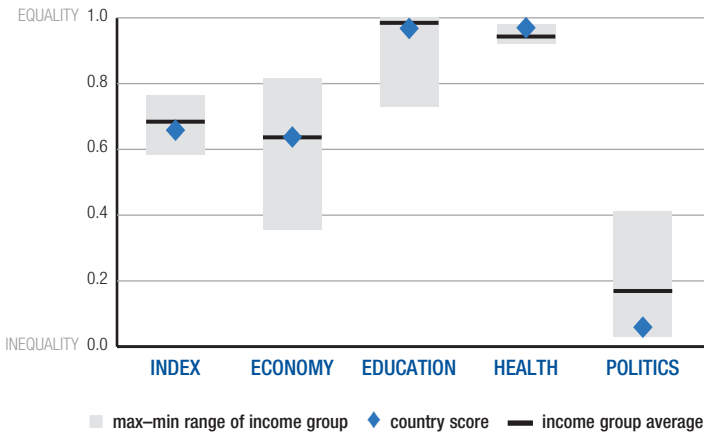


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Malaysia

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**111**	**0.655**	**95**	**0.634**	**100**	**0.967**	**110**	**0.969**	**134**	**0.051**
2014	142	107	0.652	104	0.617	100	0.969	102	0.969	132	0.052
2013	136	102	0.652	100	0.590	73	0.991	75	0.973	121	0.053
2012	135	100	0.654	98	0.599	72	0.991	78	0.973	120	0.053
2011	135	97	0.653	95	0.594	65	0.991	78	0.974	115	0.052
2010	134	98	0.648	99	0.576	65	0.990	76	0.974	110	0.052
2009	134	100	0.647	103	0.565	77	0.989	103	0.969	113	0.063
2008	130	96	0.644	100	0.555	75	0.990	98	0.969	109	0.063
2007	128	92	0.644	93	0.567	71	0.985	97	0.969	101	0.056
2006	**115**	**72**	**0.651**	**68**	**0.592**	**63**	**0.985**	**80**	**0.970**	**90**	**0.056**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.004**		**▲ 0.042**		**▼ –0.018**		**▼ –0.001**		**▼ –0.005**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 3.2, 2.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 39
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 78, 83
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 9
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 13
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 45, 55

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 76, 24
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 88, 94
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 65, 71
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 16, 17
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 44, 56
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 46, 54
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 36, 64
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 268.8, 324.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 93.2, 103.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 26.5, 23.1
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 36.1, 72.3

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 2.0, 33.9
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 3.5, 11.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 12.7, 13.2
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 29 [18–46]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 13.2
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 97
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 49
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 26, 28
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 6
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 60
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.5
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 1.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1957
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Maldives

Gender Gap Index 2015

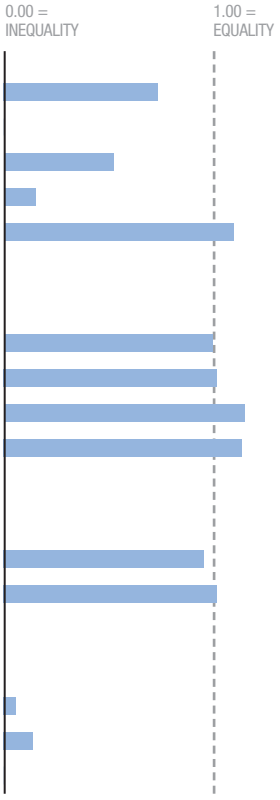
Rank	Score
113	**0.652**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	2.16
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	14,095
Total population (millions)	0.35
Population growth (%)	1.88
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01

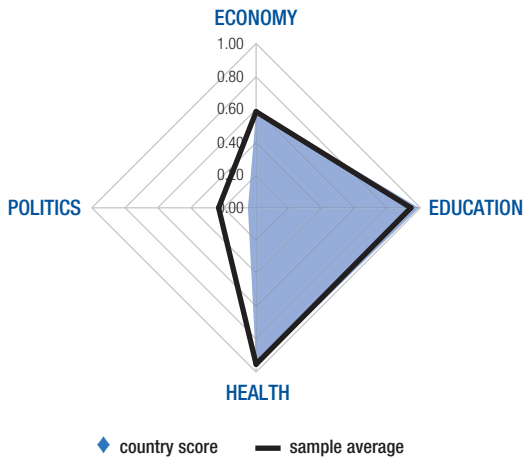
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**117**	**0.589**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	89	0.73	0.67	58	80	0.73
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	106	0.52	0.54	10,150	19,338	0.52
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	108	0.15	0.27	13	87	0.15
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	52	48	1.09
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**43**	**0.998**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	71	0.99	0.89	99	100	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	93	92	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	53	46	1.14
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	14	12	1.13
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**130**	**0.966**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	137	1.01	1.04	68	67	1.01
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**133**	**0.055**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	134	0.06	0.27	6	94	0.06
Women in ministerial positions	96	0.14	0.24	13	88	0.14
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

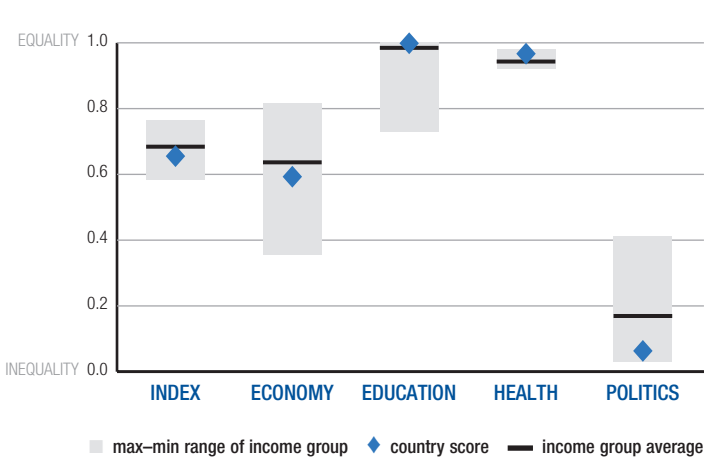


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Maldives

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	145	113	0.652	117	0.589	43	0.998	130	0.966	133	0.055
2014	142	105	0.656	110	0.590	58	0.994	125	0.966	120	0.072
2013	136	97	0.660	99	0.591	1	1.000	112	0.961	101	0.089
2012	135	95	0.662	100	0.597	26	0.999	111	0.961	96	0.089
2011	135	101	0.648	86	0.602	69	0.990	111	0.961	119	0.039
2010	134	99	0.645	95	0.591	67	0.990	110	0.961	118	0.039
2009	134	99	0.648	97	0.579	1	1.000	126	0.951	112	0.063
2008	130	91	0.650	95	0.566	1	1.000	122	0.951	96	0.083
2007	128	99	0.635	106	0.514	1	1.000	120	0.951	87	0.075
2006	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006–2015 CHANGE		**▲ 0.017**		**▲ 0.075**		**▼ –0.002**		**▲ 0.015**		**▼ –0.021**	

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 23.8, 7.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 41
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution ..... —, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] ..... —
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 46, 54
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 33, 40
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 13, 17
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 1, 2
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 208.0, 279.0
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 59.5, 79.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 14.1, 12.0
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 69.7, 52.9

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.5, 1.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 2.2, 3.9
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 17.2, 18.4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 31 [19–52]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 15.7
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 35
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) ..... 22, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) ..... —
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 60
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 3
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] ..... —
Parental authority after divorce[3] ..... —
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) ..... —
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] ..... —
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] ..... —
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] ..... —
Women's access to financial services[3] ..... —
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] ..... —
Year women received right to vote 1932
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Mali

Gender Gap Index 2015

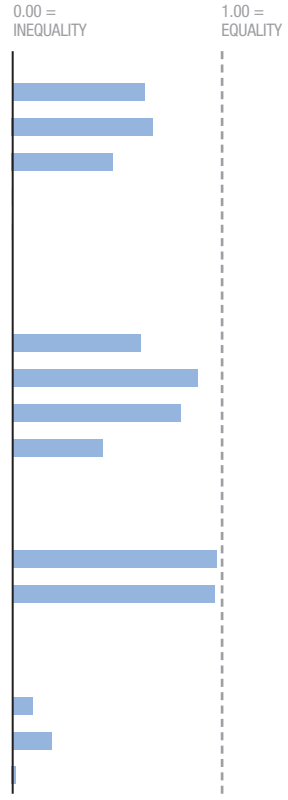
Rank	Score
137	0.599
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	7.81
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	1,653
Total population (millions)	15.77
Population growth (%)	3.00
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02

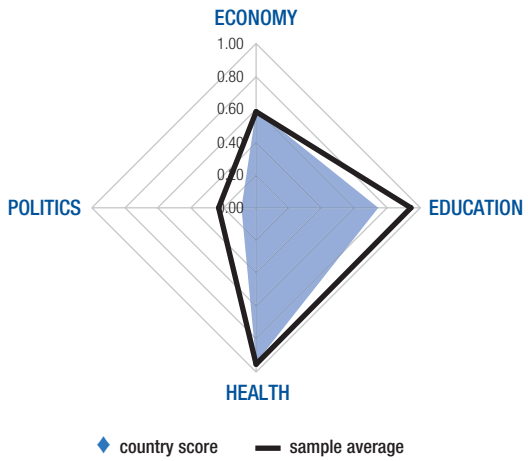
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**109**	**0.605**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	109	0.63	0.67	52	82	0.63
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	51	0.67	0.60	—	—	0.67
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	115	0.48	0.54	1,121	2,335	0.48
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**139**	**0.755**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	141	0.61	0.89	29	48	0.61
Enrolment in primary education	133	0.88	0.93	64	73	0.88
Enrolment in secondary education	122	0.80	0.64	32	39	0.80
Enrolment in tertiary education	136	0.43	0.92	4	10	0.43
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**141**	**0.949**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	145	0.96	1.04	48	50	0.96
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**116**	**0.086**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	128	0.10	0.27	9	91	0.10
Women in ministerial positions	81	0.19	0.24	16	84	0.19
Years with female head of state (last 50)	48	0.02	0.20	1	49	0.02

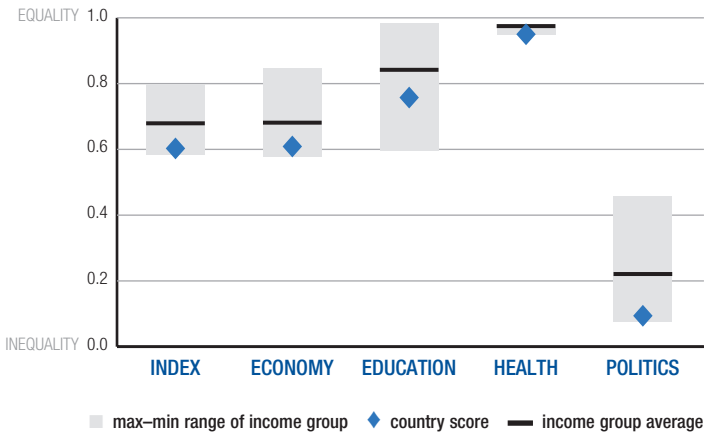


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Mali

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**137**	**0.599**	**109**	**0.605**	**139**	**0.755**	**141**	**0.949**	**116**	**0.086**
2014	142	138	0.578	118	0.555	136	0.726	135	0.955	118	0.075
2013	136	128	0.587	107	0.567	132	0.729	54	0.976	106	0.077
2012	135	128	0.584	103	0.568	132	0.709	57	0.976	101	0.083
2011	135	132	0.575	111	0.527	132	0.693	55	0.976	81	0.105
2010	134	131	0.568	113	0.514	131	0.679	55	0.976	81	0.103
2009	134	127	0.586	92	0.597	131	0.668	104	0.969	78	0.109
2008	130	109	0.612	29	0.711	127	0.657	99	0.969	74	0.109
2007	128	112	0.602	33	0.695	126	0.652	98	0.969	75	0.091
2006	**115**	**99**	**0.600**	**35**	**0.665**	**111**	**0.674**	**91**	**0.968**	**67**	**0.091**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▼ –0.001**		**▼ –0.061**		**▲ 0.081**		**▼ –0.019**		**▼ –0.005**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 10.1, 5.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 55, 45
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 35
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 11, 16
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 21
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 58
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 16, 84

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 58, 42
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 12, 22
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 8, 15
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 2, 5
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 10, 90
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 447.6, 334.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 113.8, 78.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 58.4, 50.3
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 65.7, 145.8

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 37.5, 50.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 52.0, 51.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 9.1, 16.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 26.0, 29.7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 550 [330–940]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 6.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 172.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 74
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 57
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 10
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 18, 24
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 53
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 98
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 3
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 1.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.9
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 1.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1956
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Malta

Gender Gap Index 2015

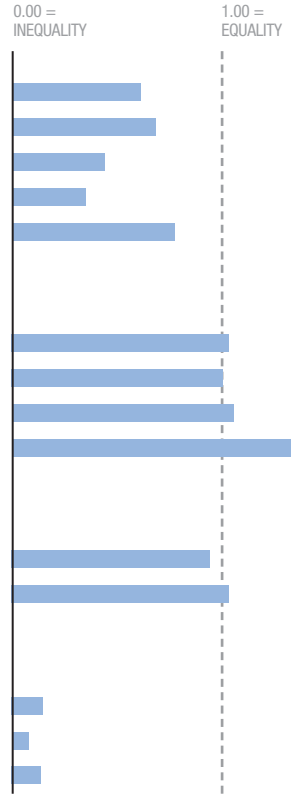
Rank	Score
104	0.668
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	7.10
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	28,822
Total population (millions)	0.43
Population growth (%)	0.95
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99

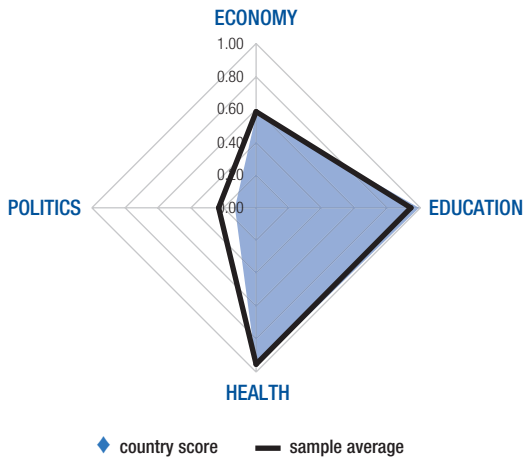
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**122**	**0.573**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	118	0.61	0.67	48	79	0.61
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	50	0.68	0.60	—	—	0.68
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	122	0.44	0.54	17,790	40,000	0.44
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	83	0.35	0.27	26	74	0.35
Professional and technical workers	93	0.77	0.64	44	57	0.77
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**1**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	96	93	1.03
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	95	95	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	84	80	1.05
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	47	36	1.32
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**108**	**0.970**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	116	1.03	1.04	72	70	1.03
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**86**	**0.128**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	108	0.15	0.27	13	87	0.15
Women in ministerial positions	123	0.08	0.24	7	93	0.08
Years with female head of state (last 50)	17	0.14	0.20	6	44	0.14

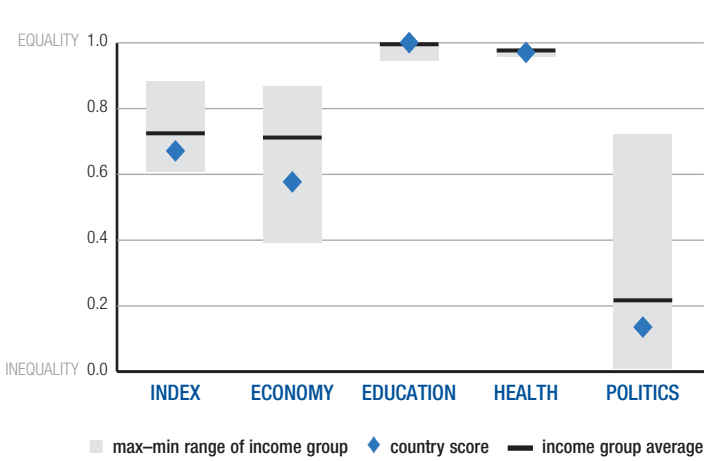


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Malta

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**104**	**0.668**	**122**	**0.573**	**1**	**1.000**	**108**	**0.970**	**86**	**0.128**
2014	142	99	0.671	116	0.569	1	1.000	98	0.970	76	0.145
2013	136	84	0.676	108	0.565	58	0.994	65	0.974	53	0.172
2012	135	88	0.667	109	0.550	59	0.994	69	0.974	59	0.149
2011	135	83	0.666	110	0.528	1	1.000	72	0.974	52	0.161
2010	134	83	0.670	104	0.543	1	1.000	72	0.974	51	0.161
2009	134	88	0.664	105	0.561	47	0.995	77	0.974	69	0.124
2008	130	83	0.663	98	0.560	47	0.995	74	0.974	64	0.124
2007	128	76	0.661	99	0.549	31	0.998	72	0.974	54	0.126
2006	**115**	**71**	**0.652**	**91**	**0.510**	**26**	**0.998**	**65**	**0.974**	**48**	**0.126**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.016**		**▲ 0.063**		**▲ 0.002**		**▼ –0.004**		**▲ 0.002**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 6.3, 6.5
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 26.2, 6.8
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 39
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 96, 97
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 24, 76

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 48, 52
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 98, 99
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 71, 80
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 16, 16
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 28, 72
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 25, 75
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 46, 54
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 67, 71
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 124.8, 184.0
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 103.8, 141.7
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 7.6, 11.3
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 9.4, 23.6

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.4
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.2, 0.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 9 [5–14]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 16.6
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 86
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 28, 31
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) ..... —
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 28
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 126
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 82
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 1
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] ..... —
Parental authority after divorce[3] ..... —
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) ..... —
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] ..... —
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] ..... —
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] ..... —
Women's access to financial services[3] ..... —
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] ..... —
Year women received right to vote 1947
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Mauritania

Gender Gap Index 2015

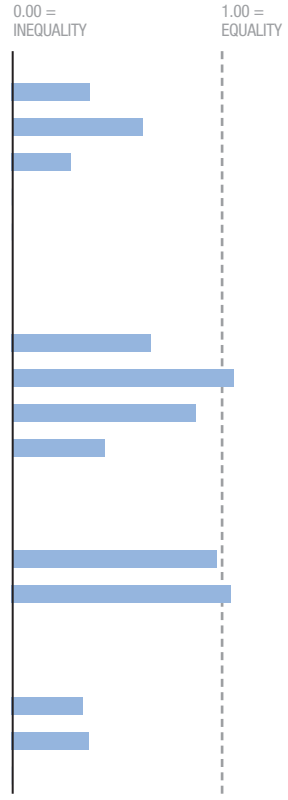
Rank	Score
132	0.613
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	3.48
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	3,718
Total population (millions)	3.98
Population growth (%)	2.40
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01

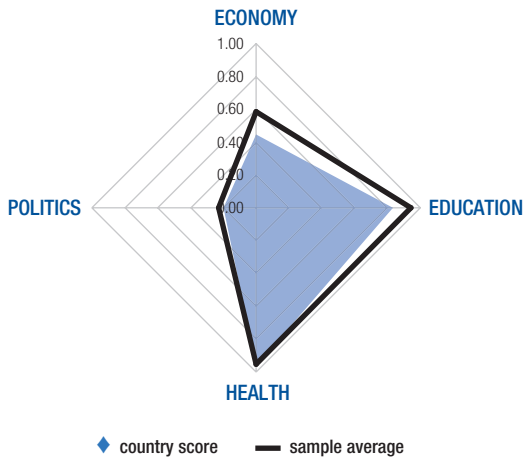
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**132**	**0.447**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	132	0.37	0.67	29	80	0.37
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	84	0.62	0.60	—	—	0.62
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	134	0.28	0.54	1,688	6,075	0.28
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**132**	**0.839**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	135	0.66	0.89	42	63	0.66
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	75	71	1.05
Enrolment in secondary education	117	0.87	0.64	20	23	0.87
Enrolment in tertiary education	133	0.44	0.92	3	7	0.44
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**87**	**0.973**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	97	1.04	1.04	55	53	1.04
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**57**	**0.195**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	55	0.34	0.27	25	75	0.34
Women in ministerial positions	38	0.37	0.24	27	73	0.37
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

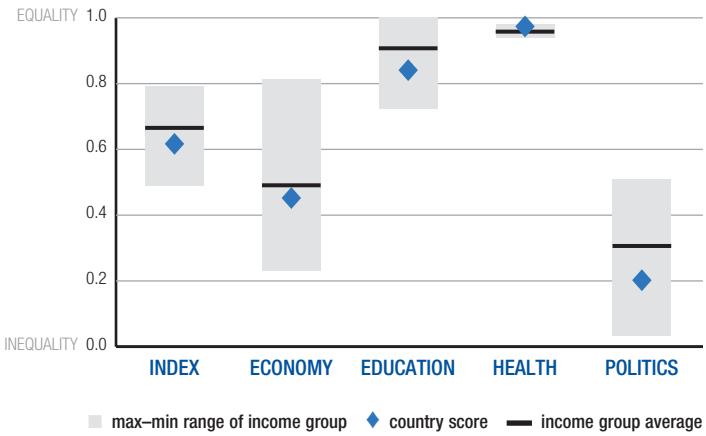


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Mauritania

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**132**	**0.613**	**132**	**0.447**	**132**	**0.839**	**87**	**0.973**	**57**	**0.195**
2014	142	131	0.603	129	0.466	130	0.831	80	0.973	77	0.141
2013	136	132	0.581	131	0.365	119	0.859	1	0.980	82	0.120
2012	135	119	0.613	119	0.496	119	0.857	1	0.980	82	0.120
2011	135	114	0.616	120	0.464	117	0.860	1	0.980	51	0.162
2010	134	113	0.615	118	0.467	118	0.853	1	0.980	50	0.162
2009	134	119	0.610	117	0.491	120	0.849	1	0.980	71	0.122
2008	130	110	0.612	108	0.489	113	0.856	1	0.980	66	0.122
2007	128	111	0.602	108	0.505	114	0.832	1	0.980	74	0.092
2006	**115**	**106**	**0.583**	**93**	**0.499**	**103**	**0.818**	**1**	**0.980**	**106**	**0.037**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.030**		**▼ –0.052**		**▲ 0.020**		**▼ –0.007**		**▲ 0.159**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 44.0, 23.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 36
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 19, 22
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 5
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 15
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 46, 54
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 267.7, 252.1
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 67.5, 67.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 44.9, 33.2
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 26.2, 39.9

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 25.6, 17.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 56.3, 59.9
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 98.0, 225.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 17.2, 21.8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 320 [180–590]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 4.7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 88.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 84
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 65
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 11
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 22, 29
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 28
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 98
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 1.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.7
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 1.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 1.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1961
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Mauritius

Gender Gap Index 2015

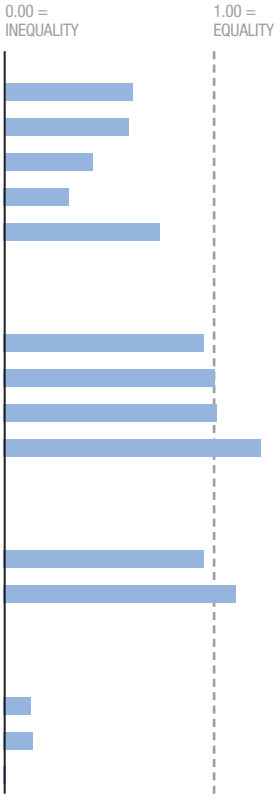
Rank	Score
120	**0.646**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	8.97
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	17,731
Total population (millions)	1.26
Population growth (%)	0.18
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

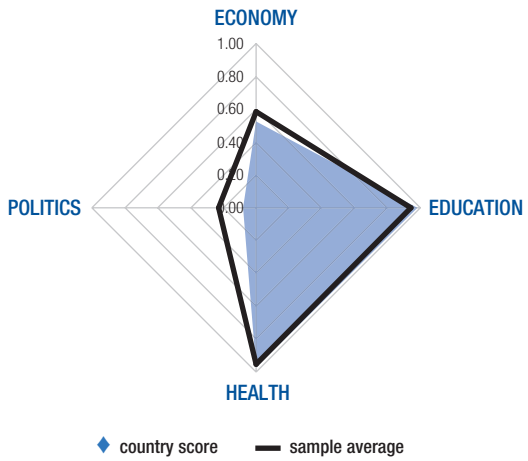
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**127**	**0.534**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	115	0.61	0.67	49	80	0.61
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	97	0.59	0.60	—	—	0.59
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	125	0.42	0.54	11,099	26,280	0.42
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	90	0.31	0.27	23	77	0.31
Professional and technical workers	95	0.74	0.64	42	58	0.74
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**74**	**0.991**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	97	0.95	0.89	88	93	0.95
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	98	98	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	81	80	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	45	37	1.22
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	68	62	1.10
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**120**	**0.078**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	116	0.13	0.27	12	88	0.13
Women in ministerial positions	100	0.14	0.24	12	88	0.14
Years with female head of state (last 50)	54	0.01	0.20	0	50	0.01

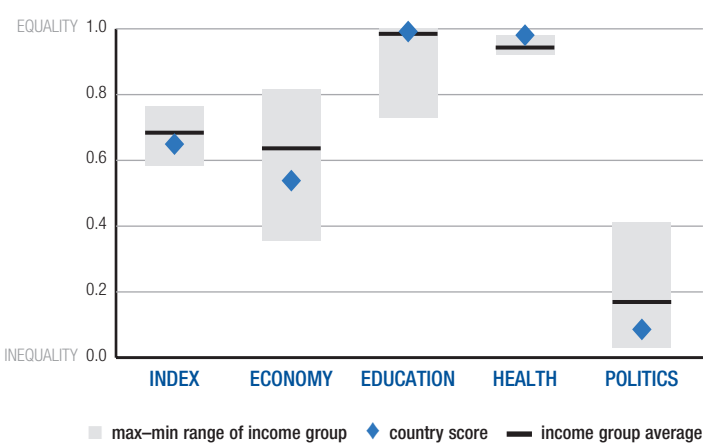


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Mauritius

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**120**	**0.646**	**127**	**0.534**	**74**	**0.991**	**1**	**0.980**	**120**	**0.078**
2014	142	106	0.654	121	0.551	79	0.989	1	0.980	107	0.097
2013	136	98	0.660	105	0.574	72	0.991	1	0.980	93	0.096
2012	135	98	0.655	108	0.554	73	0.990	1	0.980	88	0.095
2011	135	95	0.653	105	0.544	74	0.989	1	0.980	86	0.099
2010	134	95	0.652	103	0.549	76	0.988	1	0.980	91	0.091
2009	134	96	0.651	109	0.546	80	0.988	1	0.980	92	0.091
2008	130	95	0.647	103	0.527	77	0.988	1	0.980	90	0.091
2007	128	85	0.649	100	0.547	75	0.983	1	0.980	82	0.085
2006	**115**	**88**	**0.633**	**95**	**0.483**	**65**	**0.983**	**1**	**0.980**	**73**	**0.085**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.013**		**▲ 0.051**		**▲ 0.008**		**▲ 0.000**		**▼ –0.008**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 11.7, 5.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 39.1, 23.8
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 38
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 80, 85
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 17
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 49, 51
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 63, 70
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 49, 58
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 4, 6
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 34, 66
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 34, 37
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 83, 80

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 157.3, 269.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 72.1, 99.0
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 144.1, 201.9
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 23.2, 56.5

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.9, 8.8
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.4, 2.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 73 [42–130]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 30.9
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 76
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 23, 29
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 10
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 84
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 5
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1956
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Mexico

Gender Gap Index 2015

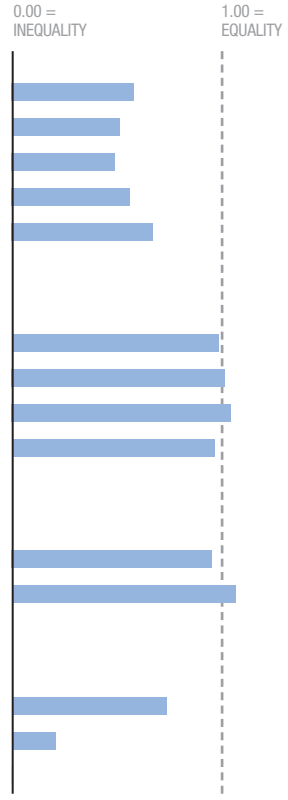
Rank	Score
71	**0.699**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	1,067.92
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	16,496
Total population (millions)	123.80
Population growth (%)	1.19
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99

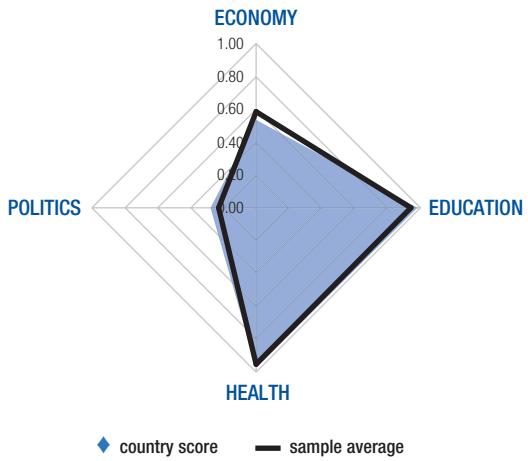
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**126**	**0.545**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	121	0.58	0.67	48	83	0.58
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	128	0.51	0.60	—	—	0.51
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	113	0.49	0.54	11,357	23,347	0.49
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	41	0.56	0.27	36	64	0.56
Professional and technical workers	99	0.67	0.64	40	60	0.67
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**75**	**0.991**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	83	0.98	0.89	94	96	0.98
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	97	95	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	69	66	1.04
Enrolment in tertiary education	100	0.96	0.92	29	31	0.96
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	69	65	1.06
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**34**	**0.281**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	6	0.74	0.27	42	58	0.74
Women in ministerial positions	75	0.21	0.24	18	82	0.21
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

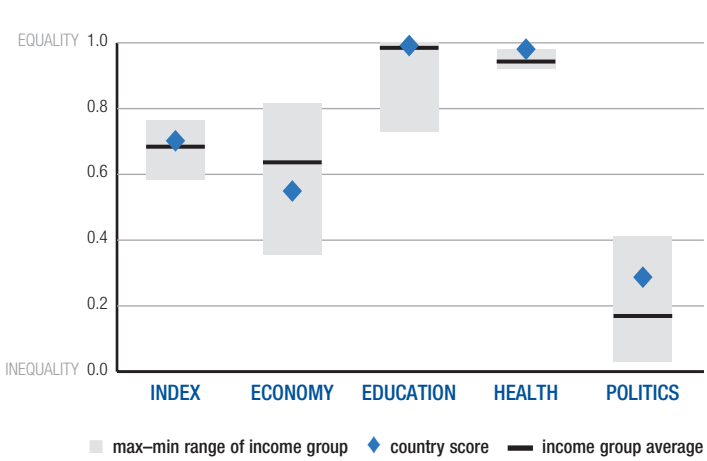


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Mexico

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**71**	**0.699**	**126**	**0.545**	**75**	**0.991**	**1**	**0.980**	**34**	**0.281**
2014	142	80	0.690	120	0.552	75	0.991	1	0.980	39	0.238
2013	136	68	0.692	111	0.550	70	0.991	1	0.980	36	0.246
2012	135	84	0.671	113	0.538	69	0.991	1	0.980	48	0.176
2011	135	89	0.660	109	0.532	61	0.991	1	0.980	63	0.139
2010	134	91	0.658	110	0.521	61	0.991	1	0.980	61	0.139
2009	134	98	0.650	114	0.509	90	0.978	1	0.980	65	0.135
2008	130	97	0.644	112	0.479	86	0.978	1	0.980	55	0.140
2007	128	93	0.644	109	0.489	49	0.992	1	0.980	57	0.116
2006	**115**	**75**	**0.646**	**98**	**0.480**	**45**	**0.992**	**1**	**0.980**	**45**	**0.133**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.053**		**▲ 0.065**		**▼ –0.001**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.147**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 4.8, 4.8
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 28.5, 13.5
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 45, 55
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 40
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 373, 113
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 39, 39
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 15
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 7
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 26
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 30, 70
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 77, 79
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 55, 58
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 14, 16
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 30, 70
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 32, 68
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 48, 52
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 42, 45
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 63, 62

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 130.3, 170.1
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 68.7, 77.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 86.0, 95.8
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 27.6, 42.5

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.6, 6.9
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.3, 3.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 2.8, 2.8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 49 [31–77]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.2
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 84.6
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 73
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 23, 26
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 17
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 21
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 84
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 5
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1947
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... Yes

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Moldova

Gender Gap Index 2015

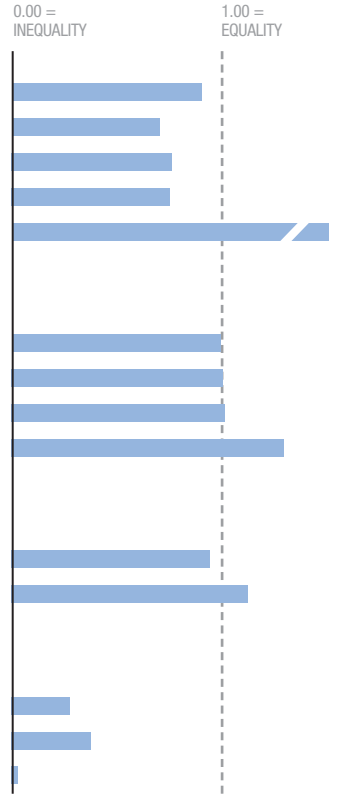
Rank	Score
26	0.742
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	4.23
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	4,754
Total population (millions)	3.56
Population growth (%)	–0.06
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.93

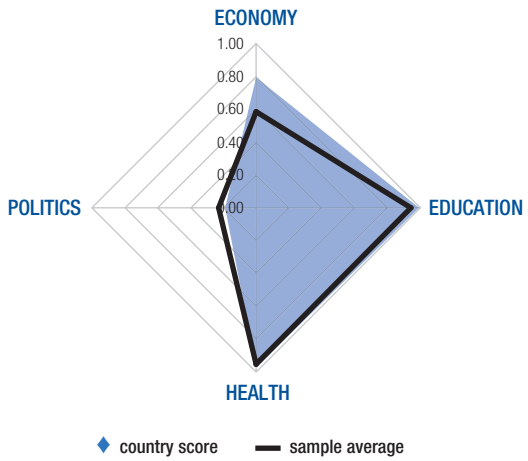
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**18**	**0.797**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	30	0.90	0.67	44	48	0.90
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	45	0.70	0.60	—	—	0.70
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	32	0.76	0.54	4,339	5,698	0.76
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	13	0.75	0.27	43	57	0.75
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	65	35	1.84
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**50**	**0.996**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	66	0.99	0.89	99	100	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	81	1.00	0.93	88	88	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	78	77	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	47	36	1.29
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**42**	**0.979**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	66	59	1.12
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**58**	**0.195**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	68	0.28	0.27	22	78	0.28
Women in ministerial positions	35	0.38	0.24	28	72	0.38
Years with female head of state (last 50)	46	0.03	0.20	1	49	0.03

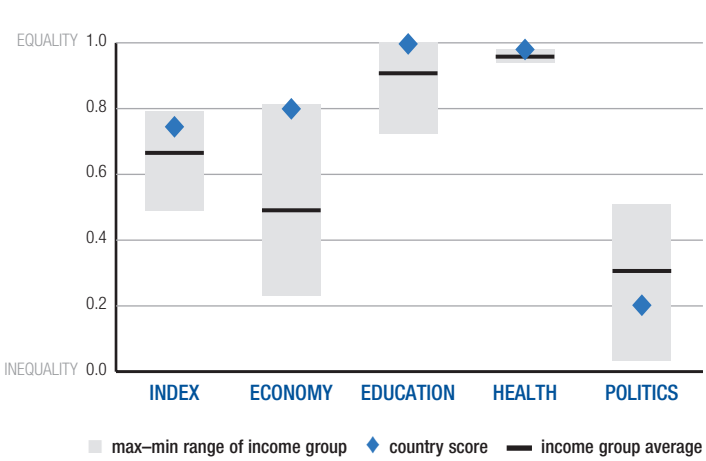


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Moldova

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**26**	**0.742**	**18**	**0.797**	**50**	**0.996**	**42**	**0.979**	**58**	**0.195**
2014	142	25	0.740	11	0.808	56	0.995	37	0.979	59	0.180
2013	136	52	0.704	32	0.741	74	0.991	34	0.979	87	0.104
2012	135	45	0.710	21	0.761	42	0.996	34	0.979	85	0.104
2011	135	39	0.708	14	0.764	64	0.991	1	0.980	88	0.099
2010	134	34	0.716	10	0.771	66	0.990	1	0.980	69	0.124
2009	134	36	0.710	26	0.732	63	0.993	41	0.979	64	0.137
2008	130	20	0.724	2	0.802	35	0.998	38	0.979	68	0.118
2007	128	21	0.717	5	0.778	41	0.994	37	0.979	56	0.117
2006	**115**	**17**	**0.713**	**2**	**0.760**	**37**	**0.994**	**1**	**0.980**	**50**	**0.117**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.029**		**▲ 0.037**		**▲ 0.002**		**▼ 0.000**		**▲ 0.077**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 4.3, 6.8
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 26.2, 18.5
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 37, 63
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 55
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 19, 16
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 26
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 47
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 52, 48

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 48, 52
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 99, 99
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 94, 97
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 37, 29
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 34, 66
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 60, 40
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, 78

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 429.0, 622.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 91.8, 181.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 7.6, 7.9
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 11.7, 40.3

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.3, 2.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 2.8, 19.5
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 2.2, 2.1
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 21 [12–36]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 25.9
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 60
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 22, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 11
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 126
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1924, 1993
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Mongolia

Gender Gap Index 2015

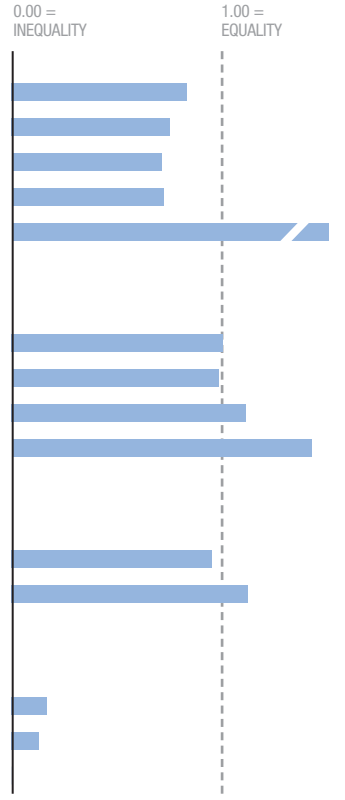
Rank	Score
56	**0.709**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 5.48
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 11,509
Total population (millions) 2.88
Population growth (%) 1.48
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 0.98

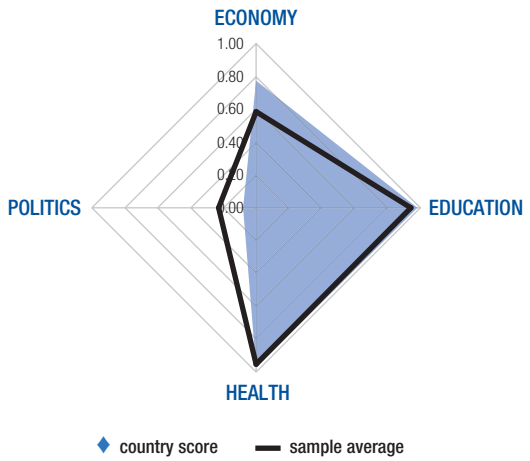
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**22**	**0.783**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	60	0.83	0.67	60	72	0.83
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	22	0.75	0.60	—	—	0.75
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	41	0.71	0.54	9,998	14,169	0.71
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	15	0.72	0.27	42	58	0.72
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	62	38	1.64
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**73**	**0.992**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	99	98	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	108	0.98	0.93	94	96	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	86	78	1.11
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	73	51	1.42
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	64	57	1.12
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**117**	**0.084**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	102	0.17	0.27	14	86	0.17
Women in ministerial positions	105	0.13	0.24	11	89	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

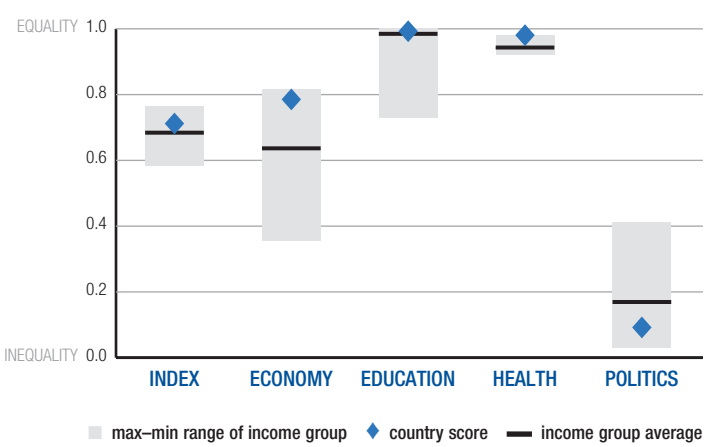


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Mongolia

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**56**	**0.709**	**22**	**0.783**	**73**	**0.992**	**1**	**0.980**	**117**	**0.084**
2014	142	42	0.721	10	0.808	69	0.993	1	0.980	103	0.104
2013	136	33	0.720	2	0.834	49	0.995	1	0.980	108	0.073
2012	135	44	0.711	1	0.839	50	0.994	1	0.980	127	0.032
2011	135	36	0.714	3	0.850	47	0.995	1	0.980	125	0.032
2010	134	27	0.719	2	0.875	59	0.992	1	0.980	124	0.032
2009	134	22	0.722	1	0.833	1	1.000	1	0.980	100	0.075
2008	130	40	0.705	10	0.756	1	1.000	1	0.980	95	0.084
2007	128	62	0.673	47	0.668	23	0.999	1	0.980	113	0.046
2006	**115**	**42**	**0.682**	**21**	**0.704**	**20**	**0.999**	**1**	**0.980**	**101**	**0.046**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.027**		**▲ 0.078**		**▼ –0.008**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.038**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 8.3, 7.6
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 50
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 93, 90
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.1
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 36
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 38
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 58, 42
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 96, 95
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 85, 84
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 27, 20
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 34, 66
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 41, 59
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 62, 38
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 483.2, 723.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 154.6, 244.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 5.0, 8.9
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 31.8, 59.5

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.0, 1.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 5.3, 18.1
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 4.0, 5.3
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 68 [40–120]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 19.4
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 55
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 24, 26
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 4
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 120
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1924
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Montenegro

Gender Gap Index 2015

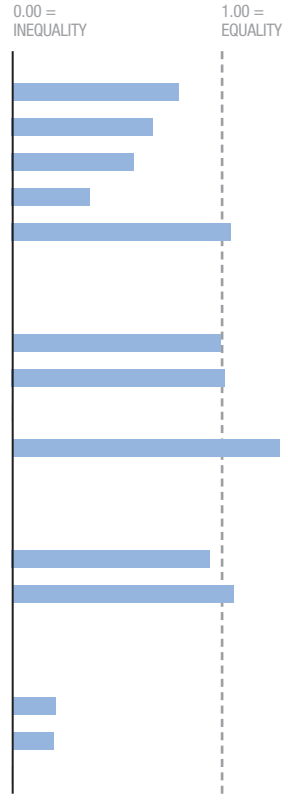
Rank	Score
79	**0.689**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	2.96
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	14,358
Total population (millions)	0.62
Population growth (%)	0.10
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

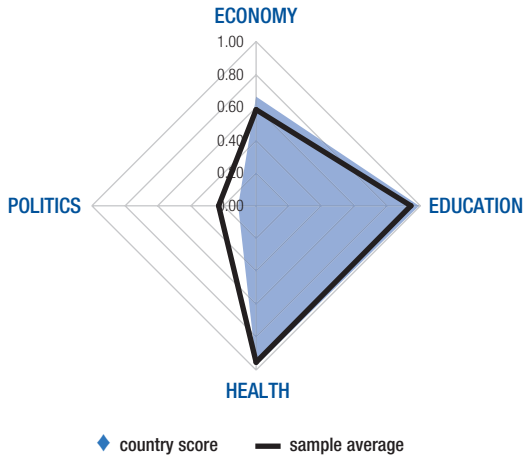
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**73**	**0.670**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	76	0.79	0.67	52	66	0.79
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	52	0.67	0.60	—	—	0.67
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	93	0.58	0.54	10,501	18,238	0.58
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	78	0.37	0.27	27	74	0.37
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	51	49	1.04
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**49**	**0.997**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	76	0.99	0.89	98	99	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	99	98	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	62	49	1.27
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**62**	**0.975**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	76	1.05	1.04	67	64	1.05
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**94**	**0.114**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	88	0.21	0.27	17	83	0.21
Women in ministerial positions	78	0.20	0.24	17	83	0.20
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

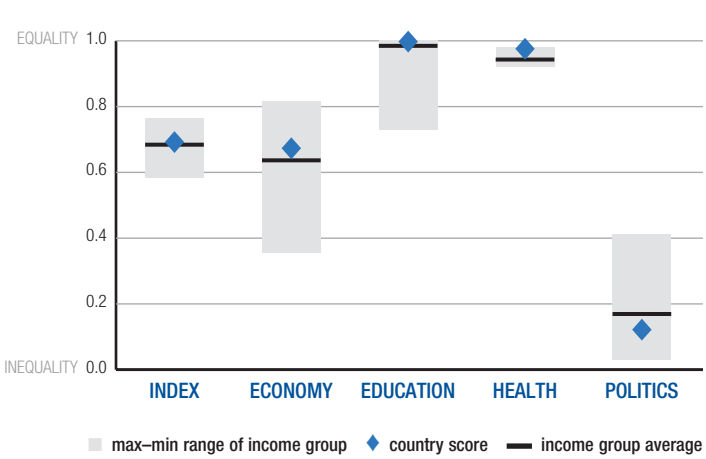


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Montenegro

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**79**	**0.689**	**73**	**0.670**	**49**	**0.997**	**62**	**0.975**	**94**	**0.114**
2014	142	74	0.693	49	0.711	55	0.995	129	0.964	104	0.103
2013	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2012	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2011	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2010	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2009	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2008	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006	**115**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▼ –0.004**		**▼ –0.041**		**▲ 0.001**		**▲ 0.011**		**▲ 0.011**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 20.4, 18.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 4.2, 4.1
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 47
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 58, 62
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 19
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 24
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 52, 48

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 28, 72
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 96, 99
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 84, 95
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 18, 21
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 33, 39
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 329.7, 405.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 117.2, 190.7
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 12.1, 11.6
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.9, 5.7

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 0.9, 1.1
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 7 [4–12]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 14.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 92
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 23
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 26, 31
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) ..... —
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 45
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] ..... —
Parental authority after divorce[3] ..... —
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) ..... —
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] ..... —
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] ..... —
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] ..... —
Women's access to financial services[3] ..... —
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] ..... —
Year women received right to vote 1946
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Morocco

Gender Gap Index 2015

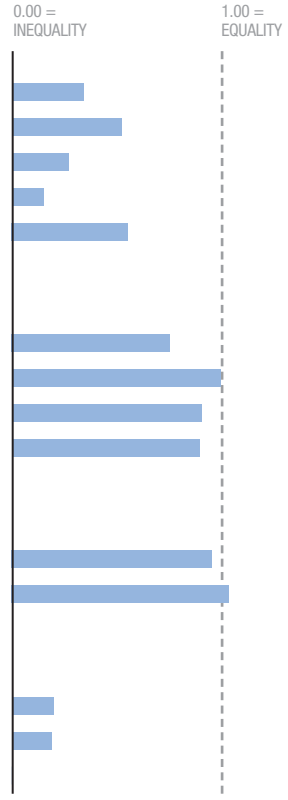
Rank	Score
139	**0.593**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	87.14
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	7,040
Total population (millions)	33.49
Population growth (%)	1.46
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

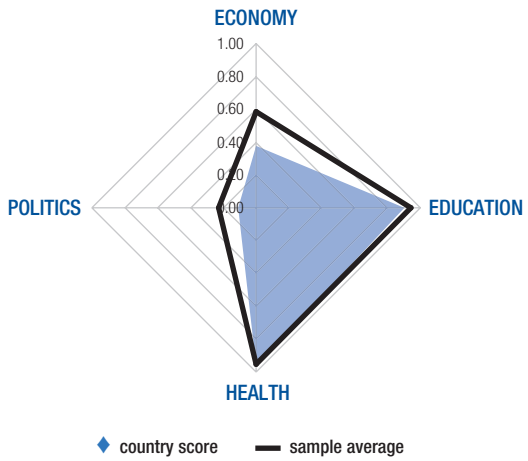
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**140**	**0.378**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	137	0.34	0.67	27	79	0.34
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	125	0.52	0.60	—	—	0.52
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	135	0.27	0.54	3,182	11,669	0.27
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	110	0.15	0.27	13	87	0.15
Professional and technical workers	105	0.55	0.64	36	64	0.55
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**123**	**0.914**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	126	0.75	0.89	59	79	0.75
Enrolment in primary education	84	0.99	0.93	98	99	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	113	0.90	0.64	53	59	0.90
Enrolment in tertiary education	107	0.89	0.92	13	15	0.89
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**95**	**0.971**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	104	1.03	1.04	62	60	1.03
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**97**	**0.110**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	91	0.20	0.27	17	83	0.20
Women in ministerial positions	82	0.19	0.24	16	84	0.19
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

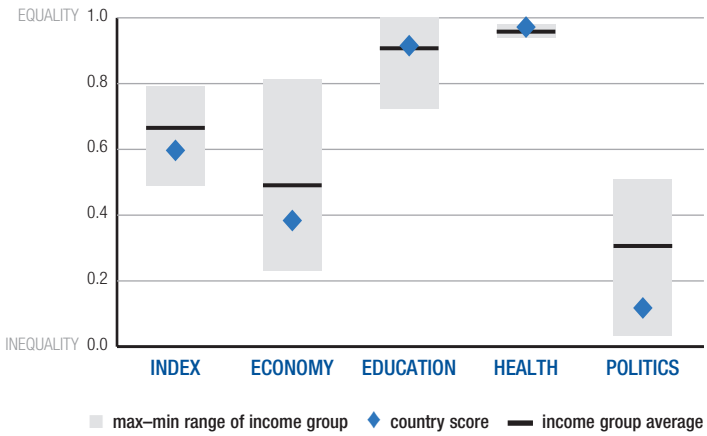


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Morocco

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**139**	**0.593**	**140**	**0.378**	**123**	**0.914**	**95**	**0.971**	**97**	**0.110**
2014	142	133	0.599	135	0.400	116	0.919	122	0.966	98	0.110
2013	136	129	0.585	129	0.395	109	0.900	88	0.971	111	0.072
2012	135	129	0.583	128	0.415	115	0.874	88	0.971	108	0.072
2011	135	129	0.580	128	0.418	115	0.865	87	0.971	102	0.067
2010	134	127	0.577	127	0.408	116	0.861	85	0.971	103	0.067
2009	134	124	0.593	125	0.448	118	0.856	90	0.972	90	0.095
2008	130	125	0.576	127	0.393	117	0.844	85	0.972	86	0.095
2007	128	122	0.568	121	0.401	113	0.845	84	0.972	103	0.053
2006	**115**	**107**	**0.583**	**102**	**0.461**	**99**	**0.848**	**90**	**0.968**	**92**	**0.053**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.011**		**▼ –0.083**		**▲ 0.066**		**▲ 0.003**		**▲ 0.057**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 9.6, 9.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 22
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution ..... —, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 13
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 31, 69

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 60, 40
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 40, 60
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 38, 62
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 31, 69
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 45, 58
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 86, 81

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 314.0, 347.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 77.5, 123.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 122, 106.2
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 29.7, 62.0

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 2.4, 4.9
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 8.8, 19.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 3.1, 3.1
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 120 [75–190]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 32.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 77
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 74
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 67
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 26, 31
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 11
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 98
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 67
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 3
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.5
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 1.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 1.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1959
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Reserved seats
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Mozambique

Gender Gap Index 2015

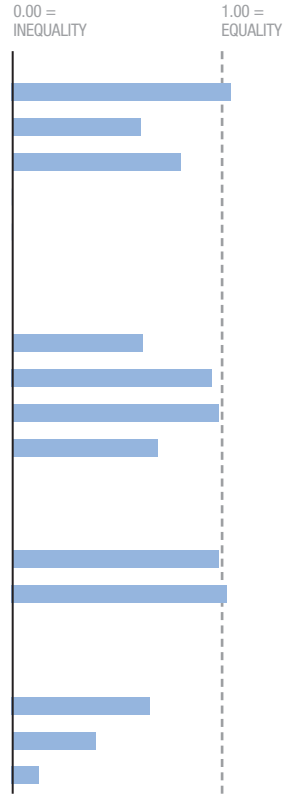
Rank	Score
27	0.741
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 11.95
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 1,115
Total population (millions) 26.47
Population growth (%) 2.44
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 0.95

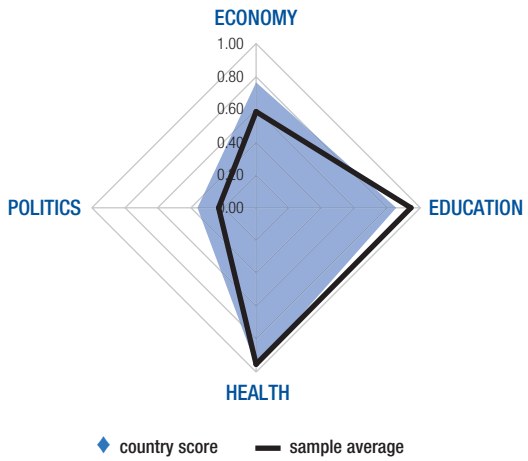
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**29**	**0.773**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	1	1.00	0.67	86	83	1.04
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	94	0.61	0.60	—	—	0.61
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	24	0.80	0.54	1,041	1,302	0.80
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**129**	**0.860**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	139	0.62	0.89	45	73	0.62
Enrolment in primary education	126	0.95	0.93	85	90	0.95
Enrolment in secondary education	94	0.98	0.64	18	19	0.98
Enrolment in tertiary education	122	0.69	0.92	4	6	0.69
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**114**	**0.968**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.98
Healthy life expectancy	123	1.02	1.04	47	46	1.02
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**21**	**0.361**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	15	0.66	0.27	40	60	0.66
Women in ministerial positions	31	0.40	0.24	29	71	0.40
Years with female head of state (last 50)	18	0.13	0.20	6	44	0.13

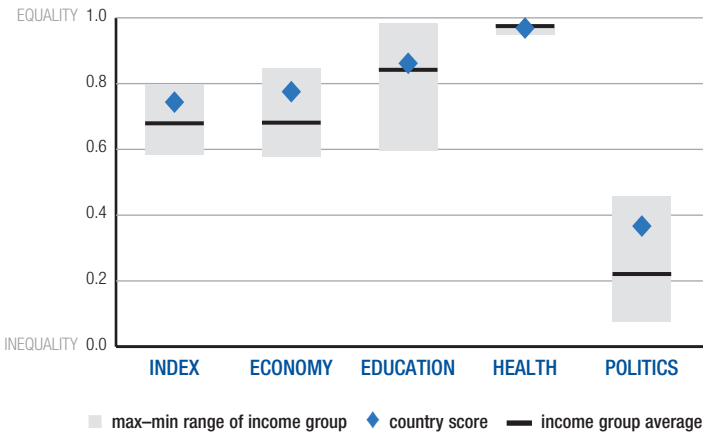


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Mozambique

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**27**	**0.741**	**29**	**0.773**	**129**	**0.860**	**114**	**0.968**	**21**	**0.361**
2014	142	27	0.737	19	0.789	129	0.833	104	0.968	19	0.358
2013	136	26	0.735	11	0.790	124	0.836	112	0.961	18	0.353
2012	135	23	0.735	9	0.799	123	0.827	111	0.961	12	0.353
2011	135	26	0.725	9	0.782	124	0.812	111	0.961	12	0.346
2010	134	22	0.733	5	0.811	123	0.814	110	0.961	11	0.345
2009	134	26	0.720	3	0.813	126	0.782	62	0.978	15	0.305
2008	130	18	0.727	1	0.835	121	0.799	59	0.978	17	0.295
2007	128	43	0.688	1	0.797	120	0.752	57	0.978	22	0.226
2006	**115**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.052**		**▼ –0.024**		**▲ 0.108**		**▼ –0.010**		**▲ 0.136**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 24.6, 19.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 11
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution ..... —, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.1
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 24
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 34, 66

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 60, 40
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 18, 82
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 35, 65
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 13, 87
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 203.6, 224.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 108.3, 85.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 28.4, 40.2
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 43.3, 46.3

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 505.2, 426.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 42.5, 43.8
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 45.0, 104.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 13.6, 17.5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 480 [300–780]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 5.2
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 166.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 91
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 54
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 12
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 19, 23
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 45
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 60
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 1
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1975
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Namibia

Gender Gap Index 2015

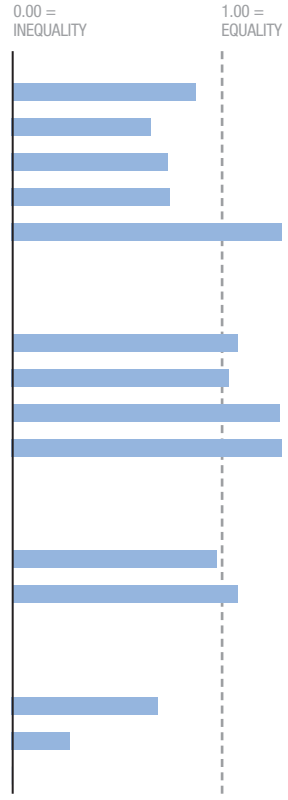
Rank	Score
16	0.760
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	10.98
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	9,506
Total population (millions)	2.35
Population growth (%)	1.92
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.95

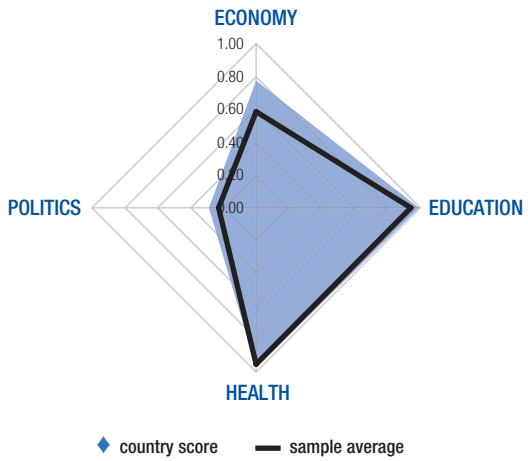
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**27**	**0.775**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	45	0.87	0.67	56	65	0.87
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	57	0.66	0.60	—	—	0.66
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	34	0.74	0.54	8,531	11,480	0.74
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	14	0.75	0.27	43	58	0.75
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	56	44	1.28
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**1**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	84	79	1.07
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	89	86	1.03
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	57	45	1.27
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	10	8	1.28
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	60	56	1.07
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**33**	**0.287**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	10	0.70	0.27	41	59	0.70
Women in ministerial positions	57	0.28	0.24	22	78	0.28
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

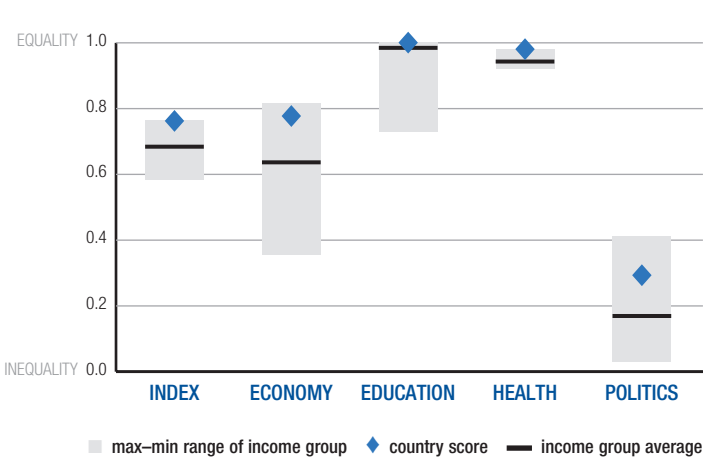


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Namibia

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**16**	**0.760**	**27**	**0.775**	**1**	**1.000**	**1**	**0.980**	**33**	**0.287**
2014	142	40	0.722	38	0.733	1	1.000	1	0.980	62	0.175
2013	136	44	0.709	53	0.698	1	1.000	105	0.967	52	0.173
2012	135	41	0.712	43	0.710	31	0.999	106	0.967	49	0.173
2011	135	32	0.718	31	0.727	34	0.998	105	0.967	41	0.178
2010	134	25	0.724	27	0.739	34	0.998	104	0.967	38	0.192
2009	134	32	0.717	32	0.720	85	0.982	108	0.968	38	0.196
2008	130	30	0.714	30	0.709	83	0.983	104	0.968	36	0.196
2007	128	29	0.701	44	0.672	46	0.993	103	0.968	31	0.172
2006	**115**	**38**	**0.686**	**57**	**0.614**	**43**	**0.993**	**93**	**0.967**	**29**	**0.172**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.074**		**▲ 0.162**		**▲ 0.007**		**▲ 0.012**		**▲ 0.115**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 33.1, 25.8
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 26.5, 8.4
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 51, 49
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 42
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 56, 60
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 27
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 41
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 43, 57
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 48, 49
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 27, 29
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 2, 3
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 43, 57
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 38, 62
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 33, 67
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 318.3, 279.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 50.2, 81.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 67.4, 45.3
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 49.4, 84.3

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 138.1, 251.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 14.0, 37.5
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 11.3, 15.1
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 130 [84–220]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 3.1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 74.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 97
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 88
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 56
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 28, 30
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 5
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 84
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1989
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas ..... Yes

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Nepal

Gender Gap Index 2015

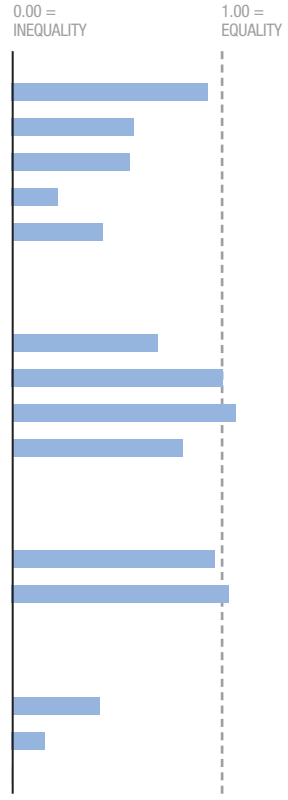
Rank	Score
110	**0.658**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 11.99
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 2,265
Total population (millions) 28.12
Population growth (%) 1.16
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 0.94

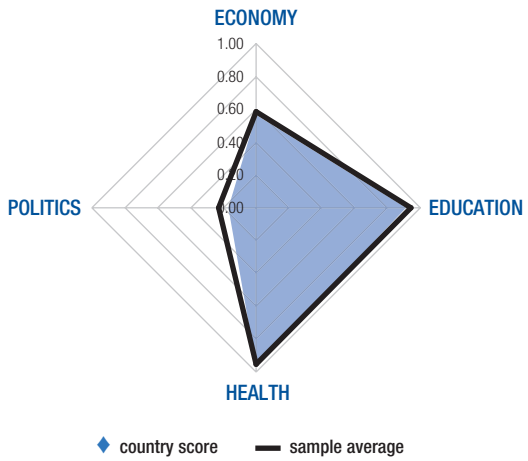
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**121**	**0.575**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	17	0.93	0.67	83	89	0.93
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	105	0.58	0.60	—	—	0.58
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	98	0.56	0.54	1,725	3,069	0.56
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	99	0.22	0.27	18	82	0.22
Professional and technical workers	117	0.43	0.64	30	70	0.43
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**122**	**0.917**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	132	0.69	0.89	53	76	0.69
Enrolment in primary education	79	1.00	0.93	97	98	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	62	58	1.06
Enrolment in tertiary education	113	0.81	0.92	16	19	0.81
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**94**	**0.972**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy	103	1.03	1.04	60	58	1.03
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**70**	**0.169**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	41	0.42	0.27	30	70	0.42
Women in ministerial positions	91	0.16	0.24	14	86	0.16
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

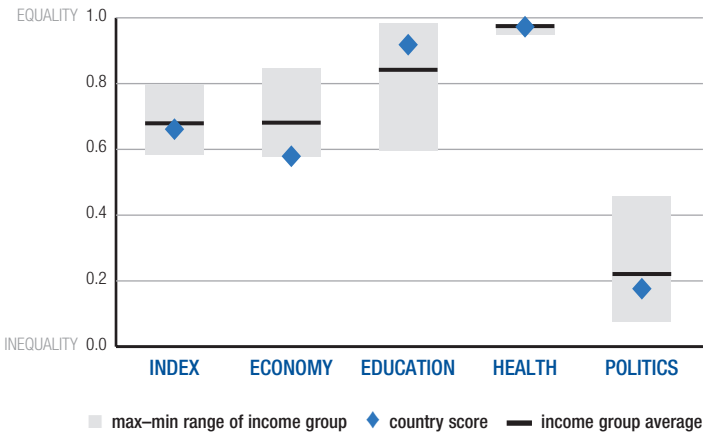


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Nepal

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**110**	**0.658**	**121**	**0.575**	**122**	**0.917**	**94**	**0.972**	**70**	**0.169**
2014	142	112	0.646	122	0.547	122	0.889	88	0.972	61	0.176
2013	136	121	0.605	116	0.515	130	0.746	112	0.961	41	0.199
2012	135	123	0.603	120	0.487	128	0.763	111	0.961	37	0.199
2011	135	126	0.589	121	0.461	128	0.759	111	0.961	43	0.175
2010	134	115	0.608	112	0.517	126	0.781	110	0.961	44	0.174
2009	134	110	0.621	116	0.498	125	0.816	123	0.955	35	0.216
2008	130	120	0.594	116	0.462	124	0.745	119	0.955	34	0.214
2007	128	125	0.558	114	0.457	122	0.734	117	0.955	83	0.085
2006	**115**	**111**	**0.548**	**100**	**0.465**	**109**	**0.734**	**111**	**0.953**	**102**	**0.039**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.110**		**▲ 0.109**		**▲ 0.184**		**▲ 0.019**		**▲ 0.130**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 2.4, 3.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 14
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 31, 37
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 17
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 22
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 54, 46
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 23, 77
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 23, 77
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 14, 86
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 252.4, 288.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 75.3, 77.7
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 30.5, 34.9
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 135.6, 171.6

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 9.8, 26.7
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 17.0, 41.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 28.4, 29.8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 190 [110–340]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 87.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 58
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 36
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 50
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 20, 24
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 29
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 52
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1951
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Netherlands

Gender Gap Index 2015

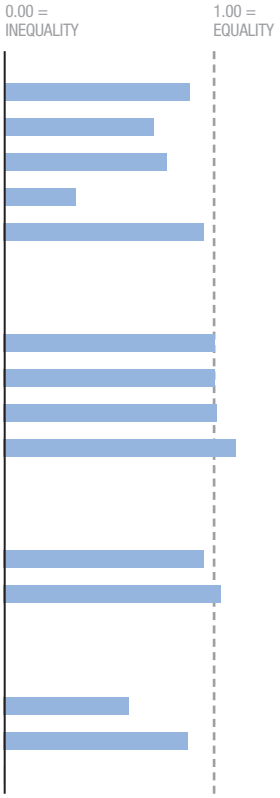
Rank	Score
13	0.776
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	727.10
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	45,281
Total population (millions)	16.85
Population growth (%)	0.30
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99

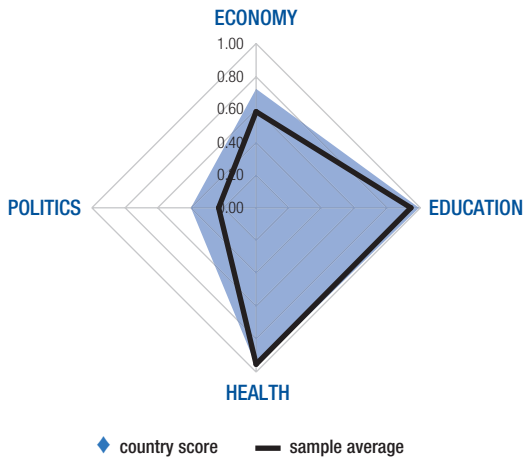
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**39**	**0.732**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	37	0.88	0.67	74	84	0.88
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	37	0.71	0.60	—	—	0.71
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	31	0.77	0.54	30,845	40,000	0.77
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	84	0.34	0.27	26	74	0.34
Professional and technical workers	74	0.95	0.64	49	51	0.95
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**1**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	97	97	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	93	92	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	81	74	1.10
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**104**	**0.970**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	116	1.03	1.04	72	70	1.03
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**13**	**0.401**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	19	0.60	0.27	37	63	0.60
Women in ministerial positions	7	0.88	0.24	47	53	0.88
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Netherlands

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**13**	**0.776**	**39**	**0.732**	**1**	**1.000**	**104**	**0.970**	**13**	**0.401**
2014	142	14	0.773	51	0.711	1	1.000	94	0.970	9	0.412
2013	136	13	0.761	26	0.759	44	0.995	93	0.970	22	0.319
2012	135	11	0.766	24	0.758	1	1.000	94	0.970	16	0.336
2011	135	15	0.747	27	0.743	32	0.999	92	0.970	26	0.277
2010	134	17	0.744	31	0.723	39	0.997	91	0.970	25	0.288
2009	134	11	0.749	49	0.685	51	0.995	75	0.974	10	0.342
2008	130	9	0.740	51	0.667	59	0.994	72	0.974	12	0.324
2007	128	12	0.738	49	0.667	44	0.993	70	0.974	11	0.319
2006	**115**	**12**	**0.725**	**51**	**0.635**	**73**	**0.972**	**67**	**0.974**	**10**	**0.319**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.051**		**▲ 0.097**		**▲ 0.028**		**▼ –0.004**		**▲ 0.082**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 6.3, 7.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 77.0, 26.2
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 49
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 254, 133
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 99, 99
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 5
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 27, 73

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 49, 51
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 96, 97
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 86, 90
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 27, 32
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 20, 80
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 23, 77
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 46, 54
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 93, 95
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 84.9, 128.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 124.2, 178.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 6.6, 9.1
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 18.0, 30.1

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 1.1, 2.2
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 6 [4–9]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 4.8
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) ..... —
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 69
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 32, 34
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 29
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 112
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 2
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1919
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

New Zealand

Gender Gap Index 2015

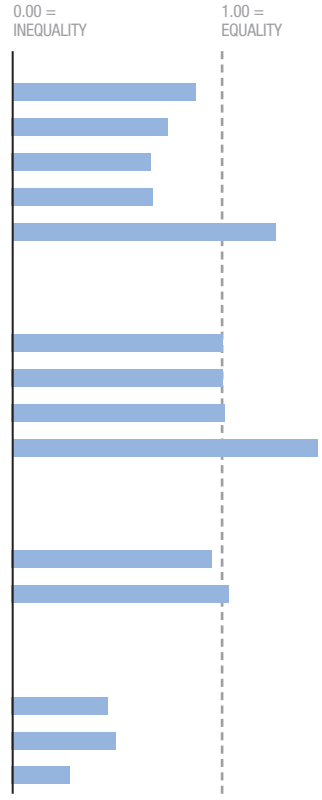
Rank	Score
10	0.782
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	129.71
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	33,360
Total population (millions)	4.51
Population growth (%)	1.51
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96

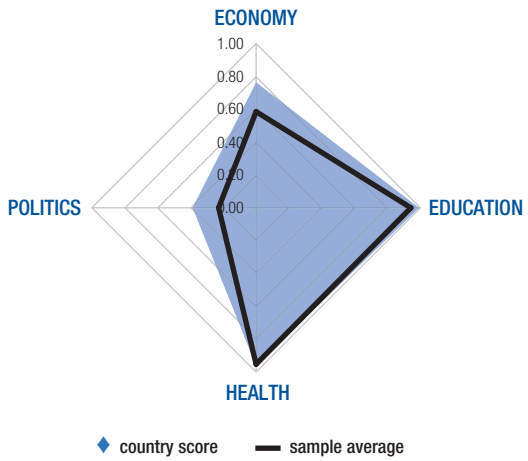
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**30**	**0.768**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	44	0.87	0.67	73	83	0.87
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	27	0.74	0.60	—	—	0.74
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	54	0.66	0.54	26,338	40,000	0.66
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	19	0.67	0.27	40	60	0.67
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	55	45	1.25
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**1**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	98	98	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	98	97	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	94	65	1.45
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**105**	**0.970**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	118	1.03	1.04	73	71	1.03
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**15**	**0.390**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	33	0.46	0.27	31	69	0.46
Women in ministerial positions	20	0.50	0.24	33	67	0.50
Years with female head of state (last 50)	10	0.28	0.20	11	39	0.28

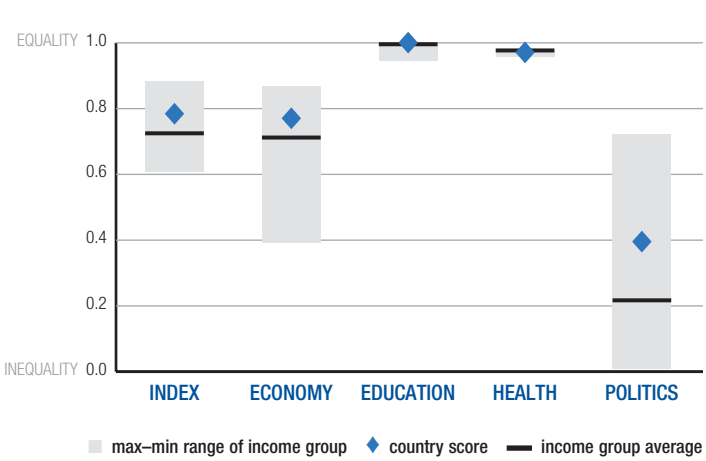


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



New Zealand

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**10**	**0.782**	**30**	**0.768**	**1**	**1.000**	**105**	**0.970**	**15**	**0.390**
2014	142	13	0.777	30	0.752	1	1.000	96	0.970	14	0.387
2013	136	7	0.780	15	0.780	1	1.000	93	0.970	12	0.370
2012	135	6	0.781	15	0.782	1	1.000	94	0.970	9	0.370
2011	135	6	0.781	11	0.775	1	1.000	92	0.970	8	0.380
2010	134	5	0.781	9	0.774	1	1.000	91	0.970	8	0.379
2009	134	5	0.788	7	0.784	1	1.000	72	0.974	7	0.393
2008	130	5	0.786	7	0.779	1	1.000	69	0.974	6	0.390
2007	128	5	0.765	8	0.755	19	0.999	67	0.974	9	0.331
2006	**115**	**7**	**0.751**	**14**	**0.714**	**17**	**0.999**	**69**	**0.973**	**11**	**0.317**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.031**		**▲ 0.054**		**▲ 0.001**		**▼ –0.003**		**▲ 0.072**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 7.3, 6.5
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 33.6, 10.6
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 48
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 264, 141
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 99, 100
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 7
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 45, 55
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 95, 95
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 95, 95
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 38, 31
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 35, 65
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 35, 65
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 50, 50
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 80, 80
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 84, 85

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 86.2, 122.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 100.8, 128
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 8.3, 13.4
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 21.4, 27.7

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.1
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 8 [5–12]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 24.5
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 97
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 75
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 26, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 8
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 28
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 112
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 47
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 0
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1893
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Nicaragua

Gender Gap Index 2015

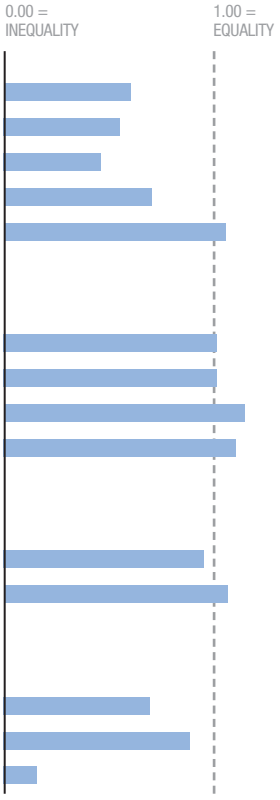
Rank	Score
12	0.776
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	8.74
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	4,574
Total population (millions)	6.17
Population growth (%)	1.45
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

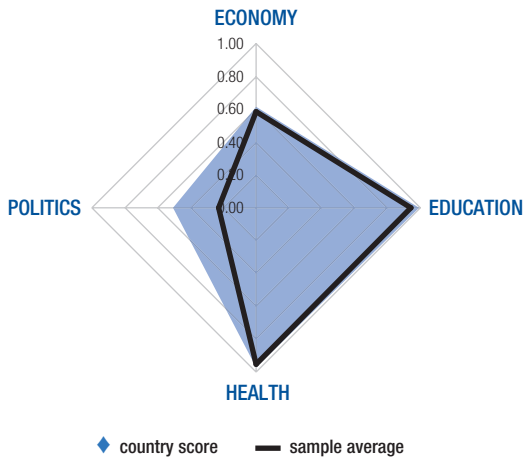
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**100**	**0.619**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	119	0.60	0.67	50	83	0.60
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	111	0.55	0.60	—	—	0.55
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	119	0.46	0.54	3,041	6,586	0.46
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	17	0.70	0.27	41	59	0.70
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	51	49	1.05
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**1**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	83	82	1.01
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	92	91	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	49	42	1.14
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	18	16	1.10
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	66	62	1.06
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**4**	**0.506**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	11	0.70	0.27	41	59	0.70
Women in ministerial positions	5	0.89	0.24	47	53	0.89
Years with female head of state (last 50)	15	0.16	0.20	7	43	0.16

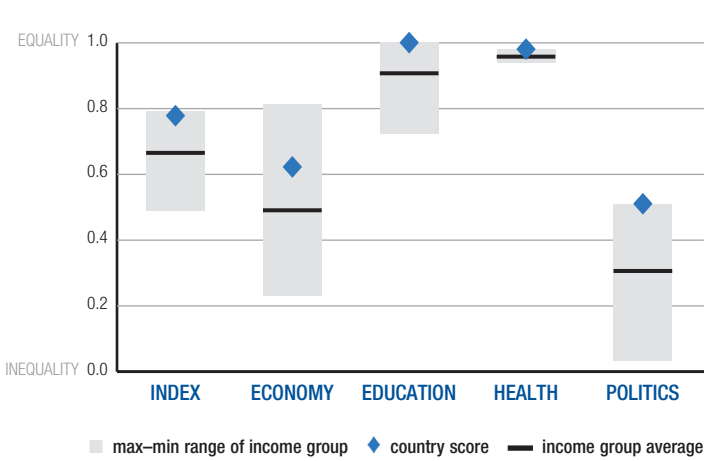


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Nicaragua

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**12**	**0.776**	**100**	**0.619**	**1**	**1.000**	**1**	**0.980**	**4**	**0.506**
2014	142	6	0.789	95	0.635	33	1.000	1	0.980	4	0.544
2013	136	10	0.771	91	0.622	28	1.000	55	0.976	5	0.489
2012	135	9	0.770	88	0.615	23	1.000	58	0.976	5	0.489
2011	135	27	0.725	79	0.619	25	1.000	58	0.976	21	0.304
2010	134	30	0.718	94	0.591	24	1.000	57	0.976	19	0.304
2009	134	49	0.700	104	0.563	1	1.000	65	0.976	25	0.262
2008	130	71	0.675	117	0.461	1	1.000	62	0.976	23	0.262
2007	128	90	0.646	117	0.434	51	0.991	60	0.976	28	0.181
2006	**115**	**62**	**0.657**	**101**	**0.463**	**40**	**0.994**	**50**	**0.978**	**25**	**0.192**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.120**		**▲ 0.156**		**▲ 0.006**		**▲ 0.001**		**▲ 0.315**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 5.4, 5.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 43.0, 21.0
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 49, 51
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 38
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 14, 24
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 32
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 62
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 44, 56
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 197.8, 262.0
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 90.2, 98.0
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 47.7, 41.4
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 29.1, 41.4

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.4, 4.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 3.1, 6.8
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 5.9, 5.6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 100 [68–160]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 92.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 95
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 88
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 80
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) ..... 21, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 30
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 84
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 5
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.5
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1950
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... Yes

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Nigeria

Gender Gap Index 2015

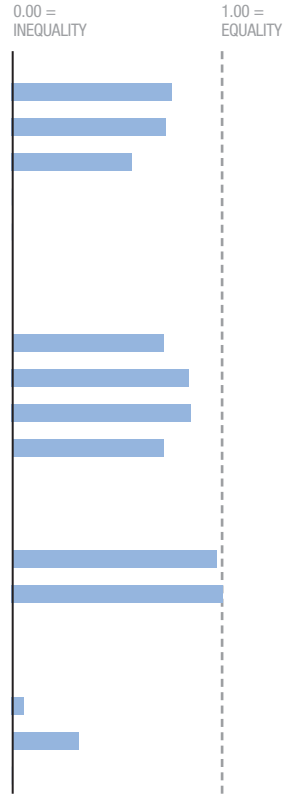
Rank	Score
125	0.638
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	194.88
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	5,607
Total population (millions)	178.52
Population growth (%)	2.78
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.04

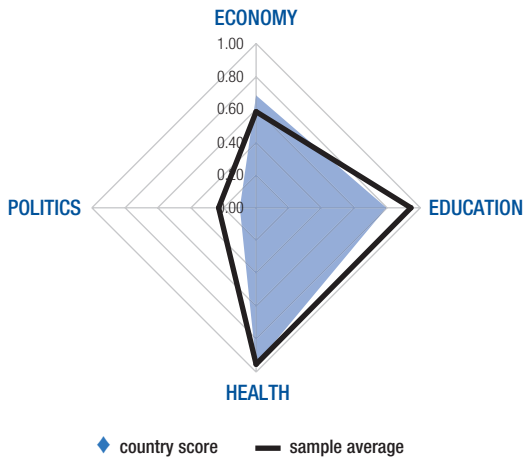
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**61**	**0.691**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	85	0.76	0.67	49	64	0.76
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	30	0.73	0.60	—	—	0.73
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	96	0.57	0.54	4,261	7,435	0.57
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**137**	**0.802**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	131	0.72	0.89	50	69	0.72
Enrolment in primary education	137	0.84	0.93	58	69	0.84
Enrolment in secondary education	119	0.85	0.64	46	54	0.85
Enrolment in tertiary education	120	0.72	0.92	9	12	0.72
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**133**	**0.961**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	139	1.00	1.04	47	47	1.00
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**111**	**0.097**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	135	0.06	0.27	6	94	0.06
Women in ministerial positions	43	0.32	0.24	24	76	0.32
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

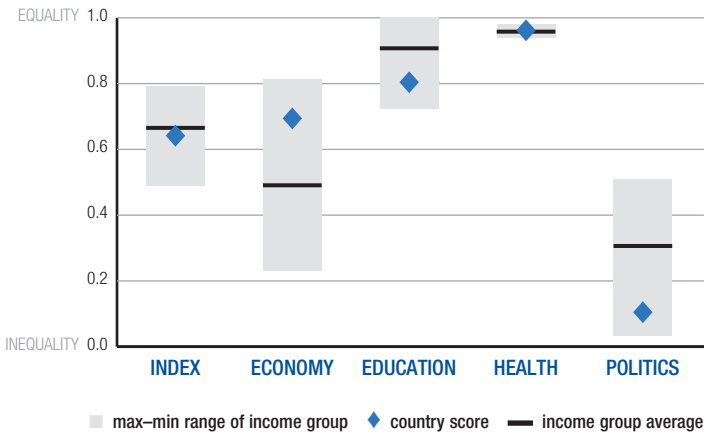


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Nigeria

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**125**	**0.638**	**61**	**0.691**	**137**	**0.802**	**133**	**0.961**	**111**	**0.097**
2014	142	118	0.639	55	0.706	134	0.778	109	0.967	102	0.105
2013	136	106	0.647	54	0.696	126	0.811	122	0.961	83	0.119
2012	135	110	0.631	81	0.630	124	0.816	121	0.961	83	0.119
2011	135	120	0.601	93	0.596	125	0.809	121	0.961	121	0.038
2010	134	118	0.606	86	0.604	124	0.807	120	0.961	111	0.050
2009	134	108	0.628	83	0.616	123	0.832	109	0.968	89	0.096
2008	130	102	0.634	64	0.646	120	0.825	101	0.969	84	0.096
2007	128	107	0.612	72	0.621	118	0.808	100	0.969	106	0.052
2006	**115**	**94**	**0.610**	**59**	**0.612**	**104**	**0.816**	**99**	**0.966**	**99**	**0.049**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.027**		**▲ 0.080**		**▼ –0.013**		**▼ –0.004**		**▲ 0.048**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 4.4, 3.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 21
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 34, 54
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 17
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 18
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 27, 73

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 57, 43
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 271.8, 258.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 97.0, 120.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 51.4, 41.9
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 34.0, 40.1

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 183.4, 156.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 61.4, 60.3
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 33.9, 26.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 29.0, 32.9
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 560 [300–1000]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 6.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 122.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 61
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 35
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 15
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 22, 29
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 29
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 84
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 50
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.5
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.3
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 1.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 1.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1958
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Norway

Gender Gap Index 2015

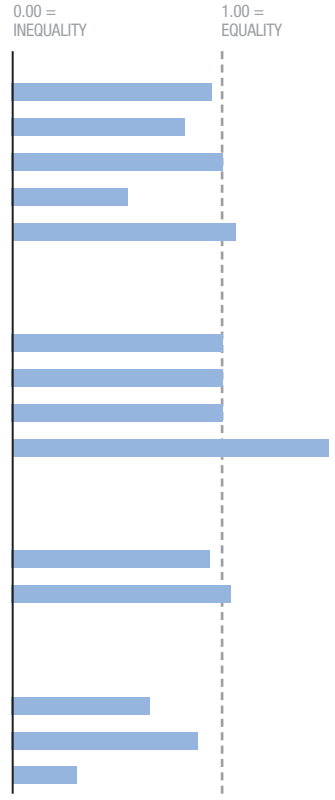
Rank	Score
2	0.850
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	345.41
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	64,020
Total population (millions)	5.14
Population growth (%)	1.11
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01

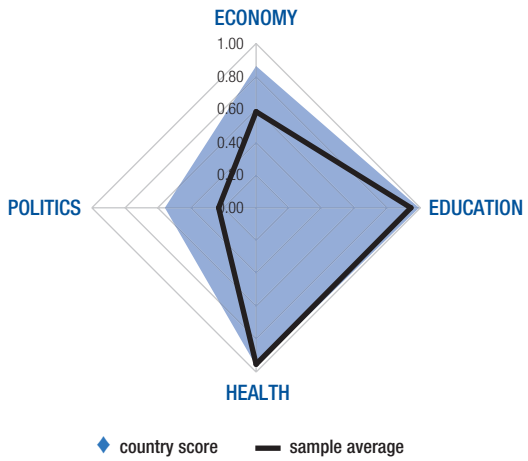
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**1**	**0.868**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	11	0.95	0.67	76	80	0.95
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	2	0.82	0.60	—	—	0.82
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	1	1.00	0.54	40,000	40,000	1.00
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	43	0.55	0.27	36	64	0.55
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	52	48	1.06
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**32**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	84	1.00	0.64	95	95	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	94	63	1.50
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**70**	**0.974**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	81	1.04	1.04	72	69	1.04
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**3**	**0.559**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	14	0.66	0.27	40	60	0.66
Women in ministerial positions	5	0.89	0.24	47	53	0.89
Years with female head of state (last 50)	8	0.31	0.20	12	38	0.31

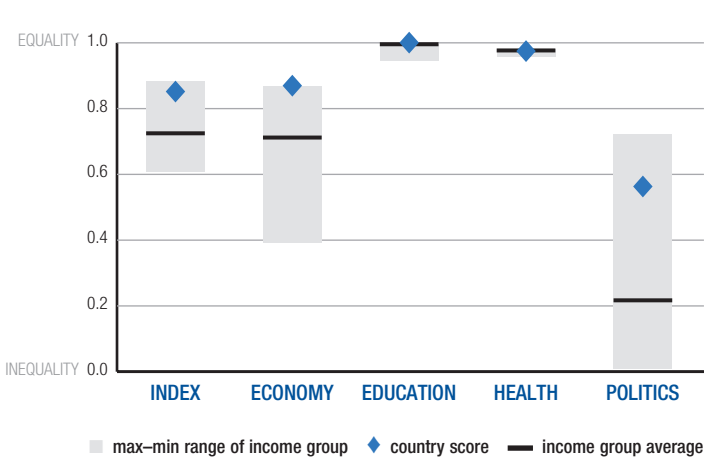


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Norway

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**2**	**0.850**	**1**	**0.868**	**32**	**1.000**	**70**	**0.974**	**3**	**0.559**
2014	142	3	0.837	2	0.836	1	1.000	98	0.970	3	0.544
2013	136	3	0.842	1	0.836	1	1.000	93	0.970	3	0.562
2012	135	3	0.840	4	0.830	1	1.000	94	0.970	3	0.562
2011	135	2	0.840	5	0.830	1	1.000	92	0.970	3	0.562
2010	134	2	0.840	3	0.831	1	1.000	91	0.970	3	0.561
2009	134	3	0.823	8	0.779	26	1.000	56	0.979	3	0.533
2008	130	1	0.824	6	0.784	1	1.000	53	0.979	2	0.533
2007	128	2	0.806	10	0.751	17	1.000	51	0.979	3	0.494
2006	**115**	**2**	**0.799**	**11**	**0.729**	**15**	**1.000**	**61**	**0.975**	**2**	**0.494**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.051**		**▲ 0.139**		**▲ 0.000**		**▼ –0.001**		**▲ 0.065**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 3.3, 3.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 28.9, 11.4
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 49
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 215, 184
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 100, 100
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 6.0
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 37
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 47, 53
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 98, 97
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 97, 97
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 34, 29
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 27, 73
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 26, 74
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 48, 52
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 94, 96
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 87.2, 139.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 104.9, 145.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 5.4, 9.2
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 21.5, 30.0

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.2, 0.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 4 [2–8]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 7.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 88
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 32, 34
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 28
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave ..... —
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1913
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Oman

Gender Gap Index 2015

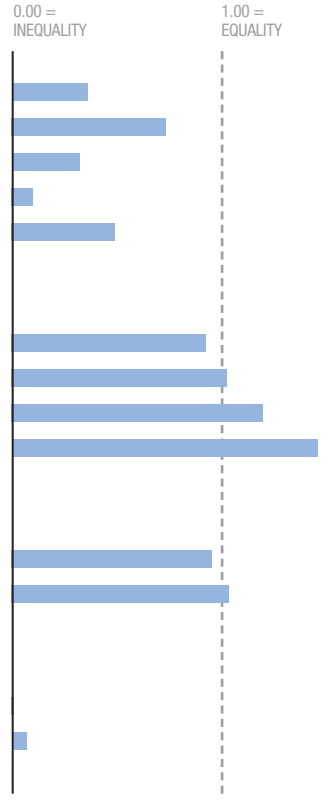
Rank	Score
135	0.604
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	45.30
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	41,770
Total population (millions)	3.93
Population growth (%)	7.78
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.97

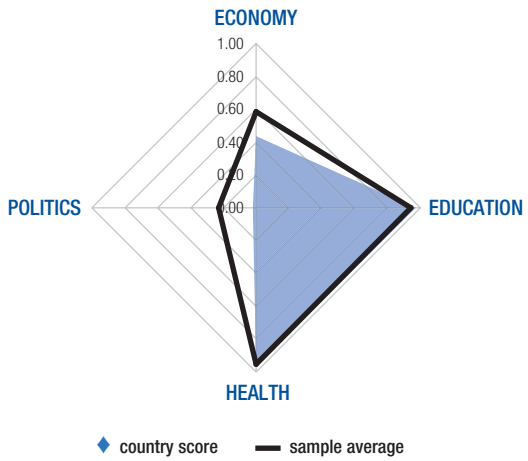
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**134**	**0.441**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	134	0.36	0.67	31	85	0.36
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	31	0.73	0.60	—	—	0.73
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	132	0.32	0.54	12,814	40,000	0.32
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	118	0.10	0.27	9	91	0.10
Professional and technical workers	113	0.49	0.64	33	67	0.49
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**92**	**0.984**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	108	0.92	0.89	86	94	0.92
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	94	93	1.02
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	91	77	1.19
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	34	24	1.45
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**100**	**0.971**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	110	1.03	1.04	67	65	1.03
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**142**	**0.021**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	141	0.01	0.27	1	99	0.01
Women in ministerial positions	126	0.07	0.24	7	93	0.07
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

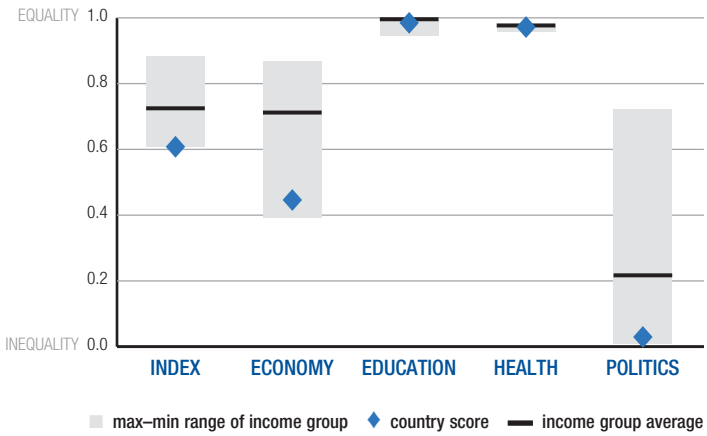


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Oman

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	145	135	0.604	134	0.441	92	0.984	100	0.971	142	0.021
2014	142	128	0.609	128	0.471	96	0.974	91	0.971	139	0.021
2013	136	122	0.605	123	0.449	94	0.974	59	0.976	132	0.022
2012	135	125	0.599	127	0.428	96	0.968	62	0.976	129	0.022
2011	135	127	0.587	130	0.407	99	0.941	62	0.976	129	0.026
2010	134	122	0.595	129	0.400	90	0.978	61	0.976	128	0.026
2009	134	123	0.594	128	0.406	93	0.974	95	0.971	128	0.025
2008	130	118	0.596	122	0.415	89	0.974	90	0.971	123	0.025
2007	128	119	0.590	125	0.384	83	0.971	89	0.971	119	0.035
2006	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.014**		**▲ 0.057**		**▲ 0.013**		**▼ 0.000**		**▼ –0.014**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) — , —
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) — , —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) — , —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 22
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) — , —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution — , —
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 22, 78

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 35, 65
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 56, 71
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 47, 57
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 11, 15
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 46, 54
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 62, 38
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 50, 50
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 60, 71
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 86, 84

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 209.8, 275.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 56.7, 72.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 67.9, 90.0
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 10.2, 15.6

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 2.5, 9.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.8, 2.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 8.3, 8.9
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] 11 [8–16]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 12.4
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 24
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 25, 28
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 4
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 50
Provider of maternity leave benefits Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) —
Provider of paternity leave benefits —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 1.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 1.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 1.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1994, 2003
Quota type (single/lower house) —
Voluntary political party quotas —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Pakistan

Gender Gap Index 2015

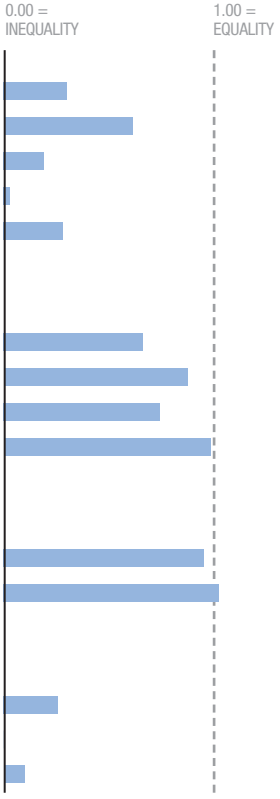
Rank	Score
144	0.559
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	151.60
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	4,619
Total population (millions)	185.13
Population growth (%)	1.63
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.06

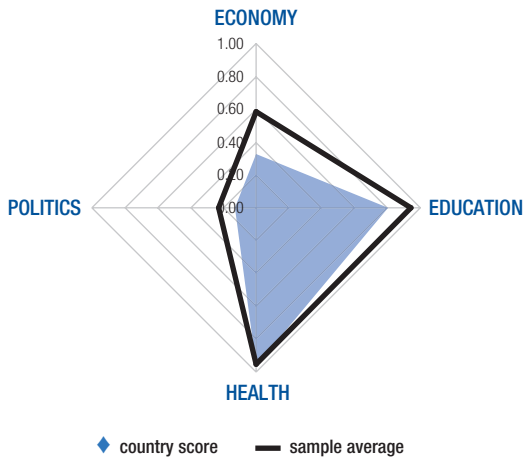
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**143**	**0.330**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	140	0.30	0.67	26	86	0.30
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	88	0.61	0.60	—	—	0.61
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	140	0.19	0.54	1,503	8,000	0.19
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	124	0.03	0.27	3	97	0.03
Professional and technical workers	122	0.28	0.64	22	78	0.28
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**135**	**0.813**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	136	0.66	0.89	46	70	0.66
Enrolment in primary education	134	0.87	0.93	67	77	0.87
Enrolment in secondary education	124	0.74	0.64	32	43	0.74
Enrolment in tertiary education	99	0.98	0.92	10	10	0.98
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**125**	**0.967**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	131	1.02	1.04	57	56	1.02
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**87**	**0.127**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	72	0.26	0.27	21	79	0.26
Women in ministerial positions	141	0.00	0.24	0	100	0.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	26	0.10	0.20	5	45	0.10

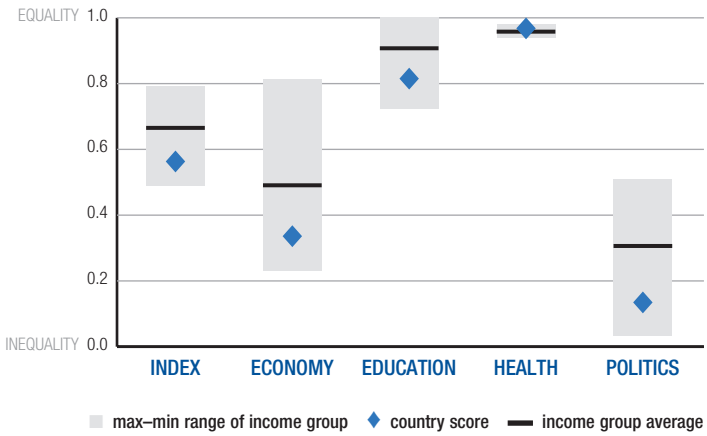


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Pakistan

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**144**	**0.559**	**143**	**0.330**	**135**	**0.813**	**125**	**0.967**	**87**	**0.127**
2014	142	141	0.552	141	0.309	132	0.805	119	0.967	85	0.127
2013	136	135	0.546	135	0.311	129	0.768	124	0.956	64	0.149
2012	135	134	0.548	134	0.310	129	0.762	123	0.956	52	0.164
2011	135	133	0.558	134	0.345	127	0.778	123	0.956	54	0.155
2010	134	132	0.546	133	0.306	127	0.770	122	0.956	52	0.155
2009	134	132	0.546	132	0.340	128	0.747	128	0.950	55	0.146
2008	130	127	0.555	128	0.372	123	0.751	123	0.950	50	0.146
2007	128	126	0.551	126	0.372	123	0.734	121	0.950	43	0.148
2006	**115**	**112**	**0.543**	**112**	**0.369**	**110**	**0.706**	**112**	**0.951**	**37**	**0.148**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.016**		**▼ –0.038**		**▲ 0.107**		**▲ 0.016**		**▼ –0.021**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 8.7, 4.0
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 45.3, 8.5
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 9, 91
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 13
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 3, 14
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 6
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 12
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 11, 89

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 57, 43
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 34, 61
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 24, 45
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 5, 10
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 293.6, 256.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 91.8, 84.6
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 49.8, 35.7
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 41.3, 138.2

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.2, 3.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.0, 1.8
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 37.1, 72.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 29.1, 34.1
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 170 [93–320]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 3.2
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 48.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 73
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 52
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 35
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 23, 26
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 11
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 84
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 1.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.8
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 1.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1956
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Reserved seats
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Panama

Gender Gap Index 2015

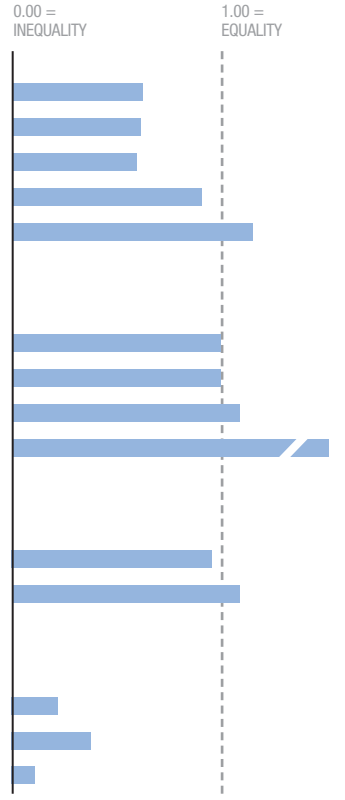
Rank	Score
44	0.722
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	31.75
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	19,637
Total population (millions)	3.93
Population growth (%)	1.59
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01

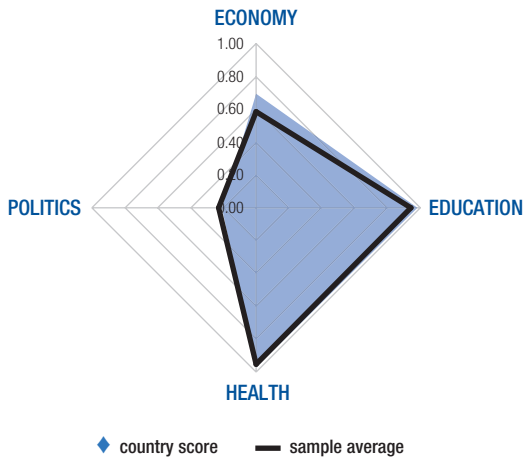
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**57**	**0.698**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	113	0.62	0.67	53	86	0.62
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	90	0.61	0.60	—	—	0.61
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	83	0.59	0.54	15,291	25,774	0.59
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	6	0.90	0.27	47	53	0.90
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	53	47	1.14
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**62**	**0.994**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	75	0.99	0.89	94	96	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	85	0.99	0.93	90	91	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	79	74	1.08
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	53	34	1.56
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	70	65	1.08
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**51**	**0.214**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	84	0.22	0.27	18	82	0.22
Women in ministerial positions	35	0.38	0.24	28	72	0.38
Years with female head of state (last 50)	24	0.11	0.20	5	45	0.11

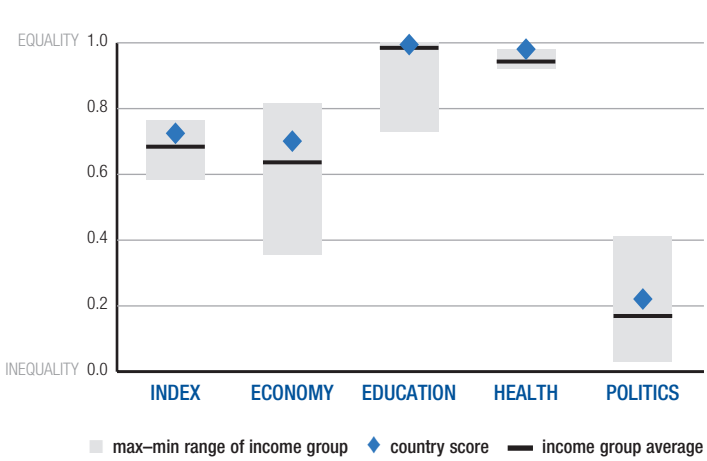


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Panama

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**44**	**0.722**	**57**	**0.698**	**62**	**0.994**	**1**	**0.980**	**51**	**0.214**
2014	142	46	0.720	48	0.712	60	0.994	1	0.980	52	0.192
2013	136	37	0.716	45	0.714	43	0.996	61	0.975	48	0.181
2012	135	40	0.712	48	0.700	62	0.993	64	0.975	44	0.181
2011	135	40	0.704	51	0.680	54	0.994	65	0.975	47	0.168
2010	134	39	0.707	47	0.693	55	0.993	65	0.975	48	0.168
2009	134	43	0.702	51	0.683	52	0.995	1	0.980	52	0.152
2008	130	34	0.710	49	0.678	54	0.995	1	0.980	38	0.185
2007	128	38	0.695	54	0.655	40	0.994	1	0.980	40	0.153
2006	**115**	**31**	**0.693**	**44**	**0.647**	**35**	**0.995**	**47**	**0.979**	**35**	**0.153**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.028**		**▲ 0.051**		**▼ –0.001**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.061**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 5.3, 3.3
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 23.5, 16.3
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 45, 55
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 44
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 40, 47
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 24
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 25
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 51, 49
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 82, 82
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 63, 60
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 24, 18
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 44, 56
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 42, 58
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 74, 26
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 42, 39
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 75, 76

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 125.3, 179.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 81.9, 105.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 28.2, 26.7
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 19.6, 27.4

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 6.7, 21.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 5.0, 10.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 5.2, 2.8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 85 [55–130]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 81.4
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 93
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 91
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 63
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 22, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 22
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 98
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1941, 1946
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Paraguay

Gender Gap Index 2015

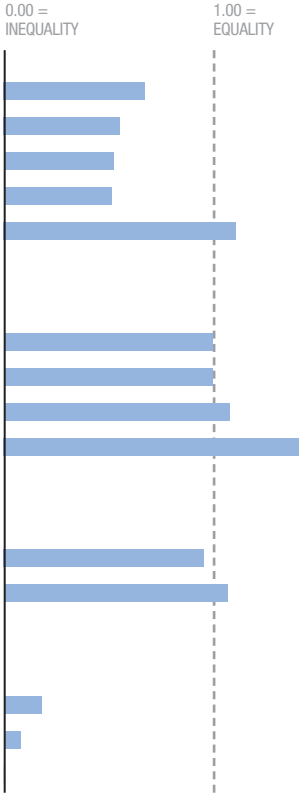
Rank	Score
107	0.666
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	13.69
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	8,038
Total population (millions)	6.92
Population growth (%)	1.68
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.03

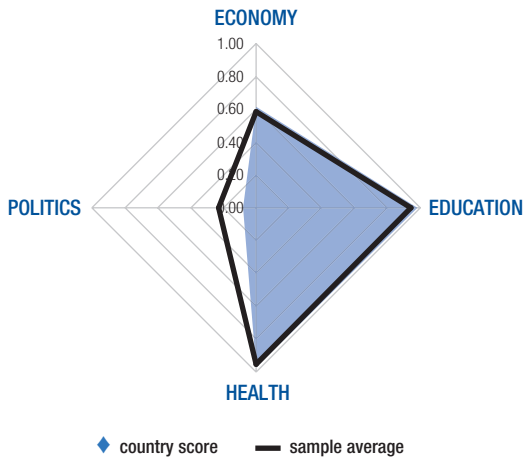
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**102**	**0.616**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	102	0.67	0.67	59	88	0.67
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	112	0.55	0.60	—	—	0.55
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	109	0.52	0.54	5,741	11,068	0.52
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	52	0.51	0.27	34	66	0.51
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	52	48	1.10
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**63**	**0.994**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	72	0.99	0.89	95	96	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	87	0.99	0.93	80	81	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	68	63	1.07
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	40	29	1.40
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	67	63	1.06
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**122**	**0.075**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	100	0.18	0.27	15	85	0.18
Women in ministerial positions	122	0.08	0.24	8	92	0.08
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

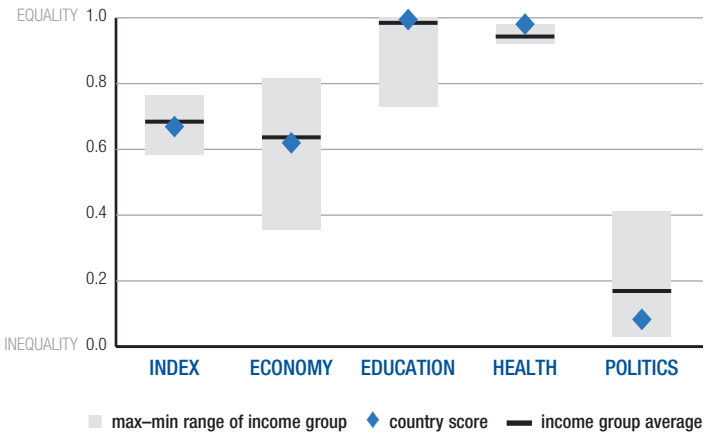


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Paraguay

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**107**	**0.666**	**102**	**0.616**	**63**	**0.994**	**1**	**0.980**	**122**	**0.075**
2014	142	81	0.689	85	0.646	67	0.993	1	0.980	79	0.137
2013	136	89	0.672	83	0.636	61	0.993	55	0.976	104	0.085
2012	135	83	0.671	71	0.651	44	0.995	58	0.976	115	0.063
2011	135	67	0.682	69	0.644	46	0.995	58	0.976	73	0.113
2010	134	69	0.680	71	0.637	45	0.996	57	0.976	75	0.113
2009	134	66	0.687	58	0.669	40	0.997	1	0.980	85	0.102
2008	130	100	0.638	111	0.483	38	0.997	1	0.980	89	0.092
2007	128	69	0.666	83	0.594	95	0.945	1	0.980	45	0.144
2006	**115**	**64**	**0.656**	**80**	**0.554**	**83**	**0.944**	**1**	**0.980**	**38**	**0.144**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.011**		**▲ 0.062**		**▲ 0.05**		**▲ 0.000**		**▼ –0.069**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 5.7, 4.5
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 29.2, 12.4
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 45, 55
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 41
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution ..... —, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 23
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 52
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 50, 50
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 65, 69
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 37, 41
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 12, 9
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 36, 38
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 179.7, 261.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 95.5, 121.6
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 49.4, 42.7
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 15.5, 35.1

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 4.2, 4.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.8, 6.8
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 3.4, 2.2
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 110 [71–170]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 63.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 96
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 79
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) ..... 23, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 13
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 63
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 50
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 2
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1961
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... Yes

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Peru

Gender Gap Index 2015

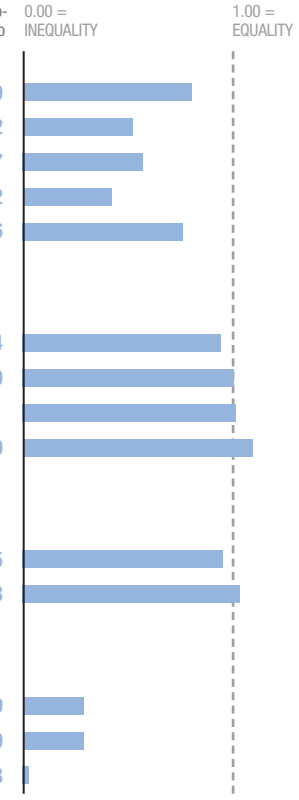
Rank	Score
89	**0.683**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 127.72
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 11,514
Total population (millions) 30.77
Population growth (%) 1.29
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 1.00

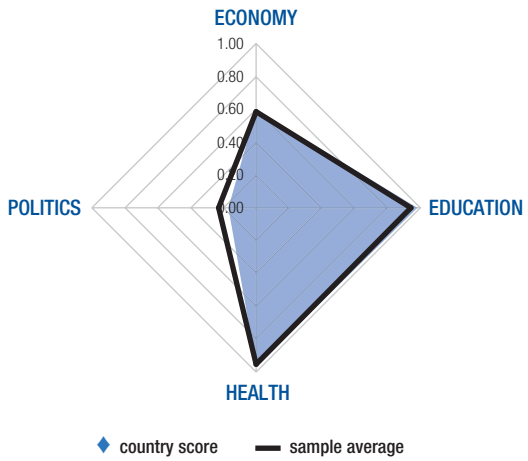
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**110**	**0.603**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	74	0.80	0.67	69	87	0.80
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	123	0.52	0.60	—	—	0.52
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	94	0.57	0.54	8,799	15,323	0.57
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	71	0.42	0.27	30	70	0.42
Professional and technical workers	94	0.76	0.64	43	57	0.76
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**87**	**0.987**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	101	0.94	0.89	92	97	0.94
Enrolment in primary education	80	1.00	0.93	92	92	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	77	76	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	42	39	1.09
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**101**	**0.970**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	112	1.03	1.04	68	66	1.03
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**67**	**0.173**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	66	0.29	0.27	22	78	0.29
Women in ministerial positions	51	0.29	0.24	22	78	0.29
Years with female head of state (last 50)	44	0.03	0.20	2	48	0.03

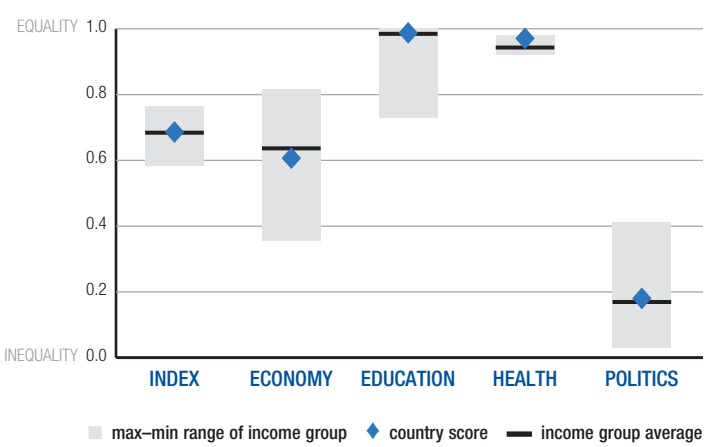


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Peru

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**89**	**0.683**	**110**	**0.603**	**87**	**0.987**	**101**	**0.970**	**67**	**0.173**
2014	142	45	0.720	98	0.627	84	0.987	93	0.970	27	0.294
2013	136	80	0.679	88	0.628	88	0.980	109	0.966	69	0.142
2012	135	78	0.674	91	0.610	88	0.980	109	0.966	65	0.142
2011	135	73	0.680	85	0.611	88	0.980	108	0.966	50	0.162
2010	134	60	0.690	81	0.620	89	0.980	107	0.966	37	0.193
2009	134	44	0.702	76	0.635	89	0.978	91	0.971	33	0.225
2008	130	48	0.696	83	0.596	84	0.981	86	0.971	29	0.235
2007	128	75	0.662	103	0.537	80	0.976	85	0.971	34	0.165
2006	**115**	**60**	**0.662**	**86**	**0.531**	**71**	**0.976**	**58**	**0.976**	**31**	**0.165**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.022**		**▲ 0.072**		**▲ 0.011**		**▼ –0.006**		**▲ 0.008**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 4.7, 3.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 26.7, 13.0
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 51, 49
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 38
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 22, 36
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 14
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 6
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 29
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 50, 50
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 75, 85
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 57, 67
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 21, 22
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 36, 42
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 105.3, 143.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 108.9, 114.2
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 11.9, 13.8
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 22.5, 28.4

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 3.5, 8.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 4.0, 8.9
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 3.2, 3.7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 89 [61–130]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 67.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 89
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 74
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 24, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 16
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 90
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 4
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1955
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Philippines

Gender Gap Index 2015

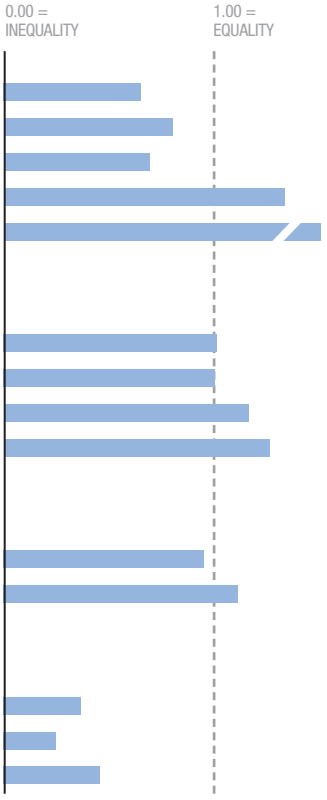
Rank	Score
7	0.790
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	165.09
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	6,598
Total population (millions)	100.10
Population growth (%)	1.72
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02

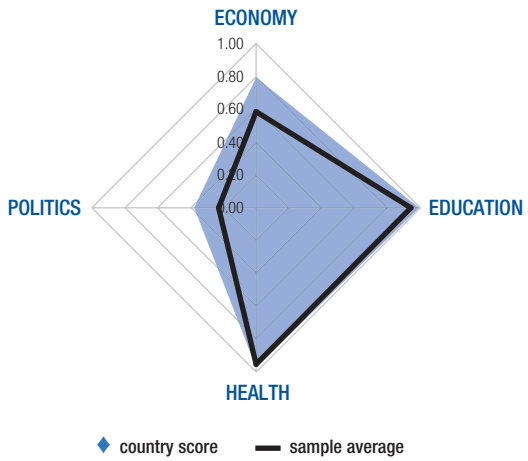
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**16**	**0.799**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	107	0.65	0.67	53	81	0.65
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	10	0.80	0.60	—	—	0.80
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	45	0.69	0.54	5,643	8,184	0.69
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	1	1.00	0.27	57	43	1.33
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	63	37	1.70
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**34**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	97	96	1.01
Enrolment in primary education	67	1.00	0.93	90	90	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	70	60	1.16
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	38	30	1.26
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	63	57	1.11
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**17**	**0.382**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	46	0.37	0.27	27	73	0.37
Women in ministerial positions	62	0.25	0.24	20	80	0.25
Years with female head of state (last 50)	5	0.46	0.20	16	34	0.46

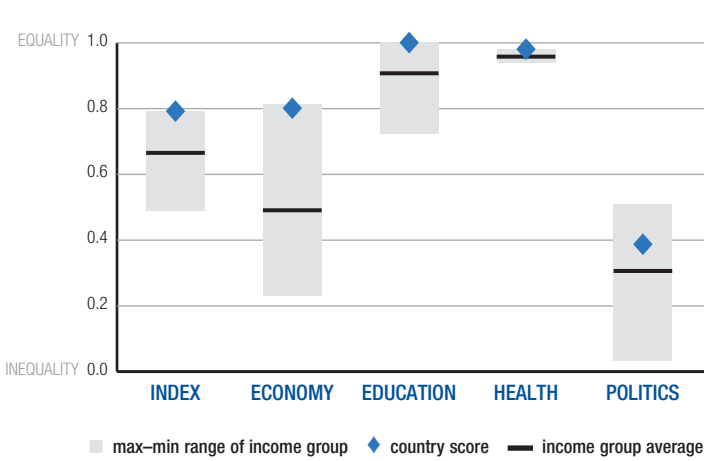


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Philippines

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**7**	**0.790**	**16**	**0.799**	**34**	**1.000**	**1**	**0.980**	**17**	**0.382**
2014	142	9	0.781	24	0.778	1	1.000	1	0.980	17	0.368
2013	136	5	0.783	16	0.777	1	1.000	1	0.980	10	0.376
2012	135	8	0.776	17	0.772	1	1.000	1	0.980	14	0.352
2011	135	8	0.769	15	0.763	1	1.000	1	0.980	16	0.331
2010	134	9	0.765	13	0.761	1	1.000	1	0.980	17	0.321
2009	134	9	0.758	11	0.760	1	1.000	1	0.980	19	0.291
2008	130	6	0.757	8	0.773	1	1.000	1	0.980	22	0.274
2007	128	6	0.763	2	0.789	1	1.000	1	0.980	14	0.283
2006	**115**	**6**	**0.752**	**4**	**0.757**	**1**	**1.000**	**1**	**0.980**	**16**	**0.269**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.039**		**▲ 0.042**		**▼ 0.000**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.113**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 6.8, 7.3
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 45, 55
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 41
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 34, 22
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 33
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 69
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 46, 54

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 48, 52
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 83, 81
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 67, 66
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 28, 25
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 38, 62
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 42, 58
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 62, 38
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 305.4, 463.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 85.4, 114.2
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 60.7, 65.7
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 34.8, 97.1

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.2
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 25.0, 65.6
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 20.3, 20.1
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 120 [81–190]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 3.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 53.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 95
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 73
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 55
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 24, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 5
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 60
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 7
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 1.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1937
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas ..... Yes

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Poland

Gender Gap Index 2015

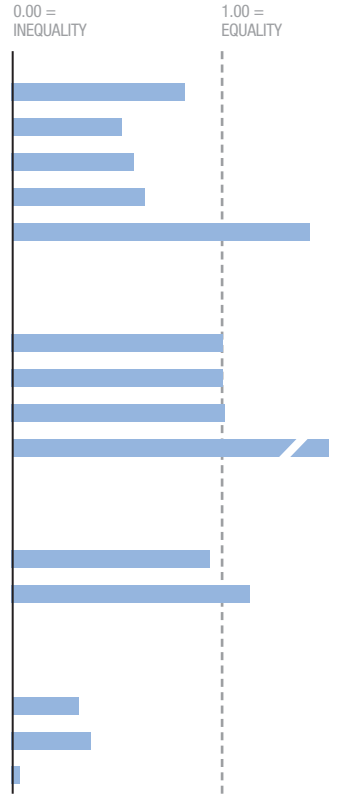
Rank	Score
51	**0.715**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	429.52
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	23,952
Total population (millions)	38.00
Population growth (%)	–0.12
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.94

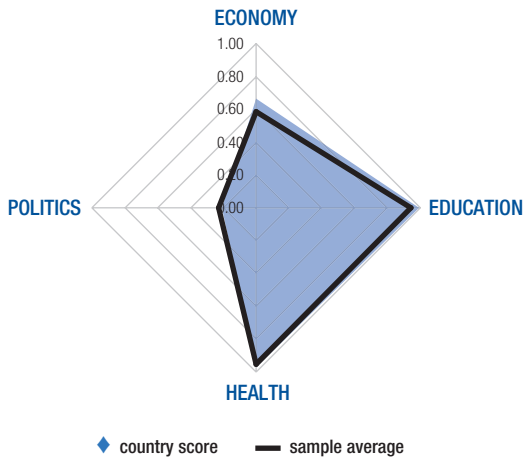
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**75**	**0.667**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	67	0.82	0.67	60	74	0.82
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	124	0.52	0.60	—	—	0.52
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	90	0.58	0.54	18,385	31,846	0.58
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	21	0.63	0.27	39	61	0.63
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	58	42	1.41
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**38**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	61	1.00	0.89	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	97	97	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	93	92	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	87	56	1.55
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**42**	**0.979**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	71	63	1.13
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**52**	**0.213**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	60	0.32	0.27	24	76	0.32
Women in ministerial positions	35	0.38	0.24	28	72	0.38
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.04	0.20	2	48	0.04

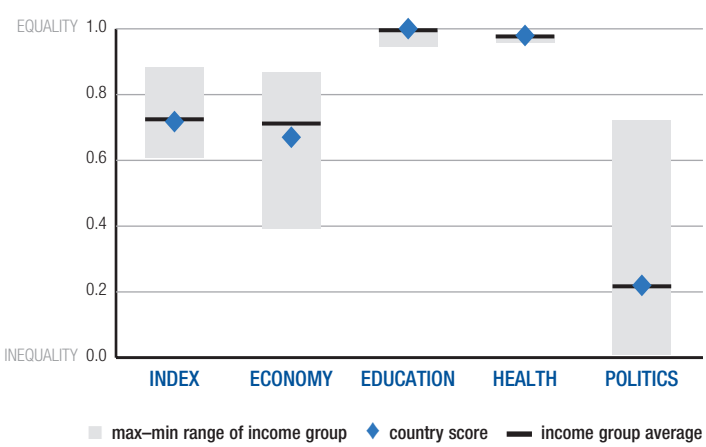


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Poland

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**51**	**0.715**	**75**	**0.667**	**38**	**1.000**	**42**	**0.979**	**52**	**0.213**
2014	142	57	0.705	61	0.681	36	0.999	37	0.979	68	0.161
2013	136	54	0.703	73	0.656	37	0.998	34	0.979	49	0.179
2012	135	53	0.702	72	0.650	34	0.998	34	0.979	46	0.179
2011	135	42	0.704	65	0.653	28	0.999	48	0.979	40	0.184
2010	134	43	0.704	63	0.653	29	0.999	46	0.979	41	0.184
2009	134	50	0.700	71	0.643	33	0.999	41	0.979	40	0.178
2008	130	49	0.695	73	0.624	30	0.999	38	0.979	39	0.178
2007	128	60	0.676	74	0.617	1	1.000	37	0.979	63	0.107
2006	**115**	**44**	**0.680**	**50**	**0.635**	**13**	**1.000**	**36**	**0.979**	**58**	**0.107**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.034**		**▲ 0.032**		**▼ 0.000**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.106**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 11.1, 9.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 12.2, 4.7
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 47
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 296, 157
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 73, 83
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.1
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 21
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 7
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 40
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 46, 54
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 98, 99
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 80, 86
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 25, 20
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 36, 64
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 40, 60
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 55, 45
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 62, 64
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 192.1, 333.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 113.8, 203.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 7.8, 11.3
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 11.3, 35.6

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.4, 2.1
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 3 [2–5]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 13.8
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 73
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 25, 28
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 2
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 27
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 182
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 14
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1918
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Portugal

Gender Gap Index 2015

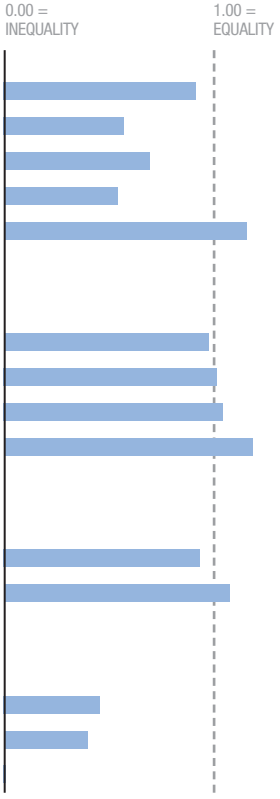
Rank	Score
39	**0.731**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	190.28
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	26,055
Total population (millions)	10.40
Population growth (%)	–0.57
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.90

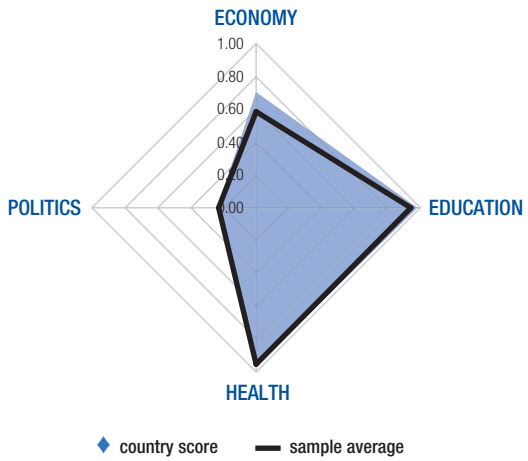
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**46**	**0.712**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	26	0.91	0.67	70	77	0.91
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	107	0.57	0.60	—	—	0.57
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	44	0.69	0.54	23,285	33,689	0.69
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	45	0.54	0.27	35	65	0.54
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	54	46	1.15
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**60**	**0.995**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	86	0.97	0.89	94	97	0.97
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	96	95	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	97	93	1.04
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	72	61	1.18
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**79**	**0.973**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	128	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	73	68	1.07
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**41**	**0.244**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	35	0.46	0.27	31	69	0.46
Women in ministerial positions	31	0.40	0.24	29	71	0.40
Years with female head of state (last 50)	53	0.01	0.20	0	50	0.01

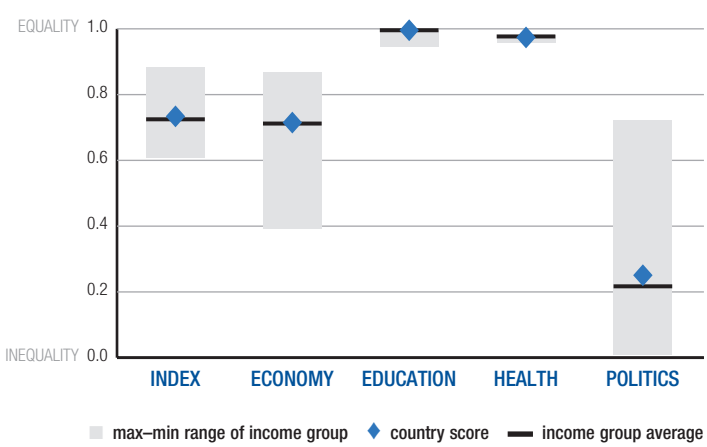


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Portugal

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**39**	**0.731**	**46**	**0.712**	**60**	**0.995**	**79**	**0.973**	**41**	**0.244**
2014	142	39	0.724	44	0.719	68	0.993	85	0.972	44	0.212
2013	136	51	0.706	66	0.673	56	0.994	83	0.972	46	0.183
2012	135	47	0.707	55	0.679	57	0.994	83	0.972	43	0.183
2011	135	35	0.714	59	0.663	55	0.993	71	0.974	34	0.228
2010	134	32	0.717	56	0.672	69	0.989	71	0.974	32	0.233
2009	134	46	0.701	53	0.681	76	0.989	80	0.973	47	0.161
2008	130	39	0.705	39	0.696	71	0.990	76	0.973	45	0.161
2007	128	37	0.696	38	0.684	58	0.989	74	0.973	47	0.138
2006	**115**	**33**	**0.692**	**33**	**0.669**	**57**	**0.989**	**71**	**0.973**	**40**	**0.138**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.039**		**▲ 0.043**		**▲ 0.006**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.106**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 16.4, 16.0
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 14.3, 9.2
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 50
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 328, 96
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 86, 89
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.1
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 12
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 51
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 45, 56

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 40, 60
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 85, 93
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 48, 48
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 17, 14
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 32, 68
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 40, 60
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 55, 45
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 58, 66
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 91.5, 140.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 88.2, 184.0
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 15.3, 20.3
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 14.5, 32.9

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 2.2, 8.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.4, 1.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 8 [4–17]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 13.3
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) ..... —
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 87
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 26, 28
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 5
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 29
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave ..... —
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1931, 1976
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Qatar

Gender Gap Index 2015

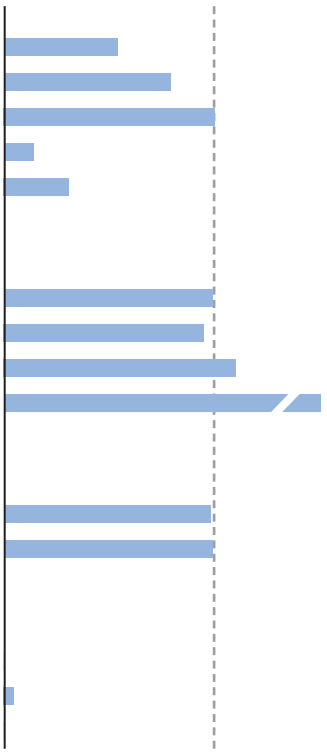
Rank	Score
122	0.645
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	137.88
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	133,563
Total population (millions)	2.27
Population growth (%)	4.47
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	2.65

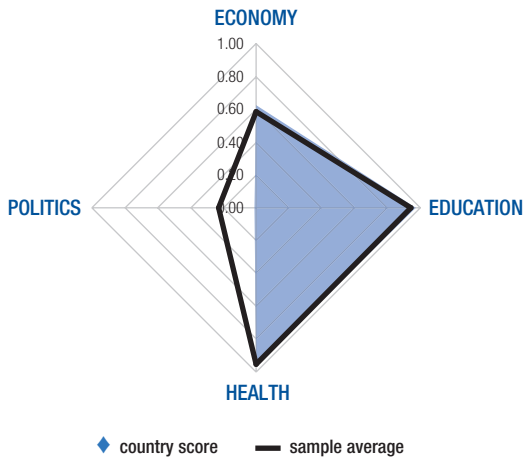
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**97**	**0.632**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	124	0.54	0.67	52	96	0.54
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	12	0.79	0.60	—	—	0.79
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	1	1.00	0.54	40,000	40,000	1.00
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	112	0.14	0.27	12	88	0.14
Professional and technical workers	121	0.31	0.64	23	77	0.31
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**96**	**0.977**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	65	0.99	0.89	97	97	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	124	0.95	0.93	90	94	0.95
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	100	91	1.10
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	44	7	6.66
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**137**	**0.957**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.98
Healthy life expectancy	143	0.99	1.04	67	68	0.99
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**144**	**0.013**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	142	0.00	0.27	0	100	0.00
Women in ministerial positions	135	0.05	0.24	5	95	0.05
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

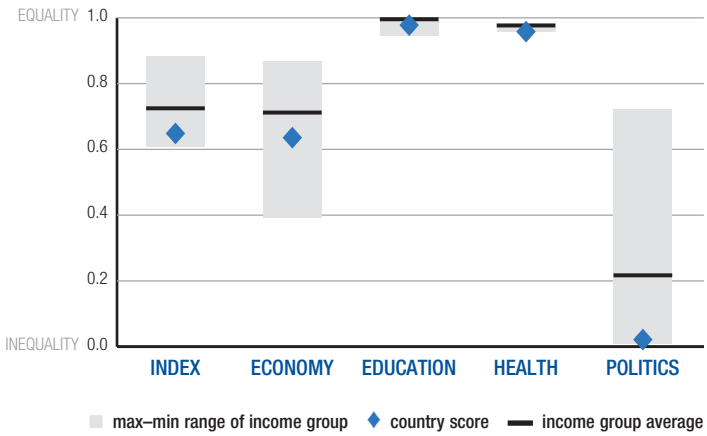


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Qatar

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	145	122	0.645	97	0.632	96	0.977	137	0.957	144	0.013
2014	142	116	0.640	101	0.620	94	0.976	136	0.952	140	0.013
2013	136	115	0.630	106	0.573	53	0.994	129	0.952	135	0.000
2012	135	115	0.626	107	0.556	36	0.998	127	0.952	133	0.000
2011	135	111	0.623	104	0.547	57	0.992	127	0.952	132	0.000
2010	134	117	0.606	116	0.483	74	0.989	126	0.952	131	0.000
2009	134	125	0.591	129	0.400	53	0.995	129	0.947	130	0.021
2008	130	119	0.595	123	0.415	41	0.997	125	0.947	126	0.021
2007	128	109	0.604	115	0.456	45	0.993	123	0.947	124	0.021
2006	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006–2015 CHANGE		**▲ 0.041**		**▲ 0.176**		**▼ –0.016**		**▲ 0.009**		**▼ –0.008**	

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 1.5, 0.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 12
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution ..... —, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 98, 2
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 85, 83
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 70, 69
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 34, 17
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 46, 54
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 34, 66
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 100, 100

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 159.7, 151.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 76.2, 97.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 78.7, 55.9
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 12.5, 10.6

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.3, 0.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.3, 1.1
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 6 [3–12]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 19.6
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 91
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 38
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 25, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 18
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 50
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 1.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 1.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 1.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 2003
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Romania

Gender Gap Index 2015

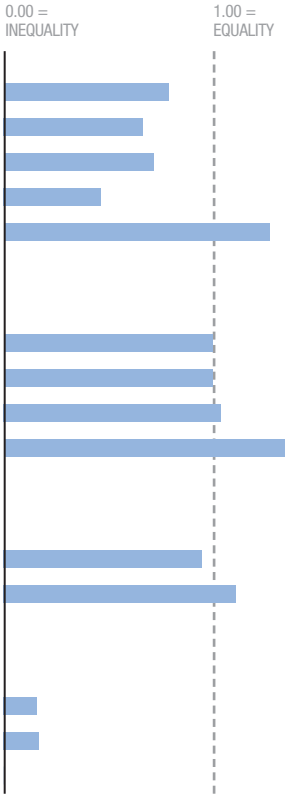
Rank	Score
77	**0.693**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	123.37
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	18,569
Total population (millions)	19.91
Population growth (%)	–0.36
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.94

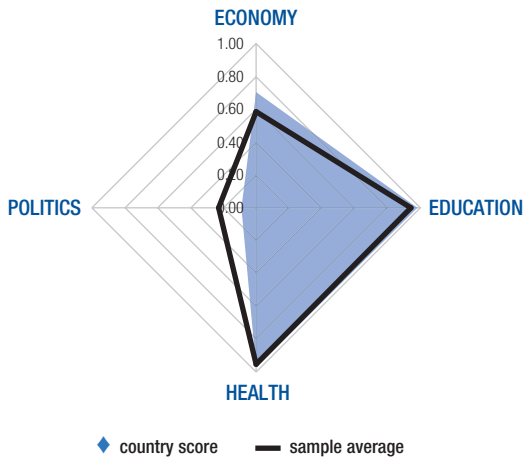
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**50**	**0.708**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	78	0.78	0.67	57	73	0.78
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	59	0.66	0.60	—	—	0.66
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	39	0.71	0.54	16,174	22,802	0.71
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	62	0.46	0.27	32	68	0.46
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	56	44	1.26
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**64**	**0.994**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	64	0.99	0.89	98	99	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	94	0.99	0.93	85	86	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	74	72	1.03
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	59	44	1.33
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**42**	**0.979**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	69	63	1.10
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**113**	**0.090**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	103	0.16	0.27	14	86	0.16
Women in ministerial positions	88	0.17	0.24	14	86	0.17
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

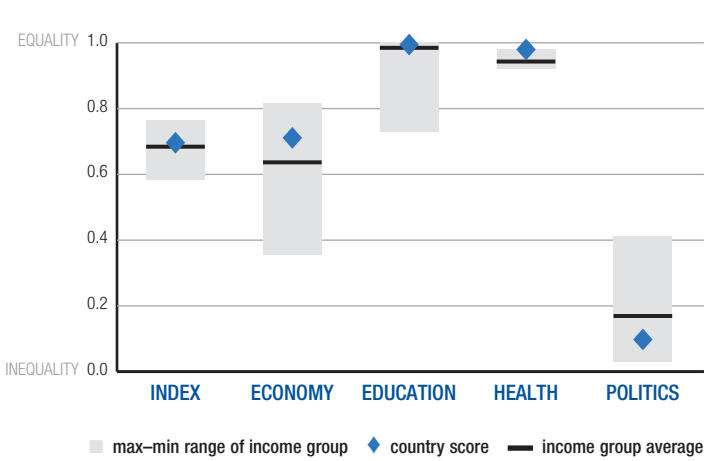


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Romania

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**77**	**0.693**	**50**	**0.708**	**64**	**0.994**	**42**	**0.979**	**113**	**0.090**
2014	142	72	0.694	60	0.683	63	0.994	37	0.979	91	0.119
2013	136	70	0.691	55	0.693	50	0.994	34	0.979	91	0.097
2012	135	67	0.686	54	0.681	52	0.994	34	0.979	97	0.089
2011	135	68	0.681	46	0.694	45	0.995	41	0.979	112	0.056
2010	134	67	0.683	41	0.708	73	0.989	50	0.977	109	0.056
2009	134	70	0.681	34	0.712	70	0.991	41	0.979	126	0.040
2008	130	70	0.676	34	0.700	60	0.994	38	0.979	120	0.032
2007	128	47	0.686	31	0.697	47	0.993	37	0.979	89	0.074
2006	**115**	**46**	**0.680**	**30**	**0.673**	**44**	**0.993**	**36**	**0.979**	**79**	**0.074**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.013**		**▲ 0.036**		**▲ 0.002**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.016**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 6.6, 7.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 11.1, 9.5
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 46
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 57, 65
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 20
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 14
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 47
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 47, 54

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 49, 51
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 98, 99
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 87, 93
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 13, 14
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 36, 64
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 42, 58
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 50, 50
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 48, 52
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 299.7, 443.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 102.2, 198.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 5.6, 7.1
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 10.4, 31.6

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.9, 1.4
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.5, 8.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 2.9, 4.0
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 33 [26–44]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 34.9
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 70
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 27, 30
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 3
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 26
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 126
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 85
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 15
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1929, 1946
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Russian Federation

Gender Gap Index 2015

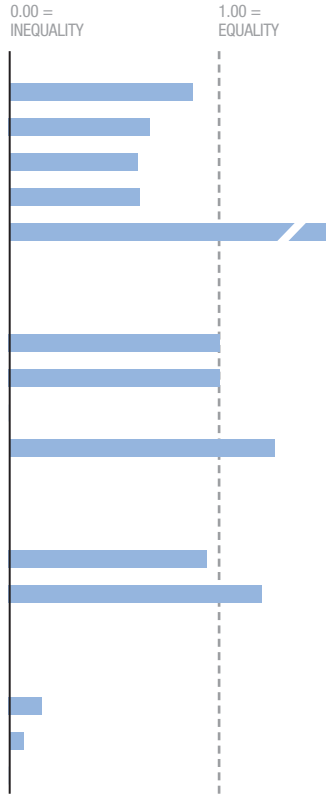
Rank	Score
75	**0.694**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	999.83
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	23,293
Total population (millions)	143.82
Population growth (%)	0.22
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.87

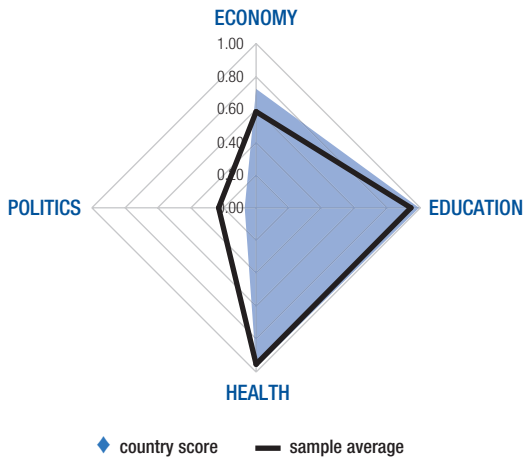
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**42**	**0.731**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	42	0.87	0.67	69	79	0.87
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	53	0.67	0.60	—	—	0.67
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	69	0.61	0.54	19,886	32,356	0.61
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	25	0.62	0.27	38	62	0.62
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	64	36	1.77
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**27**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	46	1.00	0.89	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	96	96	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	85	68	1.26
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**42**	**0.979**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	66	55	1.20
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**128**	**0.066**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	104	0.16	0.27	14	86	0.16
Women in ministerial positions	129	0.07	0.24	6	94	0.07
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

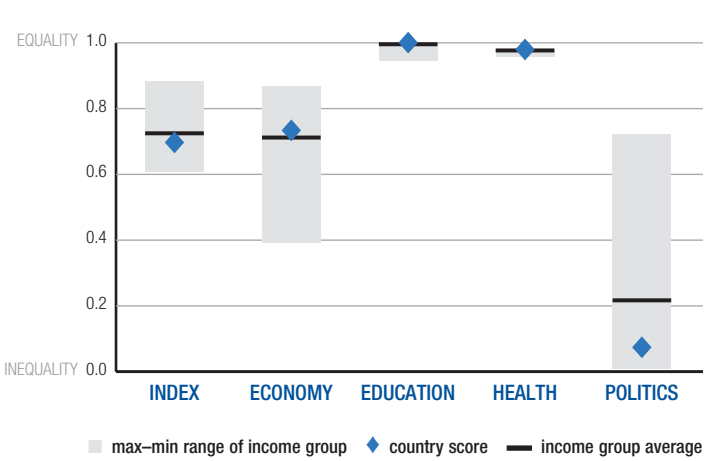


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Russian Federation

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**75**	**0.694**	**42**	**0.731**	**27**	**1.000**	**42**	**0.979**	**128**	**0.066**
2014	142	75	0.693	42	0.726	28	1.000	37	0.979	125	0.066
2013	136	61	0.698	42	0.720	36	0.998	34	0.979	94	0.095
2012	135	59	0.698	39	0.720	35	0.998	34	0.979	90	0.095
2011	135	43	0.704	29	0.737	33	0.998	41	0.979	84	0.100
2010	134	45	0.704	28	0.736	26	0.999	40	0.979	85	0.100
2009	134	51	0.699	24	0.740	29	0.999	41	0.979	99	0.076
2008	130	42	0.699	16	0.743	28	0.999	38	0.979	100	0.076
2007	128	45	0.687	16	0.735	22	0.999	37	0.979	120	0.034
2006	**115**	**49**	**0.677**	**22**	**0.696**	**19**	**0.999**	**36**	**0.979**	**108**	**0.034**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.017**		**▲ 0.034**		**▲ 0.001**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.032**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 5.1, 5.8
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 5.4, 2.9
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 51
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 70, 64
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 20
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 29
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 35, 65
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 96, 97
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 90, 93
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 62, 58
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 44, 56
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 67, 69
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 394.7, 760.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 105.7, 223.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 4.7, 3.9
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 7.1, 36.6

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 17.7, 58.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 3.8, 20.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 24 [16–37]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 25.9
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 68
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 24, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 8
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 140
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.8
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1918
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Rwanda

Gender Gap Index 2015

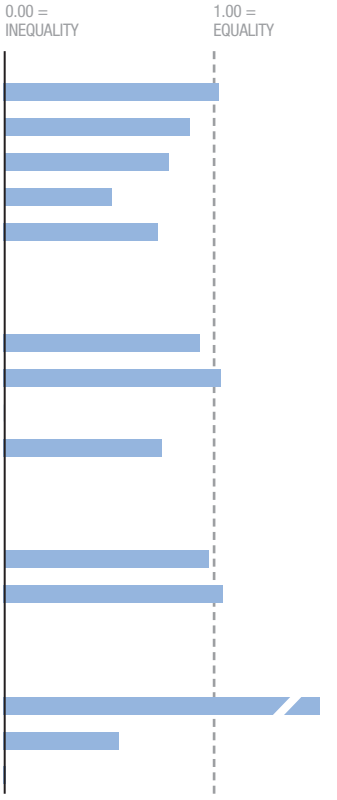
Rank	Score
6	0.794
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	5.05
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	1,485
Total population (millions)	12.10
Population growth (%)	2.71
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.92

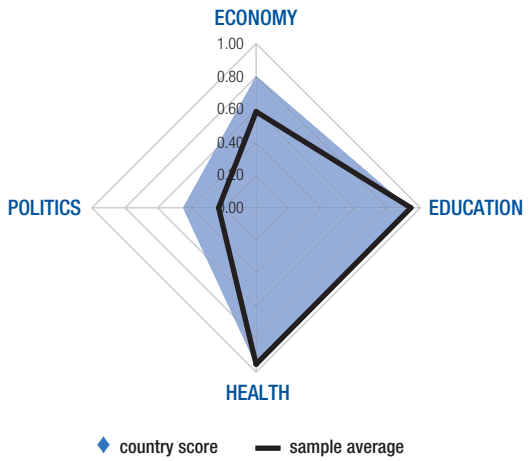
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**14**	**0.808**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	1	1.00	0.67	88	86	1.02
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	1	0.88	0.60	—	—	0.88
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	28	0.78	0.54	1,371	1,751	0.78
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	53	0.51	0.27	34	66	0.51
Professional and technical workers	96	0.73	0.64	42	58	0.73
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**112**	**0.944**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	106	0.93	0.89	68	73	0.93
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	95	92	1.03
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	115	0.75	0.92	7	9	0.75
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**91**	**0.972**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	101	1.04	1.04	57	55	1.04
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**7**	**0.452**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	1	1.00	0.27	64	36	1.76
Women in ministerial positions	15	0.55	0.24	35	65	0.55
Years with female head of state (last 50)	50	0.01	0.20	1	49	0.01

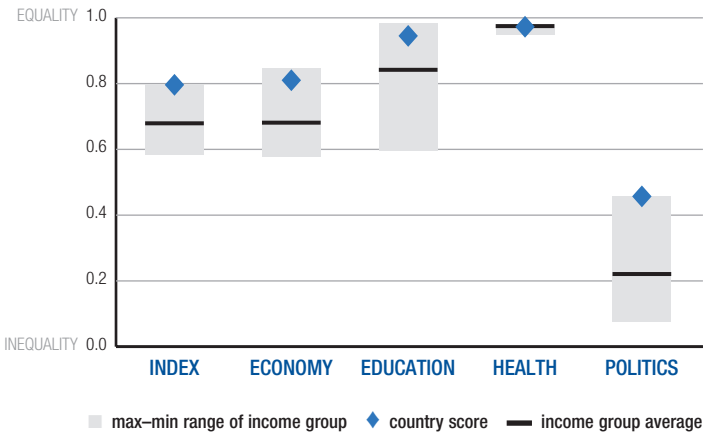


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Rwanda

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**6**	**0.794**	**14**	**0.808**	**112**	**0.944**	**91**	**0.972**	**7**	**0.452**
2014	142	7	0.785	25	0.770	114	0.929	118	0.967	6	0.476
2013	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2012	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2011	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2010	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2009	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2008	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006	**115**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.009**		**▲ 0.038**		**▲ 0.015**		**▲ 0.006**		**▼ –0.024**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 4.0, 2.8
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 33
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 31, 46
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 6.1
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 20
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 43
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 41, 59
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 26, 35
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 9, 15
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 2, 5
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 31, 69
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 30, 70
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 252.1, 272.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 118.1, 133.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 31.8, 37.8
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 21.5, 30.6

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 70.1, 63.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 39.4, 37.7
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 12.0, 25.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 10.4, 12.9
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 320 [200–540]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 4.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 41.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 69
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 52
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 24, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 4
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 84
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 60
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 4
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.5
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1961
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Saudi Arabia

Gender Gap Index 2015

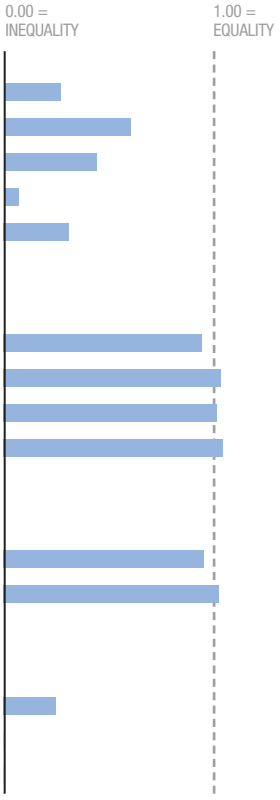
Rank	Score
134	**0.605**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	523.35
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	52,096
Total population (millions)	29.37
Population growth (%)	1.86
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.30

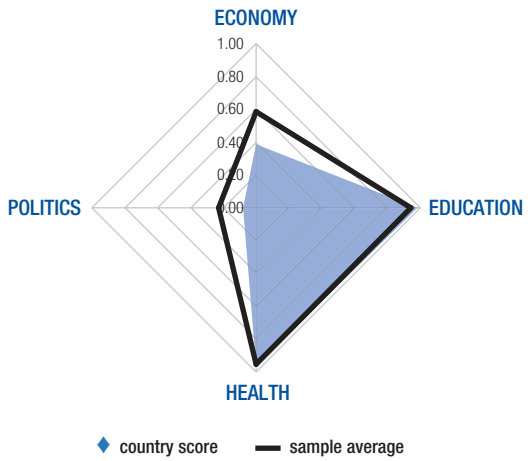
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**138**	**0.387**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	141	0.27	0.67	21	80	0.27
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	95	0.60	0.60	—	—	0.60
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	123	0.44	0.54	17,745	40,000	0.44
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	122	0.07	0.27	7	93	0.07
Professional and technical workers	119	0.31	0.64	24	76	0.31
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**82**	**0.988**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	103	0.94	0.89	91	97	0.94
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	99	96	1.03
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	100	99	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	59	56	1.04
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**129**	**0.966**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	136	1.02	1.04	66	65	1.02
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**121**	**0.077**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	79	0.25	0.27	20	80	0.25
Women in ministerial positions	141	0.00	0.24	0	100	0.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

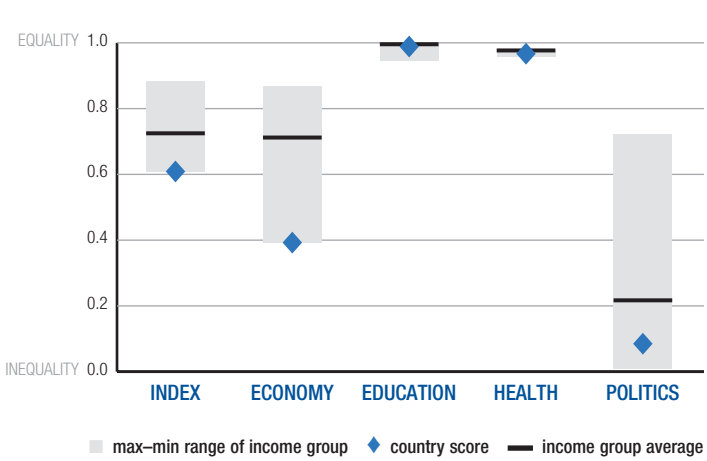


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Saudi Arabia

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**134**	**0.605**	**138**	**0.387**	**82**	**0.988**	**129**	**0.966**	**121**	**0.077**
2014	142	130	0.606	137	0.389	86	0.987	90	0.971	117	0.077
2013	136	127	0.588	134	0.322	90	0.976	52	0.976	105	0.077
2012	135	131	0.573	133	0.340	91	0.976	55	0.976	133	0.000
2011	135	131	0.575	133	0.358	92	0.967	53	0.976	132	0.000
2010	134	129	0.571	132	0.335	92	0.974	53	0.976	131	0.000
2009	134	130	0.565	133	0.310	92	0.975	65	0.976	134	0.000
2008	130	128	0.554	129	0.259	85	0.979	62	0.976	130	0.000
2007	128	124	0.565	127	0.321	87	0.961	60	0.976	128	0.000
2006	**115**	**114**	**0.524**	**115**	**0.240**	**93**	**0.880**	**54**	**0.977**	**115**	**0.000**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.080**		**▲ 0.147**		**▲ 0.109**		**▼ –0.011**		**▲ 0.077**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 20.7, 2.8
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 14
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 61, 75
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.0
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 24, 76
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 74, 86
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 60, 70
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 21, 21
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 38, 62
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 39, 61
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 24, 76
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 287.5, 382.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 62.7, 66.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 26.8, 42.8
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 20.5, 28.6

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 7.1, 10.0
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 4.5, 6.1
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 16 [9–29]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 7.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 97
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 24
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 25, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 4
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 70
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 1
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 1.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 1.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote ..... —
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Reserved seats
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Senegal

Gender Gap Index 2015

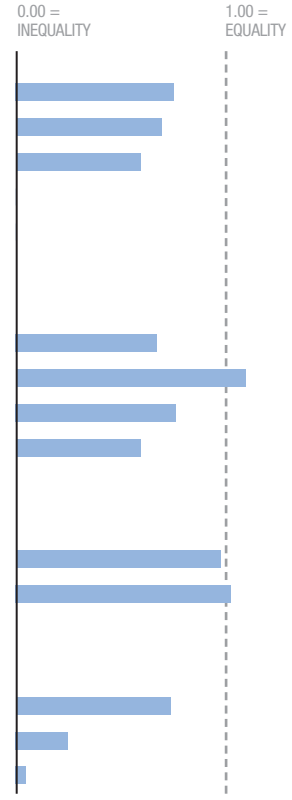
Rank	Score
72	0.698
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	11.77
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	2,206
Total population (millions)	14.55
Population growth (%)	2.89
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96

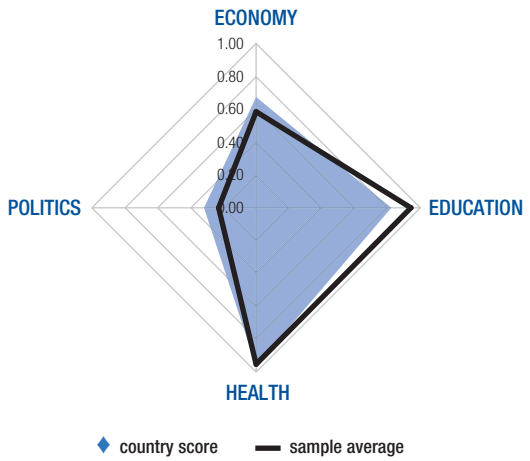
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**65**	**0.678**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	88	0.75	0.67	67	90	0.75
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	46	0.69	0.60	—	—	0.69
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	86	0.59	0.54	1,722	2,924	0.59
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**133**	**0.833**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	134	0.67	0.89	47	70	0.67
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	77	70	1.09
Enrolment in secondary education	123	0.76	0.64	18	24	0.76
Enrolment in tertiary education	129	0.59	0.92	6	10	0.59
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**124**	**0.967**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	130	1.02	1.04	56	55	1.02
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**27**	**0.316**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	5	0.74	0.27	43	57	0.74
Women in ministerial positions	62	0.25	0.24	20	80	0.25
Years with female head of state (last 50)	37	0.05	0.20	3	47	0.05

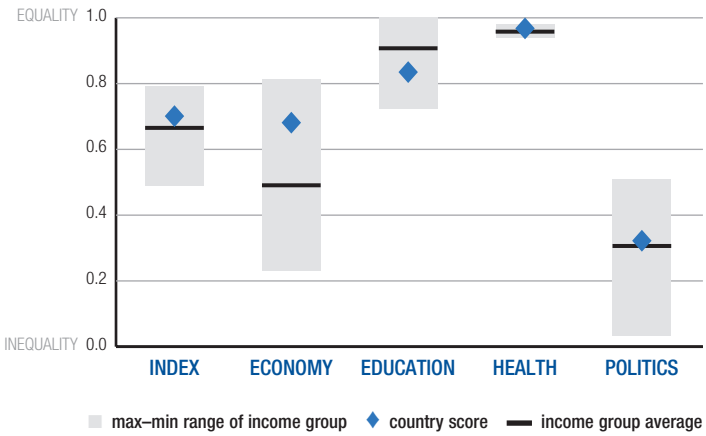


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Senegal

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**72**	**0.698**	**65**	**0.678**	**133**	**0.833**	**124**	**0.967**	**27**	**0.316**
2014	142	77	0.691	71	0.662	131	0.822	82	0.973	24	0.308
2013	136	67	0.692	81	0.640	125	0.827	71	0.973	20	0.329
2012	135	90	0.666	59	0.674	122	0.827	75	0.973	41	0.189
2011	135	92	0.657	47	0.688	123	0.825	80	0.973	58	0.143
2010	134	101	0.641	65	0.644	122	0.821	77	0.973	68	0.127
2009	134	102	0.643	74	0.638	124	0.817	76	0.974	59	0.141
2008	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006	**115**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.056**		**▲ 0.040**		**▲ 0.016**		**▼ –0.007**		**▲ 0.175**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 13.4, 7.9
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 11
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 8, 16
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 14
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 23
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 25, 75

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 42, 58
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 17, 28
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 7, 15
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 2, 5
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 6, 11
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 62, 64

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 198.2, 197.1
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 73.4, 76.0
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 58.0, 54.1
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 32.7, 61.1

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 24.4, 6.7
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 57.6, 64.7
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 23.9, 39.9
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 15.4, 18.1
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 320 [190–560]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 4.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 80.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 95
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 51
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 18
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 22, 30
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 25
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 98
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 1
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 1.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.3
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1945
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Serbia

Gender Gap Index 2015

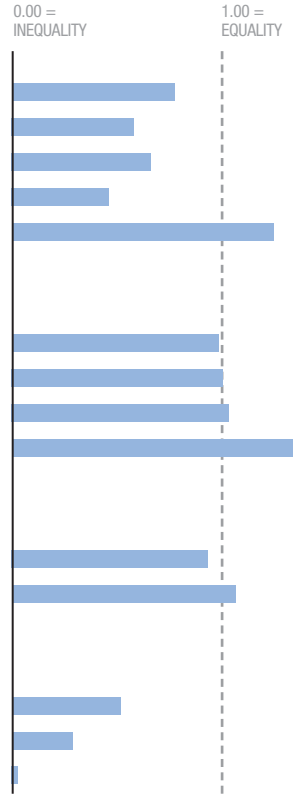
Rank	Score
45	0.720
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 30.27
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 12,717
Total population (millions) 7.13
Population growth (%) ..... –0.49
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 0.95

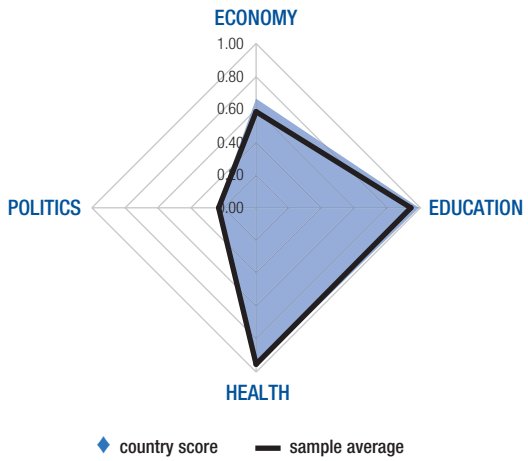
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**74**	**0.669**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	80	0.77	0.67	54	69	0.77
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	103	0.58	0.60	—	—	0.58
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	55	0.66	0.54	10,097	15,341	0.66
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	63	0.46	0.27	31	69	0.46
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	55	45	1.24
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**52**	**0.996**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	80	0.98	0.89	97	99	0.98
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	95	95	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	94	92	1.03
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	65	49	1.33
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**79**	**0.973**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	128	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	67	63	1.06
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**43**	**0.242**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	27	0.52	0.27	34	66	0.52
Women in ministerial positions	51	0.29	0.24	22	78	0.29
Years with female head of state (last 50)	47	0.03	0.20	1	49	0.03

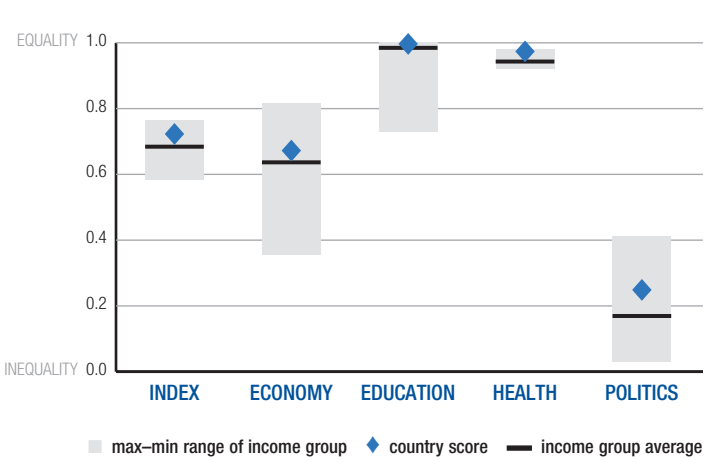


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Serbia

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**45**	**0.720**	**74**	**0.669**	**52**	**0.996**	**79**	**0.973**	**43**	**0.242**
2014	142	54	0.709	67	0.670	54	0.995	74	0.973	51	0.196
2013	136	42	0.712	59	0.679	55	0.994	111	0.964	39	0.209
2012	135	50	0.704	67	0.660	61	0.993	91	0.970	40	0.192
2011	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2010	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2009	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2008	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006	**115**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.016**		**▲ 0.009**		**▲ 0.004**		**▲ 0.003**		**▲ 0.049**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 23.8, 20.8
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 31, 70
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 45
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 83, 83
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 14
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 30
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 51, 49

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 44, 56
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 84, 92
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 82, 90
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 18, 19
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 38, 62
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 39, 61
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 48, 52
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 36, 47
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 318.9, 400.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 132.9, 218.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 22.1, 23.6
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 18.8, 39.1

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.2, 1.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.6, 1.6
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 1.7, 1.5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 16 [10–27]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 19.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 98
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 58
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 26, 30
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 5
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 135
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1946
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Singapore

Gender Gap Index 2015

Rank	Score
54	**0.711**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	208.33
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	78,958
Total population (millions)	5.47
Population growth (%)	1.30
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

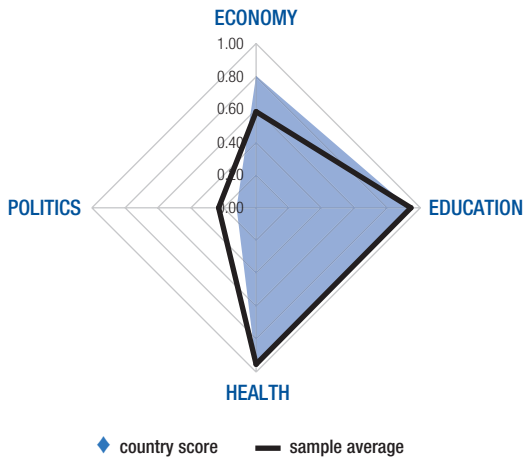
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**9**	**0.814**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	75	0.79	0.67	65	82	0.79
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	4	0.82	0.60	—	—	0.82
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	1	1.00	0.54	40,000	40,000	1.00
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	54	0.51	0.27	34	66	0.51
Professional and technical workers	80	0.88	0.64	47	53	0.88
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**111**	**0.945**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	91	0.96	0.89	95	99	0.96
Enrolment in primary education	—	—	0.93	—	—	—
Enrolment in secondary education	110	0.93	0.64	48	52	0.93
Enrolment in tertiary education	—	—	0.92	—	—	—
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**122**	**0.967**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	128	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy	93	1.04	1.04	78	75	1.04
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**92**	**0.119**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	54	0.34	0.27	25	75	0.34
Women in ministerial positions	133	0.06	0.24	6	94	0.06
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

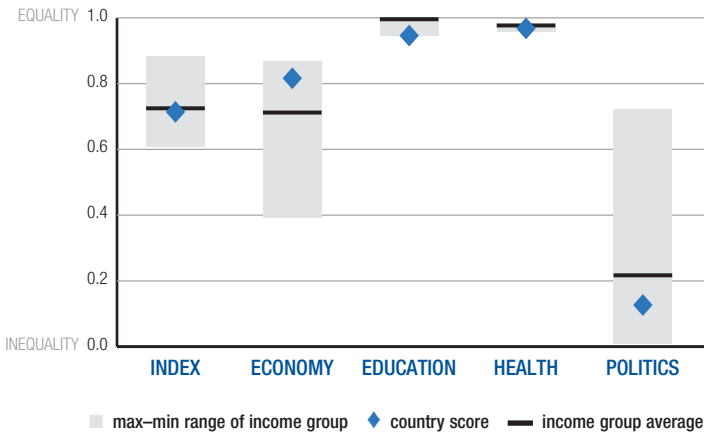


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Singapore

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**54**	**0.711**	**9**	**0.814**	**111**	**0.945**	**122**	**0.967**	**92**	**0.119**
2014	142	59	0.705	18	0.790	110	0.941	114	0.967	90	0.120
2013	136	58	0.700	12	0.788	105	0.941	85	0.972	90	0.099
2012	135	55	0.699	13	0.788	104	0.941	85	0.972	89	0.095
2011	135	57	0.691	16	0.758	100	0.938	101	0.968	83	0.101
2010	134	56	0.691	20	0.753	103	0.937	100	0.968	79	0.108
2009	134	84	0.666	57	0.671	102	0.937	121	0.958	86	0.101
2008	130	84	0.663	58	0.654	98	0.938	117	0.958	81	0.101
2007	128	77	0.661	55	0.655	98	0.931	115	0.958	71	0.101
2006	**115**	**65**	**0.655**	**45**	**0.646**	**86**	**0.931**	**107**	**0.960**	**75**	**0.083**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.056**		**▲ 0.168**		**▲ 0.014**		**▲ 0.007**		**▲ 0.036**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 2.9, 2.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 45
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 96, 97
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) ..... —, —
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 82, 89
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 75, 82
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 38, 45
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 34, 66
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 65, 73
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 89, 87

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 82.1, 137.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 86.0, 127.2
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 3.6, 3.9
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 5.8, 19.5

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.5, 2.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 2.9, 3.6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 6 [3–12]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 3.1
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 62
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 28, 30
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 105
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 7
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... No
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1947
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Slovak Republic

Gender Gap Index 2015

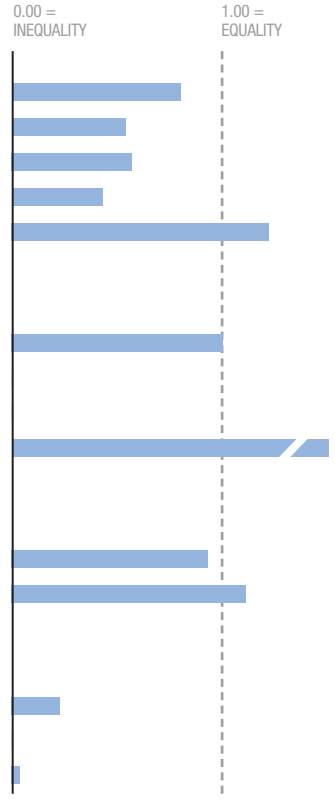
Rank	Score
97	**0.675**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	85.22
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	26,355
Total population (millions)	5.42
Population growth (%)	0.09
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.94

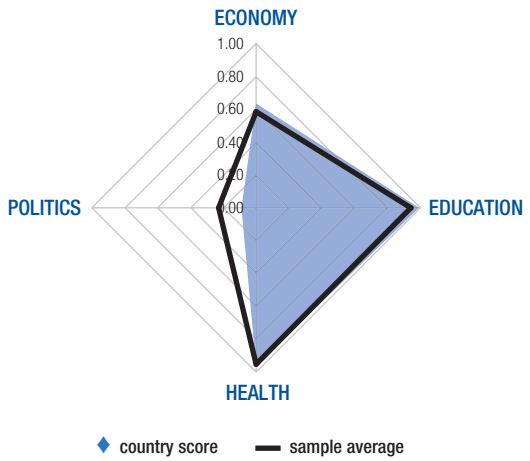
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**93**	**0.638**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	73	0.80	0.67	62	78	0.80
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	120	0.54	0.60	—	—	0.54
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	95	0.57	0.54	20,271	35,311	0.57
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	70	0.43	0.27	30	70	0.43
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	55	45	1.22
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**1**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	—	—	0.93	—	—	—
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	65	42	1.54
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**79**	**0.973**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	128	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	70	63	1.11
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**115**	**0.087**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	83	0.23	0.27	19	81	0.23
Women in ministerial positions	141	0.00	0.24	0	100	0.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	42	0.04	0.20	2	48	0.04

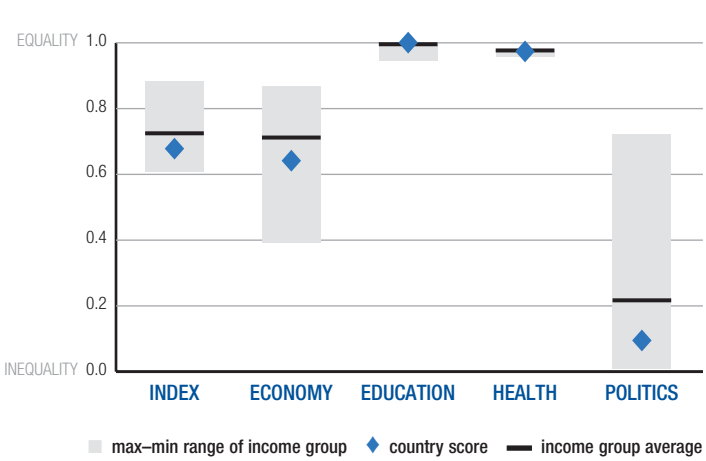


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Slovak Republic

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**97**	**0.675**	**93**	**0.638**	**1**	**1.000**	**79**	**0.973**	**115**	**0.087**
2014	142	90	0.681	88	0.643	1	1.000	74	0.973	100	0.106
2013	136	74	0.686	86	0.635	1	1.000	1	0.980	77	0.128
2012	135	70	0.682	82	0.628	1	1.000	1	0.980	80	0.122
2011	135	72	0.680	73	0.634	1	1.000	1	0.980	79	0.106
2010	134	71	0.678	70	0.638	1	1.000	1	0.980	89	0.094
2009	134	68	0.685	68	0.646	1	1.000	1	0.980	75	0.112
2008	130	64	0.682	66	0.638	1	1.000	1	0.980	71	0.112
2007	128	54	0.680	50	0.667	37	0.995	1	0.980	86	0.077
2006	**115**	**50**	**0.676**	**43**	**0.650**	**34**	**0.995**	**1**	**0.980**	**77**	**0.077**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▼ –0.001**		**▼ –0.012**		**▲ 0.005**		**▼ –0.007**		**▲ 0.010**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 14.5, 14.0
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 5.1, 2.7
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 48
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 80, 74
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.0
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 14
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 18
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 30
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 43, 57

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) ..... —, —
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 100, 100
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 99, 100
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 19, 17
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 34, 66
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 36, 64
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 51, 49
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 78, 78
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 241.5, 394.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 100.7, 196.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 5.6, 7.8
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 7.6, 22.5

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.2, 0.8
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 7 [4–11]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 22.6
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 80
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 29, 31
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 1
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 27
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 238
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 65
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1920
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Slovenia

Gender Gap Index 2015

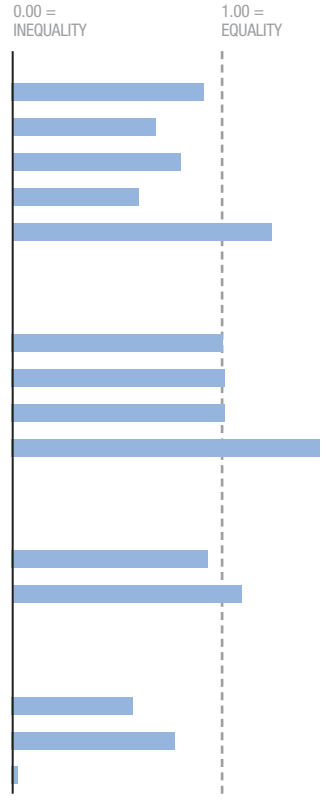
Rank	Score
9	**0.784**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	39.41
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	28,059
Total population (millions)	2.06
Population growth (%)	0.11
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

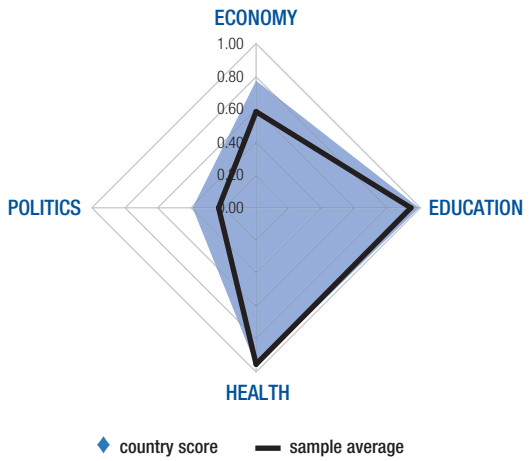
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**24**	**0.778**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	29	0.91	0.67	67	74	0.91
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	49	0.68	0.60	—	—	0.68
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	23	0.80	0.54	26,666	33,208	0.80
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	29	0.60	0.27	38	63	0.60
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	55	45	1.23
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**29**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	49	1.00	0.89	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	98	97	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	95	94	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	101	69	1.46
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**79**	**0.973**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	128	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	72	66	1.09
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**16**	**0.385**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	21	0.58	0.27	37	63	0.58
Women in ministerial positions	10	0.78	0.24	44	56	0.78
Years with female head of state (last 50)	45	0.03	0.20	1	49	0.03



Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Slovenia

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**9**	**0.784**	**24**	**0.778**	**29**	**1.000**	**79**	**0.973**	**16**	**0.385**
2014	142	23	0.744	22	0.783	27	1.000	74	0.973	43	0.221
2013	136	38	0.716	43	0.719	26	1.000	75	0.973	54	0.170
2012	135	38	0.713	41	0.714	33	0.998	78	0.973	50	0.168
2011	135	41	0.704	34	0.720	36	0.998	64	0.975	71	0.123
2010	134	42	0.705	32	0.723	36	0.998	63	0.975	70	0.123
2009	134	52	0.698	31	0.721	36	0.998	80	0.973	87	0.100
2008	130	51	0.694	31	0.708	36	0.998	76	0.973	85	0.096
2007	128	49	0.684	27	0.705	18	0.999	74	0.973	99	0.060
2006	**115**	**51**	**0.675**	**34**	**0.667**	**22**	**0.999**	**71**	**0.973**	**88**	**0.060**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.110**		**▲ 0.111**		**▲ 0.001**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.326**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 10.9, 9.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 10.3, 5.9
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 48
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 286, 166
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 97, 98
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 19
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 35
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 35, 65

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 40, 60
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 100, 100
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 96, 98
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 27, 22
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 30, 70
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 29, 71
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 50, 50
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 71, 74
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 113.6, 174.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 110.2, 208.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 3.1, 4.2
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 6.8, 18.1

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.4, 1.0
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 7 [5–11]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 5.2
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 79
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 31, 33
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 1
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 29
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 105
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 30
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1946
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... Yes

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

South Africa

Gender Gap Index 2015

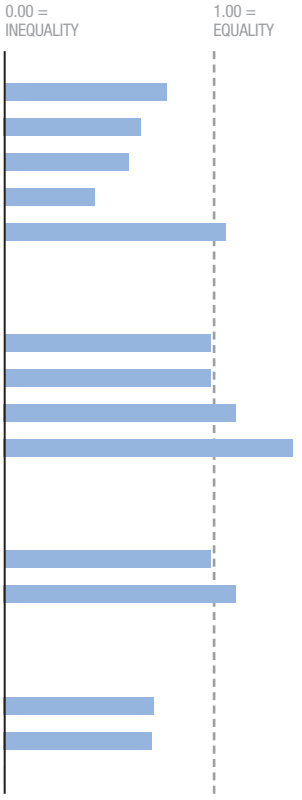
Rank	Score
17	0.759
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	328.68
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	12,446
Total population (millions)	54.00
Population growth (%)	1.58
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

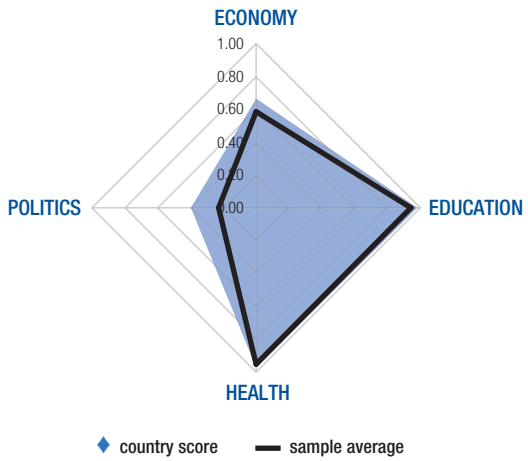
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**72**	**0.670**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	84	0.77	0.67	49	64	0.77
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	73	0.65	0.60	—	—	0.65
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	81	0.59	0.54	9,803	16,481	0.59
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	69	0.43	0.27	30	70	0.43
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	51	49	1.05
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**85**	**0.987**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	85	0.98	0.89	93	96	0.98
Enrolment in primary education	107	0.98	0.93	89	90	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	69	62	1.10
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	23	17	1.37
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.98
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	54	49	1.10
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**14**	**0.400**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	7	0.72	0.27	42	58	0.72
Women in ministerial positions	13	0.71	0.24	42	58	0.71
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

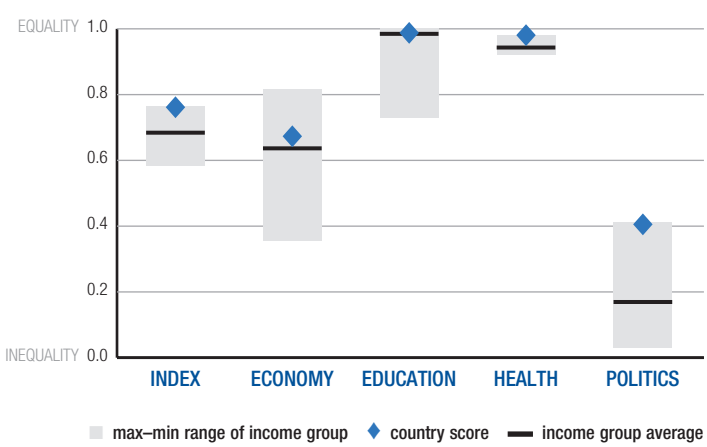


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



South Africa

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**17**	**0.759**	**72**	**0.670**	**85**	**0.987**	**1**	**0.980**	**14**	**0.400**
2014	142	18	0.753	83	0.647	85	0.987	1	0.980	12	0.397
2013	136	17	0.751	78	0.651	54	0.994	102	0.968	8	0.392
2012	135	16	0.750	69	0.659	87	0.980	103	0.968	7	0.392
2011	135	14	0.748	58	0.665	86	0.981	102	0.968	9	0.377
2010	134	12	0.753	55	0.673	43	0.996	101	0.968	9	0.377
2009	134	6	0.771	60	0.663	43	0.996	70	0.975	5	0.449
2008	130	22	0.723	93	0.568	45	0.996	67	0.975	9	0.353
2007	128	20	0.719	85	0.586	52	0.991	65	0.975	10	0.326
2006	**115**	**18**	**0.713**	**79**	**0.556**	**42**	**0.993**	**59**	**0.976**	**8**	**0.326**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.047**		**▲ 0.114**		**▼ –0.006**		**▲ 0.004**		**▲ 0.074**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 27.1, 22.8
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 11.7, 4.8
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 49, 51
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 47
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 257, 92
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 69, 69
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 13
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 23
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 41, 59

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 50, 50
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 79, 81
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 73, 76
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 6, 7
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 37, 63
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 40, 60
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 42, 58
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 259.8, 354.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 89.6, 143.0
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 91.0, 98.5
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 33.4, 84.9

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 396.0, 434.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 32.2, 87.6
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 9.6, 13.6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 140 [85–210]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 54.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 97
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 94
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 60
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 31, 33
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 3
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 120
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 38
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 3
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1930, 1994
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... No legislated
Voluntary political party quotas ..... Yes

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Spain

Gender Gap Index 2015

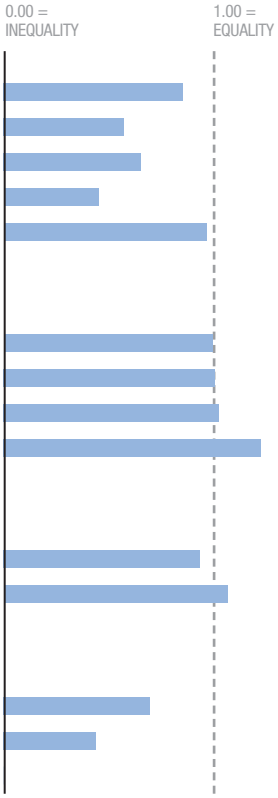
Rank	Score
25	**0.742**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	1,188.77
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	32,270
Total population (millions)	46.40
Population growth (%)	–0.46
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96

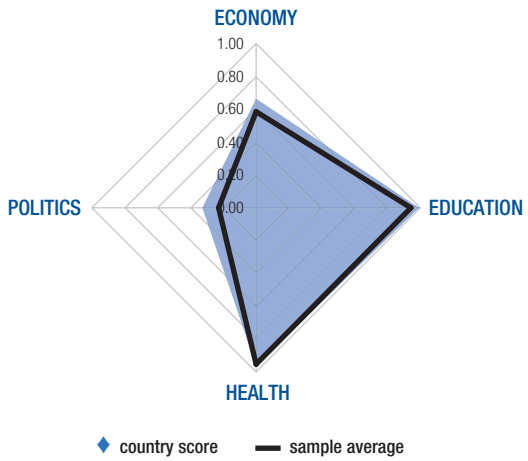
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**67**	**0.674**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	52	0.85	0.67	68	80	0.85
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	106	0.57	0.60	—	—	0.57
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	59	0.65	0.54	25,859	40,000	0.65
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	66	0.45	0.27	31	69	0.45
Professional and technical workers	72	0.96	0.64	49	51	0.96
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**47**	**0.998**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	74	0.99	0.89	97	99	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	99	98	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	97	95	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	95	78	1.22
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**93**	**0.972**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	128	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy	70	1.06	1.04	75	71	1.06
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**26**	**0.326**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	13	0.70	0.27	41	59	0.70
Women in ministerial positions	24	0.44	0.24	31	69	0.44
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

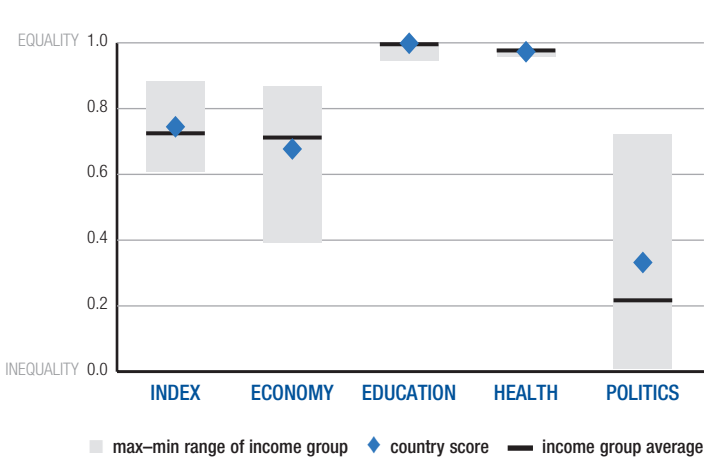


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Spain

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**25**	**0.742**	**67**	**0.674**	**47**	**0.998**	**93**	**0.972**	**26**	**0.326**
2014	142	29	0.733	84	0.647	44	0.997	87	0.972	23	0.314
2013	136	30	0.727	76	0.652	40	0.997	75	0.973	27	0.284
2012	135	26	0.727	75	0.646	38	0.997	34	0.979	27	0.284
2011	135	12	0.758	74	0.633	37	0.997	56	0.976	5	0.426
2010	134	11	0.755	78	0.624	40	0.996	63	0.975	5	0.426
2009	134	17	0.734	90	0.602	56	0.994	80	0.973	9	0.369
2008	130	17	0.728	89	0.577	58	0.994	76	0.973	7	0.369
2007	128	10	0.744	84	0.589	39	0.994	74	0.973	5	0.421
2006	**115**	**11**	**0.732**	**85**	**0.539**	**38**	**0.994**	**71**	**0.973**	**5**	**0.421**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.010**		**▲ 0.135**		**▲ 0.003**		**▼ –0.001**		**▼ –0.095**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 26.7, 25.6
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 22.0, 5.7
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 49
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 258, 154
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 98, 98
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.1
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 10
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 34
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 40, 60

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 43, 57
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 87, 91
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 67, 73
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 27, 27
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 28, 72
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 31, 69
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 49, 51
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 70, 74
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 75.6, 121.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 80.8, 169.3
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 7.0, 9.3
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 15.5, 42.4

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.7, 2.7
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.2, 0.6
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 4 [3–7]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 9.6
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) ..... —
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 66
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 29, 32
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 1
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 30
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 112
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 13
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1931
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... Yes

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Sri Lanka

Gender Gap Index 2015

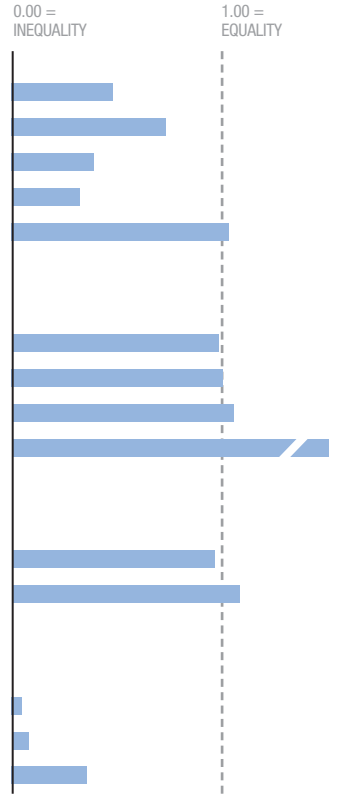
Rank	Score
84	**0.686**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 44.08
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 10,043
Total population (millions) 20.64
Population growth (%) 0.76
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 0.93

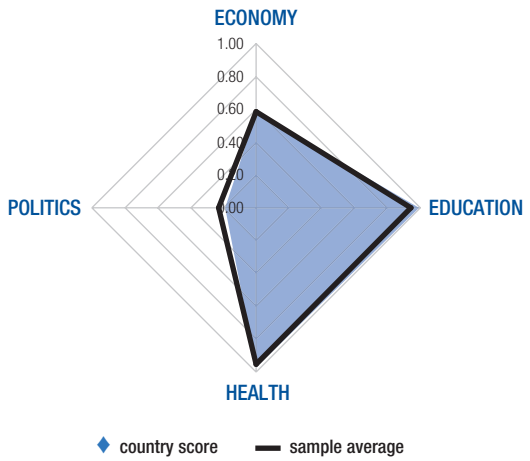
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**120**	**0.577**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	129	0.48	0.67	39	81	0.48
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	29	0.73	0.60	—	—	0.73
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	131	0.39	0.54	5,954	15,323	0.39
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	88	0.32	0.27	24	76	0.32
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	51	49	1.03
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**57**	**0.995**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	84	0.98	0.89	92	94	0.98
Enrolment in primary education	69	1.00	0.93	94	94	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	87	83	1.05
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	23	14	1.60
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	68	63	1.08
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**59**	**0.193**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	136	0.05	0.27	5	95	0.05
Women in ministerial positions	123	0.08	0.24	7	93	0.08
Years with female head of state (last 50)	6	0.36	0.20	13	37	0.36

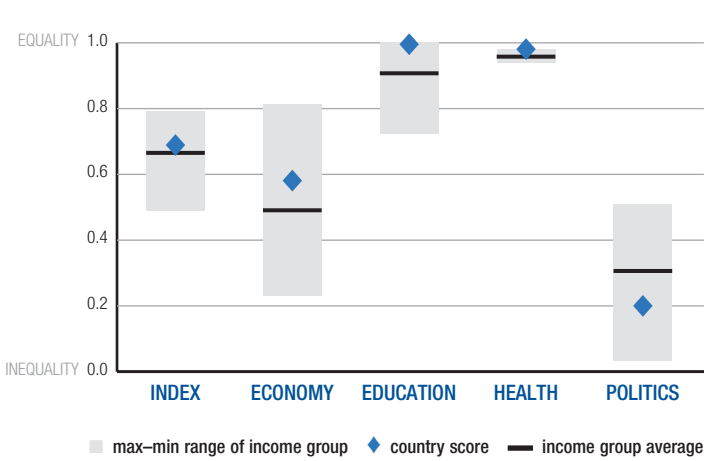


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Sri Lanka

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**84**	**0.686**	**120**	**0.577**	**57**	**0.995**	**1**	**0.980**	**59**	**0.193**
2014	142	79	0.690	109	0.591	59	0.994	1	0.980	50	0.196
2013	136	55	0.702	109	0.559	48	0.995	1	0.980	30	0.274
2012	135	39	0.712	105	0.560	48	0.995	1	0.980	22	0.315
2011	135	31	0.721	102	0.560	103	0.933	1	0.980	7	0.413
2010	134	16	0.746	89	0.601	57	0.993	1	0.980	6	0.410
2009	134	16	0.740	99	0.573	68	0.992	1	0.980	6	0.416
2008	130	12	0.737	99	0.560	65	0.992	1	0.980	5	0.416
2007	128	15	0.723	94	0.557	56	0.990	1	0.980	7	0.365
2006	**115**	**13**	**0.720**	**84**	**0.545**	**52**	**0.990**	**1**	**0.980**	**7**	**0.365**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▼ –0.034**		**▲ 0.033**		**▲ 0.005**		**▲ 0.000**		**▼ –0.172**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 6.9, 3.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 29, 71
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 30
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 83, 82
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.1
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 9
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 26
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 40, 61

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 50, 50
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 93, 97
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 73, 76
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 15, 13
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 42, 58
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 40, 60
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 45, 55
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 209.0, 345.1
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 61.4, 68.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 38.8, 59.7
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 37.9, 74.0

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.5, 1.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.6, 1.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 26.8, 25.7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 29 [21–42]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 24.1
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 68
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) ..... 24, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 9
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 84
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 1.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 1.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1931
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Suriname

Gender Gap Index 2015

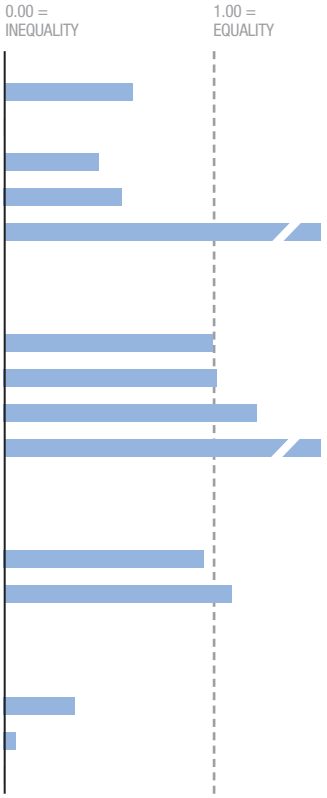
Rank	Score
94	**0.678**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	2.46
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	15,556
Total population (millions)	0.54
Population growth (%)	0.86
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

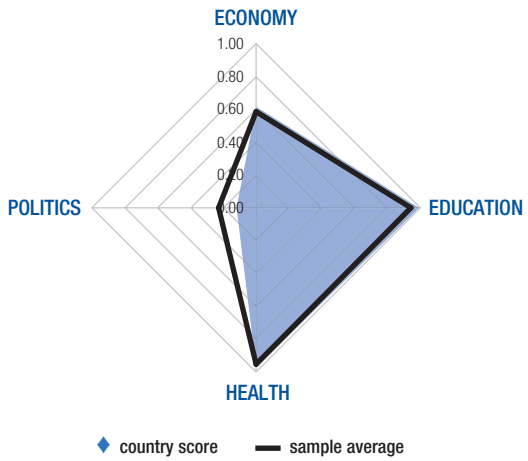
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**103**	**0.616**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	116	0.61	0.67	45	74	0.61
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	121	0.45	0.54	9,978	22,140	0.45
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	42	0.56	0.27	36	64	0.56
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	62	38	1.60
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**45**	**0.998**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	73	0.99	0.89	95	96	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	81	80	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	57	48	1.20
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	15	9	1.72
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	68	63	1.08
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**90**	**0.120**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	52	0.34	0.27	25	75	0.34
Women in ministerial positions	133	0.06	0.24	6	94	0.06
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

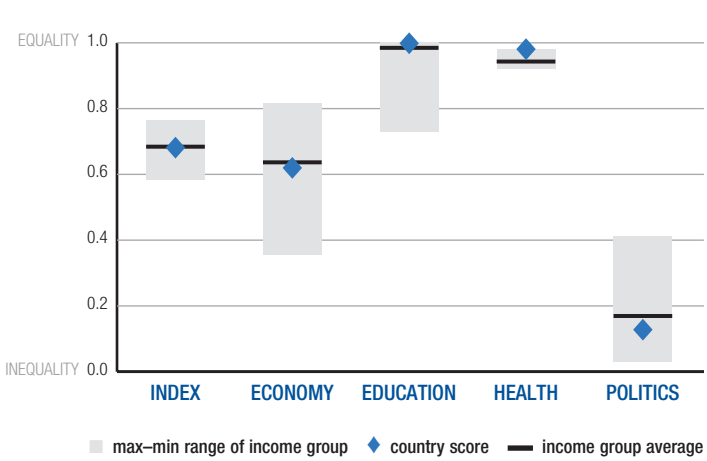


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Suriname

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**94**	**0.678**	**103**	**0.616**	**45**	**0.998**	**1**	**0.980**	**90**	**0.120**
2014	142	109	0.650	115	0.569	45	0.997	1	0.980	131	0.056
2013	136	110	0.637	119	0.499	39	0.997	1	0.980	110	0.072
2012	135	106	0.641	115	0.514	37	0.997	1	0.980	107	0.072
2011	135	104	0.640	114	0.508	62	0.991	70	0.974	95	0.084
2010	134	102	0.641	123	0.449	85	0.985	70	0.974	53	0.154
2009	134	78	0.673	101	0.571	74	0.990	80	0.973	51	0.155
2008	130	79	0.667	101	0.551	70	0.991	76	0.973	49	0.155
2007	128	56	0.679	73	0.617	64	0.989	74	0.973	46	0.139
2006	**115**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▼ –0.001**		**▼ –0.001**		**▲ 0.009**		**▲ 0.007**		**▼ –0.019**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 7.9, 2.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 31.9, 12.4
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 36
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution ..... —, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] ..... —
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 15
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 18
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 49, 51
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 77, 81
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 45, 47
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 3, 4
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 48, 52
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 143.2, 169.1
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 64.8, 108.7
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 32.7, 47.5
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 7.7, 14.9

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 16.7, 16.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.2
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.7, 3.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 5.4, 6.2
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 130 [87–190]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 65.8
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 90
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 90
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 48
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 29, 32
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) ..... —
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave ..... —
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] ..... —
Parental authority after divorce[3] ..... —
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) ..... —
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] ..... —
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] ..... —
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] ..... —
Women's access to financial services[3] ..... —
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] ..... —
Year women received right to vote 1948
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Swaziland

Gender Gap Index 2015

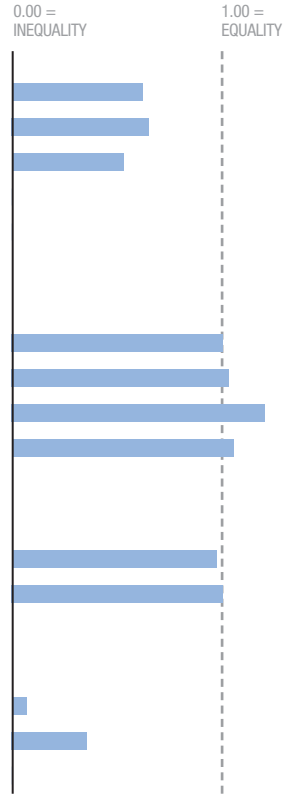
Rank	Score
102	**0.670**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	3.20
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	6,058
Total population (millions)	1.27
Population growth (%)	1.45
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

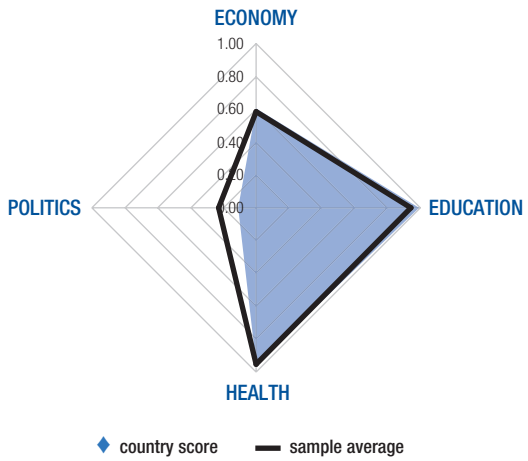
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**107**	**0.608**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	110	0.62	0.67	45	73	0.62
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	67	0.65	0.60	—	—	0.65
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	104	0.53	0.54	4,428	8,318	0.53
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**1**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	87	87	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	86	84	1.03
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	39	32	1.20
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	5	5	1.05
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**133**	**0.961**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	139	1.00	1.04	45	45	1.00
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**100**	**0.109**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	132	0.07	0.27	6	94	0.07
Women in ministerial positions	40	0.36	0.24	26	74	0.36
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

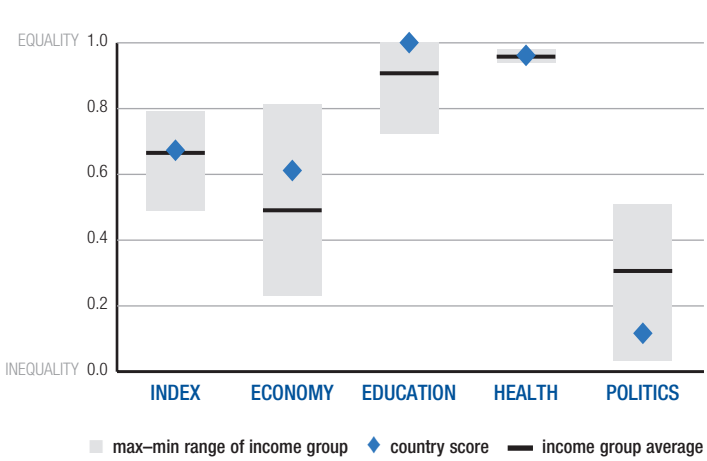


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Swaziland

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	145	102	0.670	107	0.608	1	1.000	133	0.961	100	0.109
2014	142	92	0.677	99	0.624	47	0.997	1	0.980	99	0.109
2013	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2012	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2011	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2010	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2009	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2008	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▼ –0.008**		**▼ –0.016**		**▲ 0.003**		**▼ –0.018**		**▼ 0.000**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 31.2, 25.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 32
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution ..... —, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.9
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 29
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 46, 54
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 24, 76
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 26, 74
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 56, 44
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 330.8, 248.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 75.7, 101.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 98.2, 43.3
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 83.3, 100.6

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 430.6, 645.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.2
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 55.1, 164.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 5.0, 6.7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 310 [170–560]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 3.3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 89.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 97
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 82
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 65
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 27, 31
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 7
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 14
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.5
Parental authority after divorce[3] 1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.8
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1968
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Reserved seats
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Sweden

Gender Gap Index 2015

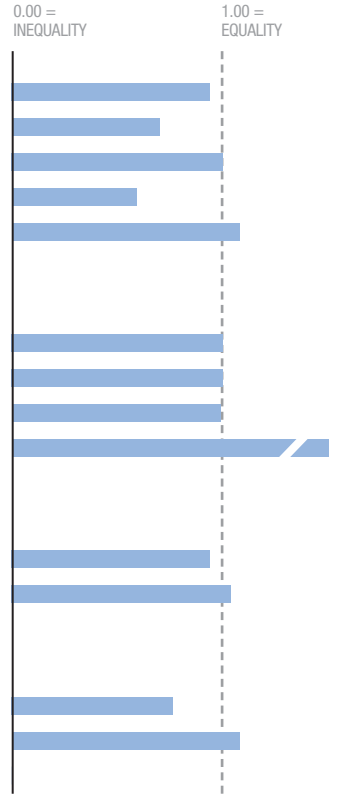
Rank	Score
4	**0.823**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 446.31
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 44,029
Total population (millions) 9.69
Population growth (%) 0.92
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 1.00

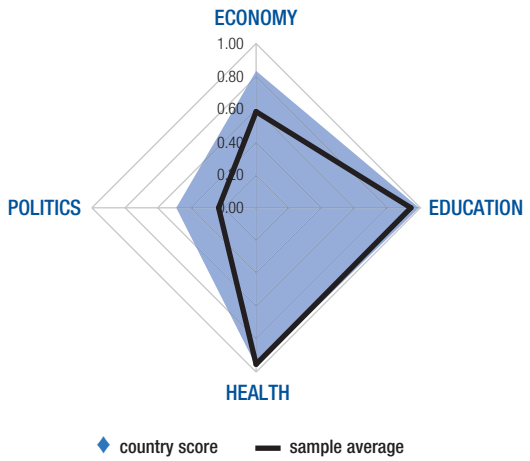
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**4**	**0.836**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	13	0.94	0.67	79	83	0.94
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	42	0.70	0.60	—	—	0.70
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	8	1.00	0.54	39,996	40,000	1.00
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	31	0.59	0.27	37	63	0.59
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	52	48	1.08
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**54**	**0.996**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	72	1.00	0.93	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	90	0.99	0.64	94	95	0.99
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	79	51	1.56
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**71**	**0.974**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	84	1.04	1.04	73	70	1.04
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**5**	**0.486**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	4	0.77	0.27	44	56	0.77
Women in ministerial positions	1	1.00	0.24	52	48	1.09
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

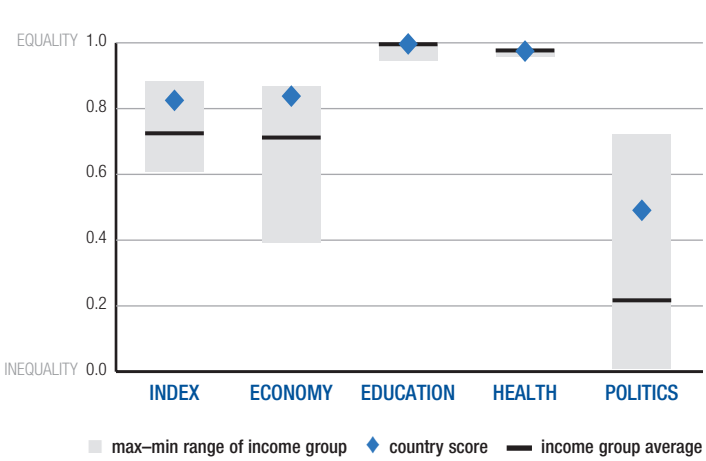


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Sweden

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**4**	**0.823**	**4**	**0.836**	**54**	**0.996**	**71**	**0.974**	**5**	**0.486**
2014	142	4	0.817	15	0.799	43	0.997	100	0.969	5	0.500
2013	136	4	0.813	14	0.783	38	0.998	69	0.974	4	0.498
2012	135	4	0.816	10	0.796	39	0.997	73	0.974	4	0.498
2011	135	4	0.804	7	0.793	41	0.996	82	0.973	4	0.456
2010	134	4	0.802	11	0.770	41	0.996	80	0.973	4	0.471
2009	134	4	0.814	6	0.785	39	0.998	79	0.974	4	0.499
2008	130	3	0.814	5	0.784	33	0.999	75	0.974	4	0.499
2007	128	1	0.821	6	0.761	27	0.999	73	0.974	1	0.550
2006	**115**	**1**	**0.813**	**9**	**0.731**	**23**	**0.999**	**70**	**0.973**	**1**	**0.550**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.010**		**▲ 0.105**		**▼ –0.002**		**▲ 0.001**		**▼ –0.064**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 7.9, 8.2
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 18.6, 10.3
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 50
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 207, 154
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 100, 100
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 13
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 17
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 53
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 30, 70

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 57, 43
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 98, 98
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 87, 88
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 34, 26
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 34, 66
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 32, 68
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 46, 54
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 95, 95
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 105.7, 162.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 100.5, 124.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 6.1, 10.6
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 13.8, 17.3

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.2, 0.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 4 [2–8]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 5.6
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) ..... —
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 75
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 31, 34
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 1
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 29
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 0
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave ..... —
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 10
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 50

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1919, 1921
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Switzerland

Gender Gap Index 2015

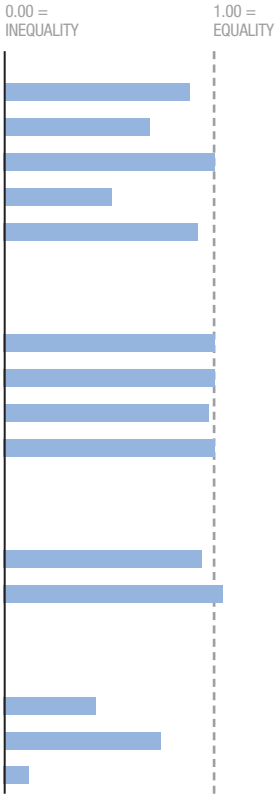
Rank	Score
8	0.785
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	477.25
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	54,983
Total population (millions)	8.19
Population growth (%)	1.24
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

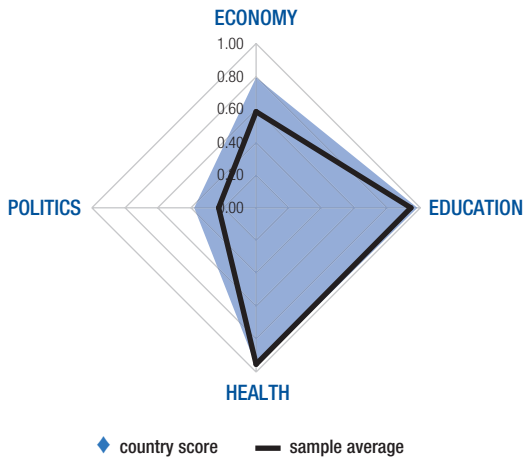
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**17**	**0.798**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	38	0.88	0.67	78	89	0.88
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	47	0.69	0.60	—	—	0.69
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	1	1.00	0.54	40,000	40,000	1.00
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	50	0.51	0.27	34	66	0.51
Professional and technical workers	78	0.92	0.64	48	52	0.92
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**69**	**0.993**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	65	1.00	0.93	93	93	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	98	0.97	0.64	80	82	0.97
Enrolment in tertiary education	98	1.00	0.92	56	57	1.00
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**74**	**0.974**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	87	1.04	1.04	74	71	1.04
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**18**	**0.376**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	39	0.44	0.27	31	70	0.44
Women in ministerial positions	12	0.75	0.24	43	57	0.75
Years with female head of state (last 50)	20	0.12	0.20	5	45	0.12

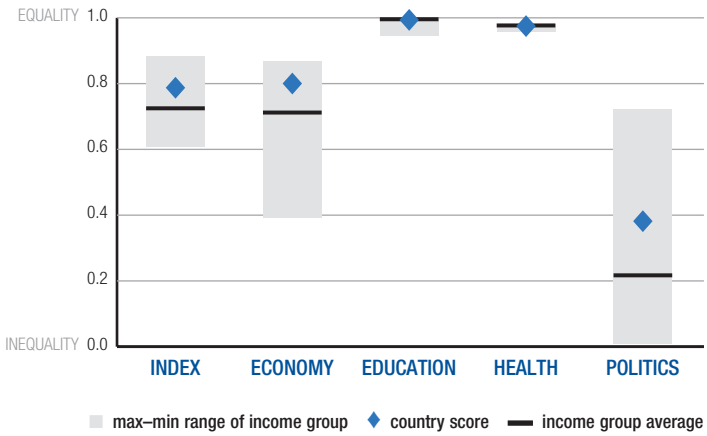


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Switzerland

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**8**	**0.785**	**17**	**0.798**	**69**	**0.993**	**74**	**0.974**	**18**	**0.376**
2014	142	11	0.780	23	0.780	72	0.992	70	0.974	16	0.374
2013	136	9	0.774	23	0.768	66	0.992	72	0.973	16	0.361
2012	135	10	0.767	28	0.752	71	0.991	68	0.974	13	0.353
2011	135	10	0.763	28	0.742	68	0.990	75	0.974	13	0.345
2010	134	10	0.756	30	0.727	71	0.989	74	0.974	13	0.335
2009	134	13	0.743	48	0.685	88	0.979	59	0.978	12	0.327
2008	130	14	0.736	54	0.663	88	0.975	56	0.978	11	0.327
2007	128	40	0.692	42	0.676	92	0.957	55	0.978	37	0.158
2006	**115**	**26**	**0.700**	**18**	**0.709**	**79**	**0.957**	**35**	**0.979**	**34**	**0.154**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.086**		**▲ 0.089**		**▲ 0.036**		**▼ –0.005**		**▲ 0.222**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 4.5, 4.3
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 45.6, 9.6
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 47
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 97, 99
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 8
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 20, 80
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 100, 100
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 95, 97
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 27, 43
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 24, 76
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 21, 79
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 44, 56
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 82, 90
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 77.9, 122.0
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 83.9, 131.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 5.0, 8.1
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 9.3, 18.3

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.3, 0.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 6 [2–14]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 3.3
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) ..... —
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 82
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 30, 33
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 1
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 30
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 98
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 59
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1971
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Syria

Gender Gap Index 2015

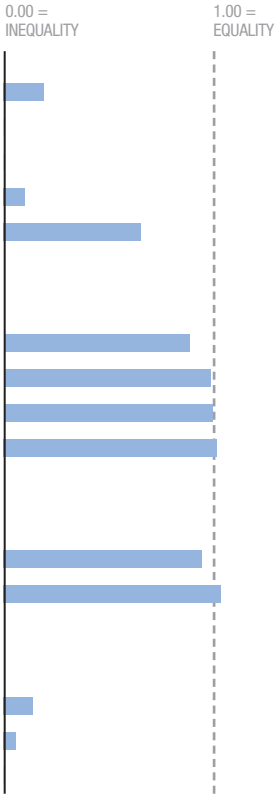
Rank	Score
143	**0.568**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	32.03
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	—
Total population (millions)	23.30
Population growth (%)	1.97
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.03

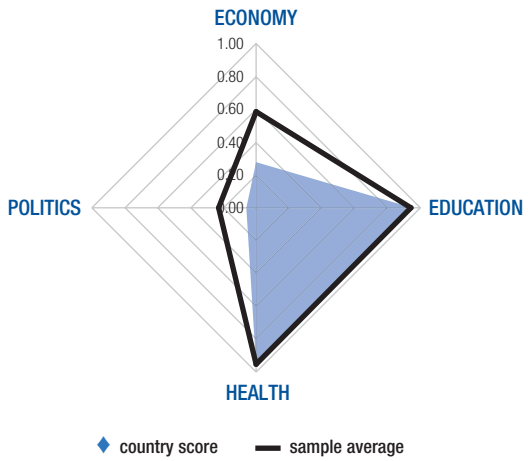
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**144**	**0.279**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	145	0.19	0.67	14	76	0.19
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	—	—	0.54	—	—	—
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	117	0.10	0.27	9	91	0.10
Professional and technical workers	100	0.65	0.64	39	61	0.65
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**103**	**0.965**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	112	0.88	0.89	81	92	0.88
Enrolment in primary education	112	0.98	0.93	61	62	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	91	0.99	0.64	44	44	0.99
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	31	31	1.01
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**102**	**0.970**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	110	1.03	1.04	67	65	1.03
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**130**	**0.059**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	112	0.14	0.27	12	88	0.14
Women in ministerial positions	130	0.06	0.24	6	94	0.06
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

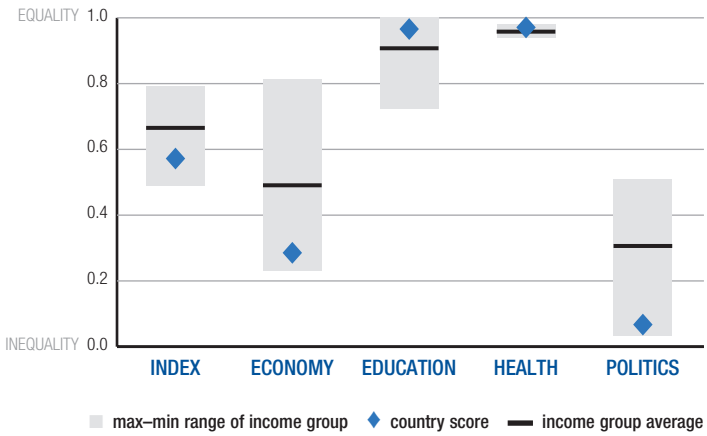


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Syria

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	145	143	0.568	144	0.279	103	0.965	102	0.970	130	0.059
2014	142	139	0.577	142	0.297	101	0.967	37	0.979	126	0.066
2013	136	133	0.566	136	0.251	96	0.968	58	0.976	112	0.070
2012	135	132	0.563	135	0.274	107	0.931	61	0.976	111	0.070
2011	135	124	0.590	129	0.409	109	0.914	61	0.976	110	0.060
2010	134	124	0.593	130	0.398	104	0.936	60	0.976	107	0.060
2009	134	121	0.607	120	0.461	104	0.931	68	0.976	116	0.060
2008	130	107	0.618	107	0.508	101	0.927	65	0.976	112	0.060
2007	128	103	0.622	104	0.524	99	0.927	63	0.976	100	0.059
2006	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▼ –0.053**		**▼ –0.245**		**▲ 0.038**		**▼ –0.006**		**▲ 0.000**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 22.5, 5.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 13.3, 6.6
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 16
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution ..... —, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] ..... —
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 23
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 14
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 50, 50
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 58, 76
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 29, 39
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 4, 8
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 40, 60
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 42, 58
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 32, 68
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 299.2, 455.0
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 99.0, 125.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 9.6, 10.3
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 17.2, 30.6

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 2.5, 4.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 8.7, 11.5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 49 [28–83]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 3.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 75.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 88
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 96
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 54
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 25, 29
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 11
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 120
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 1.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 1.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 1.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1949, 1953
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Tajikistan

Gender Gap Index 2015

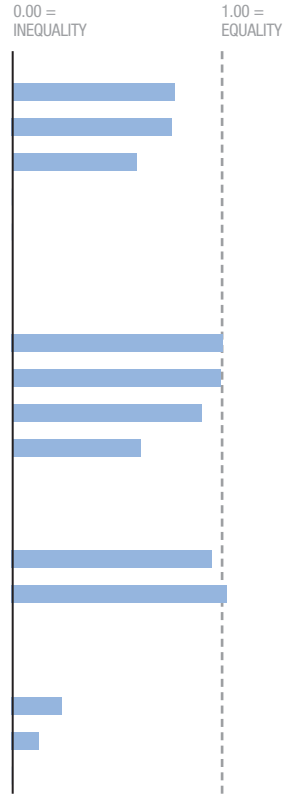
Rank	Score
95	**0.675**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 4.21
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 2,533
Total population (millions) 8.41
Population growth (%) 2.42
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 1.03

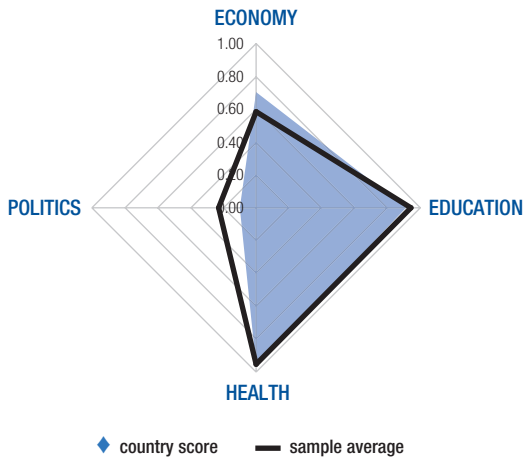
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**48**	**0.709**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	79	0.77	0.67	62	80	0.77
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	21	0.76	0.60	—	—	0.76
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	88	0.59	0.54	1,959	3,346	0.59
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**120**	**0.922**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	53	1.00	0.89	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	102	0.99	0.93	95	96	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	114	0.90	0.64	79	88	0.90
Enrolment in tertiary education	128	0.61	0.92	18	30	0.61
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**127**	**0.966**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	133	1.02	1.04	61	60	1.02
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**103**	**0.104**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	82	0.24	0.27	19	81	0.24
Women in ministerial positions	105	0.13	0.24	11	89	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

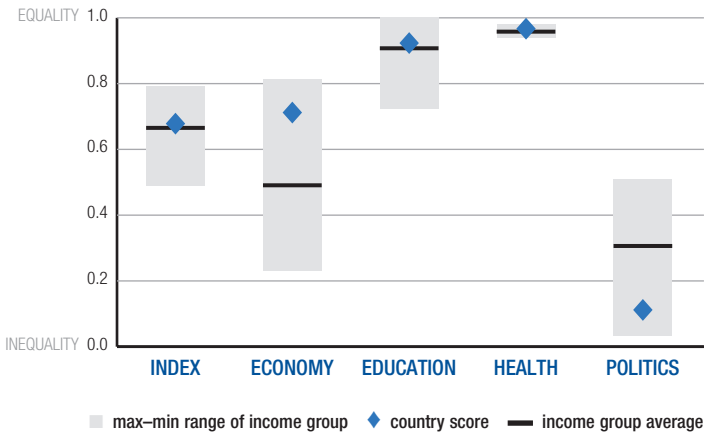


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Tajikistan

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**95**	**0.675**	**48**	**0.709**	**120**	**0.922**	**127**	**0.966**	**103**	**0.104**
2014	142	102	0.665	58	0.701	119	0.905	121	0.966	111	0.089
2013	136	90	0.668	38	0.728	110	0.899	123	0.956	100	0.089
2012	135	96	0.661	42	0.711	114	0.887	122	0.956	95	0.089
2011	135	96	0.653	49	0.683	113	0.884	122	0.956	94	0.088
2010	134	89	0.660	40	0.709	113	0.882	121	0.956	90	0.093
2009	134	86	0.666	27	0.730	114	0.875	58	0.979	96	0.081
2008	130	89	0.654	44	0.689	112	0.867	55	0.979	98	0.081
2007	128	79	0.658	25	0.710	107	0.869	54	0.979	90	0.074
2006	**115**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.017**		**▼ –0.002**		**▲ 0.053**		**▼ –0.012**		**▲ 0.030**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 10.5, 12.3
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 29
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 9, 14
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 10
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 33
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 56, 44
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 96, 98
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 90, 95
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 6, 15
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 18, 82
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 36, 64
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 523.2, 490.9
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 80.0, 103.0
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 21.1, 16.9
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 45.7, 44.8

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 4.4, 10.6
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 10.9, 16.1
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 13.1, 13.6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 44 [27–71]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 3.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 47.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 79
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 87
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 28
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 22, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 13
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 140
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1924
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Tanzania

Gender Gap Index 2015

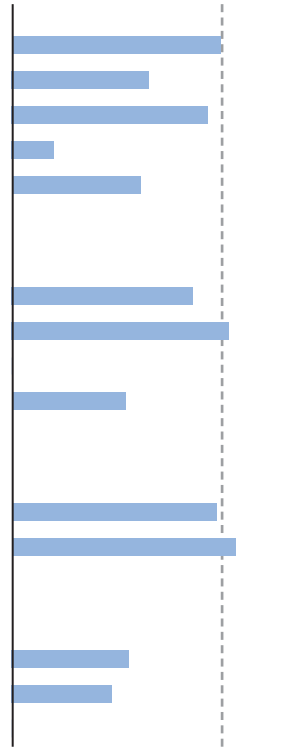
Rank	Score
49	**0.718**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 29.60
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 2,472
Total population (millions) 50.76
Population growth (%) 3.01
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 0.99

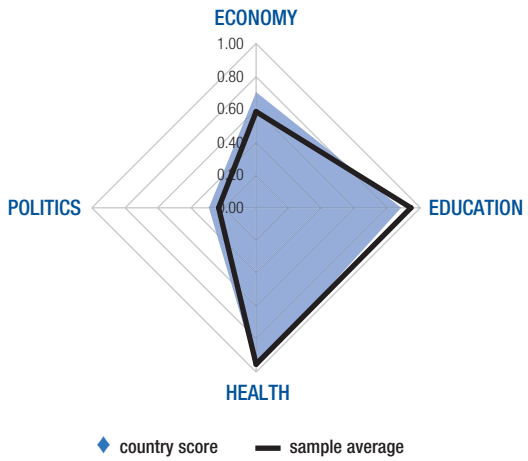
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**49**	**0.709**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	5	0.99	0.67	90	91	0.99
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	65	0.65	0.60	—	—	0.65
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	10	0.93	0.54	2,497	2,685	0.93
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	104	0.20	0.27	16	83	0.20
Professional and technical workers	102	0.61	0.64	38	62	0.61
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**126**	**0.894**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	115	0.86	0.89	65	76	0.86
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	85	82	1.03
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	130	0.54	0.92	3	5	0.54
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**55**	**0.979**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	69	1.06	1.04	55	52	1.06
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**32**	**0.292**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	25	0.56	0.27	36	64	0.56
Women in ministerial positions	22	0.48	0.24	32	68	0.48
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

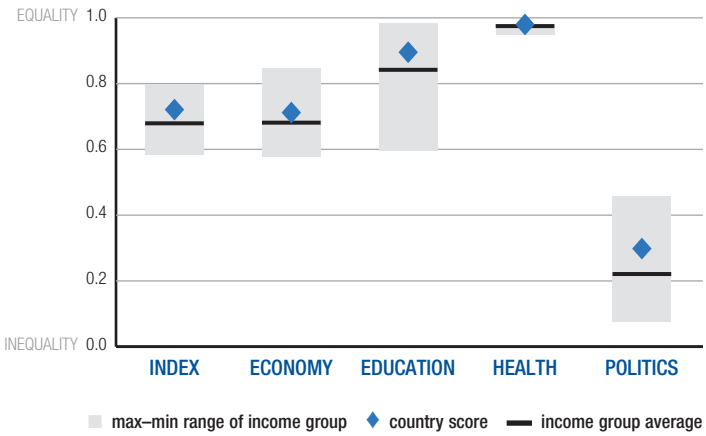


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Tanzania

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**49**	**0.718**	**49**	**0.709**	**126**	**0.894**	**55**	**0.979**	**32**	**0.292**
2014	142	47	0.718	53	0.708	125	0.875	73	0.973	22	0.317
2013	136	66	0.693	70	0.664	118	0.878	112	0.961	32	0.268
2012	135	46	0.709	60	0.669	105	0.937	111	0.961	31	0.268
2011	135	59	0.690	63	0.657	114	0.878	111	0.961	30	0.265
2010	134	66	0.683	57	0.671	114	0.872	110	0.961	33	0.228
2009	134	73	0.680	52	0.682	115	0.868	105	0.969	37	0.200
2008	130	38	0.707	3	0.789	111	0.870	100	0.969	35	0.200
2007	128	34	0.697	4	0.780	109	0.859	99	0.969	29	0.180
2006	**115**	**24**	**0.704**	**1**	**0.809**	**97**	**0.859**	**95**	**0.967**	**26**	**0.180**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.014**		**▼ –0.100**		**▲ 0.034**		**▲ 0.012**		**▲ 0.112**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 4.2, 2.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 16.3, 11.6
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 48, 52
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 31
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 17, 21
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.1
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 14
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 25
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 28, 72

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 45, 55
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 59, 71
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 9, 14
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 1, 3
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 22, 78
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 38, 63
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 191.1, 214.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 90.9, 104.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 49.5, 49.3
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 23.9, 32.1

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 171.5, 210.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 42.6, 45.3
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 12.1, 24.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 12.9, 14.2
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 410 [250–660]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 5.2
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 128.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 88
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 49
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 34
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 21, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 20
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 84
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 3
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.5
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.2
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 1.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1959
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Reserved seats
Voluntary political party quotas ..... Yes

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Thailand

Gender Gap Index 2015

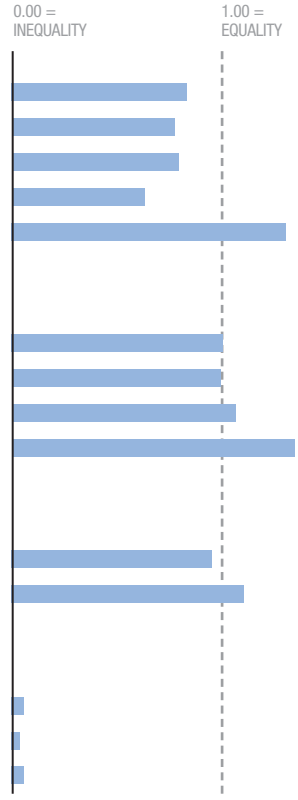
Rank	Score
60	0.706
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	232.01
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	13,986
Total population (millions)	67.22
Population growth (%)	0.32
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

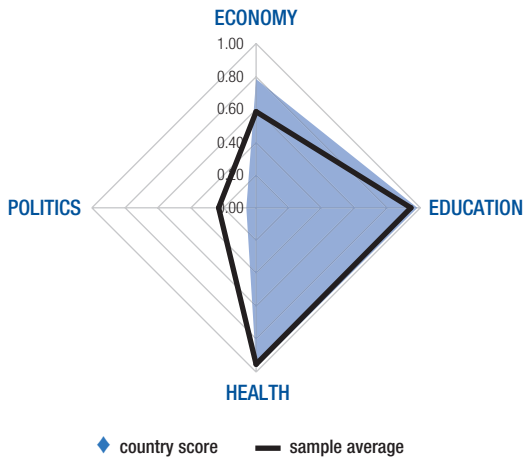
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**19**	**0.794**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	66	0.83	0.67	71	86	0.83
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	18	0.77	0.60	—	—	0.77
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	26	0.79	0.54	12,993	16,400	0.79
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	23	0.63	0.27	39	61	0.63
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	56	44	1.30
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**67**	**0.994**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	97	97	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	101	0.99	0.93	95	96	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	82	77	1.06
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	59	44	1.34
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	69	63	1.10
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**131**	**0.057**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	133	0.06	0.27	6	94	0.06
Women in ministerial positions	138	0.04	0.24	4	96	0.04
Years with female head of state (last 50)	35	0.06	0.20	3	47	0.06

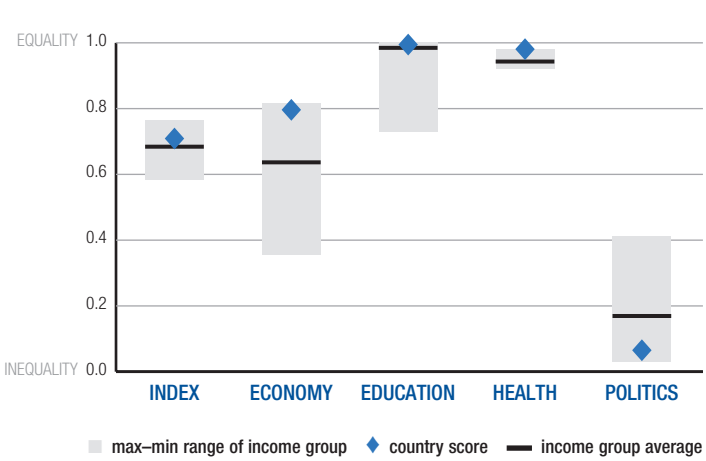


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Thailand

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**60**	**0.706**	**19**	**0.794**	**67**	**0.994**	**1**	**0.980**	**131**	**0.057**
2014	142	61	0.703	26	0.768	64	0.994	1	0.980	121	0.070
2013	136	65	0.693	50	0.703	78	0.989	1	0.980	89	0.099
2012	135	65	0.689	49	0.699	78	0.989	1	0.980	93	0.090
2011	135	60	0.689	41	0.709	82	0.986	1	0.980	97	0.083
2010	134	57	0.691	36	0.716	84	0.986	1	0.980	94	0.083
2009	134	59	0.691	30	0.722	62	0.993	1	0.980	105	0.069
2008	130	52	0.692	25	0.728	69	0.991	1	0.980	104	0.069
2007	128	52	0.682	21	0.724	81	0.973	1	0.980	110	0.050
2006	**115**	**40**	**0.683**	**13**	**0.722**	**72**	**0.973**	**1**	**0.980**	**89**	**0.058**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.023**		**▲ 0.072**		**▲ 0.021**		**▲ 0.000**		**▼ –0.001**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 0.8, 0.8
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 7.5, 6.5
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 49, 51
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 45
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 75, 81
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.1
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 44, 57

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 56, 44
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 57, 63
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 36, 41
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 12, 11
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 37, 63
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 50, 50
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 29, 29
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 73, 73

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 156.9, 215.8
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 82.6, 127.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 27.9, 23.5
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 29.1, 87.7

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 15.7, 37.2
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.2, 0.3
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 6.3, 17.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 8.4, 9.9
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 26 [18–38]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 60.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 79
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 24, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 11
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 90
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1932
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Trinidad and Tobago

Gender Gap Index 2015

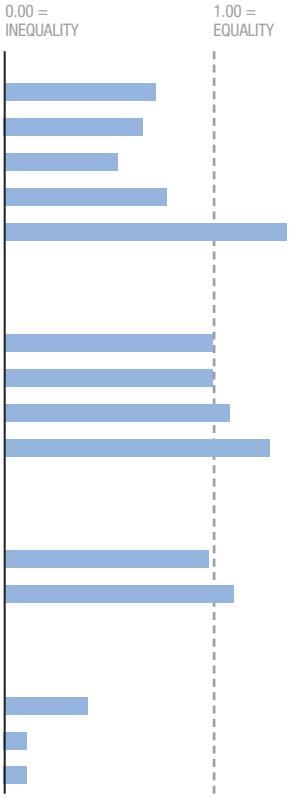
Rank	Score
46	**0.720**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 19.15
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 29,469
Total population (millions) 1.34
Population growth (%) 0.23
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 0.97

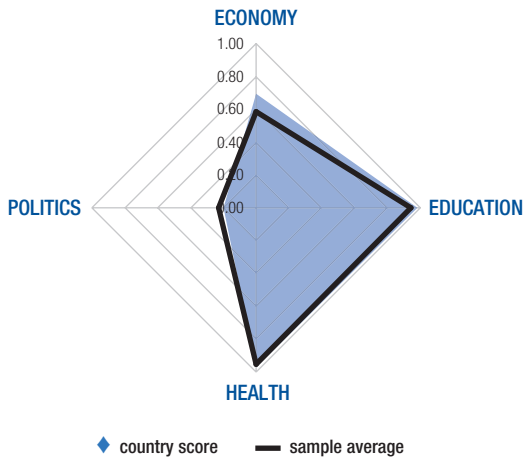
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**53**	**0.704**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	92	0.72	0.67	60	82	0.72
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	61	0.66	0.60	—	—	0.66
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	103	0.54	0.54	21,345	39,761	0.54
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	10	0.77	0.27	44	56	0.77
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	57	43	1.34
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**59**	**0.995**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	63	0.99	0.89	99	99	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	91	0.99	0.93	95	96	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	75	70	1.07
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	13	11	1.26
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	63	58	1.09
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**56**	**0.201**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	43	0.40	0.27	29	71	0.40
Women in ministerial positions	117	0.11	0.24	10	90	0.11
Years with female head of state (last 50)	23	0.11	0.20	5	45	0.11

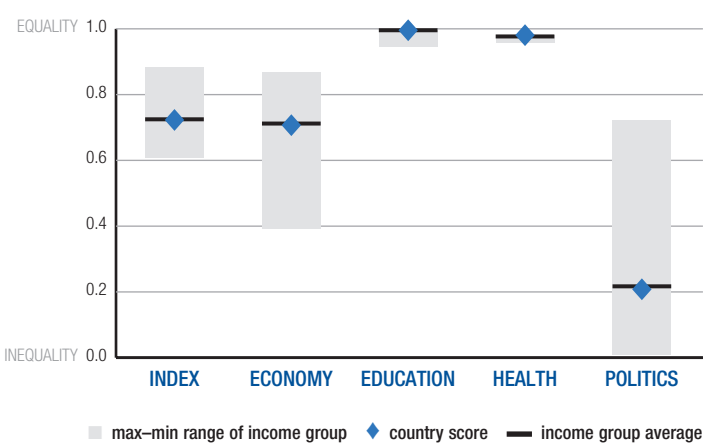


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Trinidad and Tobago

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**46**	**0.720**	**53**	**0.704**	**59**	**0.995**	**1**	**0.980**	**56**	**0.201**
2014	142	49	0.715	54	0.707	57	0.994	1	0.980	58	0.181
2013	136	36	0.717	47	0.711	51	0.994	130	0.952	38	0.209
2012	135	43	0.712	47	0.701	53	0.994	128	0.952	36	0.199
2011	135	21	0.737	39	0.711	49	0.994	1	0.980	31	0.264
2010	134	21	0.735	38	0.712	50	0.995	1	0.980	30	0.255
2009	134	19	0.730	44	0.691	58	0.994	1	0.980	27	0.255
2008	130	19	0.724	52	0.666	39	0.997	1	0.980	24	0.255
2007	128	46	0.686	64	0.639	34	0.996	1	0.980	52	0.130
2006	**115**	**45**	**0.680**	**56**	**0.614**	**30**	**0.996**	**1**	**0.980**	**46**	**0.130**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.040**		**▲ 0.090**		**▼ –0.001**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.071**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 4.7, 2.8
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 9.5, 6.9
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 46
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution ..... —, —
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 21
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 45
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 62, 38
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 93, 96
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 59, 59
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 10, 9
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 33, 67
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 38, 62
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 56, 44
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 220.7, 346.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 115.2, 172.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 105.1, 155.0
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 18.1, 42.6

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 10.3, 17.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.8, 3.8
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 4.3, 4.4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 84 [53–140]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 35.5
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 95
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 43
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 28, 31
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 3
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 98
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 61
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1946
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Tunisia

Gender Gap Index 2015

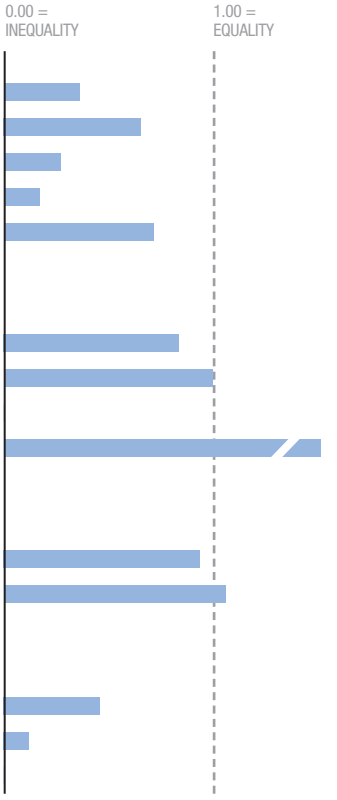
Rank	Score
127	**0.634**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	43.32
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	10,768
Total population (millions)	11.00
Population growth (%)	1.01
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

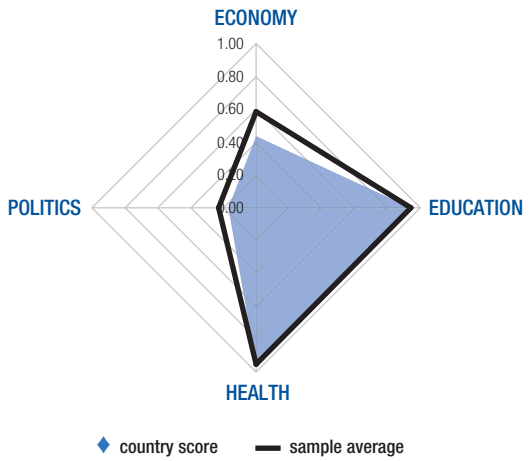
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**133**	**0.444**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	133	0.36	0.67	27	76	0.36
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	72	0.65	0.60	—	—	0.65
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	136	0.27	0.54	4,771	17,596	0.27
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	105	0.17	0.27	15	85	0.17
Professional and technical workers	97	0.71	0.64	41	59	0.71
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**107**	**0.953**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	121	0.83	0.89	74	90	0.83
Enrolment in primary education	88	0.99	0.93	98	99	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	42	26	1.62
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**111**	**0.969**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	128	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy	77	1.05	1.04	68	65	1.05
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**69**	**0.170**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	34	0.46	0.27	31	69	0.46
Women in ministerial positions	111	0.12	0.24	11	89	0.12
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

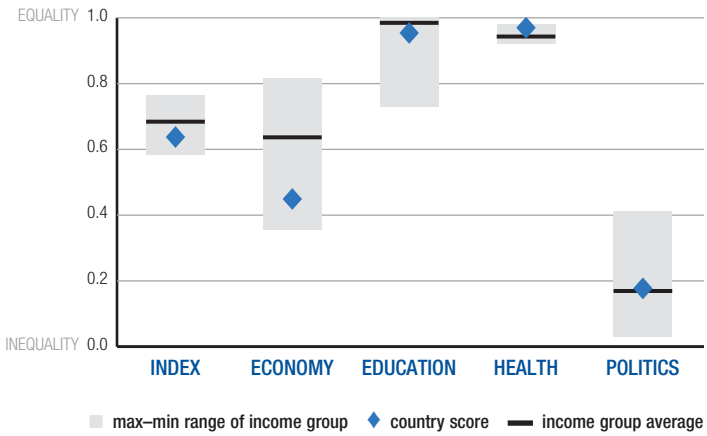


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Tunisia

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**127**	**0.634**	**133**	**0.444**	**107**	**0.953**	**111**	**0.969**	**69**	**0.170**
2014	142	123	0.627	130	0.463	107	0.951	129	0.964	82	0.131
2013	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2012	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2011	135	108	0.625	126	0.444	94	0.966	110	0.964	69	0.128
2010	134	107	0.627	122	0.450	94	0.966	109	0.962	67	0.128
2009	134	109	0.623	123	0.452	97	0.961	100	0.970	77	0.110
2008	130	103	0.629	113	0.476	93	0.962	95	0.970	73	0.110
2007	128	102	0.628	111	0.474	88	0.959	94	0.970	60	0.110
2006	**115**	**90**	**0.629**	**97**	**0.480**	**77**	**0.959**	**98**	**0.966**	**53**	**0.110**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.005**		**▼ –0.037**		**▼ –0.006**		**▲ 0.003**		**▲ 0.060**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 25.6, 14.6
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 28
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 21, 34
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 9
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 50
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 50, 51

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 97, 3
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 64, 85
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 34, 47
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 11, 15
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 49, 51
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 55, 45
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 54, 46
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 271.2, 347.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 52.9, 96.6
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 30.9, 29.1
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 25.9, 37.7

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.5, 0.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 2.2, 4.0
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 1.4, 3.2
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 46 [25–85]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 6.8
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 84
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 74
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 63
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 29, 33
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 2
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 30
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 67
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 1
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.5
Parental authority after divorce[3] 1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 1.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1959
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Turkey

Gender Gap Index 2015

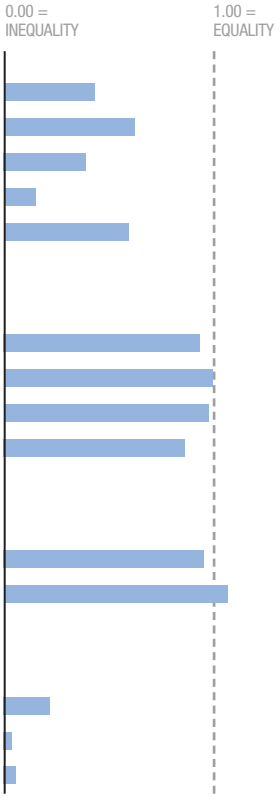
Rank	Score
130	0.624
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	672.82
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	18,884
Total population (millions)	75.84
Population growth (%)	1.20
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

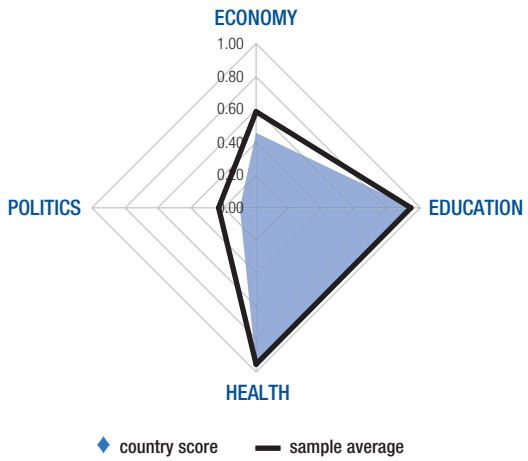
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**131**	**0.459**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	131	0.43	0.67	32	76	0.43
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	82	0.62	0.60	—	—	0.62
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	130	0.39	0.54	10,967	27,836	0.39
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	109	0.15	0.27	13	87	0.15
Professional and technical workers	103	0.59	0.64	37	63	0.59
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**105**	**0.957**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	105	0.93	0.89	92	98	0.93
Enrolment in primary education	100	0.99	0.93	94	95	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	101	0.97	0.64	87	90	0.97
Enrolment in tertiary education	110	0.86	0.92	73	85	0.86
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	67	63	1.06
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**105**	**0.103**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	86	0.22	0.27	18	82	0.22
Women in ministerial positions	139	0.04	0.24	4	96	0.04
Years with female head of state (last 50)	36	0.06	0.20	3	47	0.06

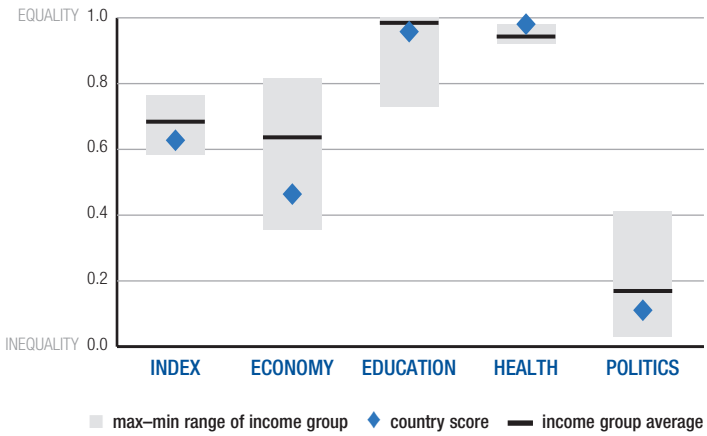


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Turkey

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**130**	**0.624**	**131**	**0.459**	**105**	**0.957**	**1**	**0.980**	**105**	**0.103**
2014	142	125	0.618	132	0.453	105	0.953	1	0.980	113	0.088
2013	136	120	0.608	127	0.427	104	0.943	59	0.976	103	0.087
2012	135	124	0.601	129	0.414	108	0.930	62	0.976	98	0.087
2011	135	122	0.595	132	0.389	106	0.920	62	0.976	89	0.097
2010	134	126	0.588	131	0.386	109	0.912	61	0.976	99	0.077
2009	134	129	0.583	130	0.400	110	0.892	93	0.971	107	0.068
2008	130	123	0.585	124	0.412	108	0.890	88	0.971	106	0.068
2007	128	121	0.577	118	0.431	110	0.854	87	0.971	108	0.052
2006	**115**	**105**	**0.585**	**106**	**0.434**	**92**	**0.885**	**85**	**0.969**	**96**	**0.052**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.039**		**▲ 0.024**		**▲ 0.072**		**▲ 0.010**		**▲ 0.051**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 11.9, 8.7
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 24.1, 6.7
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 23, 77
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 25
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 377, 116
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 44, 69
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 5
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 8
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 25
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 30, 70

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 55, 45
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 78, 91
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 41, 62
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 12, 17
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 31, 69
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 34, 66
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 45, 55
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 256.0, 384.2
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 86.9, 198.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 13.4, 12.8
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 38.8, 77.3

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.4, 0.9
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 2.1, 1.8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 20 [14–31]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 31.5
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 92
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 91
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 74
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) ..... 24, —
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 10
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 23
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 112
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 67
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1930
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Uganda

Gender Gap Index 2015

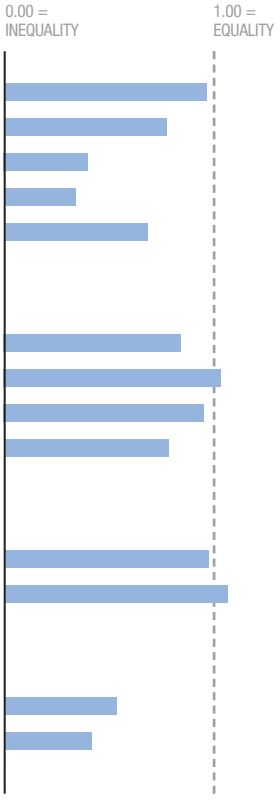
Rank	Score
58	**0.708**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 16.41
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 1,638
Total population (millions) 38.84
Population growth (%) 3.31
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 1.00

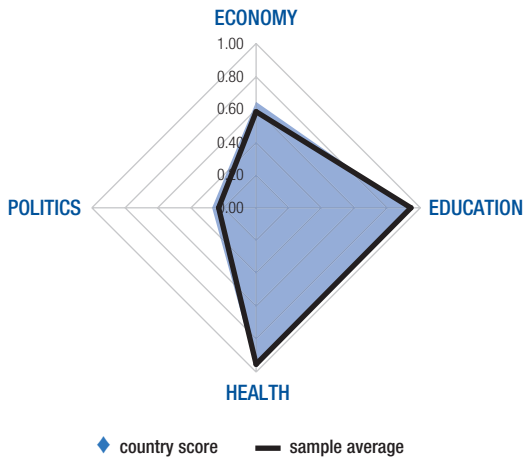
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**84**	**0.653**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	8	0.96	0.67	77	80	0.96
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	17	0.77	0.60	—	—	0.77
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	127	0.40	0.54	982	2,448	0.40
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	85	0.34	0.27	25	75	0.34
Professional and technical workers	98	0.68	0.64	40	60	0.68
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**117**	**0.930**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	118	0.84	0.89	71	85	0.84
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	93	90	1.03
Enrolment in secondary education	107	0.95	0.64	22	23	0.95
Enrolment in tertiary education	114	0.78	0.92	4	5	0.78
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	52	49	1.06
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**36**	**0.271**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	26	0.54	0.27	35	65	0.54
Women in ministerial positions	28	0.42	0.24	30	70	0.42
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

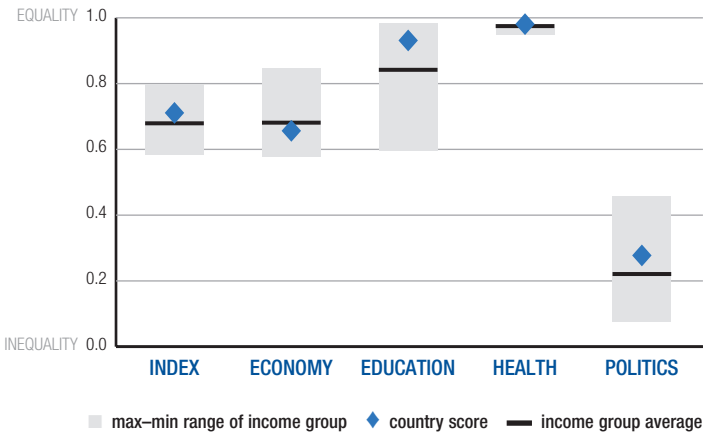


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Uganda

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**58**	**0.708**	**84**	**0.653**	**117**	**0.930**	**1**	**0.980**	**36**	**0.271**
2014	142	88	0.682	97	0.631	128	0.846	107	0.967	29	0.284
2013	136	46	0.709	37	0.729	123	0.843	1	0.980	28	0.284
2012	135	28	0.723	37	0.722	112	0.906	1	0.980	28	0.284
2011	135	29	0.722	42	0.709	107	0.917	1	0.980	25	0.282
2010	134	33	0.717	42	0.707	107	0.922	1	0.980	29	0.259
2009	134	40	0.707	28	0.726	111	0.892	69	0.976	30	0.233
2008	130	43	0.698	40	0.694	109	0.889	66	0.976	30	0.233
2007	128	50	0.683	41	0.676	104	0.874	64	0.976	24	0.207
2006	**115**	**47**	**0.680**	**28**	**0.677**	**98**	**0.859**	**60**	**0.976**	**22**	**0.207**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.029**		**▼ –0.025**		**▲ 0.071**		**▲ 0.004**		**▲ 0.064**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 5.1, 3.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 45, 55
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 35
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 23, 32
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.7
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 15
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 27
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 28, 72

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 42, 58
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 61, 66
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 15, 24
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 1, 2
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 20, 80
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 22, 78
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 34, 66
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 250.7, 276.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 122.3, 150.0
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 40.2, 46.1
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 34.4, 42.4

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 262.2, 235.4
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 43.4, 42.6
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 12.1, 18.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 12.8, 15.4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 360 [230–580]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 5.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 146.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 95
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 58
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 27
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 20, 24
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 23
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 84
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 4
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.5
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... No
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1962
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Reserved seats
Voluntary political party quotas ..... No

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Ukraine

Gender Gap Index 2015

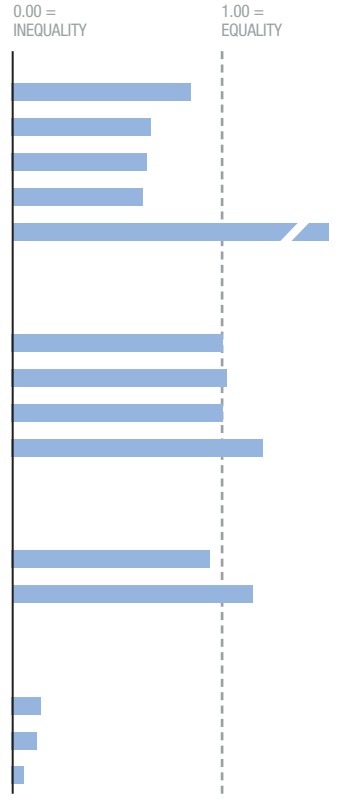
Rank	Score
67	0.702
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	88.98
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	8,267
Total population (millions)	45.36
Population growth (%)	–0.28
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.86

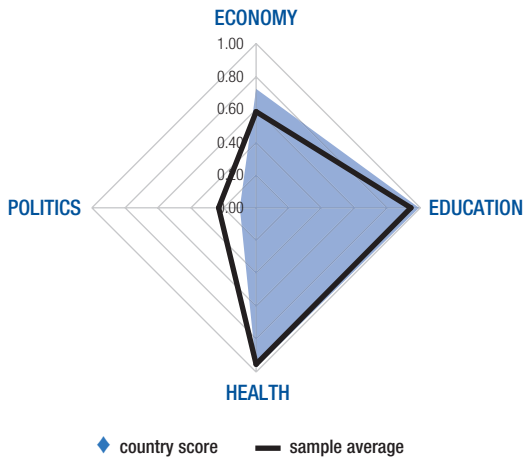
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**40**	**0.731**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	53	0.85	0.67	63	73	0.85
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	56	0.66	0.60	—	—	0.66
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	61	0.64	0.54	6,888	10,746	0.64
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	27	0.62	0.27	38	62	0.62
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	63	37	1.74
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**30**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	51	1.00	0.89	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	98	97	1.02
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	87	87	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	86	72	1.19
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**42**	**0.979**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	99	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	67	59	1.14
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**107**	**0.098**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	113	0.14	0.27	12	88	0.14
Women in ministerial positions	111	0.12	0.24	11	89	0.12
Years with female head of state (last 50)	34	0.06	0.20	3	47	0.06

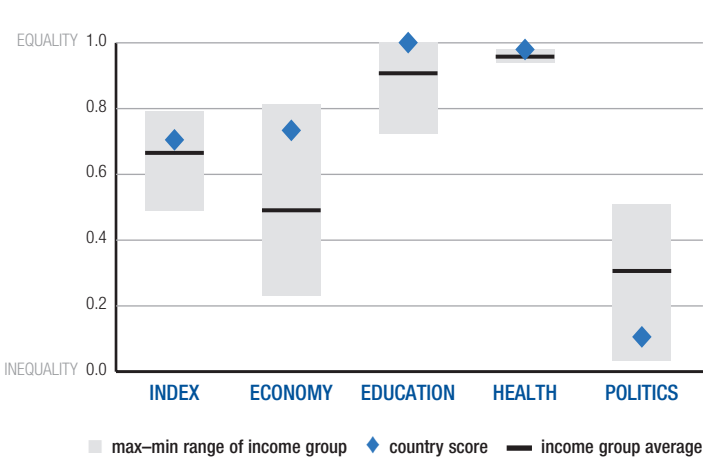


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Ukraine

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**67**	**0.702**	**40**	**0.731**	**30**	**1.000**	**42**	**0.979**	**107**	**0.098**
2014	142	56	0.706	31	0.748	29	1.000	74	0.973	105	0.101
2013	136	64	0.694	30	0.743	27	1.000	75	0.973	119	0.059
2012	135	64	0.689	34	0.725	22	1.000	34	0.979	119	0.054
2011	135	64	0.686	44	0.704	24	1.000	56	0.976	106	0.065
2010	134	63	0.687	43	0.707	23	1.000	56	0.976	105	0.064
2009	134	61	0.690	33	0.720	31	0.999	41	0.979	117	0.060
2008	130	62	0.686	27	0.714	34	0.998	38	0.979	117	0.051
2007	128	57	0.679	26	0.708	73	0.984	74	0.973	109	0.050
2006	**115**	**48**	**0.680**	**24**	**0.691**	**25**	**0.998**	**1**	**0.980**	**97**	**0.050**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.022**		**▲ 0.040**		**▲ 0.002**		**▼ 0.000**		**▲ 0.048**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 6.4, 8.5
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 50
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 52, 54
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 19
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 32
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 28, 72
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 96, 98
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 85, 92
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 40, 36
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 31, 69
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 32, 68
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 57, 43
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 39, 44
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 427.8, 707.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 86.2, 173.1
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 3.1, 3.2
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 7.0, 31.9

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 27.6, 51.8
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 3.4, 20.9
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 3.5, 4.8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 23 [19–28]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 27.9
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 65
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 23, 26
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 7
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 126
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 0
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1919
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

United Arab Emirates

Gender Gap Index 2015

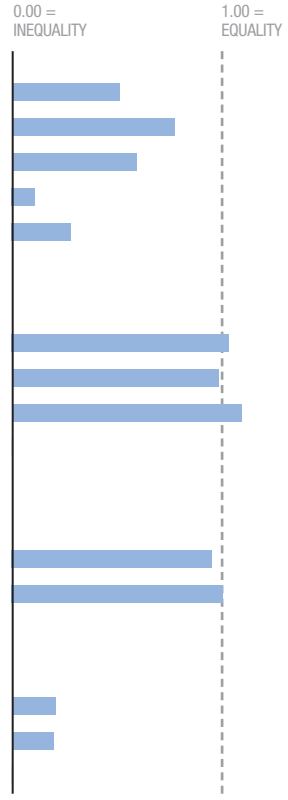
Rank	Score
119	**0.646**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	243.44
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	60,578
Total population (millions)	9.45
Population growth (%)	1.06
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	2.74

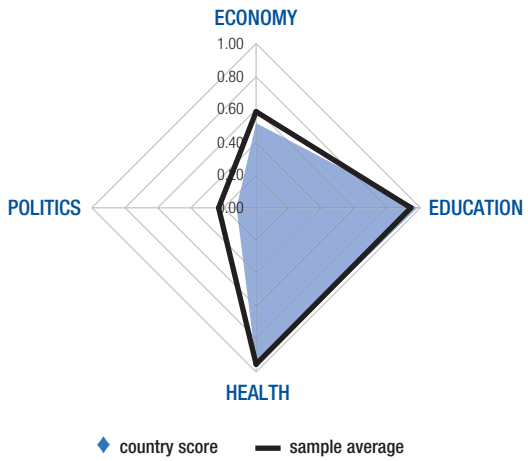
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**128**	**0.519**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	128	0.51	0.67	47	92	0.51
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	19	0.77	0.60	—	—	0.77
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	85	0.59	0.54	23,668	40,000	0.59
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	115	0.11	0.27	10	90	0.11
Professional and technical workers	123	0.28	0.64	22	78	0.28
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**86**	**0.987**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	96	93	1.03
Enrolment in primary education	115	0.98	0.93	90	92	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	79	73	1.09
Enrolment in tertiary education	—	—	0.92	—	—	—
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**133**	**0.961**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	139	1.00	1.04	67	67	1.00
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**93**	**0.115**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	87	0.21	0.27	18	83	0.21
Women in ministerial positions	78	0.20	0.24	17	83	0.20
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

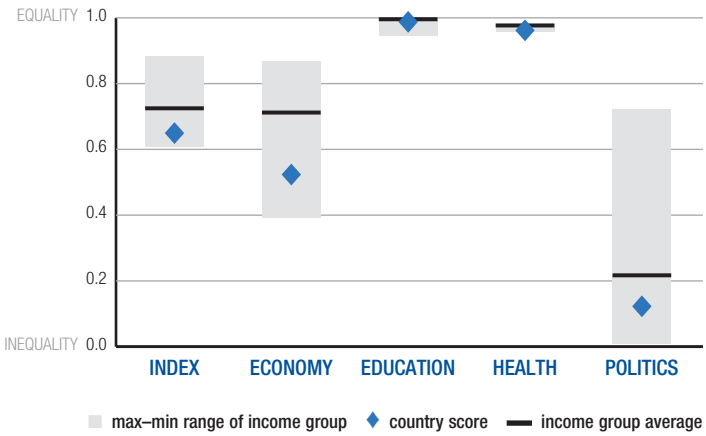


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



United Arab Emirates

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**119**	**0.646**	**128**	**0.519**	**86**	**0.987**	**133**	**0.961**	**93**	**0.115**
2014	142	115	0.644	123	0.515	83	0.988	132	0.961	96	0.111
2013	136	109	0.637	122	0.467	1	1.000	112	0.961	81	0.121
2012	135	107	0.639	122	0.475	1	1.000	111	0.961	81	0.121
2011	135	103	0.645	119	0.490	59	0.991	111	0.961	62	0.139
2010	134	103	0.640	120	0.461	37	0.998	110	0.961	60	0.139
2009	134	112	0.620	126	0.415	67	0.992	116	0.961	76	0.111
2008	130	105	0.622	121	0.420	46	0.996	112	0.961	72	0.111
2007	128	105	0.618	119	0.421	68	0.987	110	0.961	65	0.105
2006	**115**	**101**	**0.592**	**109**	**0.403**	**61**	**0.986**	**100**	**0.964**	**112**	**0.015**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.054**		**▲ 0.117**		**▲ 0.001**		**▼ –0.003**		**▲ 0.100**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 10.8, 2.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 20
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 66, 90
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 75, 25
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 78, 73
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 71, 60
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 25, 16
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 41, 59
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 41, 59
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 60, 40
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 83, 86
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 100, 100

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 264.2, 315.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 94.1, 103.6
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 39.4, 35.1
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 33.2, 33.7

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.4, 1.6
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 8 [4–16]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 34.2
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 28
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 25, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 7
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 45
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 1.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 1.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 1.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 2006
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

United Kingdom

Gender Gap Index 2015

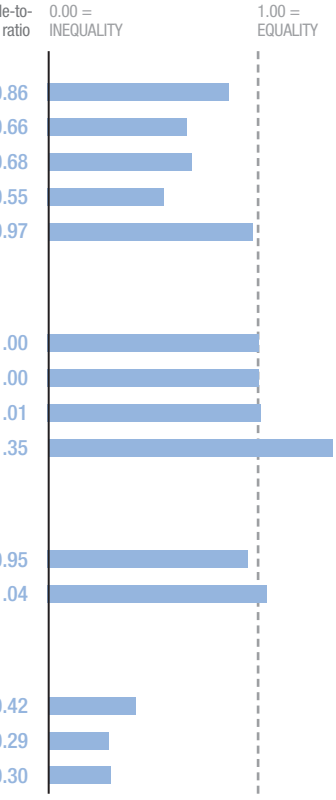
Rank	Score
18	**0.758**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	2,642.84
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	37,614
Total population (millions)	64.51
Population growth (%)	0.63
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

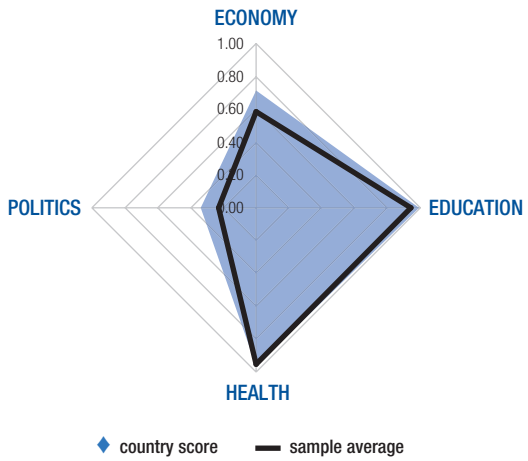
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**43**	**0.724**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	50	0.86	0.67	70	82	0.86
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	62	0.66	0.60	—	—	0.66
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	47	0.68	0.54	27,112	40,000	0.68
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	44	0.55	0.27	35	65	0.55
Professional and technical workers	71	0.97	0.64	49	51	0.97
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**37**	**1.000**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	68	1.00	0.93	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	98	98	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	69	51	1.35
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**66**	**0.974**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	81	1.04	1.04	72	69	1.04
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**23**	**0.335**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	42	0.42	0.27	29	71	0.42
Women in ministerial positions	50	0.29	0.24	23	77	0.29
Years with female head of state (last 50)	9	0.30	0.20	12	38	0.30

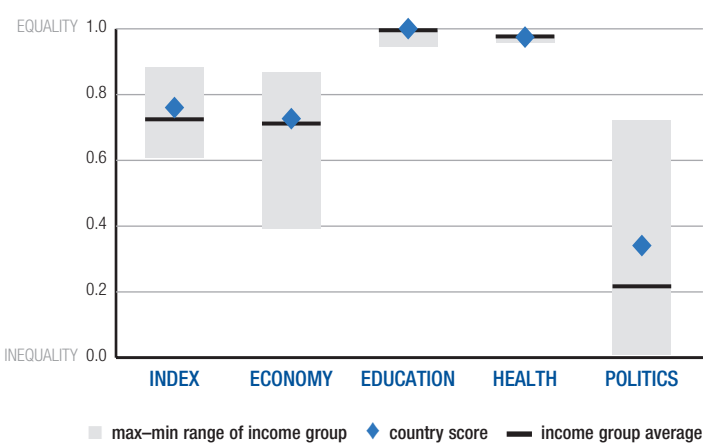


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



United Kingdom

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**18**	**0.758**	**43**	**0.724**	**37**	**1.000**	**66**	**0.974**	**23**	**0.335**
2014	142	26	0.738	46	0.714	32	1.000	94	0.970	33	0.270
2013	136	18	0.744	35	0.732	31	0.999	92	0.970	29	0.275
2012	135	18	0.743	33	0.730	27	0.999	93	0.970	29	0.274
2011	135	16	0.746	33	0.722	1	1.000	91	0.970	23	0.293
2010	134	15	0.746	34	0.721	1	1.000	90	0.970	22	0.293
2009	134	15	0.740	35	0.706	1	1.000	72	0.974	22	0.280
2008	130	13	0.737	42	0.692	1	1.000	69	0.974	21	0.280
2007	128	11	0.744	32	0.695	1	1.000	67	0.974	12	0.307
2006	**115**	**9**	**0.736**	**37**	**0.664**	**1**	**1.000**	**63**	**0.974**	**12**	**0.307**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.022**		**▲ 0.060**		**▼ 0.000**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.028**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 7.0, 8.2
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 38.4, 11.7
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 49
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 258, 141
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 99, 99
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 7
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 62, 38
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 81, 85
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 81, 85
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 31, 31
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 36, 64
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 37, 63
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 46, 54
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 89, 91
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 86.7, 140.6
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 112.5, 153.9
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 3.6, 5.0
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 25.7, 37.2

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.3, 0.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.2, 0.4
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 8 [5–12]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 22.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) ..... —
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 84
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 32, 33
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 28
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 14
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 90
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 14
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 18

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1918, 1928
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

United States

Gender Gap Index 2015

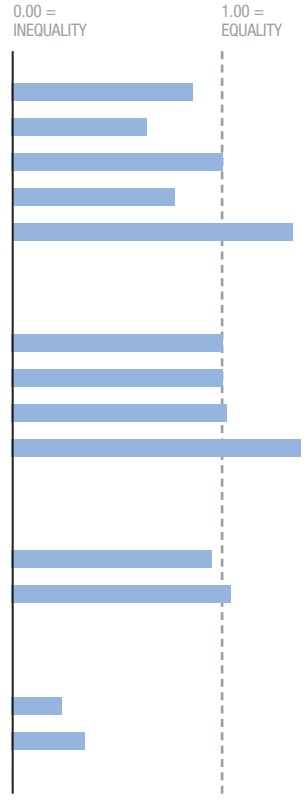
Rank	Score
28	**0.740**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	14,796.64
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	52,118
Total population (millions)	318.86
Population growth (%)	0.74
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

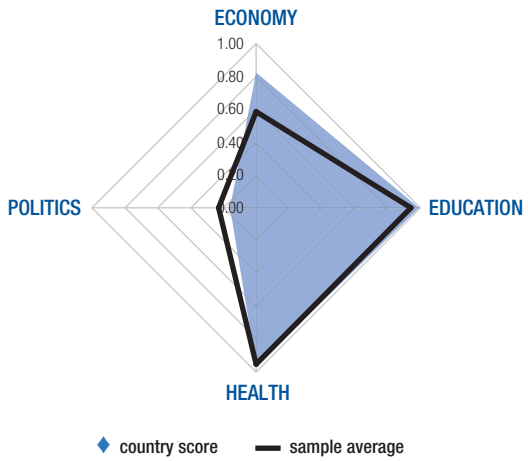
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**6**	**0.826**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	51	0.86	0.67	66	77	0.86
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	74	0.64	0.60	—	—	0.64
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	1	1.00	0.54	40,000	40,000	1.00
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	12	0.77	0.27	43	57	0.77
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	57	43	1.33
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**40**	**0.999**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	73	1.00	0.93	91	92	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	88	86	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	103	76	1.37
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**64**	**0.975**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	79	1.04	1.04	71	68	1.04
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**72**	**0.162**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	81	0.24	0.27	19	81	0.24
Women in ministerial positions	42	0.35	0.24	26	74	0.35
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

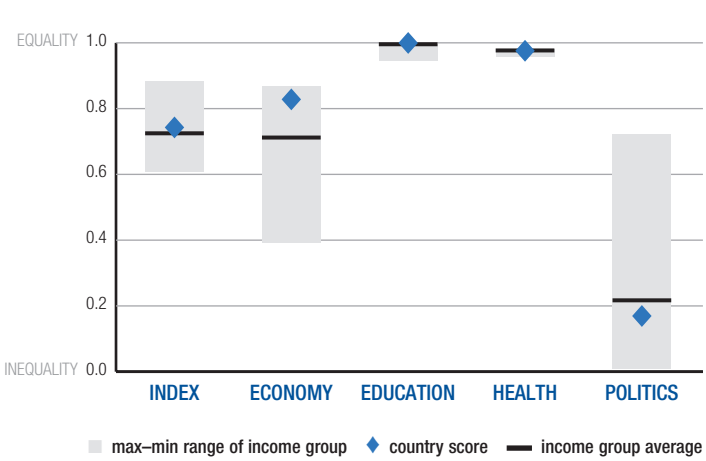


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



United States

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**28**	**0.740**	**6**	**0.826**	**40**	**0.999**	**64**	**0.975**	**72**	**0.162**
2014	142	20	0.746	4	0.828	39	0.998	62	0.975	54	0.185
2013	136	23	0.739	6	0.818	1	1.000	33	0.979	60	0.159
2012	135	22	0.737	8	0.814	1	1.000	33	0.979	55	0.156
2011	135	17	0.741	6	0.800	1	1.000	39	0.979	39	0.186
2010	134	19	0.741	6	0.799	1	1.000	38	0.979	40	0.186
2009	134	31	0.717	17	0.750	1	1.000	40	0.979	61	0.140
2008	130	27	0.718	12	0.752	1	1.000	37	0.979	56	0.140
2007	128	31	0.700	14	0.738	76	0.982	36	0.979	69	0.102
2006	**115**	**23**	**0.704**	**3**	**0.759**	**66**	**0.982**	**1**	**0.980**	**66**	**0.097**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.036**		**▲ 0.068**		**▲ 0.017**		**▼ –0.005**		**▲ 0.065**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 7.9, 8.2
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 15.8, 7.1
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 48
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) 248, 161
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 95, 92
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.1
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) ..... —
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) 10
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) ..... —
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 49, 51
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 99, 99
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 95, 95
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 42, 41
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 30, 70
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 30, 70
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 53, 47
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 70, 69
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 107.8, 169.5
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 104.2, 143.6
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 10.9, 16.3
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 32.8, 43.1

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.2, 3.1
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 0.4, 0.5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 28 [18–44]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 34.2
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 76
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 27, 29
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 3
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child 25
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave ..... —
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1920, 1965
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Uruguay

Gender Gap Index 2015

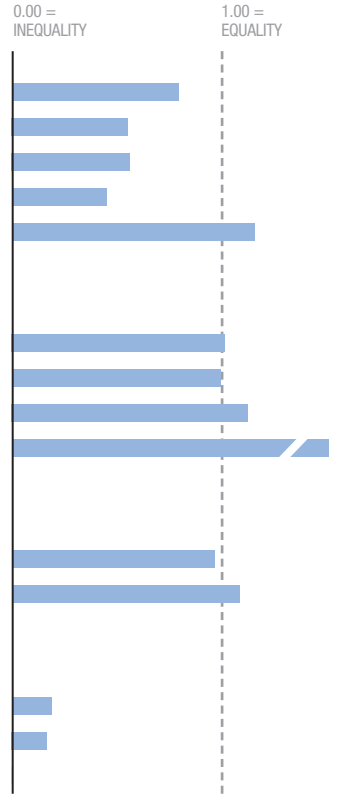
Rank	Score
93	**0.679**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 27.41
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 19,929
Total population (millions) 3.42
Population growth (%) 0.34
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 0.93

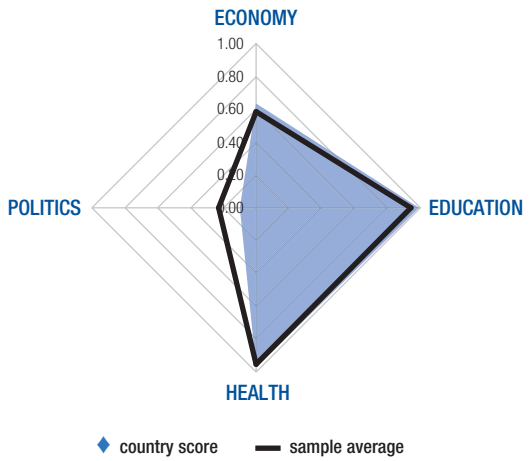
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**91**	**0.639**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	77	0.79	0.67	67	86	0.79
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	114	0.55	0.60	—	—	0.55
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	97	0.56	0.54	15,176	27,000	0.56
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	65	0.45	0.27	31	69	0.45
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	54	46	1.15
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**48**	**0.997**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.89	99	98	1.01
Enrolment in primary education	86	0.99	0.93	99	99	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	76	68	1.12
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	80	47	1.73
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	70	65	1.08
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**106**	**0.101**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	96	0.19	0.27	16	84	0.19
Women in ministerial positions	88	0.17	0.24	14	86	0.17
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

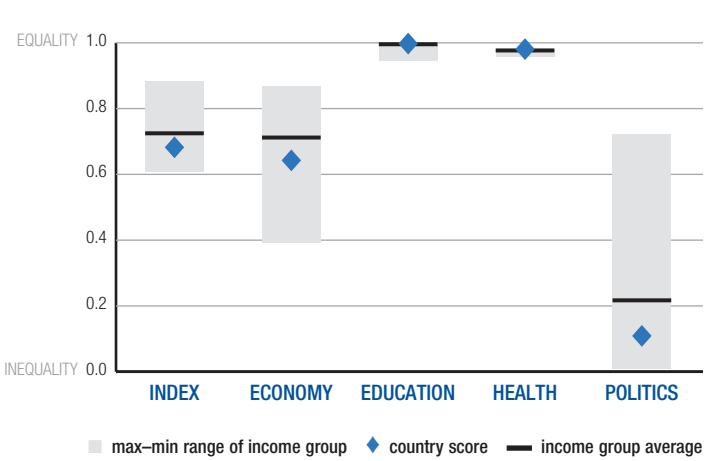


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Uruguay

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**93**	**0.679**	**91**	**0.639**	**48**	**0.997**	**1**	**0.980**	**106**	**0.101**
2014	142	82	0.687	59	0.684	46	0.997	1	0.980	112	0.088
2013	136	77	0.680	58	0.683	41	0.997	1	0.980	116	0.062
2012	135	76	0.675	66	0.660	40	0.997	1	0.980	116	0.062
2011	135	58	0.691	60	0.662	35	0.998	1	0.980	70	0.123
2010	134	59	0.690	62	0.657	1	1.000	1	0.980	71	0.123
2009	134	57	0.694	62	0.653	1	1.000	1	0.980	58	0.142
2008	130	54	0.691	65	0.642	27	1.000	1	0.980	53	0.142
2007	128	78	0.661	66	0.634	53	0.991	1	0.980	115	0.039
2006	**115**	**66**	**0.655**	**60**	**0.611**	**47**	**0.991**	**1**	**0.980**	**103**	**0.039**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.024**		**▲ 0.029**		**▲ 0.006**		**▲ 0.000**		**▲ 0.062**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 8.2, 5.0
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 27.8, 12.8
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 47, 53
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 48
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 41, 50
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 3.8
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 19
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 23
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 74, 26
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 89, 89
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 54, 51
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 14, 9
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 44, 56
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 44, 56
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 59, 41
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 54, 55
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) 70, 72

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 110.1, 197.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 115.9, 211.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 10.6, 13.9
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 23.5, 53.3

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 4.0, 8.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.0
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.5, 1.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 4.2, 4.8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 14 [9–20]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 59.6
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 97
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 77
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 25, 27
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 11
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 98
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 7
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.5
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1932
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Legislated Candidate Quotas
Voluntary political party quotas ..... Yes

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Venezuela

Gender Gap Index 2015

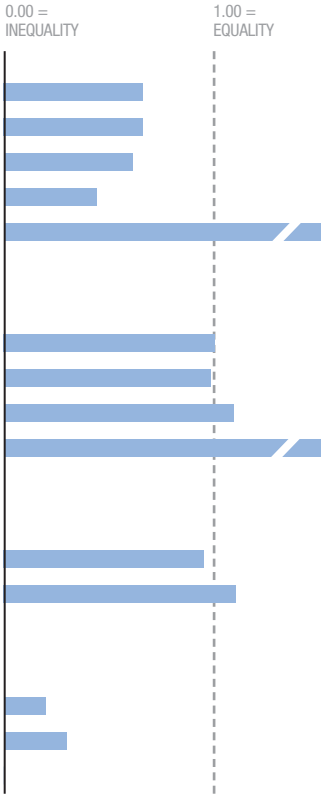
Rank	Score
78	**0.691**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	186.87
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	16,666
Total population (millions)	30.85
Population growth (%)	1.46
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99

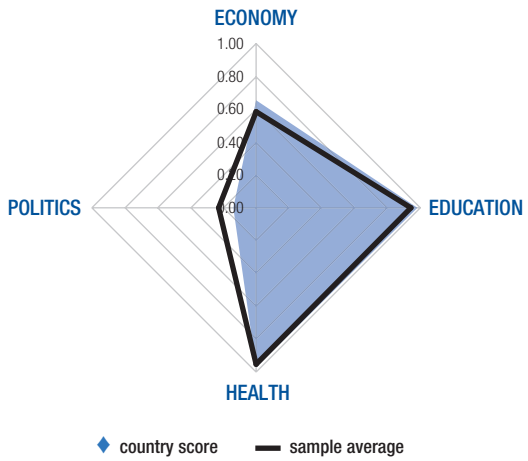
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**82**	**0.657**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	104	0.66	0.67	55	83	0.66
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	64	0.66	0.60	—	—	0.66
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	74	0.61	0.54	13,227	21,689	0.61
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	67	0.44	0.27	31	69	0.44
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	64	36	1.81
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**79**	**0.990**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	58	1.00	0.89	96	96	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	111	0.98	0.93	90	92	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	78	72	1.09
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.92	99	58	1.69
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	69	63	1.10
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**82**	**0.139**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	90	0.20	0.27	17	83	0.20
Women in ministerial positions	45	0.30	0.24	23	77	0.30
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

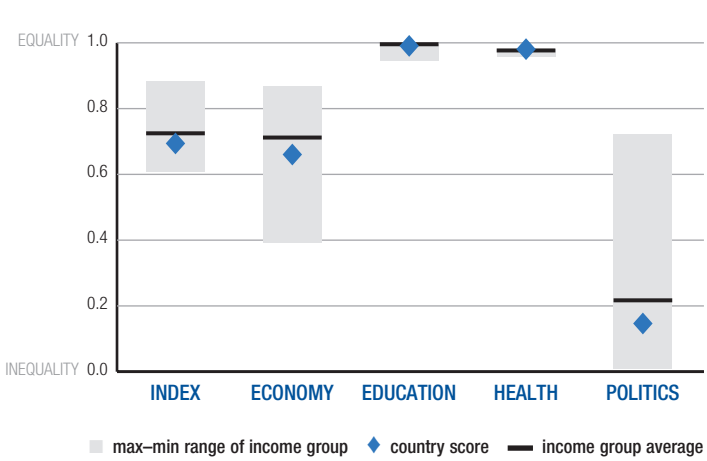


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Venezuela

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**78**	**0.691**	**82**	**0.657**	**79**	**0.990**	**1**	**0.980**	**82**	**0.139**
2014	142	86	0.685	73	0.662	81	0.988	1	0.980	95	0.111
2013	136	50	0.706	89	0.626	33	0.999	1	0.980	37	0.220
2012	135	48	0.706	83	0.626	29	0.999	1	0.980	35	0.220
2011	135	63	0.686	82	0.616	30	0.999	1	0.980	56	0.150
2010	134	64	0.686	83	0.615	31	0.999	1	0.980	55	0.152
2009	134	69	0.684	80	0.619	34	0.999	1	0.980	63	0.138
2008	130	59	0.688	71	0.634	31	0.999	1	0.980	57	0.138
2007	128	55	0.680	68	0.631	25	0.999	1	0.980	62	0.110
2006	**115**	**57**	**0.666**	**66**	**0.600**	**62**	**0.986**	**71**	**0.973**	**57**	**0.107**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.025**		**▲ 0.057**		**▲ 0.004**		**▲ 0.007**		**▲ 0.032**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 8.8, 7.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 17.9, 7.3
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 42, 58
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 44
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 53, 61
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.0
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 31
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 31
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 57, 43
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 91, 90
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 66, 60
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 28, 20
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 38, 62
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 43, 57
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) 51, 48
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 152.1, 226.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 86.8, 100.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 41.6, 43.5
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 18.6, 22.7

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 3.3, 9.3
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.1, 0.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 1.5, 2.9
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) ..... —, —
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 110 [70–170]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 2.4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 101.2
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) ..... —
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 96
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 70
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 23, 26
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 17
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 182
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) 14
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... Employer and Government
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave 100

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.0
Year women received right to vote 1946
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Vietnam

Gender Gap Index 2015

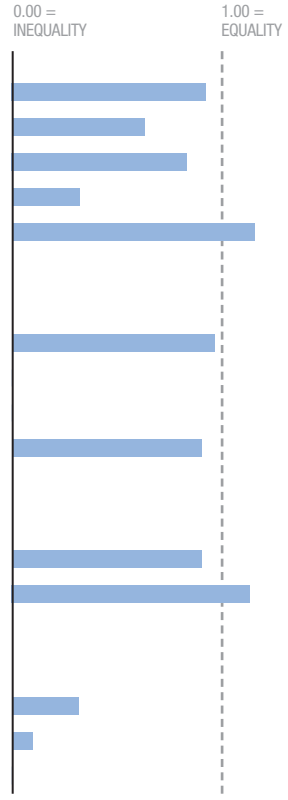
Rank	Score
83	**0.687**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions) 97.80
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $) 5,370
Total population (millions) 90.73
Population growth (%) 1.13
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) 0.98

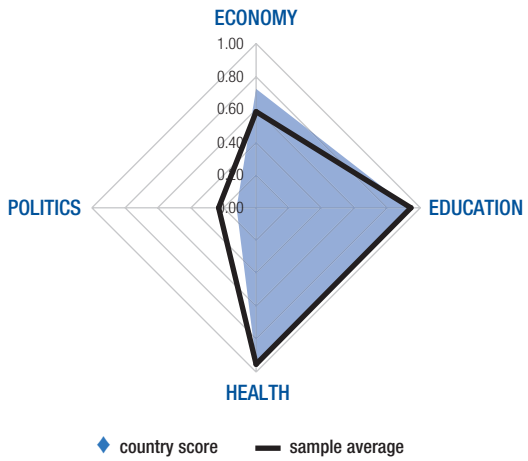
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**41**	**0.731**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	21	0.92	0.67	79	86	0.92
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	78	0.63	0.60	—	—	0.63
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	19	0.83	0.54	5,108	6,162	0.83
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	87	0.32	0.27	24	76	0.32
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	53	47	1.15
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**114**	**0.941**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	90	0.96	0.89	93	96	0.96
Enrolment in primary education	—	—	0.93	—	—	—
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	105	0.90	0.92	23	26	0.90
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**139**	**0.950**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	141	0.90	0.92	—	—	0.90
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	70	62	1.13
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**88**	**0.124**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	58	0.32	0.27	24	76	0.32
Women in ministerial positions	119	0.10	0.24	9	91	0.10
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

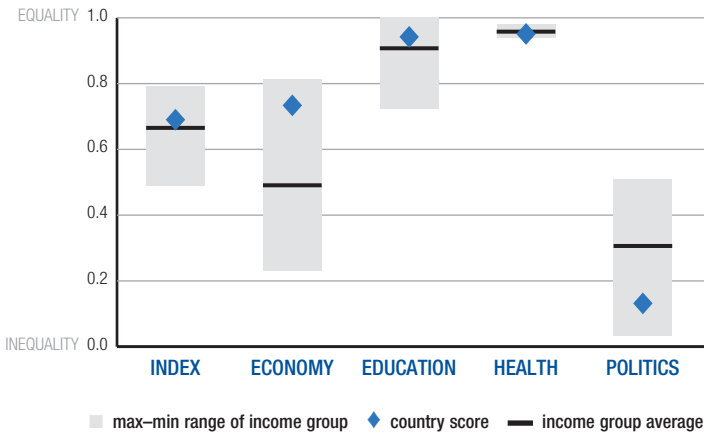


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Vietnam

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**83**	**0.687**	**41**	**0.731**	**114**	**0.941**	**139**	**0.950**	**88**	**0.124**
2014	142	76	0.692	41	0.726	97	0.972	137	0.944	87	0.124
2013	136	73	0.686	52	0.702	95	0.974	132	0.944	80	0.125
2012	135	66	0.687	44	0.710	95	0.968	130	0.944	78	0.125
2011	135	79	0.673	40	0.711	104	0.926	130	0.946	76	0.111
2010	134	72	0.678	33	0.721	106	0.924	127	0.947	72	0.118
2009	134	71	0.680	25	0.735	108	0.897	97	0.970	72	0.118
2008	130	68	0.678	24	0.729	106	0.894	92	0.970	67	0.118
2007	128	42	0.689	11	0.745	103	0.892	91	0.970	42	0.148
2006	**115**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▼ –0.002**		**▼ –0.014**		**▲ 0.049**		**▼ –0.020**		**▼ –0.024**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 1.9, 2.0
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 45, 55
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 40
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 32, 30
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.1
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 26
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 59
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) ..... —, —
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 91, 96
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 59, 71
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 6, 8
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) 39, 61
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 145.0, 262.3
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 74.2, 163.4
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 15.4, 17.2
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 27.7, 56.7

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 5.4, 17.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 0.0, 0.1
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 12.0, 31.3
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 12.1, 11.8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 49 [29–84]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 1.7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 38.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 94
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 76
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 23, 26
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 10
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 180
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Government
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 0.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1946
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Yemen

Gender Gap Index 2015

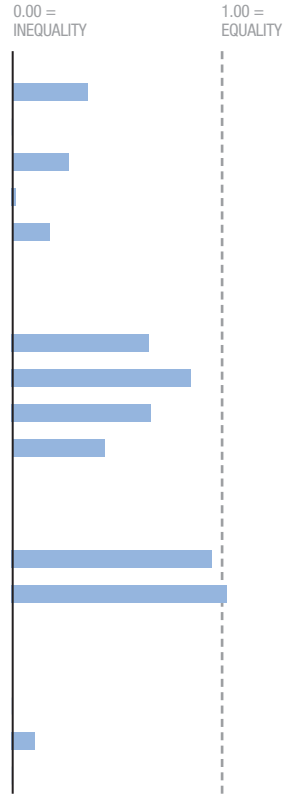
Rank	Score
145	**0.484**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	18.12
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	3,832
Total population (millions)	24.97
Population growth (%)	2.27
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02

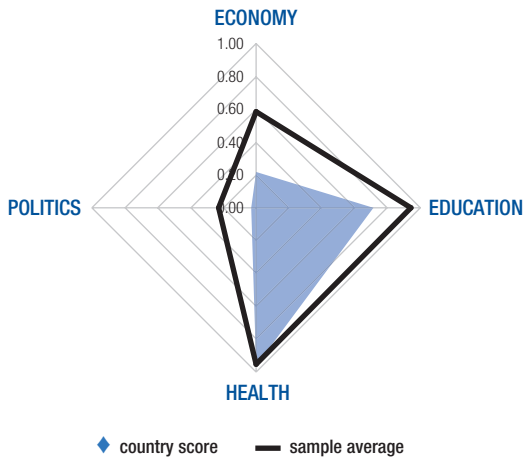
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**145**	**0.225**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	135	0.36	0.67	26	74	0.36
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	137	0.27	0.54	1,675	6,206	0.27
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	125	0.02	0.27	2	98	0.02
Professional and technical workers	124	0.18	0.64	15	85	0.18
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**142**	**0.720**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	138	0.65	0.89	55	85	0.65
Enrolment in primary education	136	0.85	0.93	81	95	0.85
Enrolment in secondary education	127	0.66	0.64	34	51	0.66
Enrolment in tertiary education	134	0.44	0.92	6	14	0.44
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**123**	**0.967**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	129	1.02	1.04	55	54	1.02
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**140**	**0.026**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	142	0.00	0.27	0	100	0.00
Women in ministerial positions	117	0.11	0.24	10	90	0.11
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

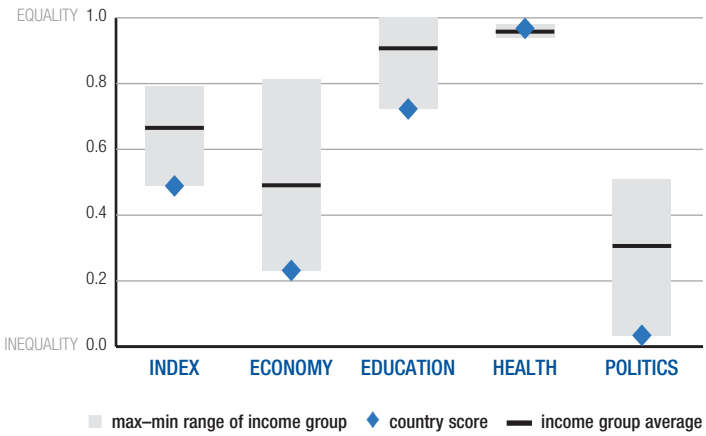


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Yemen

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	145	145	0.484	145	0.225	142	0.720	123	0.967	140	0.026
2014	142	142	0.515	138	0.360	140	0.707	117	0.967	138	0.025
2013	136	136	0.513	132	0.358	134	0.698	81	0.973	131	0.023
2012	135	135	0.505	132	0.342	133	0.684	82	0.973	128	0.023
2011	135	135	0.487	135	0.318	134	0.642	83	0.973	131	0.016
2010	134	134	0.460	134	0.195	132	0.657	81	0.973	130	0.016
2009	134	134	0.461	134	0.233	133	0.615	1	0.980	133	0.016
2008	130	130	0.466	130	0.252	129	0.618	1	0.980	129	0.016
2007	128	128	0.451	128	0.251	127	0.565	1	0.980	127	0.008
2006	115	115	0.459	114	0.253	114	0.598	48	0.979	113	0.008
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.025**		**▼ –0.028**		**▲ 0.121**		**▼ –0.012**		**▲ 0.018**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 54.7, 12.4
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) ..... —, —
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 12
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 2, 11
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] ..... —
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 2
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 7
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) ..... —, —

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 80, 20
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 327.1, 431.1
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 66.0, 79.7
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 31.1, 31.7
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 51.4, 47.4

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 3.1, 5.4
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 5.2, 8.4
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 8.0, 14.2
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 33.7, 37.1
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 270 [150–510]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 4.1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 80.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 60
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 45
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 34
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... No

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 22, 25
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 17
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 70
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 1.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 1.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.4
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 1.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 1.0
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1967, 1970
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Zambia

Gender Gap Index 2015

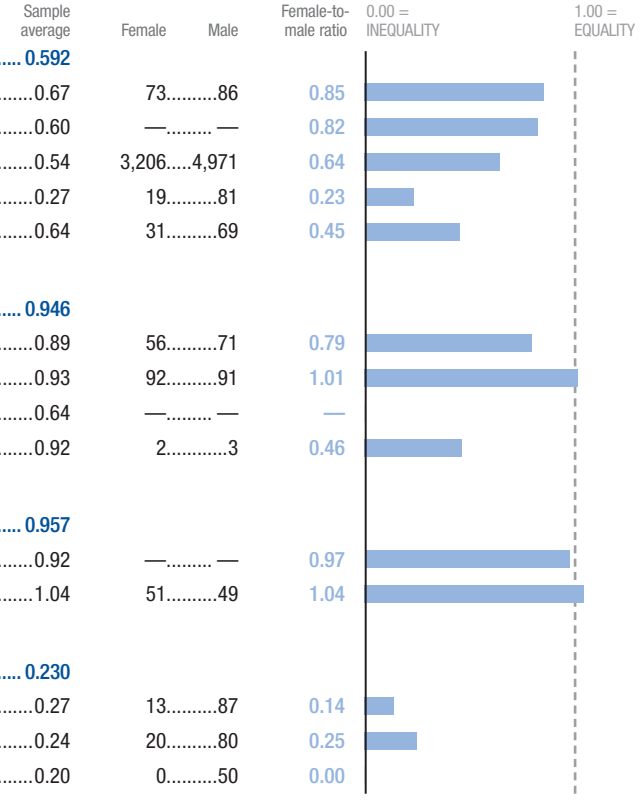
Rank	Score
116	**0.650**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	16.24
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	3,898
Total population (millions)	15.02
Population growth (%)	3.26
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

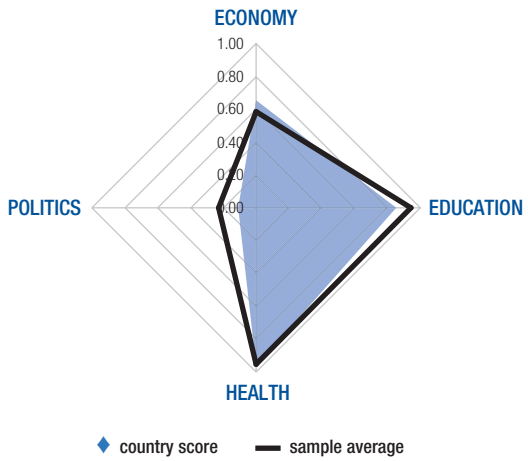
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**83**	**0.656**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	55	0.85	0.67	73	86	0.85
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	3	0.82	0.60	—	—	0.82
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	60	0.64	0.54	3,206	4,971	0.64
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	98	0.23	0.27	19	81	0.23
Professional and technical workers	116	0.45	0.64	31	69	0.45
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**128**	**0.863**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	124	0.79	0.89	56	71	0.79
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	92	91	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	132	0.46	0.92	2	3	0.46
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**77**	**0.974**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	92	1.04	1.04	51	49	1.04
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**102**	**0.107**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	110	0.14	0.27	13	87	0.14
Women in ministerial positions	62	0.25	0.24	20	80	0.25
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

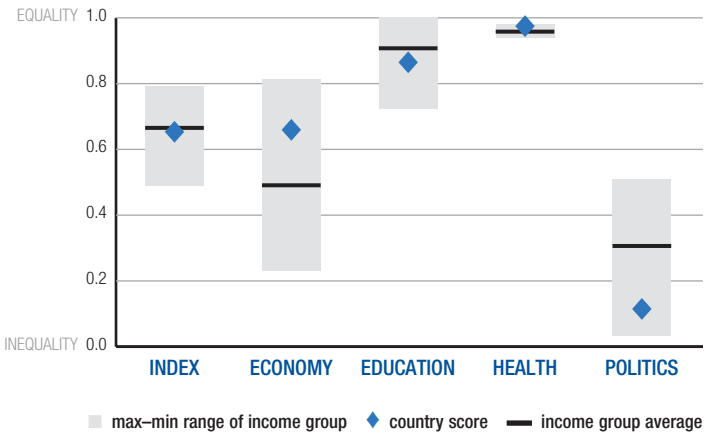


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Zambia

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**116**	**0.650**	**83**	**0.656**	**128**	**0.863**	**77**	**0.974**	**102**	**0.107**
2014	142	119	0.636	86	0.644	127	0.846	66	0.974	114	0.081
2013	136	113	0.631	84	0.635	121	0.847	98	0.969	109	0.073
2012	135	114	0.628	89	0.614	120	0.855	99	0.969	106	0.073
2011	135	106	0.630	87	0.600	120	0.851	97	0.969	84	0.100
2010	134	106	0.629	88	0.601	119	0.847	97	0.969	84	0.100
2009	134	107	0.631	93	0.593	116	0.865	116	0.961	82	0.105
2008	130	106	0.620	94	0.568	115	0.848	112	0.961	78	0.105
2007	128	101	0.629	92	0.571	111	0.848	110	0.961	49	0.135
2006	**115**	**85**	**0.636**	**64**	**0.602**	**100**	**0.843**	**102**	**0.963**	**43**	**0.135**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.014**		**▲ 0.053**		**▲ 0.020**		**▲ 0.011**		**▼ –0.029**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 7.7, 8.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) ..... —, —
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 44, 56
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 22
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 30, 33
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 5.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 24
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 50
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 38, 62

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 48, 52
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) ..... —, —
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 12, 88
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 245.8, 299.4
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 113.5, 98.8
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 42.5, 35.0
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 24.8, 22.4

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 372.6, 354.5
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 51.1, 54.7
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 28.2, 46.9
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 13.0, 16.9
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 280 [170–460]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 5.7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 151.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 64
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 49
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 21, 26
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 19
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 84
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 1.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.5
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 1.0
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... Yes
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 1.0
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 1.0
Year women received right to vote 1962
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... —
Voluntary political party quotas ..... —

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Zimbabwe

Gender Gap Index 2015

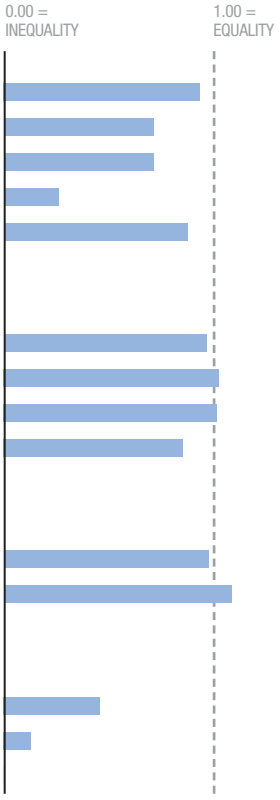
Rank	Score
57	**0.709**
(out of 145 countries)	(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	6.94
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2011, international $)	1,773
Total population (millions)	14.60
Population growth (%)	3.13
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97

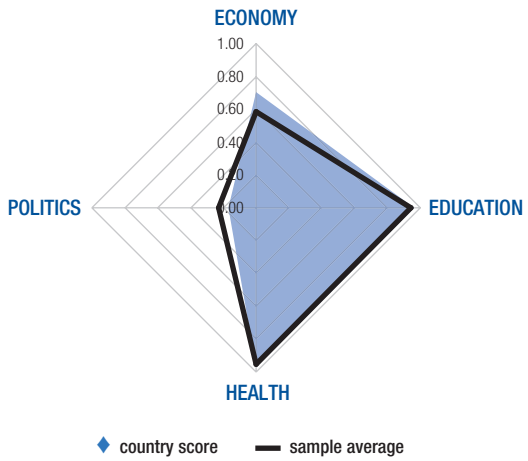
Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**51**	**0.707**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	16	0.93	0.67	85	91	0.93
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	35	0.71	0.60	—	—	0.71
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	40	0.71	0.54	1,544	2,181	0.71
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	97	0.26	0.27	21	80	0.26
Professional and technical workers	82	0.87	0.64	47	53	0.87
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**97**	**0.974**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	96	0.96	0.89	85	89	0.96
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	95	93	1.02
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.64	44	44	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	111	0.85	0.92	5	6	0.85
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	52	48	1.08
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**66**	**0.175**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	32	0.46	0.27	31	69	0.46
Women in ministerial positions	103	0.13	0.24	12	88	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

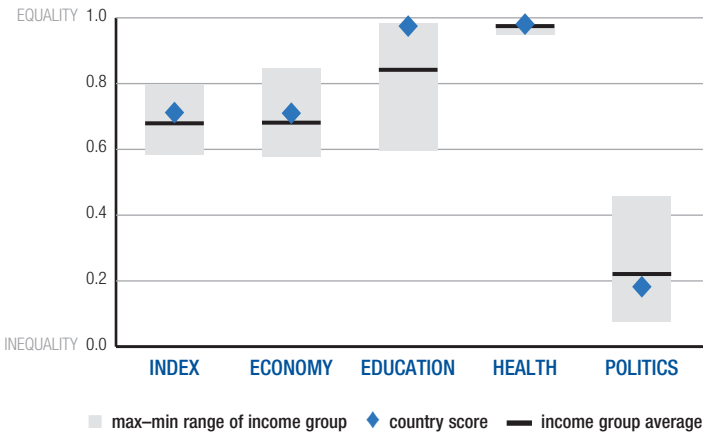


Country Scores Compared

Against sample average



Against income group range and average



Zimbabwe

Index over the years

SAMPLE		INDEX		ECONOMY		EDUCATION		HEALTH		POLITICS	
Year	No. of countries	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
2015	**145**	**57**	**0.709**	**51**	**0.707**	**97**	**0.974**	**1**	**0.980**	**66**	**0.175**
2014	142	63	0.701	47	0.713	112	0.940	1	0.980	64	0.173
2013	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2012	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2011	135	88	0.661	66	0.650	102	0.936	129	0.946	75	0.111
2010	134	92	0.657	67	0.640	105	0.933	128	0.946	76	0.111
2009	134	95	0.652	81	0.618	103	0.934	125	0.952	83	0.104
2008	130	92	0.649	76	0.611	100	0.934	121	0.952	83	0.096
2007	128	88	0.646	79	0.604	100	0.925	119	0.952	64	0.105
2006	**115**	**76**	**0.646**	**62**	**0.606**	**87**	**0.920**	**108**	**0.957**	**62**	**0.102**
2006–2015 CHANGE			**▲ 0.063**		**▲ 0.101**		**▲ 0.054**		**▲ 0.022**		**▲ 0.073**

Selected contextual data

EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Female, male adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force) 9.9, 12.1
Female, male part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment) 21.0, 17.0
Female, male workers in informal employment (as % of non-agricultural employment) 49, 51
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment) 34
Average minutes spent per day on unpaid work (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of women, men with an account at a financial institution 15, 19
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership[1] 4.2
Firms with female top managers (% of firms) 17
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%) ..... —
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) 56
Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE) (female, male) 27, 73

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Out-of-school children of primary school age (%) (female, male) 42, 58
Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 68, 80
Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 49, 63
Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged 25+) 2, 4
Percentage of tertiary-level students enrolled in STEM studies (female, male) 27, 73
Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male) 30, 70
Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male) ..... —, —
Percentage of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone (female, male) ..... —, —

HEALTH

Cardiovascular disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 202.7, 186.7
Cancer age-standardized deaths per 100,000 excl. non-melanoma skin cancer (female, male) 226.6, 223.5
Diabetes age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 25.6, 19.7
Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 44.9, 65.3

HEALTH *(cont'd.)*

HIV/AIDS age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 333.1, 408.0
Malaria age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 6.8, 8.9
Tuberculosis age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male) 26.2, 78.7
Malnutrition prev., weight for age (female, male) (% of children <5) 9.8, 12.5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[2] ..... 470 [270–790]
Total fertility rate (children per women) 3.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) 112.0
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) 94
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 80
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married or in-union women aged 15–49) 67
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health ..... Yes

FAMILY

Singulate mean age (years) at marriage (female, male) 21, 26
Early marriage (% of women aged 15–19) 26
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child ..... —
Length of paid maternity leave (calendar days) 98
Provider of maternity leave benefits ..... Employer
Percent of wages paid during maternity leave 100
Length of paid paternity leave (calendar days) ..... —
Provider of paternity leave benefits ..... —
Percent of wages paid during paternity leave ..... —

RIGHTS AND NORMS

Parental authority in marriage[3] 1.0
Parental authority after divorce[3] 0.0
Female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15–49) 0.0
Existence of legislation on domestic violence[3] 0.3
Existence of legislation on gender-based discrimination ..... —
Inheritance rights for daughters[3] 0.5
Women's secure access to land use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Women's access to financial services[3] 0.0
Women's secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership[3] 0.5
Year women received right to vote 1919, 1957
Quota type (single/lower house) ..... Reserved seats
Voluntary political party quotas ..... Yes

1 Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)
2 Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability
3 Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Contributors

PROJECT LEADS

Yasmina Bekhouche is a Project Lead of the Global Challenge on Gender Parity at the World Economic Forum. Her responsibilities include the production of the *Global Gender Gap Report,* which encompasses the construction of the Index, co-authoring the main chapter and the management of this research project. She is also responsible for the overall management of Gender Parity Taskforces and organizing community activities at the World Economic Forum's Annual Meetings and regional summits. The management of industry-focused projects on gender parity are also part of her responsibilities. She previously worked at the Foreign Affairs Division of the Swiss Federal Administration. Bekhouche holds a master's degree in International Relations from the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, Switzerland. She is currently enrolled in an MSc in Organisational and Business Psychology programme of the University of Liverpool. Her interests include diversity and inclusion, change management, human capital management and geopolitics.

Ricardo Hausmann is Director of the Center for International Development (CID) and Professor of the Practice of Economic Development at Harvard University. He spends most of his time thinking about how regions and countries can accelerate growth in a shared and sustained way. His research includes issues of growth, macroeconomic stability, international finance and the social dimensions of development. Professor Hausmann has published widely in leading economic journals and has advised governments in over 50 developing countries on creating effective growth strategies and development policies. He holds a degree in physics and a PhD in economics from Cornell University. Previously, he was Professor of Economics at the Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Administración (IESA) (1985–1991) in Caracas, where he founded the Center for Public Policy. Professor Hausmann served as the first Chief Economist of the Inter-American Development Bank (1994-2000), where he created its Research Department, and served as Minister of Planning of Venezuela (1992-1993) and as a member of the Board of the Central Bank of Venezuela. He also served as Chair of the IMF-World Bank Development Committee. As Director of CID he guides the Center's focus on solving global challenges with breakthrough research at the cutting edge of the hard sciences, social sciences, ethics and politics. Under Professor Hausmann's leadership, CID's Growth Lab has developed innovative theories and their practical applications. Recently, his research team published the *Atlas of Economic Complexity: Mapping Paths to Prosperity,* a new methodology that predicts countries' growth potential by measuring their productive capabilities and know-how. Professor Hausmann developed the methodology of the World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Index, which looks into areas of health, education, economic participation and political power; he is also the co-author of the annual *Global Gender Gap Report.*

Laura D'Andrea Tyson is a Professor and Director of the Institute for Business and Social Impact at the Haas School of Business and the chair of the Board of Trustees of the Blum Center for Developing Economies at the University of California, Berkeley. She served as Dean of London Business School from 2002 through 2006 and as Dean of the Berkeley Haas School of Business from 1998 through 2001. Tyson was a member of the US Department of State Foreign Affairs Policy Board from 2011 to 2013. She served as a member of President Barack Obama's Council on Jobs and Competitiveness from 2011 to 2012 and as a member of the President's Economic Recovery Advisory Board from 2009 to 2011. Tyson was a member of President Clinton's cabinet between 1993 and 1996. She was the Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers from 1993 to 1995. She was the Chair of the National Economic Council and the President's National Economic Adviser from 1995 to 1996. Tyson is currently a Senior Advisor at Credit Suisse Research Institute and The Rock Creek Group. She is a Senior Fellow at the Center for American Progress and is on the Advisory Council of the Brookings Institution Hamilton Project. She is an advisory board member of Pave, Inc., Generation Investment Management, H&Q Asia Pacific, and Tykoon. She is a member of the Economic Advisory Board of the World Bank's International Finance Corporation. She is the chair of the Board of Trustees of the Bay Area Council Economic Institute and an advisory committee member of the Presidential Leaders Scholars. She is a member of the international advisory council of Bocconi University. Tyson currently serves as an Advisor to the Alliance for Competitive Taxation. She is a Special Advisor at the Berkeley Research Group. She serves on the National Academies' Board on Science, Technology and Economic Policy and is a member of its Innovation Policy Forum. She is a member of the Berggruen Institute on Governance's Think Long Committee for California, 21st Century Council and Governance Index. She is a member of the World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council on Women's Empowerment. Tyson is a member of the Boards of Directors of Morgan Stanley, AT&T, CBRE Group Inc., and Silver Spring Networks. She is also a member of the Board of Directors of the non-profit Jacobs Foundation. Tyson has written books and articles on industrial competitiveness and trade. She has also written opinion columns for many publications including *BusinessWeek, The New York Times* and the *Financial Times,* and she has made numerous television appearances on economic issues. She is on the editorial board of the International Economy. She is a regular contributor to *Project Syndicate.*

(Cont'd.)

PROJECT LEADS *(cont'd.)*

Saadia Zahidi is Head of the Global Challenge on Employment, Skills and Human Capital, Head of the Global Challenge on Gender Parity and Member of the Executive Committee at the World Economic Forum. Under her leadership, the Global Challenge on Gender Parity aims to assess global gender gaps, create awareness of the economic incentives for gender parity and promote collaborative action among leaders. Zahidi founded and co-authors the *Global Gender Gap Report,* the *Corporate Gender Gap Report,* the *Human Capital Report* and the upcoming *Future of Jobs* and *Industry Gender Gap Reports.* In her work on gender as well as employment, Zahidi has translated analysis into action by mobilizing a wide network of constituents—business leaders, governments, civil society and academia—to work together to set targets, share best practices, create new public-private partnerships, muster resources and change mindsets. In past roles, she has managed civil society and international organization portfolios at the Forum and was also previously an Economist with the Forum's Global Competitiveness Programme. Zahidi serves as a board member and advisor for several organizations and is a frequent speaker at international conferences and in the media. She earned her B.A. in Economics at Smith College, M.Phil. in International Economics at the Graduate Institute of International Studies and MPA at the Harvard Kennedy School. Her research interests include issues of gender equality, women's leadership, skills gaps, employment and human capital. She is currently writing a book on *Womenomics in the Muslim World* and was awarded the inaugural Bracken Bower Prize by the Financial Times and McKinsey for this project. She is a native of Pakistan.

PROJECT TEAM

Paulina Padilla Ugarte is a Specialist of the Gender Parity and Employment Initiatives at the World Economic Forum. Her responsibilities include organizing community activities and overseeing public and private programming on gender and employment issues at annual meetings and regional summits. She also supports the production of team insight products and monitors developments in the areas of gender equality and employment, skills, and human capital. She formerly worked at the Special Tribunal for Lebanon in The Hague, The Netherlands. Padilla Ugarte holds a Master of Science in International Relations from the London School of Economics and Political Science. Her interests include gender, international security and sustainable development.

Vesselina Ratcheva is a Data Analyst working in the World Economic Forum's Human Capital and Gender Parity team. She is responsible for data processing, analysis and visualization. Vesselina was previously responsible for Data, Research and Evaluation at National Numeracy, a skills charity in the United Kingdom. She has worked on a variety of research projects for the past ten years, covering international migration, experiences of urban infrastructure, political mobilization, organizational culture and national identity—consistently using mixed research methods. She holds a PhD in Social Anthropology, an MSc in Comparative and Cross Cultural Research Methods and a BA in Social Anthropology and Maths. Ratcheva is dedicated to exploring the best ways to ensure more just social and political systems with a specific focus on skills, employment and work, identity (gender, ethnic) and culture.

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