

Insight Report

# The Global Gender Gap Report 2013





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*The Global Gender Gap Report 2013* is published by the World Economic Forum. The Global Gender Gap Index 2013 is the result of collaboration with faculty at Harvard University and the University of California, Berkeley.

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The terms *country* and *nation* as used in this report do not in all cases refer to a territorial entity that is a state as understood by international law and practice. The term covers well-defined, geographically self-contained economic areas that may not be states but for which statistical data are maintained on a separate and independent basis

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# Preface

**KLAUS SCHWAB**

Executive Chairman, World Economic Forum

Countries and companies can be competitive only if they develop, attract and retain the best talent, both male and female. While governments have an important role to play in creating the right policy framework for improving women's access and opportunities, it is also the imperative of companies to create workplaces where the best talent can flourish. Civil society, educators and media also have an important role to play in both empowering women and engaging men in the process.

To mobilize various stakeholders and to keep track of progress, it is important that there are quantitative benchmarks widely available. Since 2006, through the *Global Gender Gap Report* series, the World Economic Forum has been quantifying the magnitude of gender-based disparities and tracking their progress over time. By providing a comprehensive framework for benchmarking global gender gaps, the *Report* identifies countries that are role models in dividing their resources equitably between women and men, regardless of the overall resource level.

No single measure can capture the complete situation of half of the world's population. The Global Gender Gap Index seeks to measure one important aspect of gender equality: the relative gaps between women and men, across a large set of countries and across four key areas: health, education, economics and politics. To complement this information, the Country Profiles contain a comprehensive set of supporting information that provides the broader context on gender parity laws, social norms, policies and outcomes within a country.

The *Report* has been widely used by numerous universities, NGOs, researchers, media organizations, businesses, governments and individuals as a tool for their work. Additionally, it has been at the core of much of the World Economic Forum's subsequent work on gender parity. In 2008, based on the findings of the *Report*, we launched the Global Gender Parity Group, a multi-stakeholder community of highly influential leaders—50% women and 50% men—who have together committed to strategies towards improving the engagement and integration of women within all sectors of global society. In March 2012, based on the work of this group and to complement the gap analysis in the *Report*, we released an online repository of information highlighting company best practices that can help close economic gender gaps. Over the course of 2012, using the data from the *Report* to provide the context, we also launched pilot Gender

Parity Task Forces in three countries—Mexico, Turkey and Japan—to foster public-private collaboration on closing the gender gaps in economic participation in each country for a three-year period. Based on initial successes with these Task Forces, other countries are now seeking to adopt this model.

We would like to express our deep appreciation to Ricardo Hausmann, Director, Center for International Development, Harvard University, USA; Laura D. Tyson, S.K. and Angela Chan Professor of Global Management, Haas School of Business, University of California, Berkeley, USA; Saadia Zahidi, Senior Director, World Economic Forum and Yasmina Bekhouche, World Economic Forum for their invaluable contributions to this *Report*. We would like to thank Annabel Guinault and Amey Soo for their support of this project at the World Economic Forum. Finally, we are grateful to the Community Partners of the Women Leaders and Gender Parity Programme for their steadfast support and commitment to closing gender gaps.

We are proud of the initiatives undertaken at the World Economic Forum and elsewhere on the basis of this *Report* since its first publication in 2006. Yet, much more needs to be done to address an issue that is relevant to our collective social and economic progress. There is not one path to parity, but many. Cash transfer programmes, equal access to credit and financial services, parental leave, affordable childcare facilities, innovative hiring process, redesigned career paths and meaningful mentoring programmes are but a few of the types of changes that must be made.

To engage in change initiatives, countries, companies and other stakeholders must be able to understand the context, assess the starting point and track progress through tools such as this *Report*. It is our hope that this latest edition will continue to inspire further research, policy changes and new projects by businesses, governments, civil society and universities, and will serve as a call to action to transform the pace of change on a fundamental issue of our time.





# Part 1

## Measuring the Global Gender Gap



# The Global Gender Gap Index 2013

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The Global Gender Gap Index,<sup>1</sup> introduced by the World Economic Forum in 2006, is a framework for capturing the magnitude and scope of gender-based disparities and tracking their progress. 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, and over time. 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 Part 1 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 2013 rankings, global patterns and regional performances and calls attention to notable country cases. Next, we provide an overview of the links between gender gaps and the economic performance of countries. In the fourth part, we include information on the trends revealed by the Index in the eight years that we have been producing it.

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. The first page of each profile contains key demographic and economic indicators as well as detailed information on the country's performance in 2013. The second page shows the trends between 2006 and 2013 on the overall Index and four subindexes, as well as nearly 40 gender-related variables that reflect some of the legal and social factors that affect gender disparity in each country.

## MEASURING THE GLOBAL GENDER GAP

### Three underlying concepts

There are three basic concepts underlying the Global Gender Gap Index. First, it focuses on measuring gaps rather than levels. Second, it captures gaps in outcome variables rather than gaps in means or 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 section below, *Construction of the Index*.

### Gaps vs. levels

The Index is designed to measure gender-based gaps in access to resources and opportunities in individual 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, which is often reflected in measures of education levels (although this is quite independent of the gender-related issues faced by each country at its own level of income). The Global Gender Gap Index, however, rewards countries for smaller gaps in access to these resources, regardless of the overall level of resources. Thus 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. means

The second basic concept underlying the Global Gender Gap Index is that it evaluates countries based on outcomes rather than inputs. 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, culture or customs—factors that we consider to be “input” or “means” variables—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 Length of maternity leave (a policy indicator).

The Global Gender Gap Index, co-authored by Fiona Greig, Ricardo Hausmann, Laura D. Tyson and Saadia Zahidi, was first introduced in the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2006. The co-authors are deeply grateful to Annabel Guinault and Amey Soo for their excellent support in the production of this year's Part 1.

### **Gender equality vs. women's empowerment**

The third distinguishing feature of the Global Gender Gap Index is that it ranks countries according to their proximity to gender equality rather than to women's empowerment. Our aim is to focus on whether the gap between women and men in the chosen indicators has declined, rather than whether women are "winning" the "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.

### **The four pillars**

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 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 is captured through three concepts: the participation gap, the remuneration gap and the advancement gap. The participation gap is captured using the difference 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 variable calculated 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. To do this, we use 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, calculated by the World Health Organization. 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 global level in future years, they will be considered for inclusion in the Global Gender Gap Index.

### **Construction of the Index**

The Global Gender Gap Index is constructed using a four-step process, outlined below.

### **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 variable of 0.25. This is to ensure that the Index is capturing gaps between women and men's attainment levels, rather than the levels themselves.

### **Truncate data at equality benchmark**

As a second step, these ratios are truncated at the "equality benchmark". For all indicators, except the two 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,<sup>2</sup> and the healthy life expectancy benchmark is set to be 1.06.<sup>3</sup> Truncating the data at the equality benchmarks for each variable 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.<sup>4</sup> 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. Thus, it does not reward countries for having exceeded the parity benchmark. We find the one-sided scale more appropriate for our purposes.

Table 1: Structure of the Global Gender Gap Index

Subindex	Variable	Source
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	Ratio: female labour force participation over male value	International Labour Organization, <i>Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM)</i> , 2010
	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (converted to female-over-male ratio)	World Economic Forum, <i>Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)</i> , 2013
	Ratio: female estimated earned income over male value	World Economic Forum, calculations based on the United Nations Development Programme methodology (refer to <i>Human Development Report 2009</i> )
	Ratio: female legislators, senior officials and managers over male value	International Labour Organization, <i>ILOStat</i> online database, 2010 or latest data available; United Nations Development Programme, <i>Human Development Report 2009</i> , the most recent year available between 1999 and 2007
	Ratio: female professional and technical workers over male value	International Labour Organization, <i>ILOStat</i> online database, 2010 or latest data available; United Nations Development Programme, <i>Human Development Report 2009</i> , the most recent year available between 1999 and 2007
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	Ratio: female literacy rate over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education database</i> , 2012 or latest data available; United Nations Development Programme, <i>Human Development Report 2009</i> , the most recent year available between 1997 and 2007
	Ratio: female net primary enrolment rate over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education database</i> , 2012 or latest data available
	Ratio: female net secondary enrolment rate over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education database</i> , 2012 or latest data available
	Ratio: female gross tertiary enrolment ratio over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education database</i> , 2012 or latest data available
<b>Health and Survival</b>	Sex ratio at birth (converted to female-over-male ratio)	Central Intelligence Agency, <i>The CIA World Factbook</i> , data updated weekly, 2013
	Ratio: female healthy life expectancy over male value	World Health Organization, <i>Global Health Observatory database</i> , data from 2007
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	Ratio: females with seats in parliament over male value	Inter-Parliamentary Union, <i>Women in Politics: 2013</i> , reflecting elections/appointments up to 1 January 2013
	Ratio: females at ministerial level over male value	Inter-Parliamentary Union, <i>Women in Politics: 2013</i> , reflecting appointments up to 1 January 2012; data updated every two years
	Ratio: number of years of a female head of state (last 50 years) over male value	World Economic Forum calculations, 30 June 2013

Note: If there are multiple sources, the first source listed is the primary source, followed by the secondary source, if data was not available from the primary source.

### 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 indicator. This way of weighting indicators allows us to make sure that each 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 in the Global Gender Gap Index 2006.<sup>5</sup>

### Calculate final scores

In the case of all subindexes, the highest possible score is 1 (equality) and the lowest possible score is 0

Table 2: Calculation of weights within each subindex

Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex	Standard deviation	Standard deviation per 1% point change	Weights
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
<b>Total</b> .....			<b>1</b>
Educational Attainment Subindex	Standard deviation	Standard deviation per 1% point change	Weights
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 enrolment ratio over male value	0.228	0.044	0.121
<b>Total</b> .....			<b>1</b>
Health and Survival Subindex	Standard deviation	Standard deviation per 1% point change	Weights
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
<b>Total</b> .....			<b>1</b>
Political Empowerment Subindex	Standard deviation	Standard deviation per 1% point change	Weights
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 of a female head of state (last 50 years) over male value	0.116	0.086	0.443
<b>Total</b> .....			<b>1</b>

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

(inequality), thus binding the scores between inequality and equality benchmarks.<sup>6</sup> 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.<sup>7</sup> 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, we hope that the option of roughly interpreting the final Index scores as a percentage value that reveals how a country has reduced its gender gap makes the Index more intuitively appealing to readers.<sup>8</sup>

## THE GLOBAL GENDER GAP INDEX 2013 RANKINGS

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.

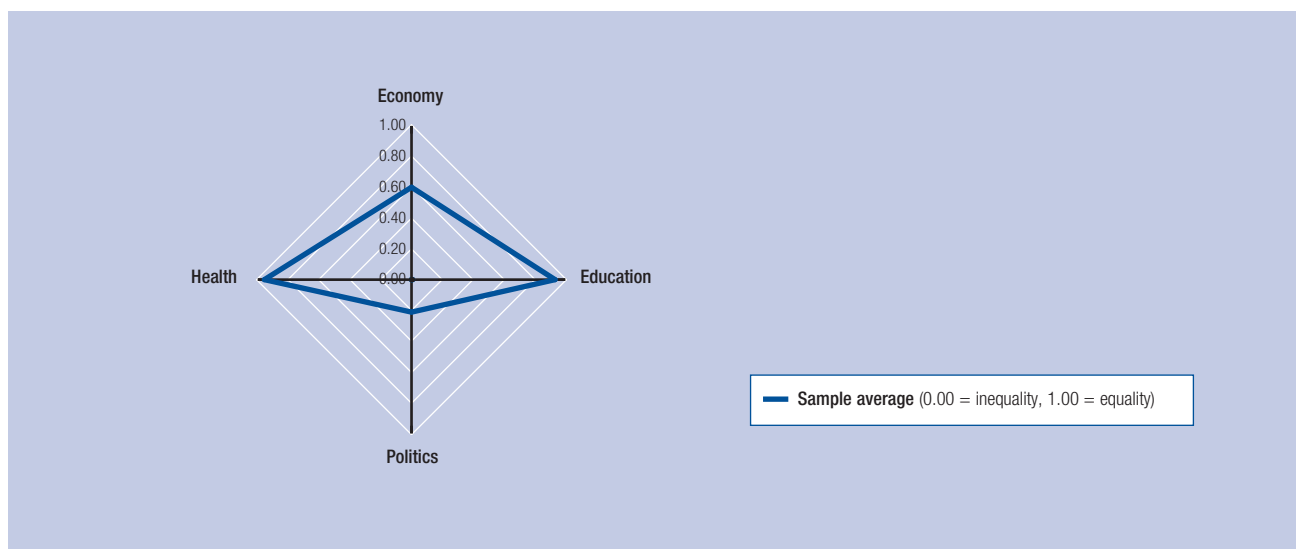
### Country coverage, 2013

In 2013, we have been able to include 133 of the 135 countries covered in the 2012 edition of the *Report*. Due to lack of updated data, we have removed Gambia and

Timor-Leste from the *Report* in 2013. However, we were able to include three new countries—Angola, Bhutan and Lao PDR—resulting in a total of 136 countries. Of these, 110 have been included in the *Report* since the first edition in 2006.

Nearly 200 countries were considered for inclusion this year. Out of the 136 ultimately covered in this *Report*, 25 countries had one data point missing: Albania (Women in parliament), Bangladesh (Enrolment in primary education), Bhutan (Years with female head of state), Botswana (Women in ministerial positions), Brazil (Enrolment in secondary education), Canada (Enrolment in secondary education), China (Enrolment in secondary education), Dominican Republic (Estimated earned income), Egypt (Enrolment in secondary education), Germany (Enrolment in secondary education), Honduras (Enrolment in secondary education), Jamaica (Professional and technical workers), Japan (Enrolment in primary education), Maldives (Wage equality for similar work), Nepal (Enrolment in secondary education), Philippines (Women in parliament), Russian Federation (Enrolment in secondary education), Saudi Arabia (Enrolment in secondary education), Serbia (Labour force participation), Singapore (Enrolment in tertiary education), South Africa (Enrolment in tertiary education), Sri Lanka (Women in ministerial positions), Tanzania (Enrolment in secondary education), United Arab Emirates

Figure 1: Global patterns, 2013



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2013; scores are weighted by population.

(Enrolment in tertiary education) and Zambia (Enrolment in secondary education).

Another 33 countries had two indicators missing: Angola (Legislators, senior officials and managers; Professional and technical workers), Austria (Enrolment in primary education; Enrolment in secondary education), Bahamas (Wage equality for similar work; Enrolment in tertiary education), Belize (Wage equality for similar work; Literacy rate), Benin (Legislators, senior officials and managers; Professional and technical workers), Brunei Darussalam (Enrolment in primary education; Women in parliament), Burkina Faso (Legislators, senior officials and managers; Professional and technical workers), Burundi (Legislators, senior officials and managers; Professional and technical workers), Cameroon (Legislators, senior officials and managers; Professional and technical workers), Cape Verde (Legislators, senior officials and managers; Professional and technical workers), Chad (Legislators, senior officials and managers; Professional and technical workers), Costa Rica (Enrolment in primary education; Enrolment in secondary education), Côte d'Ivoire (Legislators, senior officials and managers; Professional and technical workers), Cuba (Wage equality for similar work; Estimated earned income), Czech Republic (Enrolment in primary education; Enrolment in secondary education), Fiji (Wage equality for similar work; Women in parliament), Ghana (Legislators, senior officials and managers; Professional and technical workers), Guatemala (Legislators, senior officials and managers; Professional and technical workers), India (Legislators, senior officials and managers; Professional and technical workers), Jordan (Legislators, senior officials and managers; Professional and technical workers), Kenya (Legislators, senior officials and managers; Professional and technical workers), Lao PDR (Legislators, senior officials and managers;

Professional and technical workers), Luxembourg (Legislators, senior officials and managers; Professional and technical workers), Malawi (Legislators, senior officials and managers; Professional and technical workers), Mali (Legislators, senior officials and managers; Professional and technical workers), Mauritania (Legislators, senior officials and managers; Professional and technical workers), Mozambique (Legislators, senior officials and managers; Professional and technical workers), Nigeria (Legislators, senior officials and managers; Professional and technical workers), Senegal (Legislators, senior officials and managers; Professional and technical workers), Slovakia (Enrolment in primary education; Enrolment in secondary education), Syria (Wage equality for similar work; Enrolment in tertiary education), Tajikistan (Legislators, senior officials and managers; Professional and technical workers), Vietnam (Enrolment in primary education; Enrolment in secondary education).

### Global patterns

The detailed rankings from this year's Index are shown in Tables 3 through 5.

Table 3a displays the 2013 rankings and provides comparisons with rankings in 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006. Table 3b displays the complete 2013 rankings, including the subindex scores and ranks for the four subindexes. Table 3c provides the year-to-year score changes over the last seven years. Out of the 110 countries that have been involved every year since 2006, 95 (86%) have improved their performance over the last four years, while 15 (14%) have shown widening gaps.

Figure 1 shows a global snapshot of the gender gap in the four subindexes. It shows that the 136 countries covered in the *Report*, representing over 90% of the world's population, have closed almost 96% of the gap in

Table 3a: The Global Gender Gap Index 2013 rankings: comparisons with 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006

Country	2013 rank	2013 score	2013 rank among 2012 countries	2012 rank	2012 score	2011 rank	2011 score	2010 rank	2010 score
Iceland	1	0.8731	1	1	0.8640	1	0.8530	1	0.8496
Finland	2	0.8421	2	2	0.8451	3	0.8383	3	0.8260
Norway	3	0.8417	3	3	0.8403	2	0.8404	2	0.8404
Sweden	4	0.8129	4	4	0.8159	4	0.8044	4	0.8024
Philippines	5	0.7832	5	8	0.7757	8	0.7685	9	0.7654
Ireland	6	0.7823	6	5	0.7839	5	0.7830	6	0.7773
New Zealand	7	0.7799	7	6	0.7805	6	0.7810	5	0.7808
Denmark	8	0.7779	8	7	0.7777	7	0.7778	7	0.7719
Switzerland	9	0.7736	9	10	0.7672	10	0.7627	10	0.7562
Nicaragua	10	0.7715	10	9	0.7697	27	0.7245	30	0.7176
Belgium	11	0.7684	11	12	0.7652	13	0.7531	14	0.7509
Latvia	12	0.7610	12	15	0.7572	19	0.7399	18	0.7429
Netherlands	13	0.7608	13	11	0.7659	15	0.7470	17	0.7444
Germany	14	0.7583	14	13	0.7629	11	0.7590	13	0.7530
Cuba	15	0.7540	15	19	0.7417	20	0.7394	24	0.7253
Lesotho	16	0.7530	16	14	0.7608	9	0.7666	8	0.7678
South Africa	17	0.7510	17	16	0.7496	14	0.7478	12	0.7535
United Kingdom	18	0.7440	18	18	0.7433	16	0.7462	15	0.7460
Austria	19	0.7437	19	20	0.7391	34	0.7165	37	0.7091
Canada	20	0.7425	20	21	0.7381	18	0.7407	20	0.7372
Luxembourg	21	0.7410	21	17	0.7439	30	0.7216	26	0.7231
Burundi	22	0.7397	22	24	0.7338	24	0.7270	—	—
United States	23	0.7392	23	22	0.7373	17	0.7412	19	0.7411
Australia	24	0.7390	24	25	0.7294	23	0.7291	23	0.7271
Ecuador	25	0.7389	25	33	0.7206	45	0.7035	40	0.7072
Mozambique	26	0.7349	26	23	0.7350	26	0.7251	22	0.7329
Bolivia	27	0.7340	27	30	0.7222	62	0.6862	76	0.6751
Lithuania	28	0.7308	28	34	0.7191	37	0.7131	35	0.7132
Barbados	29	0.7301	29	27	0.7232	33	0.7170	31	0.7176
Spain	30	0.7266	30	26	0.7266	12	0.7580	11	0.7554
Costa Rica	31	0.7241	31	29	0.7225	25	0.7266	28	0.7194
Kazakhstan	32	0.7218	32	31	0.7213	49	0.7010	41	0.7055
Mongolia	33	0.7204	33	44	0.7111	36	0.7140	27	0.7194
Argentina	34	0.7195	34	32	0.7212	28	0.7236	29	0.7187
Colombia	35	0.7171	35	63	0.6901	80	0.6714	55	0.6927
Trinidad and Tobago	36	0.7166	36	43	0.7116	21	0.7372	21	0.7353
Panama	37	0.7164	37	40	0.7122	40	0.7042	39	0.7072
Slovenia	38	0.7155	38	38	0.7132	41	0.7041	42	0.7047
Malawi	39	0.7139	39	36	0.7166	65	0.6850	68	0.6824
Bahamas	40	0.7128	40	37	0.7156	22	0.7340	36	0.7128
Cape Verde	41	0.7122	41	35	0.7180	—	—	—	—
Serbia	42	0.7116	42	50	0.7037	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	43	0.7097	43	52	0.7021	51	0.6987	50	0.6983
Namibia	44	0.7094	44	41	0.7121	32	0.7177	25	0.7238
France	45	0.7089	45	57	0.6984	48	0.7018	46	0.7025
Uganda	46	0.7086	46	28	0.7228	29	0.7220	33	0.7169
Jamaica	47	0.7085	47	51	0.7035	47	0.7028	44	0.7037
Guyana	48	0.7085	48	42	0.7119	38	0.7084	38	0.7090
Croatia	49	0.7069	49	49	0.7053	50	0.7006	53	0.6939
Venezuela	50	0.7060	50	48	0.7060	63	0.6861	64	0.6863
Portugal	51	0.7056	51	47	0.7071	35	0.7144	32	0.7171
Moldova	52	0.7037	52	45	0.7101	39	0.7083	34	0.7160
Israel	53	0.7032	53	56	0.6989	55	0.6926	52	0.6957
Poland	54	0.7031	54	53	0.7015	42	0.7038	43	0.7037
Sri Lanka	55	0.7019	55	39	0.7122	31	0.7212	16	0.7458
Madagascar	56	0.7016	56	58	0.6982	71	0.6797	80	0.6713
Macedonia, FYR	57	0.7013	57	61	0.6968	53	0.6966	49	0.6996
Singapore	58	0.7000	58	55	0.6989	57	0.6914	56	0.6914
Estonia	59	0.6997	59	60	0.6977	52	0.6983	47	0.7018
Lao PDR*	60	0.6993	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian Federation	61	0.6983	60	59	0.6980	43	0.7037	45	0.7036
Brazil	62	0.6949	61	62	0.6909	82	0.6679	85	0.6655
Kyrgyz Republic	63	0.6948	62	54	0.7013	44	0.7036	51	0.6973
Ukraine	64	0.6935	63	64	0.6894	64	0.6861	63	0.6869
Thailand	65	0.6928	64	65	0.6893	60	0.6892	57	0.6910
Tanzania	66	0.6928	65	46	0.7091	59	0.6904	66	0.6829
Senegal	67	0.6923	66	90	0.6657	92	0.6573	101	0.6414
Mexico	68	0.6917	67	84	0.6712	89	0.6604	91	0.6577



Table 3a: The Global Gender Gap Index 2013 rankings: comparisons with 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006 (cont'd.)

Country	2009 rank	2009 score	2008 rank	2008 score	2007 rank	2007 score	2006 rank	2006 score
Iceland	1	0.8276	4	0.7999	4	0.7836	4	0.7813
Finland	2	0.8252	2	0.8195	3	0.8044	3	0.7958
Norway	3	0.8227	1	0.8239	2	0.8059	2	0.7994
Sweden	4	0.8139	3	0.8139	1	0.8146	1	0.8133
Philippines	9	0.7579	6	0.7568	6	0.7629	6	0.7516
Ireland	8	0.7597	8	0.7518	9	0.7457	10	0.7335
New Zealand	5	0.7880	5	0.7859	5	0.7649	7	0.7509
Denmark	7	0.7628	7	0.7538	8	0.7519	8	0.7462
Switzerland	13	0.7426	14	0.7360	40	0.6924	26	0.6997
Nicaragua	49	0.7002	71	0.6747	90	0.6458	62	0.6566
Belgium	33	0.7165	28	0.7163	19	0.7198	20	0.7078
Latvia	14	0.7416	10	0.7397	13	0.7333	19	0.7091
Netherlands	11	0.7490	9	0.7399	12	0.7383	12	0.7250
Germany	12	0.7449	11	0.7394	7	0.7618	5	0.7524
Cuba	29	0.7176	25	0.7195	22	0.7169	—	—
Lesotho	10	0.7495	16	0.7320	26	0.7078	43	0.6807
South Africa	6	0.7709	22	0.7232	20	0.7194	18	0.7125
United Kingdom	15	0.7402	13	0.7366	11	0.7441	9	0.7365
Austria	42	0.7031	29	0.7153	27	0.7060	27	0.6986
Canada	25	0.7196	31	0.7136	18	0.7198	14	0.7165
Luxembourg	63	0.6889	66	0.6802	58	0.6786	56	0.6671
Burundi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	31	0.7173	27	0.7179	31	0.7002	23	0.7042
Australia	20	0.7282	21	0.7241	17	0.7204	15	0.7163
Ecuador	23	0.7220	35	0.7091	44	0.6881	82	0.6433
Mozambique	26	0.7195	18	0.7266	43	0.6883	—	—
Bolivia	82	0.6693	80	0.6667	80	0.6574	87	0.6335
Lithuania	30	0.7175	23	0.7222	14	0.7234	21	0.7077
Barbados	21	0.7236	26	0.7188	—	—	—	—
Spain	17	0.7345	17	0.7281	10	0.7444	11	0.7319
Costa Rica	27	0.7180	32	0.7111	28	0.7014	30	0.6936
Kazakhstan	47	0.7013	45	0.6976	32	0.6983	32	0.6928
Mongolia	22	0.7221	40	0.7049	62	0.6731	42	0.6821
Argentina	24	0.7211	24	0.7209	33	0.6982	41	0.6829
Colombia	56	0.6939	50	0.6944	24	0.7090	22	0.7049
Trinidad and Tobago	19	0.7298	19	0.7245	46	0.6859	45	0.6797
Panama	43	0.7024	34	0.7095	38	0.6954	31	0.6935
Slovenia	52	0.6982	51	0.6937	49	0.6842	51	0.6745
Malawi	76	0.6738	81	0.6664	87	0.6480	81	0.6437
Bahamas	28	0.7179	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape Verde	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Serbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	38	0.7072	36	0.7077	25	0.7085	37	0.6870
Namibia	32	0.7167	30	0.7141	29	0.7012	38	0.6864
France	18	0.7331	15	0.7341	51	0.6824	70	0.6520
Uganda	40	0.7067	43	0.6981	50	0.6833	47	0.6797
Jamaica	48	0.7013	44	0.6980	39	0.6925	25	0.7014
Guyana	35	0.7108	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croatia	54	0.6944	46	0.6967	16	0.7210	16	0.7145
Venezuela	69	0.6839	59	0.6875	55	0.6797	57	0.6664
Portugal	46	0.7013	39	0.7051	37	0.6959	33	0.6922
Moldova	36	0.7104	20	0.7244	21	0.7172	17	0.7128
Israel	45	0.7019	56	0.69	36	0.6965	35	0.6889
Poland	50	0.6998	49	0.6951	60	0.6756	44	0.6802
Sri Lanka	16	0.7402	12	0.7371	15	0.7230	13	0.7199
Madagascar	77	0.6732	74	0.6736	89	0.6461	84	0.6385
Macedonia, FYR	53	0.6950	53	0.6914	35	0.6967	28	0.6983
Singapore	84	0.6664	84	0.6625	77	0.6609	65	0.6550
Estonia	37	0.7094	37	0.7076	30	0.7008	29	0.6944
Lao PDR*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian Federation	51	0.6987	42	0.6994	45	0.6866	49	0.6770
Brazil	81	0.6695	73	0.6737	74	0.6637	67	0.6543
Kyrgyz Republic	41	0.7058	41	0.7045	70	0.6653	52	0.6742
Ukraine	61	0.6896	62	0.6856	57	0.6790	48	0.6797
Thailand	59	0.6907	52	0.6917	52	0.6815	40	0.6831
Tanzania	73	0.6797	38	0.7068	34	0.6969	24	0.7038
Senegal	102	0.6427	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	98	0.6503	97	0.6441	93	0.6441	75	0.6462

\* New countries 2013

Table 3a: The Global Gender Gap Index 2013 rankings: comparisons with 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006 (cont'd.)

Country	2013 rank	2013 score	2013 rank among 2012 countries	2012 rank	2012 score	2011 rank	2011 score	2010 rank	2010 score
China	69	0.6908	68	69	0.6853	61	0.6866	61	0.6881
Romania	70	0.6908	69	67	0.6859	68	0.6812	67	0.6826
Italy	71	0.6885	70	80	0.6729	74	0.6796	74	0.6765
Dominican Republic	72	0.6867	71	89	0.6659	81	0.6682	73	0.6774
Vietnam	73	0.6863	72	66	0.6867	79	0.6732	72	0.6776
Slovak Republic	74	0.6857	73	70	0.6824	72	0.6797	71	0.6778
Bangladesh	75	0.6848	74	86	0.6684	69	0.6812	82	0.6702
Ghana	76	0.6811	75	71	0.6778	70	0.6811	70	0.6782
Uruguay	77	0.6803	76	76	0.6745	58	0.6907	59	0.6897
Kenya	78	0.6803	77	72	0.6768	99	0.6493	96	0.6499
Cyprus	79	0.6801	78	79	0.6732	93	0.6567	86	0.6642
Peru	80	0.6787	79	78	0.6742	73	0.6796	60	0.6895
Greece	81	0.6782	80	82	0.6716	56	0.6916	58	0.6908
Honduras	82	0.6773	81	74	0.6763	54	0.6945	54	0.6927
Czech Republic	83	0.6770	82	73	0.6767	75	0.6789	65	0.6850
Malta	84	0.6761	83	88	0.6666	83	0.6658	83	0.6695
Botswana	85	0.6752	84	77	0.6744	66	0.6832	62	0.6876
Georgia	86	0.6750	85	85	0.6691	86	0.6624	88	0.6598
Hungary	87	0.6742	86	81	0.6718	85	0.6642	79	0.6720
Brunei Darussalam	88	0.6730	87	75	0.6750	76	0.6787	77	0.6748
Paraguay	89	0.6724	88	83	0.6714	67	0.6818	69	0.6804
Tajikistan	90	0.6682	89	96	0.6608	96	0.6526	89	0.6598
Chile	91	0.6670	90	87	0.6676	46	0.7030	48	0.7013
Angola*	92	0.6659	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhutan*	93	0.6651	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenia	94	0.6634	91	92	0.6636	84	0.6654	84	0.6669
Indonesia	95	0.6613	92	97	0.6591	90	0.6594	87	0.6615
El Salvador	96	0.6609	93	94	0.6630	94	0.6567	90	0.6596
Maldives	97	0.6604	94	95	0.6616	101	0.6480	99	0.6452
Mauritius	98	0.6599	95	98	0.6547	95	0.6529	95	0.6520
Azerbaijan	99	0.6582	96	99	0.6546	91	0.6577	100	0.6446
Cameroon	100	0.6560	97	112	0.6291	119	0.6073	114	0.6110
India	101	0.6551	98	105	0.6442	113	0.6190	112	0.6155
Malaysia	102	0.6518	99	100	0.6539	97	0.6525	98	0.6479
Burkina Faso	103	0.6513	100	104	0.6455	115	0.6153	111	0.6162
Cambodia	104	0.6509	101	103	0.6457	102	0.6464	97	0.6482
Japan	105	0.6498	102	101	0.6530	98	0.6514	94	0.6524
Nigeria	106	0.6469	103	110	0.6315	120	0.6011	118	0.6055
Belize	107	0.6449	104	102	0.6465	100	0.6489	93	0.6536
Albania	108	0.6412	105	91	0.6655	78	0.6748	78	0.6726
United Arab Emirates	109	0.6372	106	107	0.6392	103	0.6454	103	0.6397
Suriname	110	0.6369	107	106	0.6409	104	0.6395	102	0.6407
Korea, Rep.	111	0.6351	108	108	0.6356	107	0.6281	104	0.6342
Bahrain	112	0.6334	109	111	0.6298	110	0.6232	110	0.6217
Zambia	113	0.6312	110	114	0.6279	106	0.63	106	0.6293
Guatemala	114	0.6304	111	116	0.6260	112	0.6229	109	0.6238
Qatar	115	0.6299	112	115	0.6264	111	0.6230	117	0.6059
Kuwait	116	0.6292	113	109	0.6320	105	0.6322	105	0.6318
Fiji	117	0.6286	114	113	0.6285	109	0.6255	108	0.6256
Ethiopia	118	0.6198	115	118	0.62	116	0.6136	121	0.6019
Jordan	119	0.6093	116	121	0.6103	117	0.6117	120	0.6048
Turkey	120	0.6081	117	124	0.6015	122	0.5954	126	0.5876
Nepal	121	0.6053	118	123	0.6026	126	0.5888	115	0.6084
Oman	122	0.6053	119	125	0.5986	127	0.5873	122	0.5950
Lebanon	123	0.6028	120	122	0.6030	118	0.6083	116	0.6084
Algeria	124	0.5966	121	120	0.6112	121	0.5991	119	0.6052
Egypt	125	0.5935	122	126	0.5975	123	0.5933	125	0.5899
Benin	126	0.5885	123	117	0.6258	128	0.5832	128	0.5719
Saudi Arabia	127	0.5879	124	131	0.5731	131	0.5753	129	0.5713
Mali	128	0.5872	125	128	0.5842	132	0.5752	131	0.5680
Morocco	129	0.5845	126	129	0.5833	129	0.5804	127	0.5767
Iran, Islamic Rep.	130	0.5842	127	127	0.5927	125	0.5894	123	0.5933
Côte d'Ivoire	131	0.5814	128	130	0.5785	130	0.5773	130	0.5691
Mauritania	132	0.5810	129	119	0.6129	114	0.6164	113	0.6152
Syria	133	0.5661	130	132	0.5626	124	0.5896	124	0.5926
Chad	134	0.5588	131	133	0.5594	134	0.5334	133	0.5330
Pakistan	135	0.5459	132	134	0.5478	133	0.5583	132	0.5465
Yemen	136	0.5128	133	135	0.5054	135	0.4873	134	0.4603

Table 3a: The Global Gender Gap Index 2013 rankings: comparisons with 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006 (cont'd.)

Country	2009 rank	2009 score	2008 rank	2008 score	2007 rank	2007 score	2006 rank	2006 score
China	60	0.6907	57	0.6878	73	0.6643	63	0.6561
Romania	70	0.6805	70	0.6763	47	0.6859	46	0.6797
Italy	72	0.6798	67	0.6788	84	0.6498	77	0.6456
Dominican Republic	67	0.6859	72	0.6744	65	0.6705	59	0.6639
Vietnam	71	0.6802	68	0.6778	42	0.6889	—	—
Slovak Republic	68	0.6845	64	0.6824	54	0.6797	50	0.6757
Bangladesh	93	0.6526	90	0.6531	100	0.6314	91	0.6270
Ghana	80	0.6704	77	0.6679	63	0.6725	58	0.6653
Uruguay	57	0.6936	54	0.6907	78	0.6608	66	0.6549
Kenya	97	0.6512	88	0.6547	83	0.6508	73	0.6486
Cyprus	79	0.6706	76	0.6694	82	0.6522	83	0.6430
Peru	44	0.7024	48	0.6959	75	0.6624	60	0.6619
Greece	85	0.6662	75	0.6727	72	0.6648	69	0.6540
Honduras	62	0.6893	47	0.6960	68	0.6661	74	0.6483
Czech Republic	74	0.6789	69	0.6770	64	0.6718	53	0.6712
Malta	88	0.6635	83	0.6634	76	0.6615	71	0.6518
Botswana	39	0.7071	63	0.6839	53	0.6797	34	0.6897
Georgia	83	0.6680	82	0.6654	67	0.6665	54	0.67
Hungary	65	0.6879	60	0.6867	61	0.6731	55	0.6698
Brunei Darussalam	94	0.6524	99	0.6392	—	—	—	—
Paraguay	66	0.6868	100	0.6379	69	0.6659	64	0.6556
Tajikistan	86	0.6661	89	0.6541	79	0.6578	—	—
Chile	64	0.6884	65	0.6818	86	0.6482	78	0.6455
Angola*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhutan*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenia	90	0.6619	78	0.6677	71	0.6651	—	—
Indonesia	92	0.6580	93	0.6473	81	0.6550	68	0.6541
El Salvador	55	0.6939	58	0.6875	48	0.6853	39	0.6837
Maldives	99	0.6482	91	0.6501	99	0.6350	—	—
Mauritius	96	0.6513	95	0.6466	85	0.6487	88	0.6328
Azerbaijan	89	0.6626	61	0.6856	59	0.6781	—	—
Cameroon	118	0.6108	117	0.6017	116	0.5919	103	0.5865
India	114	0.6151	113	0.6060	114	0.5936	98	0.6011
Malaysia	100	0.6467	96	0.6442	92	0.6444	72	0.6509
Burkina Faso	120	0.6081	115	0.6029	117	0.5912	104	0.5854
Cambodia	104	0.6410	94	0.6469	98	0.6353	89	0.6291
Japan	101	0.6447	98	0.6434	91	0.6455	80	0.6447
Nigeria	108	0.6280	102	0.6339	107	0.6122	94	0.6104
Belize	87	0.6636	86	0.6610	94	0.6426	—	—
Albania	91	0.6601	87	0.6591	66	0.6685	61	0.6607
United Arab Emirates	112	0.6198	105	0.6220	105	0.6184	101	0.5919
Suriname	78	0.6726	79	0.6674	56	0.6794	—	—
Korea, Rep.	115	0.6146	108	0.6154	97	0.6409	92	0.6157
Bahrain	116	0.6136	121	0.5927	115	0.5931	102	0.5894
Zambia	107	0.6310	106	0.6205	101	0.6288	85	0.6360
Guatemala	111	0.6209	112	0.6072	106	0.6144	95	0.6067
Qatar	125	0.5907	119	0.5948	109	0.6041	—	—
Kuwait	105	0.6356	101	0.6358	96	0.6409	86	0.6341
Fiji	103	0.6414	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ethiopia	122	0.5948	122	0.5867	113	0.5991	100	0.5946
Jordan	113	0.6182	104	0.6275	104	0.6203	93	0.6109
Turkey	129	0.5828	123	0.5853	121	0.5768	105	0.5850
Nepal	110	0.6213	120	0.5942	125	0.5575	111	0.5478
Oman	123	0.5938	118	0.5960	119	0.5903	—	—
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Algeria	117	0.6119	111	0.6111	108	0.6068	97	0.6018
Egypt	126	0.5862	124	0.5832	120	0.5809	109	0.5786
Benin	131	0.5643	126	0.5582	123	0.5656	110	0.5780
Saudi Arabia	130	0.5651	128	0.5537	124	0.5647	114	0.5242
Mali	127	0.5860	109	0.6117	112	0.6019	99	0.5996
Morocco	124	0.5926	125	0.5757	122	0.5676	107	0.5827
Iran, Islamic Rep.	128	0.5839	116	0.6021	118	0.5903	108	0.5803
Côte d'Ivoire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritania	119	0.6103	110	0.6117	111	0.6022	106	0.5835
Syria	121	0.6072	107	0.6181	103	0.6216	—	—
Chad	133	0.5417	129	0.5290	127	0.5381	113	0.5247
Pakistan	132	0.5458	127	0.5549	126	0.5509	112	0.5434
Yemen	134	0.4609	130	0.4664	128	0.4510	115	0.4595

\* New countries 2013

Table 3b: Detailed rankings, 2013

Country	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Iceland	1	0.8731	22	0.7684	1	1.0000	97	0.9696	1	0.7544
Finland	2	0.8421	19	0.7727	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	2	0.6162
Norway	3	0.8417	1	0.8357	1	1.0000	93	0.9697	3	0.5616
Sweden	4	0.8129	14	0.7829	38	0.9977	69	0.9735	4	0.4976
Philippines	5	0.7832	16	0.7773	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	10	0.3760
Ireland	6	0.7823	29	0.7450	34	0.9988	65	0.9737	6	0.4115
New Zealand	7	0.7799	15	0.7797	1	1.0000	93	0.9697	12	0.3703
Denmark	8	0.7779	25	0.7639	1	1.0000	64	0.9739	11	0.3738
Switzerland	9	0.7736	23	0.7681	66	0.9919	72	0.9733	16	0.3610
Nicaragua	10	0.7715	91	0.6218	28	0.9996	55	0.9758	5	0.4889
Belgium	11	0.7684	34	0.7367	67	0.9918	47	0.9787	14	0.3664
Latvia	12	0.7610	17	0.7767	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	26	0.2875
Netherlands	13	0.7608	26	0.7592	44	0.9954	93	0.9697	22	0.3191
Germany	14	0.7583	46	0.7120	86	0.9818	49	0.9780	15	0.3611
Cuba	15	0.7540	65	0.6736	30	0.9995	63	0.9743	13	0.3685
Lesotho	16	0.7530	18	0.7756	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	35	0.2570
South Africa	17	0.7510	78	0.6505	54	0.9941	102	0.9677	8	0.3919
United Kingdom	18	0.7440	35	0.7320	31	0.9994	92	0.9698	29	0.2747
Austria	19	0.7437	69	0.6642	1	1.0000	47	0.9787	19	0.3318
Canada	20	0.7425	9	0.7959	1	1.0000	49	0.9780	42	0.1959
Luxembourg	21	0.7410	7	0.8162	1	1.0000	85	0.9719	51	0.1757
Burundi	22	0.7397	3	0.8307	114	0.8895	99	0.9685	31	0.2702
United States	23	0.7392	6	0.8185	1	1.0000	33	0.9792	60	0.1593
Australia	24	0.7390	13	0.7879	1	1.0000	69	0.9735	43	0.1945
Ecuador	25	0.7389	90	0.6253	52	0.9942	55	0.9758	17	0.3604
Mozambique	26	0.7349	11	0.7897	124	0.8355	112	0.9612	18	0.3533
Bolivia	27	0.7340	57	0.6841	99	0.9623	84	0.9719	23	0.3175
Lithuania	28	0.7308	21	0.7688	60	0.9928	34	0.9791	47	0.1826
Barbados	29	0.7301	10	0.7907	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	63	0.1503
Spain	30	0.7266	76	0.6521	40	0.9971	75	0.9730	27	0.2841
Costa Rica	31	0.7241	98	0.5955	1	1.0000	62	0.9747	21	0.3263
Kazakhstan	32	0.7218	20	0.7706	69	0.9913	1	0.9796	65	0.1458
Mongolia	33	0.7204	2	0.8338	49	0.9946	1	0.9796	108	0.0734
Argentina	34	0.7195	101	0.5887	42	0.9962	1	0.9796	24	0.3136
Colombia	35	0.7171	39	0.7275	45	0.9954	34	0.9791	55	0.1662
Trinidad and Tobago	36	0.7166	47	0.7112	51	0.9944	130	0.9516	38	0.2092
Panama	37	0.7164	45	0.7136	43	0.9958	61	0.9753	48	0.1811
Slovenia	38	0.7155	43	0.7189	26	0.9999	75	0.9730	54	0.1702
Malawi	39	0.7139	4	0.8253	112	0.8961	101	0.9683	56	0.1660
Bahamas	40	0.7128	5	0.8244	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	124	0.0471
Cape Verde	41	0.7122	96	0.6020	97	0.9663	1	0.9796	25	0.3011
Serbia	42	0.7116	59	0.6791	55	0.9940	111	0.9642	39	0.2089
Bulgaria	43	0.7097	49	0.7067	64	0.9924	34	0.9791	58	0.1606
Namibia	44	0.7094	53	0.6980	1	1.0000	105	0.9671	52	0.1727
France	45	0.7089	67	0.6690	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	45	0.1870
Uganda	46	0.7086	37	0.7285	123	0.8425	1	0.9796	28	0.2839
Jamaica	47	0.7085	36	0.7317	80	0.9884	1	0.9796	74	0.1345
Guyana	48	0.7085	102	0.5885	1	1.0000	45	0.9789	33	0.2668
Croatia	49	0.7069	61	0.6753	47	0.9951	34	0.9791	50	0.1779
Venezuela	50	0.7060	89	0.6256	33	0.9993	1	0.9796	37	0.2196
Portugal	51	0.7056	66	0.6726	56	0.9940	83	0.9724	46	0.1834
Moldova	52	0.7037	32	0.7407	74	0.9907	34	0.9791	87	0.1043
Israel	53	0.7032	56	0.6915	82	0.9874	93	0.9697	57	0.1643
Poland	54	0.7031	73	0.6563	37	0.9983	34	0.9791	49	0.1786
Sri Lanka	55	0.7019	109	0.5590	48	0.9946	1	0.9796	30	0.2744
Madagascar	56	0.7016	51	0.7033	93	0.9750	74	0.9732	61	0.1547
Macedonia	57	0.7013	71	0.6611	75	0.9903	128	0.9533	40	0.2007
Singapore	58	0.7000	12	0.7883	105	0.9409	85	0.9719	90	0.0989
Estonia	59	0.6997	41	0.7228	59	0.9931	34	0.9791	88	0.1038
Lao PDR*	60	0.6993	8	0.7999	113	0.8948	106	0.9669	73	0.1355
Russian Federation	61	0.6983	42	0.7204	36	0.9984	34	0.9791	94	0.0951
Brazil	62	0.6949	74	0.6561	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	68	0.1440
Kyrgyz Republic	63	0.6948	60	0.6789	77	0.9888	75	0.9730	71	0.1383
Ukraine	64	0.6935	30	0.7426	27	0.9998	75	0.9730	119	0.0587
Thailand	65	0.6928	50	0.7035	78	0.9888	1	0.9796	89	0.0992
Tanzania	66	0.6928	70	0.6635	118	0.8779	112	0.9612	32	0.2684
Senegal	67	0.6923	81	0.6401	125	0.8270	71	0.9734	20	0.3286
Mexico	68	0.6917	111	0.5499	70	0.9911	1	0.9796	36	0.2463

Table 3b: Detailed rankings, 2013 (cont'd.)

Country	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
China	69	0.6908	62	0.6752	81	0.9880	133	0.9398	59	0.1604
Romania	70	0.6908	55	0.6928	50	0.9945	34	0.9791	91	0.0970
Italy	71	0.6885	97	0.5973	65	0.9924	72	0.9733	44	0.1912
Dominican Republic	72	0.6867	63	0.6751	84	0.9822	89	0.9711	84	0.1184
Vietnam	73	0.6863	52	0.7023	95	0.9741	132	0.9441	80	0.1247
Slovak Republic	74	0.6857	86	0.6350	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	77	0.1284
Bangladesh	75	0.6848	121	0.4954	115	0.8846	124	0.9557	7	0.4036
Ghana	76	0.6811	24	0.7662	111	0.8970	104	0.9674	95	0.0937
Uruguay	77	0.6803	58	0.6833	41	0.9967	1	0.9796	116	0.0617
Kenya	78	0.6803	44	0.7146	107	0.9230	102	0.9677	85	0.1157
Cyprus	79	0.6801	85	0.6353	83	0.9853	91	0.9701	76	0.1298
Peru	80	0.6787	88	0.6278	88	0.9796	109	0.9658	69	0.1417
Greece	81	0.6782	79	0.6470	46	0.9953	65	0.9737	92	0.0969
Honduras	82	0.6773	94	0.6061	35	0.9988	52	0.9762	78	0.1280
Czech Republic	83	0.6770	95	0.6039	1	1.0000	46	0.9788	79	0.1254
Malta	84	0.6761	108	0.5655	58	0.9935	65	0.9737	53	0.1716
Botswana	85	0.6752	48	0.7108	1	1.0000	127	0.9549	127	0.0353
Georgia	86	0.6750	64	0.6741	89	0.9790	126	0.9553	97	0.0915
Hungary	87	0.6742	68	0.6677	62	0.9925	34	0.9791	120	0.0574
Brunei Darussalam	88	0.6730	33	0.7372	76	0.9889	109	0.9658	135	0.0000
Paraguay	89	0.6724	83	0.6363	61	0.9928	55	0.9758	104	0.0847
Tajikistan	90	0.6682	38	0.7284	110	0.8993	123	0.9559	100	0.0891
Chile	91	0.6670	112	0.5445	32	0.9993	1	0.9796	67	0.1448
Angola*	92	0.6659	92	0.6163	127	0.8062	1	0.9796	34	0.2614
Bhutan*	93	0.6651	27	0.7528	116	0.8843	82	0.9725	122	0.0509
Armenia	94	0.6634	82	0.6384	29	0.9995	131	0.9497	115	0.0662
Indonesia	95	0.6613	103	0.5881	101	0.9574	107	0.9663	75	0.1334
El Salvador	96	0.6609	114	0.5345	79	0.9886	1	0.9796	70	0.1409
Maldives	97	0.6604	99	0.5914	1	1.0000	112	0.9612	101	0.0890
Mauritius	98	0.6599	105	0.5735	72	0.9907	1	0.9796	93	0.0959
Azerbaijan	99	0.6582	72	0.6591	85	0.9820	136	0.9254	114	0.0663
Cameroon	100	0.6560	40	0.7258	122	0.8470	112	0.9612	99	0.0902
India	101	0.6551	124	0.4465	120	0.8574	135	0.9312	9	0.3852
Malaysia	102	0.6518	100	0.5904	73	0.9907	75	0.9730	121	0.0530
Burkina Faso	103	0.6513	28	0.7467	128	0.7987	99	0.9685	98	0.0914
Cambodia	104	0.6509	77	0.6514	117	0.8811	1	0.9796	96	0.0916
Japan	105	0.6498	104	0.5841	91	0.9757	34	0.9791	118	0.0603
Nigeria	106	0.6469	54	0.6965	126	0.8115	122	0.9607	83	0.1190
Belize	107	0.6449	80	0.6458	103	0.9445	1	0.9796	133	0.0099
Albania	108	0.6412	87	0.6324	92	0.9755	134	0.9313	130	0.0256
United Arab Emirates	109	0.6372	122	0.4672	1	1.0000	112	0.9612	81	0.1206
Suriname	110	0.6369	119	0.4986	39	0.9973	1	0.9796	110	0.0723
Korea, Rep.	111	0.6351	118	0.5036	100	0.9592	75	0.9730	86	0.1046
Bahrain	112	0.6334	117	0.5146	71	0.9911	112	0.9612	113	0.0667
Zambia	113	0.6312	84	0.6354	121	0.8472	98	0.9690	109	0.0732
Guatemala	114	0.6304	113	0.5422	102	0.9522	1	0.9796	123	0.0475
Qatar	115	0.6299	106	0.5735	53	0.9941	129	0.9522	135	0.0000
Kuwait	116	0.6292	115	0.5252	57	0.9936	112	0.9612	126	0.0370
Fiji	117	0.6286	120	0.4975	63	0.9925	1	0.9796	125	0.0448
Ethiopia	118	0.6198	93	0.6148	131	0.7451	68	0.9737	66	0.1457
Jordan	119	0.6093	128	0.4145	68	0.9915	90	0.9706	117	0.0607
Turkey	120	0.6081	127	0.4269	104	0.9431	59	0.9755	103	0.0868
Nepal	121	0.6053	116	0.5151	130	0.7462	112	0.9612	41	0.1989
Orman	122	0.6053	123	0.4489	94	0.9745	59	0.9755	132	0.0221
Lebanon	123	0.6028	126	0.4420	87	0.9796	1	0.9796	133	0.0099
Algeria	124	0.5966	133	0.3307	106	0.9387	108	0.9661	62	0.1511
Egypt	125	0.5935	125	0.4426	108	0.9199	51	0.9768	128	0.0348
Benin	126	0.5885	31	0.7419	136	0.5127	112	0.9612	72	0.1383
Saudi Arabia	127	0.5879	134	0.3223	90	0.9761	52	0.9762	105	0.0769
Mali	128	0.5872	107	0.5668	132	0.7291	54	0.9761	106	0.0769
Morocco	129	0.5845	129	0.3949	109	0.9002	88	0.9712	111	0.0720
Iran, Islamic Rep.	130	0.5842	130	0.3655	98	0.9653	87	0.9714	129	0.0346
Côte d'Ivoire	131	0.5814	110	0.5561	133	0.7141	1	0.9796	107	0.0758
Mauritania	132	0.5810	131	0.3651	119	0.8591	1	0.9796	82	0.1201
Syria	133	0.5661	136	0.2508	96	0.9682	58	0.9756	112	0.0697
Chad	134	0.5588	75	0.6547	135	0.5311	112	0.9612	102	0.0883
Pakistan	135	0.5459	135	0.3108	129	0.7685	124	0.9557	64	0.1487
Yemen	136	0.5128	132	0.3577	134	0.6980	81	0.9727	131	0.0227

\* New countries 2013

Table 3c: The Global Gender Gap Index 2013 rankings: changes in scores (detailed)

Country	Change in score (2012–2013)	Change in score (2011–2012)	Change in score (2010–2011)	Change in score (2009–2010)	Change in score (2008–2009)	Change in score (2007–2008)	Change in score (2006–2007)	Change in score (2006–2013)
Iceland	0.0091	0.0110	0.0034	0.0220	0.0277	0.0164	0.0023	0.0918
Finland	-0.0030	0.0068	0.0123	0.0008	0.0057	0.0151	0.0086	0.0463
Norway	0.0014	0.0000	0.0000	0.0177	-0.0011	0.0180	0.0065	0.0423
Sweden	-0.0030	0.0115	0.0020	-0.0116	0.0000	-0.0007	0.0014	-0.0004
Philippines	0.0075	0.0072	0.0031	0.0076	0.0011	-0.0061	0.0113	0.0316
Ireland	-0.0016	0.0009	0.0057	0.0177	0.0079	0.0061	0.0122	0.0488
New Zealand	-0.0006	-0.0005	0.0002	-0.0072	0.0021	0.0210	0.0140	0.0290
Denmark	0.0002	-0.0001	0.0059	0.0091	0.0090	0.0019	0.0057	0.0316
Switzerland	0.0063	0.0045	0.0065	0.0136	0.0066	0.0436	-0.0073	0.0739
Nicaragua	0.0018	0.0452	0.0069	0.0175	0.0255	0.0289	-0.0108	0.1149
Belgium	0.0031	0.0121	0.0022	0.0344	0.0003	-0.0035	0.0120	0.0606
Latvia	0.0037	0.0174	-0.0030	0.0013	0.0019	0.0064	0.0242	0.0519
Netherlands	-0.0051	0.0189	0.0026	-0.0046	0.0091	0.0016	0.0133	0.0359
Germany	-0.0046	0.0039	0.0060	0.0080	0.0055	-0.0224	0.0094	0.0058
Cuba	0.0122	0.0023	0.0142	0.0076	-0.0019	0.0026	—	—
Lesotho	-0.0078	-0.0058	-0.0012	0.0183	0.0176	0.0242	0.0271	0.0724
South Africa	0.0015	0.0018	-0.0056	-0.0175	0.0477	0.0038	0.0069	0.0385
United Kingdom	0.0007	-0.0029	0.0002	0.0058	0.0036	-0.0075	0.0076	0.0075
Austria	0.0045	0.0226	0.0074	0.0060	-0.0121	0.0092	0.0074	0.0451
Canada	0.0043	-0.0026	0.0035	0.0176	0.0060	-0.0063	0.0034	0.0260
Luxembourg	-0.0030	0.0223	-0.0015	0.0342	0.0087	0.0016	0.0115	0.0738
Burundi	0.0059	0.0068	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	0.0020	-0.0039	0.0001	0.0238	-0.0006	0.0177	-0.0039	0.0351
Australia	0.0096	0.0003	0.0020	-0.0011	0.0041	0.0037	0.0040	0.0226
Ecuador	0.0184	0.0171	-0.0037	-0.0148	0.0129	0.0210	0.0448	0.0956
Mozambique	-0.0001	0.0099	-0.0078	0.0134	-0.0071	0.0383	—	—
Bolivia	0.0118	0.0360	0.0111	0.0058	0.0026	0.0093	0.0239	0.1004
Lithuania	0.0117	0.0060	0.0000	-0.0043	-0.0046	-0.0012	0.0157	0.0231
Barbados	0.0070	0.0062	-0.0006	-0.0060	0.0048	—	—	—
Spain	-0.0001	-0.0314	0.0026	0.0209	0.0063	-0.0162	0.0125	-0.0053
Costa Rica	0.0017	-0.0042	0.0072	0.0014	0.0069	0.0097	0.0078	0.0305
Kazakhstan	0.0005	0.0202	-0.0045	0.0043	0.0037	-0.0006	0.0054	0.0290
Mongolia	0.0092	-0.0029	-0.0054	-0.0026	0.0171	0.0318	-0.0090	0.0382
Argentina	-0.0017	-0.0024	0.0049	-0.0024	0.0002	0.0227	0.0153	0.0366
Colombia	0.0269	0.0187	-0.0213	-0.0012	-0.0004	-0.0146	0.0041	0.0122
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0050	-0.0256	0.0019	0.0054	0.0054	0.0385	0.0062	0.0368
Panama	0.0042	0.0081	-0.0031	0.0048	-0.0071	0.0141	0.0019	0.0230
Slovenia	0.0023	0.0091	-0.0006	0.0066	0.0045	0.0094	0.0097	0.0410
Malawi	-0.0027	0.0317	0.0025	0.0087	0.0074	0.0183	0.0044	0.0702
Bahamas	-0.0029	-0.0184	0.0212	-0.0050	—	—	—	—
Cape Verde	-0.0057	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Serbia	0.0079	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	0.0076	0.0034	0.0004	-0.0089	-0.0005	-0.0007	0.0215	0.0227
Namibia	-0.0027	-0.0055	-0.0062	0.0072	0.0026	0.0129	0.0147	0.0230
France	0.0105	-0.0035	-0.0007	-0.0306	-0.0010	0.0518	0.0303	0.0568
Uganda	-0.0142	0.0008	0.0051	0.0102	0.0086	0.0148	0.0036	0.0289
Jamaica	0.0050	0.0007	-0.0008	0.0024	0.0032	0.0055	-0.0089	0.0071
Guyana	-0.0034	0.0034	-0.0005	-0.0019	—	—	—	—
Croatia	0.0016	0.0047	0.0066	-0.0004	-0.0023	-0.0243	0.0066	-0.0076
Venezuela	0.0000	0.0199	-0.0002	0.0024	-0.0036	0.0078	0.0133	0.0396
Portugal	-0.0015	-0.0074	-0.0026	0.0158	-0.0038	0.0092	0.0037	0.0134
Moldova	-0.0064	0.0018	-0.0077	0.0056	-0.0140	0.0071	0.0044	-0.0091
Israel	0.0044	0.0063	-0.0031	-0.0061	0.0118	-0.0064	0.0076	0.0144
Poland	0.0015	-0.0023	0.0001	0.0039	0.0047	0.0194	-0.0046	0.0228
Sri Lanka	-0.0103	-0.0090	-0.0246	0.0056	0.0032	0.0141	0.0031	-0.0180
Madagascar	0.0033	0.0185	0.0084	-0.0019	-0.0003	0.0274	0.0076	0.0630
Macedonia, FYR	0.0045	0.0002	-0.0030	0.0046	0.0036	-0.0054	-0.0015	0.0031
Singapore	0.0011	0.0075	0.0000	0.0250	0.0039	0.0017	0.0059	0.0450
Estonia	0.0020	-0.0005	-0.0035	-0.0076	0.0018	0.0068	0.0064	0.0054
Lao PDR*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian Federation	0.0003	-0.0057	0.0001	0.0049	-0.0007	0.0128	0.0096	0.0212
Brazil	0.0040	0.0230	0.0024	-0.0040	-0.0042	0.0100	0.0094	0.0406
Kyrgyz Republic	-0.0065	-0.0023	0.0063	-0.0086	0.0013	0.0392	-0.0088	0.0206
Ukraine	0.0042	0.0033	-0.0008	-0.0027	0.0041	0.0065	-0.0006	0.0138
Thailand	0.0035	0.0001	-0.0018	0.0003	-0.0010	0.0102	-0.0016	0.0096
Tanzania	-0.0163	0.0187	0.0074	0.0032	-0.0271	0.0100	-0.0069	-0.0110
Senegal	0.0266	0.0084	0.0160	-0.0013	—	—	—	—
Mexico	0.0205	0.0108	0.0027	0.0074	0.0062	0.0000	-0.0021	0.0455
China	0.0056	-0.0013	-0.0014	-0.0026	0.0029	0.0235	0.0082	0.0348
Romania	0.0050	0.0046	-0.0014	0.0020	0.0043	-0.0097	0.0062	0.0111
Italy	0.0156	-0.0066	0.0031	-0.0033	0.0010	0.0290	0.0042	0.0430

Table 3c: The Global Gender Gap Index 2013 rankings: changes in scores (detailed) (cont'd.)

Country	Change in score (2012–2013)	Change in score (2011–2012)	Change in score (2010–2011)	Change in score (2009–2010)	Change in score (2008–2009)	Change in score (2007–2008)	Change in score (2006–2007)	Change in score (2006–2013)
Dominican Republic	0.0208	-0.0023	-0.0092	-0.0085	0.0115	0.0039	0.0065	0.0228
Vietnam	-0.0004	0.0135	-0.0044	-0.0026	0.0023	-0.0110	—	—
Slovak Republic	0.0033	0.0027	0.0019	-0.0067	0.0021	0.0027	0.0040	0.0101
Bangladesh	0.0165	-0.0128	0.0110	0.0176	-0.0005	0.0216	0.0044	0.0578
Ghana	0.0033	-0.0033	0.0030	0.0078	0.0025	-0.0046	0.0072	0.0158
Uruguay	0.0058	-0.0162	0.0010	-0.0039	0.0029	0.0299	0.0058	0.0254
Kenya	0.0034	0.0275	-0.0007	-0.0013	-0.0035	0.0039	0.0023	0.0317
Cyprus	0.0069	0.0165	-0.0075	-0.0064	0.0012	0.0172	0.0092	0.0371
Peru	0.0045	-0.0054	-0.0099	-0.0128	0.0064	0.0336	0.0005	0.0168
Greece	0.0066	-0.0200	0.0008	0.0245	-0.0064	0.0079	0.0107	0.0242
Honduras	0.0010	-0.0182	0.0017	0.0035	-0.0068	0.0300	0.0178	0.0290
Czech Republic	0.0003	-0.0022	-0.0061	0.0061	0.0019	0.0052	0.0006	0.0059
Malta	0.0094	0.0008	-0.0037	0.0060	0.0002	0.0019	0.0097	0.0243
Botswana	0.0008	-0.0088	-0.0044	-0.0195	0.0232	0.0041	-0.0100	-0.0145
Georgia	0.0059	0.0067	0.0025	-0.0082	0.0026	-0.0011	-0.0035	0.0050
Hungary	0.0024	0.0076	-0.0078	-0.0158	0.0012	0.0136	0.0033	0.0044
Brunei Darussalam	-0.0020	-0.0038	0.0039	0.0224	0.0132	—	—	—
Paraguay	0.0010	-0.0104	0.0014	-0.0064	0.0489	-0.0279	0.0103	0.0168
Tajikistan	0.0073	0.0082	-0.0072	-0.0063	0.0120	-0.0038	—	—
Chile	-0.0005	-0.0355	0.0017	0.0129	0.0066	0.0336	0.0027	0.0216
Angola*	—	—	-0.0088	0.0358	0.0321	-0.0002	-0.0005	—
Bhutan*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenia	-0.0001	-0.0018	-0.0015	0.0050	-0.0059	0.0027	—	—
Indonesia	0.0022	-0.0003	-0.0021	0.0035	0.0107	-0.0077	0.0009	0.0072
El Salvador	-0.0021	0.0063	-0.0029	-0.0343	0.0064	0.0023	0.0016	-0.0228
Maldives	-0.0012	0.0136	0.0028	-0.0030	-0.0019	0.0151	—	—
Mauritius	0.0053	0.0018	0.0010	0.0007	0.0047	-0.0022	0.0160	0.0272
Azerbaijan	0.0036	-0.0031	0.0131	-0.0180	-0.0230	0.0075	—	—
Cameroon	0.0269	0.0218	-0.0037	0.0002	0.0091	0.0098	0.0053	0.0695
India	0.0109	0.0252	0.0035	0.0004	0.0091	0.0124	-0.0075	0.0539
Malaysia	-0.0021	0.0014	0.0046	0.0012	0.0025	-0.0002	-0.0065	0.0009
Burkina Faso	0.0058	0.0302	-0.0010	0.0081	0.0052	0.0117	0.0059	0.0659
Cambodia	0.0052	-0.0007	-0.0018	0.0073	-0.0059	0.0116	0.0062	0.0218
Japan	-0.0032	0.0017	-0.0010	0.0077	0.0013	-0.0021	0.0008	0.0051
Nigeria	0.0155	0.0303	-0.0044	-0.0225	-0.0059	0.0217	0.0018	0.0365
Belize	-0.0015	-0.0025	-0.0047	-0.0100	0.0026	0.0183	—	—
Albania	-0.0243	-0.0093	0.0021	0.0125	0.0010	-0.0094	0.0078	-0.0195
United Arab Emirates	-0.0020	-0.0062	0.0058	0.0199	-0.0022	0.0036	0.0265	0.0453
Suriname	-0.0039	0.0014	-0.0012	-0.0319	0.0051	-0.0120	—	—
Korea, Rep.	-0.0005	0.0076	-0.0061	0.0196	-0.0008	-0.0254	0.0251	0.0194
Bahrain	0.0036	0.0066	0.0015	0.0081	0.0209	-0.0003	0.0037	0.0440
Zambia	0.0033	-0.0020	0.0007	-0.0017	0.0106	-0.0084	-0.0071	-0.0048
Guatemala	0.0044	0.0031	-0.0009	0.0028	0.0137	-0.0072	0.0077	0.0237
Qatar	0.0035	0.0035	0.0170	0.0153	-0.0041	-0.0093	—	—
Kuwait	-0.0028	-0.0002	0.0004	-0.0038	-0.0002	-0.0051	0.0068	-0.0049
Fiji	0.0000	0.0031	-0.0002	-0.0158	—	—	—	—
Ethiopia	-0.0001	0.0064	0.0117	0.0071	0.0080	-0.0124	0.0045	0.0252
Jordan	-0.0010	-0.0013	0.0068	-0.0133	-0.0093	0.0072	0.0094	-0.0016
Turkey	0.0066	0.0061	0.0078	0.0047	-0.0025	0.0085	-0.0082	0.0231
Nepal	0.0027	0.0139	-0.0196	-0.0130	0.0271	0.0367	0.0097	0.0575
Oman	0.0067	0.0113	-0.0077	0.0012	-0.0023	0.0057	—	—
Lebanon	-0.0003	-0.0053	0.0000	—	—	—	—	—
Algeria	-0.0145	0.0120	-0.0061	-0.0067	0.0008	0.0042	0.0050	-0.0052
Egypt	-0.0040	0.0042	0.0034	0.0037	0.0029	0.0023	0.0023	0.0150
Benin	-0.0373	0.0426	0.0113	0.0076	0.0061	-0.0075	-0.0123	0.0106
Saudi Arabia	0.0148	-0.0022	0.0040	0.0062	0.0114	-0.0110	0.0405	0.0637
Mali	0.0031	0.0089	0.0073	-0.0181	-0.0257	0.0098	0.0022	-0.0124
Morocco	0.0013	0.0029	0.0037	-0.0159	0.0168	0.0082	-0.0151	0.0019
Iran, Islamic Rep.	-0.0085	0.0033	-0.0039	0.0094	-0.0182	0.0117	0.0101	0.0039
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0029	0.0012	0.0082	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritania	-0.0319	-0.0035	0.0011	0.0050	-0.0014	0.0095	0.0187	-0.0025
Syria	0.0035	-0.0270	-0.0030	-0.0146	-0.0109	-0.0035	—	—
Chad	-0.0006	0.0260	0.0004	-0.0087	0.0126	-0.0091	0.0134	0.0341
Pakistan	-0.0019	-0.0105	0.0118	0.0007	-0.0090	0.0040	0.0075	0.0026
Yemen	0.0074	0.0181	0.0270	-0.0006	-0.0055	0.0154	-0.0085	0.0533
Belarus	—	—	—	—	0.0042	-0.0015	—	—
Gambia, The	—	-0.013	0.000	0.001	0.013	0.020	-0.003	—
Timor-Leste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunisia	—	—	-0.0011	0.0033	-0.0062	0.0012	-0.0006	—
Uzbekistan	—	—	—	—	0.0008	-0.0016	0.0035	—
Zimbabwe	—	—	0.0033	0.0056	0.0032	0.0021	0.0004	—

\* New countries 2013



**Table 3c: The Global Gender Gap Index 2012 rankings: changes in scores (summary)**

Number of countries	2012–2013	2011–2012	2010–2011	2009–2010	2008–2009	2007–2008	2006–2007	2006–2013
Widening gaps	47	51	60	54	43	41	24	15
Narrowing gaps	86	81	74	78	87	87	91	95
Improving (%)	65	61	55	59	67	68	79	86
Deteriorating (%)	35	39	45	41	33	32	21	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>110</b>

health outcomes between women and men and almost 93% of the gap in educational attainment. However, the gap between women and men on economic participation and political empowerment remains wide: only 60% of the economic outcomes gap and only 21% of the political outcomes gap have been closed.

Table 4 shows the rankings of countries by income group (Table B2 in Appendix B displays the income group categories used). In 2013, in the high-income group, the Nordic countries lead the way while Saudi Arabia (127) is the lowest performing country in this category. In the upper-middle-income group, Cuba (15) ranks highest while Iran, Islamic Rep. (130) occupies the lowest position. In the lower-middle-income group, the Philippines (5) comes out on top while Yemen (136) holds last position. In the lower-income group, Burundi (22) is the strongest performer while Chad (134) is in last place.

Table 5 shows the rankings of countries by subindex. In 2013, twenty-five countries have fully closed the gap in Educational Attainment (5 more than last year) while Benin, the lowest-ranking country on this subindex, has closed only about 51% of its gender gap. Thirty-three countries have closed the gap in Health and Survival. China, Albania, India and Azerbaijan remain the lowest-ranking countries on this subindex.

Ten countries have closed the gap on both the Health and Survival and Educational Attainment subindexes. No country has closed the economic participation gap or the political empowerment gap. On the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, the highest-ranking country (Norway) has closed over 84% of its gender gap, while the lowest ranking country (Syria) has closed only 25% of its economic gender gap. There is similar variation in the Political Empowerment subindex. The highest-ranking country (Iceland) has closed almost 75% of its gender gap whereas the two lowest-ranking countries (Brunei Darussalam and Qatar) have closed none of the political empowerment gap according to this measure.

### Regional trends

Figure 2 displays the regional performance on the overall Index score, while Figures 3 through 6 display regional performances on each of the four subindexes.<sup>9</sup> All scores are weighted by population to produce the regional

averages. Table B1 in Appendix B displays the regional categories used.<sup>10</sup> In the overall Index scores shown in Figure 2, North America holds the top spot having closed 74% of its gender gap, while the Middle East and North Africa region occupies the last place, having closed a almost 59% of its gender gap. Table 6 displays the rankings within each regional category. Among the Economic Participation and Opportunity scores shown in Figure 3, North America holds the top spot, having closed 82% of its gender gap, while the Middle East and North Africa region is in the last place (39% of its economic gender gap is closed). Among the Educational Attainment scores shown in Figure 4, North America once again tops the rankings, having fully closed its educational gender gap, while Sub-Saharan Africa holds last place with only 83% of its educational gender gap closed. Among the Health and Survival scores shown in Figure 5, North America holds the top spot, while Asia and the Pacific occupies the last place as the worst region for women's health and survival relative to that of men (95% of its health and survival gender gap is closed). Among the Political Empowerment scores shown in Figure 6, while all regions are well below parity, Asia and the Pacific leads the way with 24% of its political gender gap being closed, while the Middle East and North Africa region is in last place (7% of the political gender gap is closed). Table 6 displays the rankings within each regional category.

### Top 10

The four Nordic countries that have consistently held the highest positions in previous editions of the Global Gender Gap Index continue to hold privileged positions. **Iceland** (1) holds the top spot for the fifth consecutive year and therefore continues to be the country with the narrowest gender gap in the world. Iceland's overall score moves up due to improvements in the Economic Participation and Opportunity and the Political Empowerment subindexes. **Finland** (2) continues to hold the second position despite slight losses in its overall score because of a decrease of its Economic Participation and Opportunity score. **Norway** (3) follows next, with a small increase in its overall score. **Sweden** (4) continues to hold the fourth position.

Although no country has yet achieved gender equality, all of the Nordic countries, with the exception of Denmark,



Table 4: Rankings by income group, 2013

LOW INCOME			LOWER-MIDDLE INCOME			UPPER-MIDDLE INCOME			HIGH INCOME		
Country	Overall score	Overall rank	Country	Overall score	Overall rank	Country	Overall score	Overall rank	Country	Overall score	Overall rank
Burundi	0.7397	22	Philippines	0.7832	5	Cuba	0.7540	15	Iceland	0.8731	1
Mozambique	0.7349	26	Nicaragua	0.7715	10	South Africa	0.7510	17	Finland	0.8421	2
Malawi	0.7139	39	Lesotho	0.7530	16	Ecuador	0.7389	25	Norway	0.8417	3
Uganda	0.7086	46	Bolivia	0.7340	27	Costa Rica	0.7241	31	Sweden	0.8129	4
Madagascar	0.7016	56	Mongolia	0.7204	33	Kazakhstan	0.7218	32	Ireland	0.7823	6
Kyrgyz Republic	0.6948	63	Cape Verde	0.7122	41	Argentina	0.7195	34	New Zealand	0.7799	7
Tanzania	0.6928	66	Guyana	0.7085	48	Colombia	0.7171	35	Denmark	0.7779	8
Bangladesh	0.6848	75	Moldova	0.7037	52	Panama	0.7164	37	Switzerland	0.7736	9
Kenya	0.6803	78	Sri Lanka	0.7019	55	Serbia	0.7116	42	Belgium	0.7684	11
Tajikistan	0.6682	90	Lao PDR*	0.6993	60	Bulgaria	0.7097	43	Latvia	0.7610	12
Burkina Faso	0.6513	103	Ukraine	0.6935	64	Namibia	0.7094	44	Netherlands	0.7608	13
Cambodia	0.6509	104	Senegal	0.6923	67	Jamaica	0.7085	47	Germany	0.7583	14
Ethiopia	0.6198	118	Vietnam	0.6863	73	Venezuela	0.7060	50	United Kingdom	0.7440	18
Nepal	0.6053	121	Ghana	0.6811	76	Macedonia, FYR	0.7013	57	Austria	0.7437	19
Benin	0.5885	126	Honduras	0.6773	82	Brazil	0.6949	62	Canada	0.7425	20
Mali	0.5872	128	Georgia	0.6750	86	Thailand	0.6928	65	Luxembourg	0.7410	21
Chad	0.5588	134	Paraguay	0.6724	89	Mexico	0.6917	68	United States	0.7392	23
			Bhutan*	0.6651	93	China	0.6908	69	Australia	0.7390	24
			Armenia	0.6634	94	Romania	0.6908	70	Lithuania	0.7308	28
			Indonesia	0.6613	95	Dominican Republic	0.6867	72	Barbados	0.7301	29
			El Salvador	0.6609	96	Peru	0.6787	80	Spain	0.7266	30
			Cameroon	0.6560	100	Botswana	0.6752	85	Trinidad and Tobago	0.7166	36
			India	0.6551	101	Hungary	0.6742	87	Slovenia	0.7155	38
			Nigeria	0.6469	106	Angola*	0.6659	92	Bahamas	0.7128	40
			Zambia	0.6312	113	Maldives	0.6604	97	France	0.7089	45
			Guatemala	0.6304	114	Mauritius	0.6599	98	Croatia	0.7069	49
			Egypt	0.5935	125	Azerbaijan	0.6582	99	Portugal	0.7056	51
			Morocco	0.5845	129	Malaysia	0.6518	102	Israel	0.7032	53
			Côte d'Ivoire	0.5814	131	Belize	0.6449	107	Poland	0.7031	54
			Mauritania	0.5810	132	Albania	0.6412	108	Singapore	0.7000	58
			Syria	0.5661	133	Suriname	0.6369	110	Estonia	0.6997	59
			Pakistan	0.5459	135	Fiji	0.6286	117	Russian Federation	0.6983	61
			Yemen	0.5128	136	Jordan	0.6093	119	Italy	0.6885	71
						Turkey	0.6081	120	Slovak Republic	0.6857	74
						Lebanon	0.6028	123	Uruguay	0.6803	77
						Algeria	0.5966	124	Cyprus	0.6801	79
						Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.5842	130	Greece	0.6782	81
									Czech Republic	0.6770	83
									Malta	0.6761	84
									Brunei Darussalam	0.6730	88
									Chile	0.6670	91
									Japan	0.6498	105
									United Arab Emirates	0.6372	109
									Korea, Rep.	0.6351	111
									Bahrain	0.6334	112
									Qatar	0.6299	115
									Kuwait	0.6292	116
									Oman	0.6053	122
									Saudi Arabia	0.5879	127

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 2013

Table 5: Rankings by subindex, 2013

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY					
Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Norway	0.8357	1	Austria	0.6642	69
Mongolia	0.8338	2	Tanzania	0.6635	70
Burundi	0.8307	3	Macedonia, FYR	0.6611	71
Malawi	0.8253	4	Azerbaijan	0.6591	72
Bahamas	0.8244	5	Poland	0.6563	73
United States	0.8185	6	Brazil	0.6561	74
Luxembourg	0.8162	7	Chad	0.6547	75
Lao PDR*	0.7999	8	Spain	0.6521	76
Canada	0.7959	9	Cambodia	0.6514	77
Barbados	0.7907	10	South Africa	0.6505	78
Mozambique	0.7897	11	Greece	0.6470	79
Singapore	0.7883	12	Belize	0.6458	80
Australia	0.7879	13	Senegal	0.6401	81
Sweden	0.7829	14	Armenia	0.6384	82
New Zealand	0.7797	15	Paraguay	0.6363	83
Philippines	0.7773	16	Zambia	0.6354	84
Latvia	0.7767	17	Cyprus	0.6353	85
Lesotho	0.7756	18	Slovak Republic	0.6350	86
Finland	0.7727	19	Albania	0.6324	87
Kazakhstan	0.7706	20	Peru	0.6278	88
Lithuania	0.7688	21	Venezuela	0.6256	89
Iceland	0.7684	22	Ecuador	0.6253	90
Switzerland	0.7681	23	Nicaragua	0.6218	91
Ghana	0.7662	24	Angola*	0.6163	92
Denmark	0.7639	25	Ethiopia	0.6148	93
Netherlands	0.7592	26	Honduras	0.6061	94
Bhutan*	0.7528	27	Czech Republic	0.6039	95
Burkina Faso	0.7467	28	Cape Verde	0.6020	96
Ireland	0.7450	29	Italy	0.5973	97
Ukraine	0.7426	30	Costa Rica	0.5955	98
Benin	0.7419	31	Maldives	0.5914	99
Moldova	0.7407	32	Malaysia	0.5904	100
Brunei Darussalam	0.7372	33	Argentina	0.5887	101
Belgium	0.7367	34	Guyana	0.5885	102
United Kingdom	0.7320	35	Indonesia	0.5881	103
Jamaica	0.7317	36	Japan	0.5841	104
Uganda	0.7285	37	Mauritius	0.5735	105
Tajikistan	0.7284	38	Qatar	0.5735	106
Colombia	0.7275	39	Mali	0.5668	107
Cameroon	0.7258	40	Malta	0.5655	108
Estonia	0.7228	41	Sri Lanka	0.5590	109
Russian Federation	0.7204	42	Côte d'Ivoire	0.5561	110
Slovenia	0.7189	43	Mexico	0.5499	111
Kenya	0.7146	44	Chile	0.5445	112
Panama	0.7136	45	Guatemala	0.5422	113
Germany	0.7120	46	El Salvador	0.5345	114
Trinidad and Tobago	0.7112	47	Kuwait	0.5252	115
Botswana	0.7108	48	Nepal	0.5151	116
Bulgaria	0.7067	49	Bahrain	0.5146	117
Thailand	0.7035	50	Korea, Rep.	0.5036	118
Madagascar	0.7033	51	Suriname	0.4986	119
Vietnam	0.7023	52	Fiji	0.4975	120
Namibia	0.6980	53	Bangladesh	0.4954	121
Nigeria	0.6965	54	United Arab Emirates	0.4672	122
Romania	0.6928	55	Oman	0.4489	123
Israel	0.6915	56	India	0.4465	124
Bolivia	0.6841	57	Egypt	0.4426	125
Uruguay	0.6833	58	Lebanon	0.4420	126
Serbia	0.6791	59	Turkey	0.4269	127
Kyrgyz Republic	0.6789	60	Jordan	0.4145	128
Croatia	0.6753	61	Morocco	0.3949	129
China	0.6752	62	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.3655	130
Dominican Republic	0.6751	63	Mauritania	0.3651	131
Georgia	0.6741	64	Yemen	0.3577	132
Cuba	0.6736	65	Algeria	0.3307	133
Portugal	0.6726	66	Saudi Arabia	0.3223	134
France	0.6690	67	Pakistan	0.3108	135
Hungary	0.6677	68	Syria	0.2508	136

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Australia	1.0000	1	Kazakhstan	0.9913	69
Austria	1.0000	1	Mexico	0.9911	70
Bahamas	1.0000	1	Bahrain	0.9911	71
Barbados	1.0000	1	Mauritius	0.9907	72
Botswana	1.0000	1	Malaysia	0.9907	73
Brazil	1.0000	1	Moldova	0.9907	74
Canada	1.0000	1	Macedonia, FYR	0.9903	75
Costa Rica	1.0000	1	Brunei Darussalam	0.9889	76
Czech Republic	1.0000	1	Kyrgyz Republic	0.9888	77
Denmark	1.0000	1	Thailand	0.9888	78
Finland	1.0000	1	El Salvador	0.9886	79
France	1.0000	1	Jamaica	0.9884	80
Guyana	1.0000	1	China	0.9880	81
Iceland	1.0000	1	Israel	0.9874	82
Latvia	1.0000	1	Cyprus	0.9853	83
Lesotho	1.0000	1	Dominican Republic	0.9822	84
Luxembourg	1.0000	1	Azerbaijan	0.9820	85
Maldives	1.0000	1	Germany	0.9818	86
Namibia	1.0000	1	Lebanon	0.9796	87
New Zealand	1.0000	1	Peru	0.9796	88
Norway	1.0000	1	Georgia	0.9790	89
Philippines	1.0000	1	Saudi Arabia	0.9761	90
Slovak Republic	1.0000	1	Japan	0.9757	91
United Arab Emirates	1.0000	1	Albania	0.9755	92
United States	1.0000	1	Madagascar	0.9750	93
Slovenia	0.9999	26	Oman	0.9745	94
Ukraine	0.9998	27	Vietnam	0.9741	95
Nicaragua	0.9996	28	Syria	0.9682	96
Armenia	0.9995	29	Cape Verde	0.9663	97
Cuba	0.9995	30	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.9653	98
United Kingdom	0.9994	31	Bolivia	0.9623	99
Chile	0.9993	32	Korea, Rep.	0.9592	100
Venezuela	0.9993	33	Indonesia	0.9574	101
Ireland	0.9988	34	Guatemala	0.9522	102
Honduras	0.9988	35	Belize	0.9445	103
Russian Federation	0.9984	36	Turkey	0.9431	104
Poland	0.9983	37	Singapore	0.9409	105
Sweden	0.9977	38	Algeria	0.9387	106
Suriname	0.9973	39	Kenya	0.9230	107
Spain	0.9971	40	Egypt	0.9199	108
Uruguay	0.9967	41	Morocco	0.9002	109
Argentina	0.9962	42	Tajikistan	0.8993	110
Panama	0.9958	43	Ghana	0.8970	111
Netherlands	0.9954	44	Malawi	0.8961	112
Colombia	0.9954	45	Lao PDR*	0.8948	113
Greece	0.9953	46	Burundi	0.8895	114
Croatia	0.9951	47	Bangladesh	0.8846	115
Sri Lanka	0.9946	48	Bhutan*	0.8843	116
Mongolia	0.9946	49	Cambodia	0.8811	117
Romania	0.9945	50	Tanzania	0.8779	118
Trinidad and Tobago	0.9944	51	Mauritania	0.8591	119
Ecuador	0.9942	52	India	0.8574	120
Qatar	0.9941	53	Zambia	0.8472	121
South Africa	0.9941	54	Cameroon	0.8470	122
Serbia	0.9940	55	Uganda	0.8425	123
Portugal	0.9940	56	Mozambique	0.8355	124
Kuwait	0.9936	57	Senegal	0.8270	125
Malta	0.9935	58	Nigeria	0.8115	126
Estonia	0.9931	59	Angola*	0.8062	127
Lithuania	0.9928	60	Burkina Faso	0.7987	128
Paraguay	0.9928	61	Pakistan	0.7685	129
Hungary	0.9925	62	Nepal	0.7462	130
Fiji	0.9925	63	Ethiopia	0.7451	131
Bulgaria	0.9924	64	Mali	0.7291	132
Italy	0.9924	65	Côte d'Ivoire	0.7141	133
Switzerland	0.9919	66	Yemen	0.6980	134
Belgium	0.9918	67	Chad	0.5311	135
Jordan	0.9915	68	Benin	0.5127	136



Table 6: Rankings by region, 2013

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC			LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN			MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Country	Overall score	Overall rank	Country	Overall score	Overall rank	Country	Overall score	Overall rank
Philippines	0.7832	5	Nicaragua	0.7715	10	Israel	0.7032	53
New Zealand	0.7799	7	Cuba	0.7540	15	United Arab Emirates	0.6372	109
Australia	0.7390	24	Ecuador	0.7389	25	Bahrain	0.6334	112
Mongolia	0.7204	33	Bolivia	0.7340	27	Qatar	0.6299	115
Sri Lanka	0.7019	55	Barbados	0.7301	29	Kuwait	0.6292	116
Singapore	0.7000	58	Costa Rica	0.7241	31	Jordan	0.6093	119
Lao PDR*	0.6993	60	Argentina	0.7195	34	Oman	0.6053	122
Thailand	0.6928	65	Colombia	0.7171	35	Lebanon	0.6028	123
China	0.6908	69	Trinidad and Tobago	0.7166	36	Algeria	0.5966	124
Vietnam	0.6863	73	Panama	0.7164	37	Egypt	0.5935	125
Bangladesh	0.6848	75	Bahamas	0.7128	40	Saudi Arabia	0.5879	127
Brunei Darussalam	0.6730	88	Jamaica	0.7085	47	Morocco	0.5845	129
Bhutan*	0.6651	93	Guyana	0.7085	48	Mauritania	0.5810	132
Indonesia	0.6613	95	Venezuela	0.7060	50	Syria	0.5661	133
Maldives	0.6604	97	Brazil	0.6949	62	Yemen	0.5128	136
India	0.6551	101	Mexico	0.6917	68			
Malaysia	0.6518	102	Dominican Republic	0.6867	72			
Cambodia	0.6509	104	Uruguay	0.6803	77			
Japan	0.6498	105	Peru	0.6787	80			
Korea, Rep.	0.6351	111	Honduras	0.6773	82			
Fiji	0.6286	117	Paraguay	0.6724	89			
Nepal	0.6053	121	Chile	0.6670	91			
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.5842	130	El Salvador	0.6609	96			
Pakistan	0.5459	135	Belize	0.6449	107			
			Suriname	0.6369	110			
			Guatemala	0.6304	114			

(Cont'd.)

have closed over 80% of the gender gap and thus serve as models and useful benchmarks for international comparison. While many global indexes tend to be tied to income levels, thus providing an advantage to the high income Nordic economies, the Global Gender Gap Index is disassociated from the income and resource level of an economy and instead seeks to measure how equitably the available income, resources and opportunities are distributed between women and men. Despite this feature of the Index, these countries emerge as top performers and true leaders on gender equality.

All Nordic countries reached 99-100% literacy for both sexes several decades ago and display gender parity at both primary-and secondary-level of education. At the tertiary level, in addition to very high levels of enrolment for both women and men, the gender gap has been reversed and women now make up the majority of the high-skilled workforce. In Norway, Sweden and Iceland there are over 1.5 women for every man enrolled in tertiary education, and in Finland (1.23) and Denmark (1.45) women also make up the majority of those in tertiary education.

While many developed economies have succeeded in closing the gender gap in education, few have succeeded in maximizing the returns from this investment. The Nordic countries are leaders in this area too—all five countries feature in the top 25 of the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. This occurs due to a combination

of factors: the labour force participation rates for women are among the highest in the world; salary gaps between women and men are among the lowest in the world, although not non-existent; and women have abundant opportunities to rise to positions of leadership. These patterns vary across the Nordic countries, but, on the whole, these economies have made it possible for parents to combine work and family, resulting in high female employment, more shared participation in childcare, more equitable distribution of labour at home, better work-life balance for both women and men and in some cases a boost to declining fertility rates. Policies in some of these countries include mandatory paternal leave in combination with maternity leave, generous federally mandated parental leave benefits provided by a combination of social insurance funds and employers, tax incentives, and post-maternity re-entry programmes. Together these policies have also led to relatively higher and rising birth rates occurring simultaneously with high female workforce participation in the Nordic countries, compared to other OECD economies such as Korea, Japan, Germany, Austria, Italy and Spain, where both birth rates and participation are lower. The Nordic experience points to fewer problems with ageing in the future, as well as higher labour activity and a more robust economy. Finally top-down approaches to promoting women's leadership have also been applied. In Norway, since 2008, publicly listed companies have been required

Table 6: Rankings by region, 2013 (cont'd.)

NORTH AMERICA			SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA			EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA		
Country	Overall score	Overall rank	Country	Overall score	Overall rank	Country	Overall score	Overall rank
Canada	0.7425	20	Lesotho	0.7530	16	Iceland	0.8731	1
United States	0.7392	23	South Africa	0.7510	17	Finland	0.8421	2
			Burundi	0.7397	22	Norway	0.8417	3
			Mozambique	0.7349	26	Sweden	0.8129	4
			Malawi	0.7139	39	Ireland	0.7823	6
			Cape Verde	0.7122	41	Denmark	0.7779	8
			Namibia	0.7094	44	Switzerland	0.7736	9
			Uganda	0.7086	46	Belgium	0.7684	11
			Madagascar	0.7016	56	Latvia	0.7610	12
			Tanzania	0.6928	66	Netherlands	0.7608	13
			Senegal	0.6923	67	Germany	0.7583	14
			Ghana	0.6811	76	United Kingdom	0.7440	18
			Kenya	0.6803	78	Austria	0.7437	19
			Botswana	0.6752	85	Luxembourg	0.7410	21
			Angola*	0.6659	92	Lithuania	0.7308	28
			Mauritius	0.6599	98	Spain	0.7266	30
			Cameroon	0.6560	100	Kazakhstan	0.7218	32
			Burkina Faso	0.6513	103	Slovenia	0.7155	38
			Nigeria	0.6469	106	Serbia	0.7116	42
			Zambia	0.6312	113	Bulgaria	0.7097	43
			Ethiopia	0.6198	118	France	0.7089	45
			Benin	0.5885	126	Croatia	0.7069	49
			Mali	0.5872	128	Portugal	0.7056	51
			Côte d'Ivoire	0.5814	131	Moldova	0.7037	52
			Chad	0.5588	134	Poland	0.7031	54
						Macedonia, FYR	0.7013	57
						Estonia	0.6997	59
						Russian Federation	0.6983	61
						Kyrgyz Republic	0.6948	63
						Ukraine	0.6935	64
						Romania	0.6908	70
						Italy	0.6885	71
						Slovak Republic	0.6857	74
						Cyprus	0.6801	79
						Greece	0.6782	81
						Czech Republic	0.6770	83
						Malta	0.6761	84
						Georgia	0.6750	86
						Hungary	0.6742	87
						Tajikistan	0.6682	90
						Armenia	0.6634	94
						Azerbaijan	0.6582	99
						Albania	0.6412	108
						Turkey	0.6081	120

\* New countries 2013

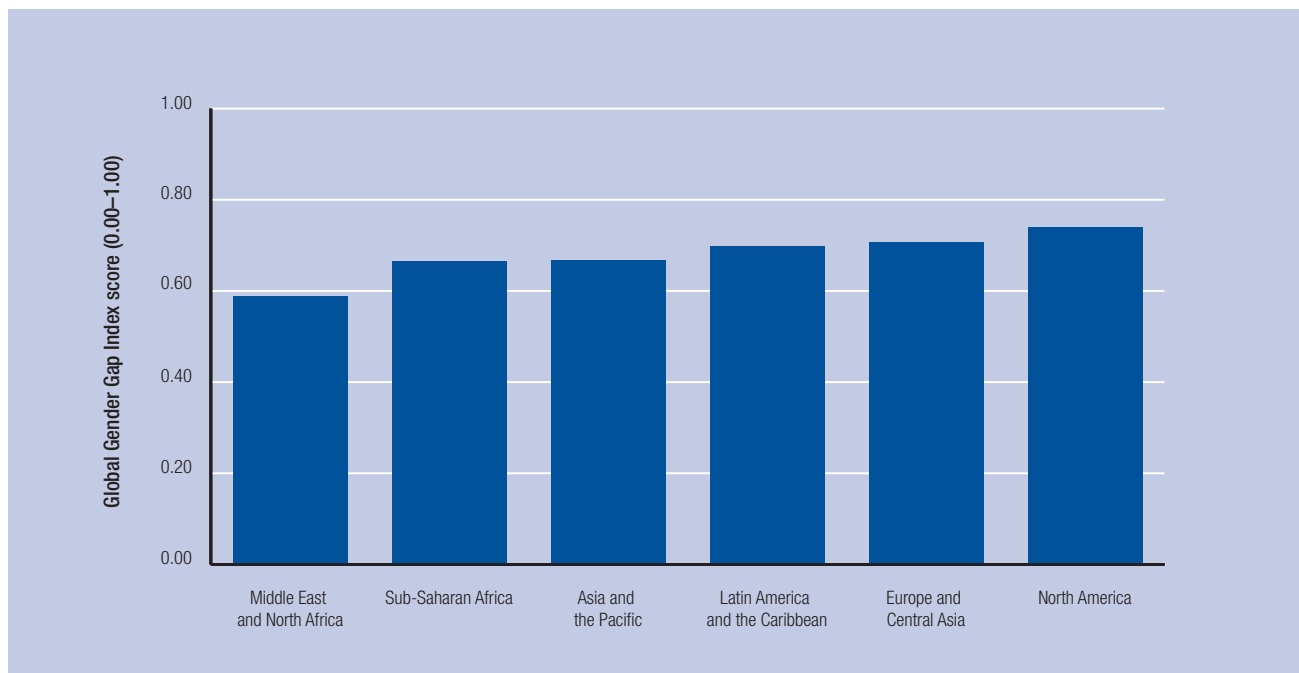
to have 40% of each sex on their boards. Other countries, including emerging markets, are adopting similar measures.

The Nordic countries were also early starters in providing women with the right to vote (Sweden in 1919, Norway in 1913, Iceland and Denmark in 1915, Finland in 1906). In Denmark, Sweden and Norway, political parties introduced voluntary gender quotas in the 1970s, resulting in high numbers of female political representatives over the years. In Denmark, in fact, this quota has since been abandoned as no further stimulus is required. Today, Sweden has among the highest percentages of women in parliament in the world (44.7%) while the other Nordic countries are almost as successful. Indeed, all the Nordic

countries are in the top ten best performers on the Women in parliament indicator. These countries have a similarly strong record on the percentage of women in ministerial level positions with Norway, Sweden, Finland and Iceland being the four best overall countries on that indicator. Finally, Iceland, Finland and Norway are part of the top 10 countries on the years with Female head of state indicator.

Next in the ranking is **Philippines** (5). Philippines moves up three places this year due to small improvements in the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindexes. Philippines ranks 10th on the Political Empowerment subindex and remains the highest-ranking country from Asia in the Index. Philippines is the only country in Asia

Figure 2: Regional performance on the Global Gender Gap Index 2013



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2013; details of regional classifications are in Appendix B. Scores are weighted by population; population data from the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, accessed May 2013.

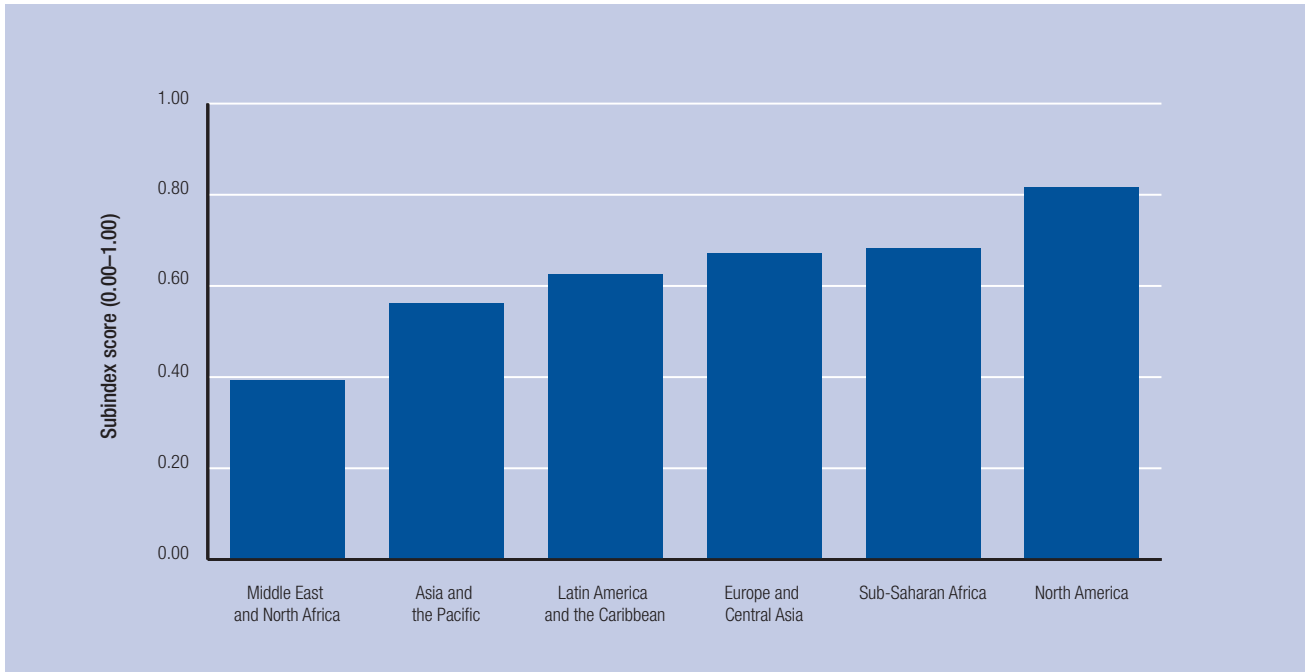
and the Pacific that has fully closed the gender gap in both education and health. **Ireland** (6) is losing one place this year due to a reduction in the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex score. **New Zealand** (7) moves down one place mainly due to a decrease on the Wage equality for similar work and because of stronger performances on the Political Empowerment subindex of countries such as Denmark, Philippines and India. **Denmark** (8) loses one place in the overall ranking this year despite the improvement in the Political Empowerment subindex. **Switzerland** (9) moves up one spot due to gains in the Estimated earned income indicator. **Nicaragua** (10) continues to be the only Latin America and Caribbean country in the top ten overall best performers.

### Europe and Central Asia

The overall score of Europe and Central Asia has decreased by 0.3% between 2006 and 2013. This decrease can primarily be explained by a drop in the Health and Survival subindexes, not fully offset by increases in other subindexes. In 2013, Europe and Central Asia has closed 71% of its overall gender gap. The region ranks second after the North America region on the overall index. The region, which has closed 67% of its economic gender gap, slips one place this year compared to last year to third position, just after North America and Sub-Saharan Africa. The region ranks third as well on the Educational

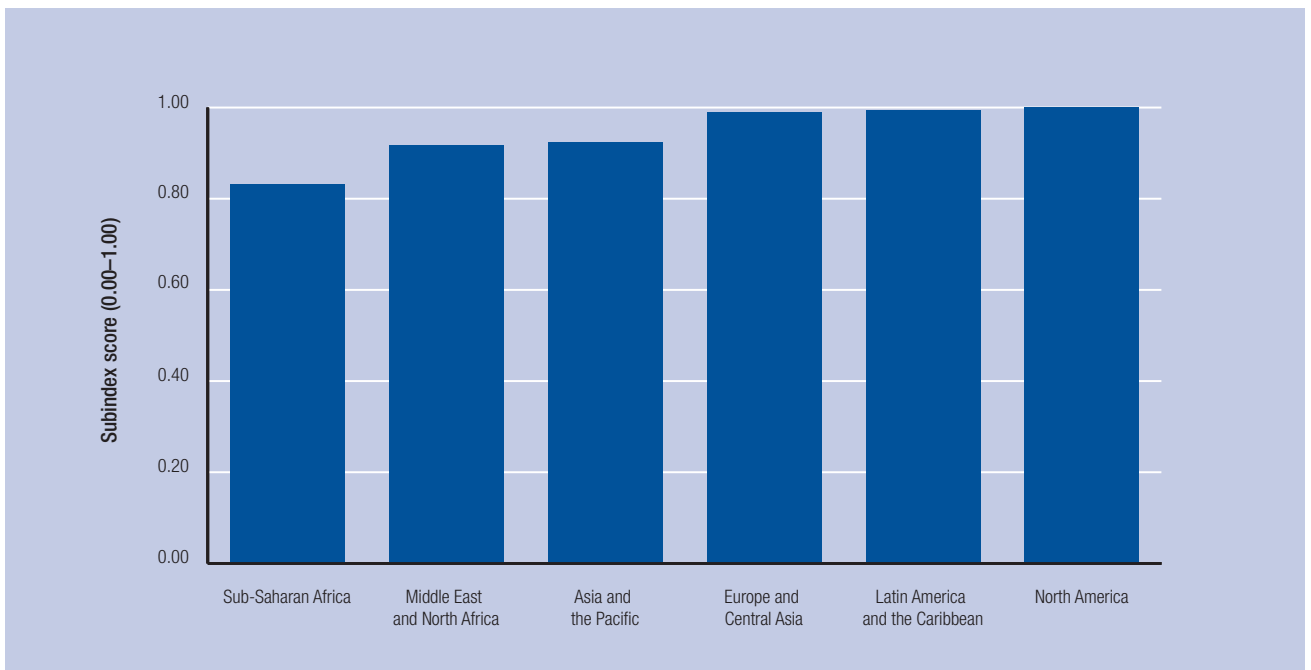
Attainment (99% of gender gap closed), the Health and Survival (97% of gender gap closed) and the Political Empowerment subindexes (19% of gender gap closed). In the overall Index, seven European countries rank among the top 10 and thirteen rank among the top 20. Finland, France, Latvia and Slovak Republic are the four countries from the region that have fully closed both their Educational Attainment and Health and Survival gender gaps. Six out of the top 20 performing countries on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex are from the region, one less than last year. On the Political Empowerment subindex, ten out of the top 20 performing countries are from Europe and Central Asia, also one less than last year. The region continues to perform well on the Professional and technical workers indicator; fifteen out of the top 20 are from Europe and Central Asia. Thirteen out of the 20 lowest countries on the Sex ratio at birth indicator are from the region, whereas eleven of the top 20 countries on the Health life expectancy indicator are also from the region. Seven out of the top 10 best performing countries on the Women in ministerial positions indicator are from the region (Norway, Sweden, Finland, Iceland, Austria, Switzerland and Belgium). **Iceland** (1) ranks first on the overall ranking for the fifth consecutive time. It is the sixth overall amongst the highest climbers of the 110 countries that have been included in the *Report* since 2006 and the best performer

Figure 3: Regional performance on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex



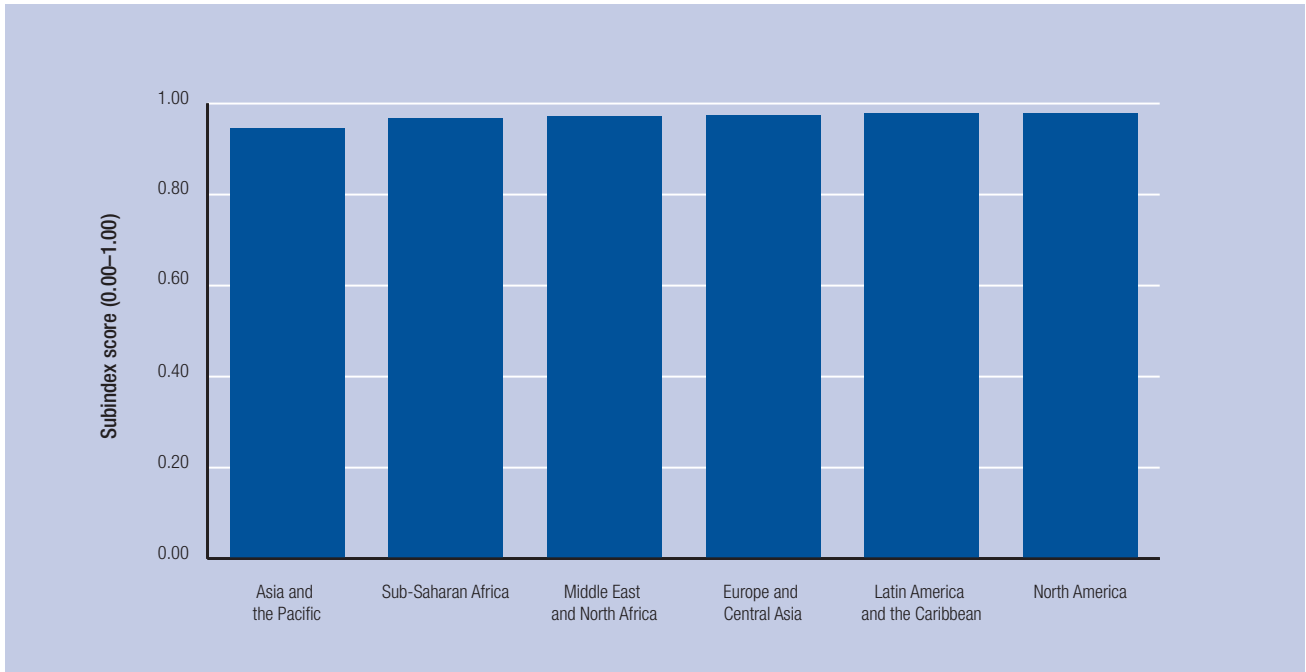
Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2013; details of regional classifications are in Appendix B. Scores are weighted by population; population data from the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, accessed May 2013.

Figure 4: Regional performance on the Educational Attainment subindex



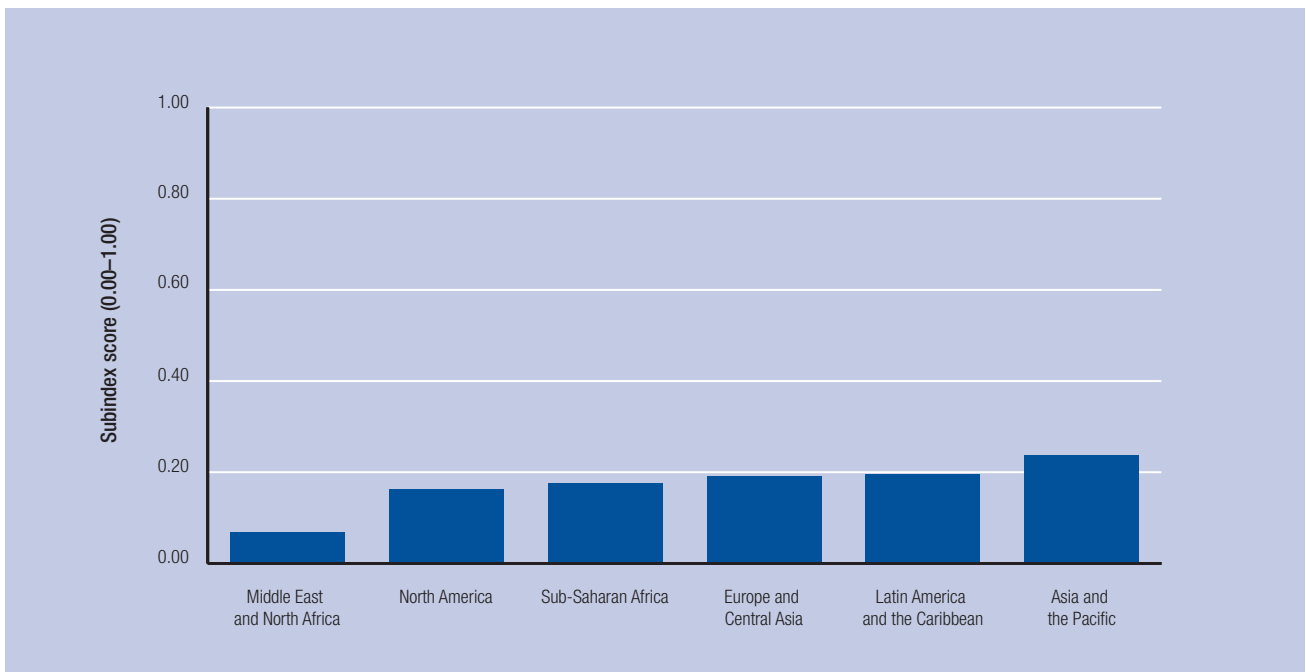
Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2013; details of regional classifications are in Appendix B. Scores are weighted by population; population data from the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, accessed May 2013.

Figure 5: Regional performance on the Health and Survival subindex



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2013; details of regional classifications are in Appendix B. Scores are weighted by population; population data from the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, accessed May 2013.

Figure 6: Regional performance on the Political Empowerment subindex



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2013; details of regional classifications are in Appendix B. Scores are weighted by population; population data from the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, accessed May 2013.



from the region on the enrolment in tertiary education indicator. Next are **Finland** (2), **Norway** (3) and **Sweden** (4) with similar positions to last year. Finland is one of the four countries from the region that has closed both its Educational Attainment and Health and Survival gender gaps. Finland, Norway and Sweden hold the overall three top places on the Women in ministerial positions indicator, with the percentage of women in ministerial positions 53% in Norway, 52% in Sweden and 50% in Finland. Sweden also holds the second overall position on the Women in parliament indicator (with 45% parliamentarians being women). **Ireland** (6) falls one place this year due to a decrease in the Wage equality for similar work ratio. Ireland holds the second overall position on the years with Female head of state indicator. Ireland is followed by **Denmark** (8) and **Switzerland** (9). Denmark loses one position whereas Switzerland moves up one spot. Belgium (11) gains one place compared to last year thanks to improvements in the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. Latvia (12) ascends three places relative to its 15th position in the 2012 ranking. Latvia holds the best position from the region on the Legislators, senior officials and managers indicator. Netherlands (13) falls two places this year, affected by a drop in education indicators and in the percentage of women in parliament from 41% to 39%. Germany (14) falls one place this year because of small decreases in the labour force participation ratio, the Wage equality for similar work ratio and in the percentage of women among legislators, senior officials and managers (from 38% to 30%). There is also no data this year on the Enrolment rate in secondary education indicator. Next are the United Kingdom (18), Austria (19) and Luxembourg (21). The United Kingdom maintains the same overall ranking as last year, although there have been some small improvements in its overall score. Austria moves up one place due to improvements in all indicators of the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. There is also no data this year for the Enrolment in primary and secondary education indicator. Luxembourg loses four places this year. This is mainly because of a decrease in the percentage of women in parliament (from 25% to 22%). Luxembourg is the ninth highest climber overall out of the 110 countries that have been included in the Report since 2006. **Lithuania** (28), **Spain** (30) and **Kazakhstan** (32) follow next. Lithuania shows a significant improvement in its overall score, with a gain of six places due to improvements in the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment indicators. Lithuania is the highest ranked country from the region on the Labour force participation indicator as well as on the Professional and technical workers indicator where it ranks 8th and 1st respectively. Spain loses four positions relative to its ranking last year. Spain's drop is mainly driven by changes in the sex ratio at birth data. Kazakhstan slips one place in the ranking this year. It is also the country with the overall highest score on the Sex ratio at birth indicator.

The next spots in the region are occupied by **Slovenia** (38), **Serbia** (42), **Bulgaria** (43) and **France** (45). Slovenia slightly improves its overall performance relative to its own score last year but remains in the 38th position in the relative rankings. Serbia, which entered the Index for the first time last year, shows this year a significant improvement in its ranking, climbing from 50th place to 42nd place. Losses in the Health and Survival subindex were offset by improvements in the other three subindexes. Bulgaria gains nine places this year due to increases in the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and in the percentage of women in parliament (21% in 2012 to 25% in 2013). France experiences the largest leap in the region in terms of overall score and overall ranking, moving up twelve places. This is the consequence of an increase in the percentage of women in parliament (19% in 2012 to 27% in 2013). Similar to last year, France ranks last in the region on the Wage equality for similar work indicator.

France is followed by **Croatia** (49), **Portugal** (51), **Moldova** (52), **Poland** (54), and **Macedonia, FYR** (57). Croatia continues to hold the 49th position while Portugal falls in the ranking by four places. Portugal's drop can be attributed to a fall in its estimated earned income ratio. Portugal is the highest ranked country from the region on the Enrolment in secondary education indicator. Moldova loses seven places because of decreases in both the Economic Participation and Opportunity and the Educational Attainment subindexes. Poland slips one place while Macedonia, FYR moves up four places thanks to improvement in the Women in parliament indicator.

Next in the ranking are **Estonia** (59), **Russian Federation** (61), **Kyrgyz Republic** (63) and **Ukraine** (64). Estonia moves up from the 60th to the 59th position. The Russian Federation loses two places despite a slight improvement in its overall score. The Russian Federation holds the best overall ranking on the Healthy life expectancy indicator. This is due to the more notable achievements of other countries such as Estonia, Macedonia and Colombia. The Kyrgyz Republic experiences a similar decline to last year, falling by nine places. This is primarily due to a drop in the Wage equality for similar work indicator and in the Enrolment in tertiary education. Ukraine displays a steady performance relative to last year. Small losses on the Health and survival subindex are evened out by slight improvements in the other three subindexes. Ukraine is the only country from the region with no women in ministerial position.

**Romania** (70) loses three places this year while **Italy** (71) shows relative improvement, gaining nine places. This is mainly because of the significantly larger percentage of women in parliament (22% in 2012 to 31% in 2013). **Slovak Republic** (74) loses four places in the ranking this year. **Cyprus** (79) is next, closely followed by **Greece** (81), **Czech Republic** (83) and **Malta** (84). Greece gains one place this year due to slight improvements in all subindexes except Health and Survival. The Czech Republic moves

down from the 73rd position to the 83rd position this year. This is mainly due to bigger gains of other countries, especially on the Political Empowerment subindex. Malta gains four places mainly thanks to an increased percentage of women in parliament (9% in 2012 to 14% in 2013).

**Georgia** (86), **Hungary** (87), **Tajikistan** (90), **Armenia** (94) and **Azerbaijan** (99) are found in the lower half of the rankings within the region. Both Georgia and Hungary fall in the rankings by one and six places respectively. Although there have been improvements on Georgia's Political Empowerment subindex, these are offset by weaker performance on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. Hungary's drop can be mainly explained by the stronger performance of other countries on the Political Empowerment subindex. Hungary is amongst the lowest performing countries from the region on the Women in parliament indicator, with only 9% of women in parliament. Tajikistan's overall score is boosted by improvements in the Labour force participation, Wage equality for similar work and Enrolment in tertiary indicators. It is also the lowest country from the region on the Healthy life expectancy indicator. Armenia falls this year by two places. Azerbaijan maintains the same overall ranking as last year, although there have been slight improvements in its overall score. Azerbaijan is the lowest country overall on the Sex ratio at birth indicator, holding the 136th position.

The final positions in the region are occupied by **Albania** (108) and **Turkey** (120). Albania experiences the biggest loss from the region moving down from the 91st position to the 108th position. This is due to significant drops in all subindexes except the Health and Survival subindex. There is no data this year on the percentage of women in parliament. Turkey remains the lowest ranking country in the region overall, although it has made progress in its overall score and rank. There have been improvements in the labour force participation ratio, in the professional and technical workers ratio, in the literacy rate ratio and in the enrolment in secondary and tertiary education ratios.

### **North America**

The overall score of the North America region has improved by 5% between 2006 and 2013. This improvement is mainly due to increases on the Political Empowerment subindex scores. The North America region has closed 74% of its gender gap this year with a percentage change of the overall score of 0.3% compared to last year. The region is first among the different regions on the global score but also on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex (82% of gender gap closed), Educational Attainment subindex (100% of gender gap closed) and Health and Survival subindex (98% of gender gap closed). On the Political Empowerment subindex, the region ranks in fifth position (16% gender gap closed), just ahead of the Middle East and North Africa region.

**Canada** (20) moves up one spot in the overall ranking. This is due to improvements on the Labour force participation, Estimated earned income, and the Legislators, senior officials and managers' indicators. These gains are partially offset by decreases in the Wage equality and Professional and technical workers indicators. Canada ranks 9th on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and has fully closed the education gender gap. Canada has no data this year for the Enrolment in secondary education indicator.

The **United States** (23) falls one spot this year despite the improvement of its overall score. The small decline in the ranking is the result of the relatively stronger performance of countries such as China, Malta, Lithuania, France and Bulgaria on the Political Empowerment subindex, even though the United States showed a minor improvement on the Women in parliament indicator (17% in 2012 to 18% in 2013). The United States' Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex score improves due to increases in labour force participation and the estimated earned income ratio. The country continues to be part of the top 10 on this subindex, gaining two places, from the 8th position to the 6th position. The United States has fully closed its gender gap in education and health.

### **Latin America and the Caribbean**

The overall score of the Latin America region has improved by 6% between 2006 and 2013. This is mainly due to improvements in the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindexes. The Latin America and Caribbean region, which has closed 70% of its overall gender gap in 2013, is showing the biggest improvements from last year compared to the other regions. The region ranks fourth on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, having closed 63% of its gender gap. Only two countries from the region are part of the top twenty of the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. However, the region performs well on certain economic indicators such as Legislators, senior officials and managers; ten out of the 20 best performers globally are from Latin America and the Caribbean. The region performs well this year again on the Educational Attainment and Health and Survival subindexes holding for both subindexes the 2nd position just after North America. Thirteen countries from the region have fully closed their health and survival gender gap. Nine are part of the top twenty countries on the Literacy rate indicator and eight are in the top twenty on the Enrolment in secondary education indicator. On the Political Empowerment subindex, having closed 20% of its gender gap, the region ranks just after Asia and the Pacific in second position. The three overall highest climbers of the 110 countries that have been included in the *Report* since 2006 are from Latin America and the Caribbean: Nicaragua, Bolivia and Ecuador. **Nicaragua** (10) continues to hold the top spot in the Latin America and the Caribbean region and is the only

country from the region to hold a place in the top 10 of the global rankings. Nicaragua ranks 5th on the Political Empowerment subindex and also holds the second position amongst all lower-middle income countries.

**Cuba** (15) moves up four places in the overall ranking. This is mainly due to an increase in the number of women in parliament. Cuba is part of the top 20 countries on the Professional and technical workers indicator and is the country with the highest percentage of women in parliament (49%). Cuba is also the best performer in the overall ranking of all upper-middle income countries.

**Ecuador** (25), **Bolivia** (27) and **Barbados** (29) occupy the next positions in the region's rankings. Ecuador gains 8 places in the ranking, boosted by narrowing gaps in labour force participation, wage equality for similar work, professional and technical workers and parliamentary positions. Bolivia climbs 3 places in the ranking thanks to improvements in all indicators of the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. Bolivia is the highest performing country from the region on the Estimated earned income indicator, and is also has the second highest percentage of women in ministerial positions (45%). Barbados falls two places this year, from 27th place in 2012, due to the relative gains of other countries, despite an increase in the percentage of women in parliament (from 10% to 17%). Barbados is one of the three countries from the region which have fully closed gender gaps in the Educational Attainment and Health and Survival subindexes and is the country in the region with the best scores on the Wage equality for similar work and the Enrolment in tertiary education indicators.

**Costa Rica** (31), **Argentina** (34), **Colombia** (35), **Trinidad and Tobago** (36) and **Panama** (37) follow next. Costa Rica slips to the 31st position, mainly due to losses in the Wage equality for similar work and professional and technical workers indicators. Costa Rica is among the countries that have closed their educational gender gap. Argentina falls on both scores and ranks in 2013, the result of a decrease in labour force participation and Wage for similar work. Argentina has the highest score in the region on the Years with female head of state indicator, ranking in 13th position. Colombia shows the biggest climb this year, rising by 28 places. The data show significant improvements in the percentage of females among legislators, senior officials and managers as well as Professional and technical workers. Trinidad and Tobago ascends seven places relative to its 43rd position in the 2012 ranking due to the fall of other countries such as Malawi, Bahamas, Namibia, Guyana and Sri Lanka. Panama gains three spots in the ranking this year driven by narrowing gaps on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Educational Attainment subindexes.

**Bahamas** (40), **Jamaica** (47), **Guyana** (48), **Venezuela** (50), **Brazil** (62) and **Mexico** (68) hold the middle rankings in the region. Bahamas loses three places this year because of a slightly larger gap in the Economic

Participation and Opportunity subindex. Bahamas is one of the three countries which have closed the gender gap on both Educational Attainment and Health and Survival subindexes. It is also the best performer from the region on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, due to very good scores on the Labour force participation and Professional and technical workers indicators. Jamaica moves up four places, mainly due to improvements on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and the Political Empowerment subindexes. Guyana falls six places, affected by a drop in the female percentage of labour force participation and in wage equality for similar work. Venezuela loses two places this year due to a decline in the percentage of female legislators, senior officials and managers. Brazil improves its performance relative to its own score in the previous year but remains in the 62nd position in the relative ranking. Brazil is among the three countries that have closed their gender gaps on the Educational Attainment and Health and Survival subindexes. Mexico continues to improve its standing since 2009, this year gaining 16 places. This is partly the result of an improvement in the percentage of female professional and technical workers and partly due to an increase in the percentage of women in parliament, moving up from 26% to 37%.

**Dominican Republic** (72) climbs up 17 places since last year due to gains in the Wage equality for similar work, percentage of female legislators, senior officials and managers and enrolment in primary education. There is no data this year on estimated earned income. **Uruguay** (77), **Peru** (80), **Honduras** (82) occupy the next positions. Uruguay loses one place, Peru drops two places and Honduras drops eight places this year. Honduras is the lowest country in the region on the Estimated earned income indicator. Honduras' drop is due to an increase of the gap in enrolment in tertiary education and due to changes in the availability of data on enrolment in secondary education this year.

**Paraguay** (89), **Chile** (91) and **El Salvador** (96) follow next with Paraguay showing the biggest losses among these countries. **Belize** (107), **Suriname** (110) and **Guatemala** (114) occupy some of the lowest positions in the ranking. Belize and Suriname fall in the ranking by five and four places, respectively. Belize is the lowest performing country from the region on the Enrolment in primary education and the Women in parliament indicators. Suriname is the lowest ranking country from the region on the Professional and technical workers indicator. Guatemala's performance relative to its own performance in 2012 shows a slight improvement, driven by gains in the Labour force participation, Wage equality for similar work and Enrolment in primary education indicators, but it remains the lowest ranking country in the region.

### **The Middle East and North Africa**

The Middle East and North Africa region has closed 59% of its overall gender gap this year. Compared to 2006, the region shows a very slight improvement, despite the fact that the Middle East region experienced a decrease in its overall score compared to last year. The region ranks the lowest on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment subindexes with, respectively, only 39% and 7% of the gender gap being closed. Thirteen of the twenty lowest performing countries on the Labour force participation indicator are from the region as are eleven of the lowest on the Estimated earned income indicator. Seven of the lowest countries on the Political Empowerment subindex are also from the region. One of only two countries with a score of zero on the Political Empowerment subindex are from the region. On the Educational Attainment subindex, the region is in fifth place (before Sub-Saharan Africa). The region holds the fourth place on the Health and Survival subindex.

The highest-ranking economies of the region have made vast investments in increasing women's education levels in the last decades. In Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, Algeria, Oman, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia, the tertiary education enrolment rates for women are higher than those of men. However, these countries have had varying degrees of success at integrating women into the economy and in decision-making in order to reap the benefits of this investment. Six out of the ten high-income countries that rank the lowest on the overall Index are from the region.

**Israel** (53) continues to hold the top spot in the Middle East and North Africa region and gains three places relative to its rank in 2012. This is mainly due to improvement in the percentage of female parliamentarians. **United Arab Emirates** (109) continues to hold the top position among the Arab countries and is the only country from the region that has fully closed the educational attainment gap. However, the UAE falls two places in the overall ranking this year because of a decrease on the Wage equality for similar work and in the Estimated earned income indicators. The United Arab Emirates ranks sixth on the Literacy rate indicator and seventh on the Enrolment in primary education indicator.

The United Arab Emirates is followed by **Bahrain** (112), **Qatar** (115), **Kuwait** (116) and **Jordan** (119). Bahrain loses one position relative to last year due to a decrease on the Legislators, senior officials and managers indicator. Qatar maintains the same overall ranking as last year although there has been a small improvement in the overall score. Qatar ranks the highest of the region on the Estimated earned income indicator but the lowest of the region on the Healthy life expectancy indicator. Kuwait falls seven spots this year because of losses in the Labour force participation, Wage equality for similar work and Estimated earned income indicators. Jordan moves up two places. Jordan's improvements are driven by gains

in the Educational Attainment and Political Empowerment subindexes.

Next are **Oman** (122), **Lebanon** (123) and **Algeria** (124). Oman ascends three places relative to its 125th position in the 2012 ranking thanks to gains on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Educational Attainment subindexes. Oman obtains the best score from the region on the Wage equality for similar work indicator. Lebanon moves down one place this year. Lebanon is one of the two countries from the region that has fully closed its health and survival gender gap. **Algeria** (124) drops four places due to losses on the Labour force participation and Enrolment in secondary education indicators.

**Egypt** (125), **Saudi Arabia** (127), **Morocco** (129) occupy the next positions. Egypt gains one place this year although its overall score is decreasing. Saudi Arabia moves up four places due to an increase in the percentage of women in parliament (from 0% to 20%), based on the introduction of a new quota for women in parliament. Saudi Arabia is the country from the region with the biggest overall score improvement relative to 2006. Morocco continues to rank at the 129th position.

**Mauritania** (132), **Syria** (133) and **Yemen** (136) occupy the last places in the regional ranking. Mauritania shows the biggest losses in the region, falling by thirteen positions due a decrease in female labour force participation. Despite this fall, Mauritania is one of the two countries from the region that has fully closed its health and survival gender gap. Syria<sup>11</sup> moves down one place this year. Syria is the lowest ranking country on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. Yemen continues to occupy the last place in the region and overall out of the ranking of 136 countries. Yemen is the lowest country from the region on the Enrolment in secondary education indicator. However, Yemen has experienced an absolute increase in its overall gender gap score and is the seventh top climber of the 110 countries that have been included in the *Report* since 2006.

### **Asia and the Pacific**

The Asia and the Pacific region shows a 6 percent change relative to 2006, which is mainly due to improvements in the Political Empowerment subindex. With 67% of the gender gap closed, the Asia and the Pacific region occupies the fourth place out of six regions this year on the overall score, just before the Sub-Saharan region and the Middle East and North Africa region. In terms of improvement between 2012 and 2013, the Asia and the Pacific region is the second best performing region, just after Latin America and the Caribbean. The region has closed 56% of the gender gap on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, which places the region in fifth position on that subindex, just before the Middle East and North Africa. The region has closed 93% of the gender gap on the Educational Attainment subindex. The region has also closed 24% of the political



empowerment gender gap. The Asia and the Pacific region is the best performing region on that subindex. On the Health and Survival subindex, Asia and the Pacific region occupies the last place (three of the five lowest performing countries on the Sex ratio at birth indicator are from the region).

**Philippines** (5) and **New Zealand** (7) continue to lead the way in Asia and the Pacific and are the only two countries from the region to hold places in the top 10 of the global rankings. Philippines claims the top spot in the region from New Zealand. Previously in eighth position, Philippines's improvement is characterized by small increases in the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. Philippines ranks within the top 10 for three out of four subindexes. New Zealand is present in the top 15 performing countries on the Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment and Political Empowerment subindexes. This year the Philippines scores a higher ratio in the wage equality survey, improves its estimated earned income and has a larger representation of female professional and technical workers.

**Australia** (24) gains one position relative to last year due to an improvement on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, particularly in wage equality and estimated earned income. It continues to hold a strong position in the rankings due to high levels of education, economic participation and political empowerment.

**Mongolia** (33), **Sri Lanka** (55) and **Singapore** (58) follow next. Mongolia significantly improved from its 2012 position of 44th place. It is also one of two countries from the region that showed the greatest improvement from 2012. It rises 19 places to 108th on the gender gap in political empowerment. Sri Lanka significantly worsened from its 2012 position of 39th place. From this region, Sri Lanka dropped furthest, widening its gender gap on the Political Empowerment subindex and falling 8 places to 30th. Sri Lanka falls 16 spots, relative to its performance last year, due to a fall on both the Economic Participation and Opportunity (from 105th to 109th place) and the Political Empowerment (from 22nd to 30th place) subindexes. As for Singapore, although it dropped 3 places from 55th place its performance remained the same on three out of four subindexes.

**Lao PDR** (60) is a new entry in this year's index. Both **Thailand** (65) and **China** (69) remained in the same place. Thailand improved its political empowerment. China continues to hold the 69th position while showing an absolute increase in the overall score. **Vietnam** (73) dropped 7 places from 66th place in 2012, mainly due to a worsening in wage equality.

Vietnam is followed by two countries that show significant movements from 2012. **Bangladesh** (75) rises more than 10 places from 86th place in 2012 and was one of two countries that improved the most. It narrowed the gender gap on both the Educational Attainment and Political Empowerment subindexes and rose in the ranks.

In contrast, **Brunei Darussalam** (88) drops significantly by 13 places from 75th place. It is also one of two countries from the region with a score of zero on the Political Empowerment subindex.

**Bhutan** (93) enters the ranking for the first time this year. **Indonesia** (95) moves up two places in the rankings. Decreases on the Educational Attainment subindex are offset by improvements on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex and the Political Empowerment subindex. **Maldives** (97) slips two places.

**India** (101), **Malaysia** (102), **Cambodia** (104) and **Japan** (105) are found next in the rankings within the region. India gains four places in the ranking based on improvement in the years with the Female head of state indicator, although India's score on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex decreased. It also continues to be the lowest ranked of the BRIC economies. Malaysia slips two places and Cambodia slips one place with very little change in score from last year. Japan, on the other hand, falls four places reflecting its widening gender gap on both the Educational Attainment and Political Empowerment subindexes. This is mainly due to a decrease in the percentage of women in parliament from 11% to 8% and is affected due to missing data this year for enrolment in primary education.

Japan is followed by **Korea Rep.**, (111) and **Fiji** (117). Korea Rep. loses three places in the overall ranking and two places on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. There is a decrease on the Labour force participation and a decline in Wage for similar work indicators. Fiji falls four places this year.

**Nepal** (121), **Iran, Islamic Rep.** (130) and **Pakistan** (135) occupy the last places in the regional rankings. Nepal moves up two places because of an improvement on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. It not only has an improved labour force participation rate from women this year, it also provides greater wage equality. Iran slips in the rankings by three places and declines on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. It has the worst representation of females in the labour force and worst female estimated income in the region. Finally, Pakistan moves down in the rankings from 134th to 135th position due to a worsening in political empowerment and occupies the last spot in the Asia and Pacific region.

### **Sub-Saharan Africa**

The Sub-Saharan Africa region shows a 5% change relative to 2006, which is mainly due to improvements on the Political Empowerment subindex. In 2013, the region has closed 66% of its overall gender gap, outperforming Europe and Central Asia on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. This is due to a very good performance on the Labour force participation indicator. On the Educational Attainment subindex, the region continues to show the highest gender gap, with four countries from the region being part of the five lowest

performing countries on that subindex, and with thirteen countries out of the bottom 20 countries on the Literacy rate indicator. Regarding the Health and Survival subindex, the region continues to hold the 5th position, just before Asia and the Pacific. Having closed 18% of its political empowerment gender gap, the region ranks 4th on that subindex, just before North America and Middle East and North Africa.

**Lesotho** (16) continues to lead the region for the fourth consecutive year, despite having lost two places this year because of a decrease on the Female labour force participation indicator and a small drop on the Wage equality for similar work indicator. Lesotho performs above average on the four subindexes and is the only country from the region that has closed the gender gap on both the Educational Attainment and Health and Survival subindexes. Lesotho is the third best performer of the lower-middle income countries and is among the highest climbers within the 110 countries that have been included in the *Report* since 2006. **South Africa** (17), previously in 16th place, loses one place mainly due to a slight decrease on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. South Africa is the second best performing country of all upper-middle income countries. The country continues to be the best performer from the region on the Political Empowerment subindex, holding the fifth position on the Women in parliament indicator and the eleventh on the Women in ministerial positions indicator.

**Burundi** (22) follows next in the rankings, moving up two spots. Burundi ranks third on the Labour force participation indicator and is the best performer from the region on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. The country also shows the highest overall score of all low-income countries. **Mozambique** (26) falls three spots this year from losses in wage equality for similar work. Mozambique is the top performer from the region on the Estimated earned income and Years with female head of state indicators. The next spot in the ranking is occupied by **Malawi** (39). Malawi is the overall top country on the Labour force participation indicator and best performer in the region on enrolment in primary education. Malawi remains among the highest climbers within the 110 countries that have been included in the *Report* since 2006. **Cape Verde** (41) slips down six places relative to its performance last year, the result of a decrease in the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex score. Cape Verde has the highest number of women in ministerial positions in the region, placed globally just after Finland and Iceland. It is also one of the six African countries that has closed its health and survival gender gap. **Namibia** (44) and **Uganda** (46) follow next in the overall ranking. Uganda is part of the six countries from the region that have closed their health and survival gender gap. Namibia loses ground this year on wage equality (on both Wage equality for similar work and for overall estimated earned income). Namibia is one of the three

countries from the region that has closed their educational attainment gap. The Educational Attainment subindex drives down the overall score of Uganda, which loses eighteen places. Uganda is among the seven countries from the region that have closed their health and survival gender gap.

The next spots in the region are occupied by **Madagascar** (56), **Tanzania** (66) and **Senegal** (67). Madagascar gains two places thanks to small improvements on the Economic Participation and Opportunity and Educational Attainment subindexes. Tanzania shows the biggest loss compared to last year, moving down twenty places. This is mainly due to a decrease in the literacy score and on the Enrolment in tertiary education indicator. There is no data for the Enrolment in secondary education indicator, although these have been available in the past. Senegal climbs up 23 places from last year thanks to gains in the percentage of women in parliament, which has increased from 23% to 43%. Senegal ranks 3th on that particular indicator.

**Ghana** (76) is next in the overall ranking before **Kenya** (78), **Botswana** (85), **Angola** (92) and **Mauritius** (98). Ghana loses five places mainly because of decreases in female enrolment in primary education. Kenya moves down six spots despite showing improvements on the Political Empowerment subindex. Botswana fell eight places, although its overall score has improved, the result of the greatly improved performance of countries such as Cyprus, Italy, Greece, Mexico, Bangladesh and Malta. Botswana is the best performer from the region on the Wage equality for similar work indicator and is part of the three countries from the region that have closed their educational attainment gender gap. Angola enters into the ranking after a one-year hiatus and takes the 92nd position. Angola is among the five lowest performing countries on the Wage equality for similar work indicator but also part of the top six countries from the region that have closed their health and survival gender gap. Mauritius maintains the same overall rankings as last year, although its overall score shows a slight improvement. Mauritius is one of the countries from the region that has closed its health and survival gender gap.

Next in the ranking are **Cameroon** (100), **Burkina Faso** (103) and **Nigeria** (106). Cameroon makes a remarkable climb up in the overall ranking, mainly because of improvements on the Labour force participation and Enrolment in secondary education indicators. It is also the country that made the biggest improvements compared to 2006. Burkina Faso gains one place and Nigeria four.

**Zambia** (113) moves up one spot and **Ethiopia** (118) shows a steady performance. **Benin** (126), **Mali** (128), **Côte d'Ivoire** (131) and **Chad** (134) remain the lowest-ranking Sub-Saharan Africa countries in the Index. Benin and Chad are the two overall lowest ranking countries on the Education Attainment subindex.

## Gender gaps, economic performance and policy implications

The most important determinant of a country's competitiveness is its human talent—the skills, education and productivity of its workforce—and women account for one-half of the potential talent base throughout the world. Closing gender gaps is thus not only a matter of human rights and equity; it is also one of efficiency. Figure 7 shows a plot of the Global Gender Gap Index 2013 scores against the Global Competitiveness Index 2013–2014 scores. Figure 8 plots the Global Gender Gap Index 2013 scores against GDP per capita. Figure 9 shows the relationship between the Global Gender Gap Index and the Human Development Index. The graphs confirm a correlation between gender equality and the level of competitiveness, GDP per capita and human development.

The correlation between competitiveness, income and development and gender gaps 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 variables used in the Index, as these may be impacted by the relative wealth of a country (e.g. life expectancy, educational attainment, labour force participation). 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.

Over time, therefore, a nation's competitiveness depends, among other things, on whether and how it educates and utilizes its female talent. In Figure 10, we plot the Educational Attainment subindex against the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex. The data in the Global Gender Gap Index reveals four broad groups of countries: (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.

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. According to research, the reduction in the male-female employment gap has been an important driver of European economic growth in the last decade and closing this gap would have massive economic implications for developed

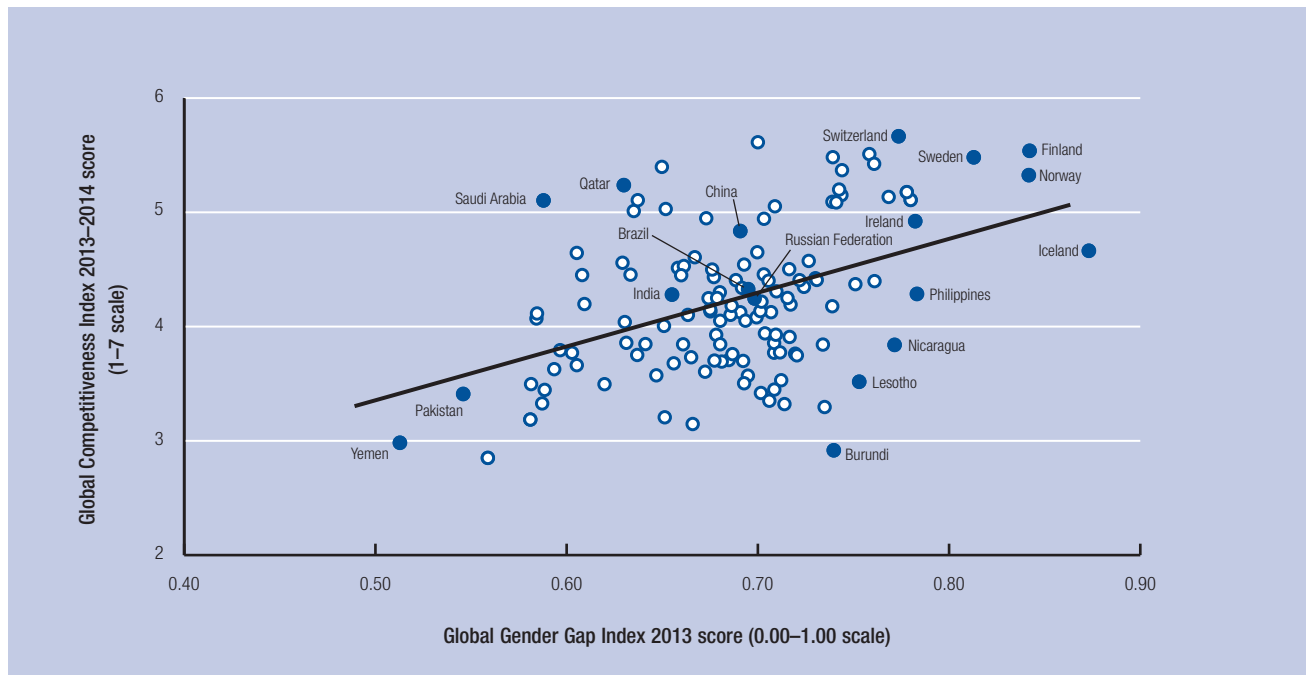
economies, boosting US GDP by as much as 9% and euro zone GDP by as much as 13%.<sup>12</sup>

There are several potential drivers behind this. Innovation requires new, unique ideas—and the best ideas flourish in a diverse environment. There is evidence to show that companies benefit by successfully integrating the female half of the available talent pool across their internal leadership structures, that women may have a propensity for making more inclusive, informed decisions and for engaging in less risky behaviour and that gender-equal teams may be more successful. In addition, in many 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, as evident in the data from several OECD countries, 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.<sup>13</sup> Business leaders and policy-makers must therefore ensure that, in addition to removing barriers to women's entry to the workforce, they put in place practices and policies that will provide equal opportunities for rising to positions of leadership within companies.

In the second broad group are countries that have made the 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, 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. A study has shown that closing the gap between male and female employment would boost Japanese GDP by as much as 16%. A report by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Countries found that restricting job opportunities for women is costing the region between US\$ 42 and US\$ 46 billion a year.<sup>14</sup> 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 the gender gap in economic opportunity remains the widest in the world.<sup>15</sup> Furthermore, there is new research showing that the combined impact of growing gender equality, the emerging middle class and women's spending priorities will lead to rising household savings rates and shifting spending patterns. Industry in these countries—particularly in sectors such as food, healthcare, education, childcare, apparel, consumer durables and financial services—will need to be prepared for these changes.<sup>16</sup>

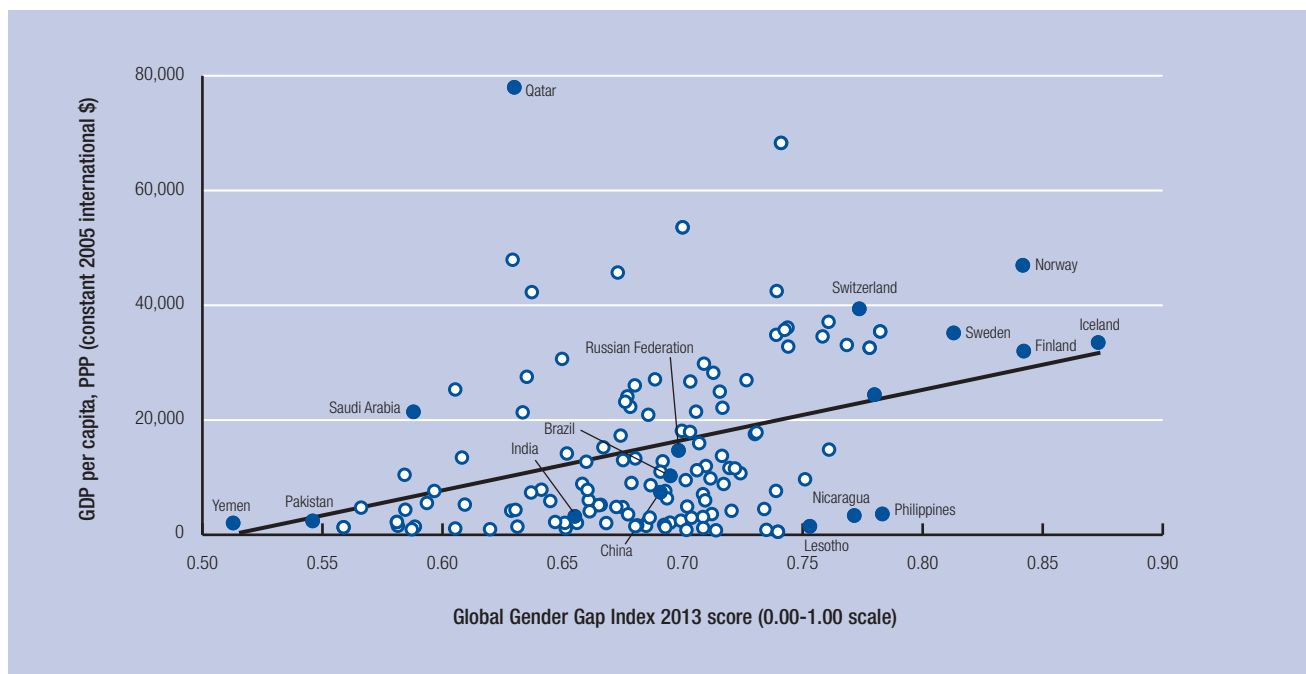
In the third and fourth groups, the most basic investments in girls' and women's education still need to be made, and fundamental rights—including legal frameworks around inheritance, reproductive rights and violence—are often inadequate. Research demonstrates that investment in girls' education has significant multiplier effects: it

Figure 7: Relationship between the Global Competitiveness Index 2013-2014 and the Global Gender Gap Index 2013



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2013 and Global Competitiveness Index 2013-2014.  
 Note: Global Gender Gap Index and Global Competitiveness Index scales have been truncated to enhance readability.

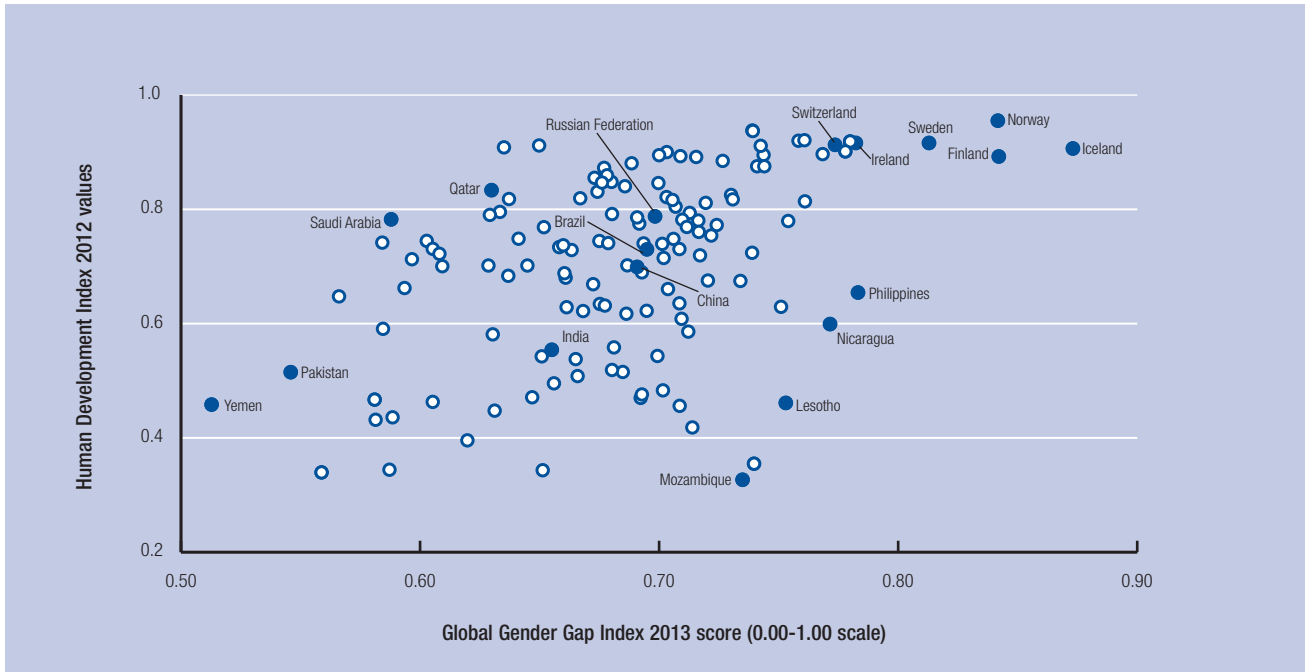
Figure 8: Relationship between GDP per capita and the Global Gender Gap Index 2013 score



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2013 and the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, accessed May 2013.  
 Note: The Global Gender Gap Index has been truncated to enhance readability.

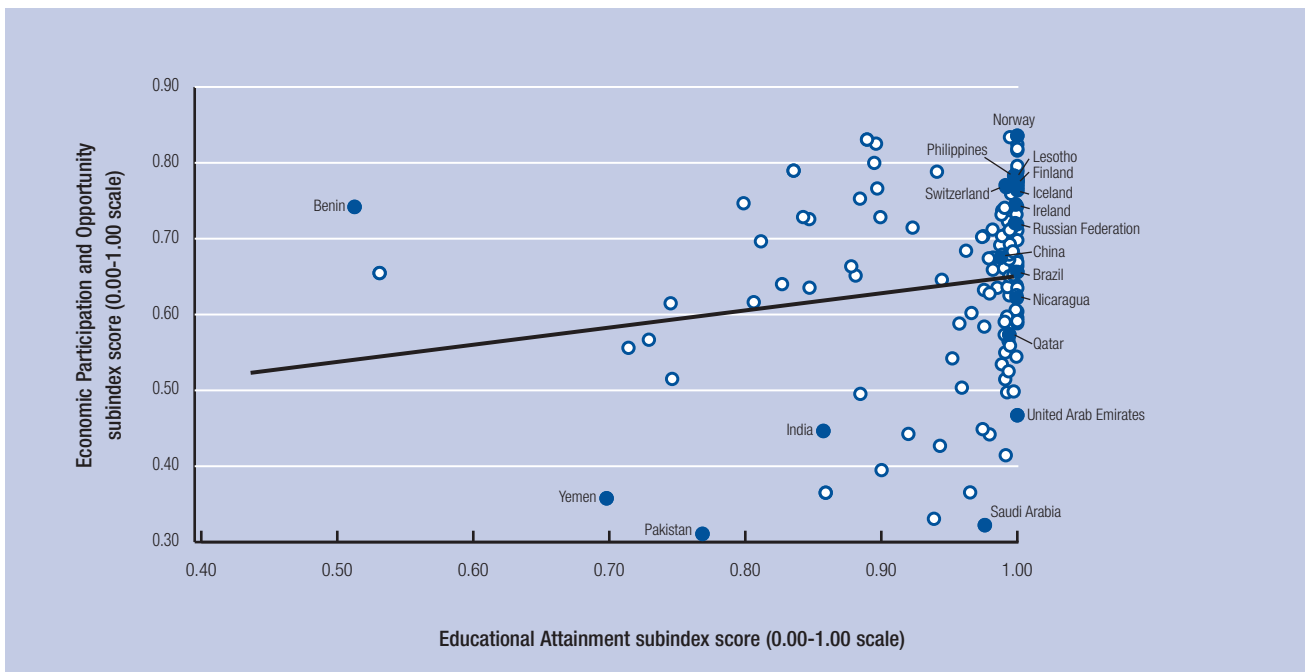


Figure 9: Relationship between the Human Development Index 2012 and the Global Gender Gap Index 2013



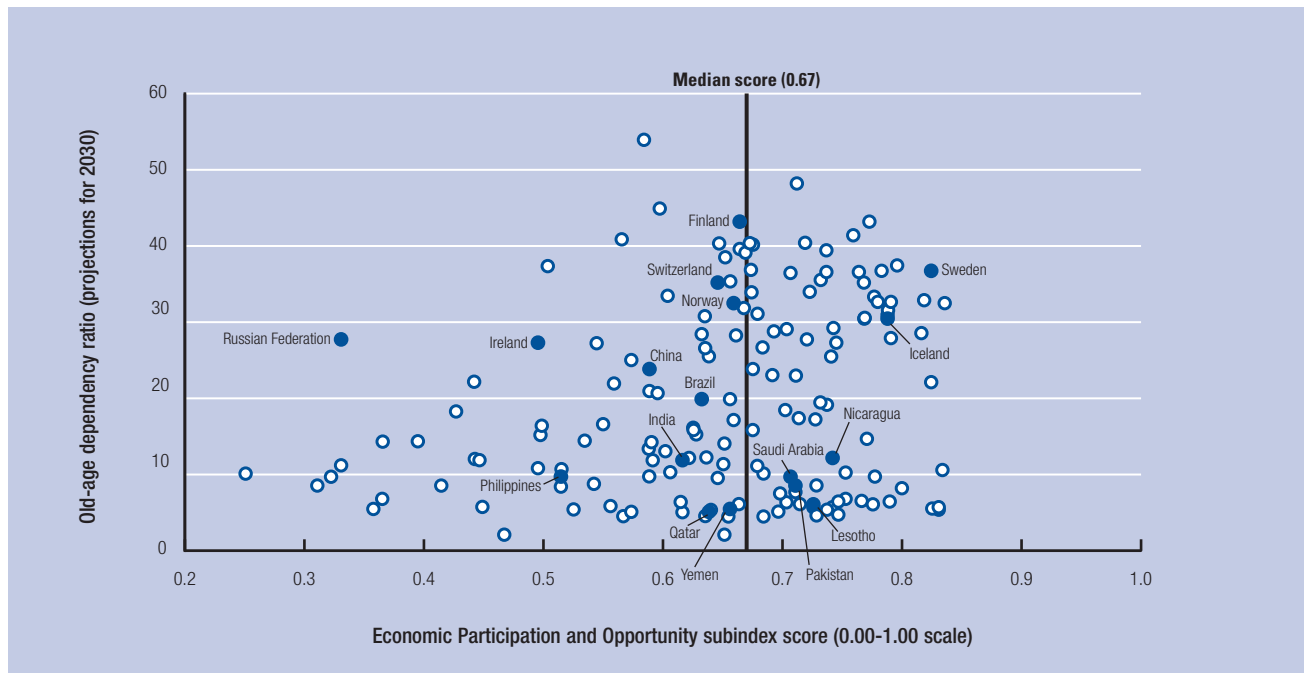
Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2013 and UNDP, *International Human Development Indicators* online database, 2012 (accessed September 2013).  
 Note: Global Gender Gap Index and Human Development Index scales have been truncated to enhance readability.

Figure 10: Relationship between Economic Participation and Opportunity and Educational Attainment subindex scores



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2013.  
 Note: Economic Participation and Opportunity and Educational Attainment subindex scores have been truncated to enhance readability.

**Figure 11: Relationship between old-age dependency ratio projections for 2030 and the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex 2013**



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2013 and United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*, New York, 2013, accessed October 2013.

Note: Old-age dependency ratio is the population aged 65+ per 100 population aged 15-64.

reduces high fertility rates, lowers infant and child mortality rates, lowers maternal mortality rates, increases women's labour force participation rates and earnings and fosters educational investment in children.<sup>17</sup> These outcomes not only improve the quality of life, they also foster faster economic growth and development. A substantial body of literature has shown that investing in girls' education is one of the highest-return investments a developing economy can make. The third group contains countries such as Yemen, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and Nepal, which have both large education gender gaps as well as economic ones. The fourth group contains countries such as Malawi, Mozambique, Burundi, Ghana and Lao PDR, which have large education gender gaps but small economic ones, primarily due to high levels of participation by women in low-skilled work. For these countries, closing education gaps will remain an important factor over time. However, compared with the third group, women in these countries have greater access to income and decision-making. Research has shown that women are more likely to invest a larger proportion of their household income than men in the education and health of their children. There is also some evidence from India to suggest that women in local government roles make decisions with better outcomes for communities than men when charged with budget decisions;<sup>18</sup> they also appear to be more competent representatives than men, obtaining more resources for

their constituencies despite having significantly lower education and relevant labor market experience.<sup>19</sup>

Many of the 136 economies covered by the Index are faced with rapidly ageing populations. Figure 11 plots the old-age dependency ratio projections for 2030 against the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex scores of 2013, revealing those countries among the set with high old-age dependency ratios that have low economic participation gaps and those that have high economic participation gaps. 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.<sup>20</sup>

The magnitude and particulars of gender gaps in countries around the world are the combined result of various socioeconomic and cultural variables. The closure or continuation of these gaps is intrinsically connected to the framework of national policies in place. New research is required to understand which policies are most effective in closing gender gaps and whether these are transferrable to other replicable and scalable. This year, we have provided supplementary information on policy variables in the Country Profiles. In addition, over the last year, we have conducted a policies survey with ministries responsible for women in the 136 countries covered in this *Report*.

The preliminary results from 87 countries are presented in Appendix E.

## TRACKING THE GENDER GAP OVER TIME

The Global Gender Gap Index was first published in 2006 with a view to creating a comprehensive gender parity index that is able to track gaps over time relative to an equality benchmark, thus providing information on a country's progress relative to itself as well as to other countries.

Based on the eight years of data available for the 110 countries that have been part of the *Report* since its inception, we find that the majority of countries covered have made progress on closing gender gaps. Figure A1 in Appendix A displays changes over time within the four subindexes. In 2006, 14% of the global political empowerment gap had been closed; in 2013, 21% of this gap has been closed. In 2006, 56% of the economic participation gap had been closed; in 2013, 60% of this gap has been closed. In 2006, almost 92% of the educational attainment gap had been closed; in 2013, 93% of this gap has been closed. On health and survival, however, there has been a small deterioration between 2006 and 2013, from 97% to 96%. Figure A2 displays changes over time on the Index score across different regions. All regions have shown improvements over the last eight years except Europe and Central Asia.

Table A1 in Appendix A displays the full list of 110 countries covered between 2006 and 2013 and ordered according to the percentage change in their score, relative to their score in 2006. Figure A3 displays these countries in a scatter plot divided into four quadrants: countries that were performing above the median score in 2006 and have shown progress between 2006 and 2013, countries that were performing above the median score in 2006 and have regressed between 2006 and 2013, those that were performing below the median score in 2006 and have shown progress between 2006 and 2013 and those that were performing below the median score in 2006 and have regressed between 2006 and 2013. Overall, 86% of countries have made progress between 2006 and 2013 while 14% have either deteriorated. However, the pace of change is slow. Only three countries have improved by 10% or more while 63 have improved less than 5% during this time period.

We were able to calculate the Global Gender Gap Index backwards to the year 2000 for a limited set of countries in order to take a longer-term look at trends. Table A2 in Appendix A displays the Global Gender Gap Index 2000–2013 for 39 countries where the relevant data were available. In all countries there was a net improvement in scores across the 13 years, with the exception of the Slovak Republic. Switzerland, Belgium, Finland, Ireland, Costa Rica and Bangladesh show the largest absolute increases in score, amounting to relative changes of more than 15% when compared with their performance

in the year 2000. Figures A5 through A8 display changes by region between 2006 and 2013 across the four subindexes.

In the Country Profiles section, readers can explore trends over the last eight years on both the overall Index scores and ranks and the four subindex scores and ranks. It is important to note that there are gaps in international databases and not all countries have information available for all variables across all eight years, nor are all data updated on an annual basis for each country by the international organizations that serve as our primary sources of data.

## CONCLUSION

*The Global Gender Gap Report 2013* provides a comprehensive overview of current performance and progress over the last eight years. On average, in 2013, over 96% of the gap in health outcomes, 93% of the gap in educational attainment, 60% of the gap in economic participation and 21% of the gap in political empowerment has been closed. No country in the world has achieved gender equality. The four highest ranked countries— Iceland, Finland, Norway and Sweden—have closed between 81% and 87% of their gender gaps, while the lowest ranked country—Yemen—has closed a little over half of its gender gap.

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 eight years and seeks to call attention to the need for more rapid progress in closing gender gaps. Out of the 110 countries covered in 2006–2013, 86% have improved their performance, while 14% 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. Countries such as Nicaragua, Bolivia, Ecuador, Saudi Arabia, Cameroon, Yemen, Switzerland and others have made much progress relative to their own situation in 2006. Relatively few countries (15 out of 110 countries) have regressed relative to their own scores. While some of these are relatively high-ranking countries such as Sweden, Croatia and Sri Lanka, there has also been significant deterioration in countries such as Mali, Jordan, Kuwait and Zambia, which were already at the lower end of the rankings.

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

provides a snapshot of the legal and social framework within which these outcomes are produced.

The Index continues to track the strong correlation between a country's gender gap and its national competitiveness, income and development. A country's competitiveness depends on its human talent—the skills, education and productivity of its workforce. 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. 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.

This *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. 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 are hopeful that the information contained in the *Global Gender Gap Report* series will also serve as a basis for further research that will facilitate a clearer understanding of the policies that are successful and those that are not, particularly as increasing numbers of policy-makers, employers and civil society seek out best practices and role models to incorporate gender equality into their practices and policies.

## NOTES

- 1 See Greig et al. "The Gender Gap Index 2006".
- 2 This ratio is based on what is considered to be a "normal" sex ratio at birth: 1.06 males for every female born. See Klasen and Wink, "Missing Women: Revisiting the Debate".
- 3 This ratio is based on the standards used in the 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.
- 4 A first attempt to calculate the gender gap was made by the World Economic Forum in 2005; see Lopez-Claros and Zahidi, *Women's Empowerment: Measuring the Global Gender Gap*. The 2005 Index, which was attempting to capture women's empowerment, used a "feminist" scale that rewarded women's supremacy over men (highest score is assigned to the country with the biggest gap in favour of women).
- 5 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.
- 6 This is not strictly accurate in the case of the health variable, where the highest possible value a country can achieve is 0.9796. However, for purposes of simplicity we will refer to this value as 1 throughout the chapter and in all tables, figures and Country Profiles.
- 7 Because of the special equality benchmark value of 0.9796 for the Health and Survival subindex, it is not strictly accurate that the equality benchmark for the overall index score is 1. This value is in fact  $(1 + 1 + 1 + 0.9796) / 4 = 0.9949$ . However, for purposes of simplicity, we will refer to the overall equality benchmark as 1 throughout this chapter.
- 8 Since the indicators in the subindexes are weighted by the standard deviations, the final scores for the subindexes and the overall Index are not a pure measure of the gap vis-à-vis the equality benchmark and therefore cannot be strictly interpreted as percentage values measuring the closure of the gender gap. However, for ease of interpretation and intuitive appeal, we will be using the percentage concept as a rough interpretation of the final scores.
- 9 A population-weighted average of all scores within each region was taken to produce these charts.
- 10 Please note that we have modified our regional classifications from those used in previous editions of the *Report*.
- 11 Due to the current situation in Syria the Executive Opinion Survey was not carried out this year and the results thus do not include this variable in 2013, as it was the case in 2012.
- 12 See Daly, "Gender Inequality, Growth and Global Ageing".
- 13 See Ibarra and Zahidi, *The Corporate Gender Gap Report 2010*.
- 14 ESCAP, *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific*.
- 15 See World Bank, "Gender and Development in the Middle East and North Africa".
- 16 Goldman Sachs Global Markets Institute. "The Power of the Purse".
- 17 On the impact of female education on labour force participation and the educational attainment of the next generation, see Hausmann and Székely, "Inequality and the Family in Latin America". On educational investment in children, see Summers, "The Most Influential Investment", 132.
- 18 See Beaman et al., "Powerful Women".
- 19 Munshi and Rosensweig, "The Efficacy of Parochial Politics".
- 20 Daly, "Gender Inequality, Growth and Global Ageing".

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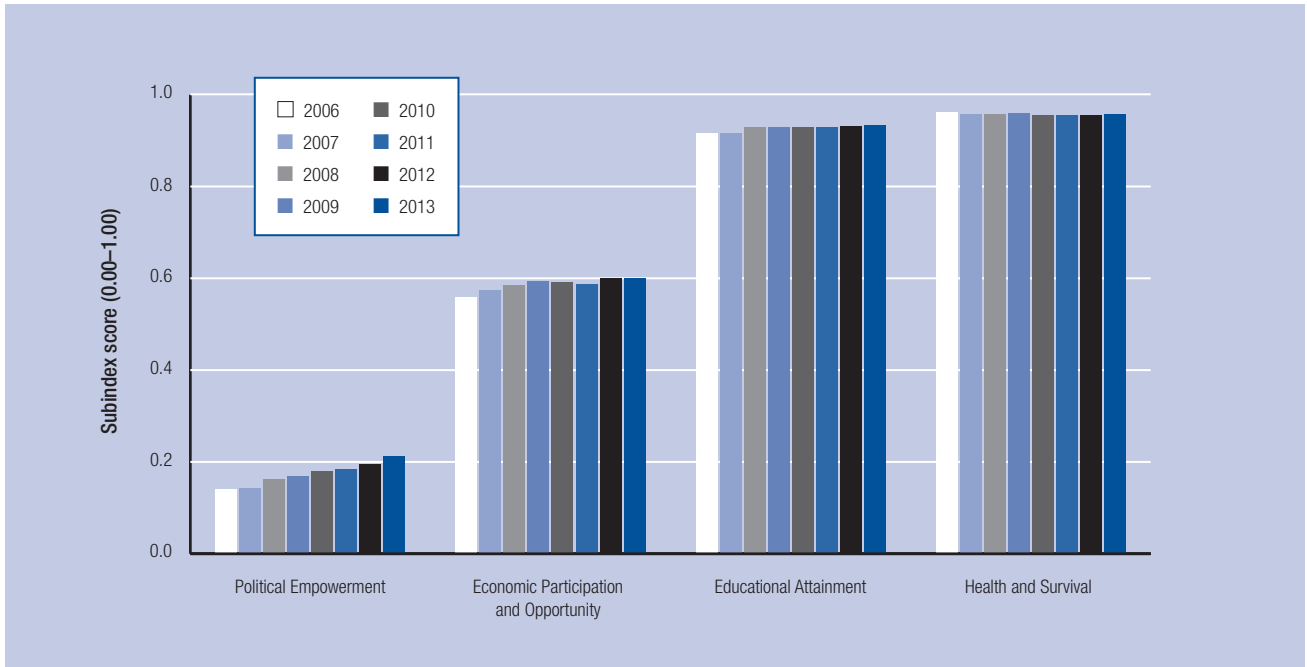
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## Appendix A: Tracking the Gender Gap over Time

The eight-year dataset for the Global Gender Gap Index indicates progress across all subindexes (Figure A1) except Health and Survival, and across regions (Figure A2) except

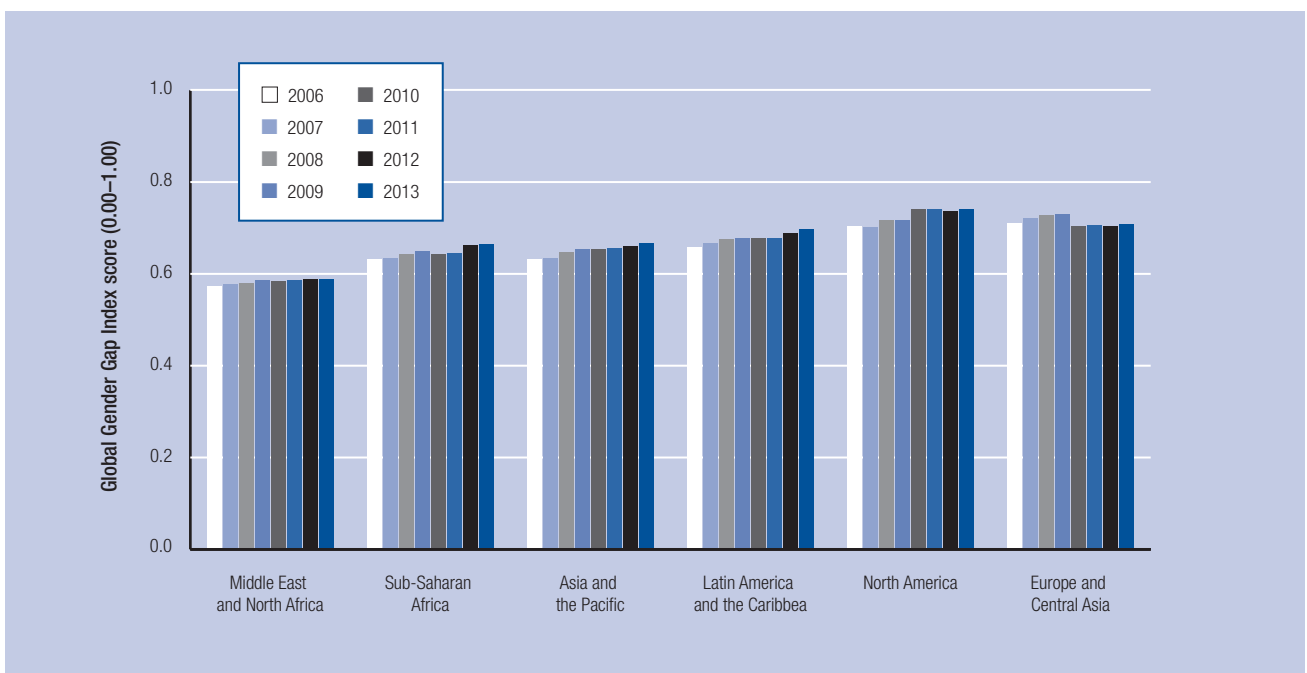
Europe and Central Asia. Table A1 shows the biggest gainers and losers out of the 110 countries covered in the report between 2006 and 2013.

Figure A1: Global Gender Gap Index by subindex, 2006-2013



Source: Global Gender Gap Indexes, 2006-2013; scores are weighted by population. Population data from the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, accessed May 2013. Note: Details of regional classifications in Appendix B.

Figure A2: Global Gender Gap Index by region, 2006-2013



Source: Global Gender Gap Indexes, 2006-2013; scores are weighted by population. Population data from the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, accessed May 2013. Details of regional classifications in Appendix B.



## Appendix A: Tracking the Gender Gap over Time (cont'd.)

Table A1: Change in score (2006–2013) as a percentage of 2006

Country	2006 score	2013 score	Change in score (2006–2013)	Percentage change relative to 2006 score	Country	2006 score	2013 score	Change in score (2006–2013)	Percentage change relative to 2006 score
Nicaragua	0.6566	0.7710	0.1144	17.4	Greece	0.6540	0.6780	0.0240	3.7
Bolivia	0.6335	0.7340	0.1005	15.9	Canada	0.7165	0.7420	0.0255	3.6
Ecuador	0.6433	0.7390	0.0957	14.9	Cambodia	0.6291	0.6510	0.0219	3.5
Saudi Arabia	0.5242	0.5880	0.0638	12.2	Dominican Republic	0.6639	0.6870	0.0231	3.5
Cameroon	0.5865	0.6560	0.0695	11.8	Bulgaria	0.6870	0.7100	0.0230	3.4
Iceland	0.7813	0.8730	0.0917	11.7	Poland	0.6802	0.7030	0.0228	3.3
Yemen	0.4595	0.5130	0.0535	11.6	Chile	0.6455	0.6670	0.0215	3.3
Burkina Faso	0.5854	0.6510	0.0656	11.2	Lithuania	0.7077	0.7310	0.0233	3.3
Luxembourg	0.6671	0.7410	0.0739	11.1	Namibia	0.6864	0.7090	0.0226	3.3
Malawi	0.6437	0.7140	0.0703	10.9	Panama	0.6935	0.7160	0.0225	3.2
Lesotho	0.6807	0.7530	0.0723	10.6	Australia	0.7163	0.7390	0.0227	3.2
Switzerland	0.6997	0.7740	0.0743	10.6	Korea, Rep.	0.6157	0.6350	0.0193	3.1
Nepal	0.5478	0.6050	0.0572	10.4	Russian Federation	0.6770	0.6980	0.0210	3.1
Madagascar	0.6385	0.7020	0.0635	9.9	Kyrgyz Republic	0.6742	0.6950	0.0208	3.1
Bangladesh	0.6270	0.6850	0.0580	9.2	Egypt	0.5786	0.5940	0.0154	2.7
India	0.6011	0.6550	0.0539	9.0	Peru	0.6619	0.6790	0.0171	2.6
France	0.6520	0.7090	0.0570	8.7	Paraguay	0.6556	0.6720	0.0164	2.5
Belgium	0.7078	0.7680	0.0602	8.5	Ghana	0.6653	0.6810	0.0157	2.4
United Arab Emirates	0.5919	0.6370	0.0451	7.6	Ukraine	0.6797	0.6940	0.0143	2.1
Bahrain	0.5894	0.6330	0.0436	7.4	Israel	0.6889	0.7030	0.0141	2.1
Latvia	0.7091	0.7610	0.0519	7.3	Portugal	0.6922	0.7060	0.0138	2.0
Mexico	0.6462	0.6920	0.0458	7.1	Benin	0.5780	0.5890	0.0110	1.9
Singapore	0.6550	0.7000	0.0450	6.9	Colombia	0.7049	0.7170	0.0121	1.7
Italy	0.6456	0.6890	0.0434	6.7	Romania	0.6797	0.6910	0.0113	1.7
Ireland	0.7335	0.7820	0.0485	6.6	Slovak Republic	0.6757	0.6860	0.0103	1.5
Chad	0.5247	0.5590	0.0343	6.5	Thailand	0.6831	0.6930	0.0099	1.4
Austria	0.6986	0.7440	0.0454	6.5	Jamaica	0.7014	0.7090	0.0076	1.1
Brazil	0.6543	0.6950	0.0407	6.2	Indonesia	0.6541	0.6610	0.0069	1.1
Slovenia	0.6745	0.7160	0.0415	6.1	United Kingdom	0.7365	0.7440	0.0075	1.0
Nigeria	0.6104	0.6470	0.0366	6.0	Czech Republic	0.6712	0.6770	0.0058	0.9
Venezuela	0.6664	0.7060	0.0396	5.9	Japan	0.6447	0.6500	0.0053	0.8
Finland	0.7958	0.8420	0.0462	5.8	Estonia	0.6944	0.7000	0.0056	0.8
Cyprus	0.6430	0.6800	0.0370	5.8	Georgia	0.6700	0.6750	0.0050	0.7
Mongolia	0.6821	0.7200	0.0379	5.6	Germany	0.7524	0.7580	0.0056	0.7
Trinidad and Tobago	0.6797	0.7170	0.0373	5.5	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.5803	0.5840	0.0037	0.6
Argentina	0.6829	0.7200	0.0371	5.4	Hungary	0.6698	0.6740	0.0042	0.6
South Africa	0.7125	0.7510	0.0385	5.4	Pakistan	0.5434	0.5460	0.0026	0.5
Norway	0.7994	0.8420	0.0426	5.3	Morocco	0.5827	0.5850	0.0023	0.4
China	0.6561	0.6910	0.0349	5.3	Macedonia, FYR	0.6983	0.7010	0.0027	0.4
Netherlands	0.7250	0.7610	0.0360	5.0	Malaysia	0.6509	0.6520	0.0011	0.2
United States	0.7042	0.7390	0.0348	4.9	Sweden	0.8133	0.8130	-0.0003	0.0
Kenya	0.6486	0.6800	0.0314	4.8	Jordan	0.6109	0.6090	-0.0019	-0.3
Honduras	0.6483	0.6770	0.0287	4.4	Mauritania	0.5835	0.5810	-0.0025	-0.4
Costa Rica	0.6936	0.7240	0.0304	4.4	Spain	0.7319	0.7270	-0.0049	-0.7
Uganda	0.6797	0.7090	0.0293	4.3	Zambia	0.6360	0.6310	-0.0050	-0.8
Mauritius	0.6328	0.6600	0.0272	4.3	Kuwait	0.6341	0.6290	-0.0051	-0.8
Ethiopia	0.5946	0.6200	0.0254	4.3	Algeria	0.6018	0.5970	-0.0048	-0.8
Denmark	0.7462	0.7780	0.0318	4.3	Croatia	0.7145	0.7070	-0.0075	-1.0
Kazakhstan	0.6928	0.7220	0.0292	4.2	Moldova	0.7128	0.7040	-0.0088	-1.2
Philippines	0.7516	0.7830	0.0314	4.2	Tanzania	0.7038	0.6930	-0.0108	-1.5
Turkey	0.5850	0.6080	0.0230	3.9	Mali	0.5996	0.5870	-0.0126	-2.1
New Zealand	0.7509	0.7800	0.0291	3.9	Botswana	0.6897	0.6750	-0.0147	-2.1
Guatemala	0.6067	0.6300	0.0233	3.8	Sri Lanka	0.7199	0.7020	-0.0179	-2.5
Uruguay	0.6549	0.6800	0.0251	3.8	Albania	0.6607	0.6410	-0.0197	-3.0
Malta	0.6518	0.6760	0.0242	3.7	El Salvador	0.6837	0.6610	-0.0227	-3.3

Note: This table contains only those 110 countries that were covered consistently between 2006 and 2013.

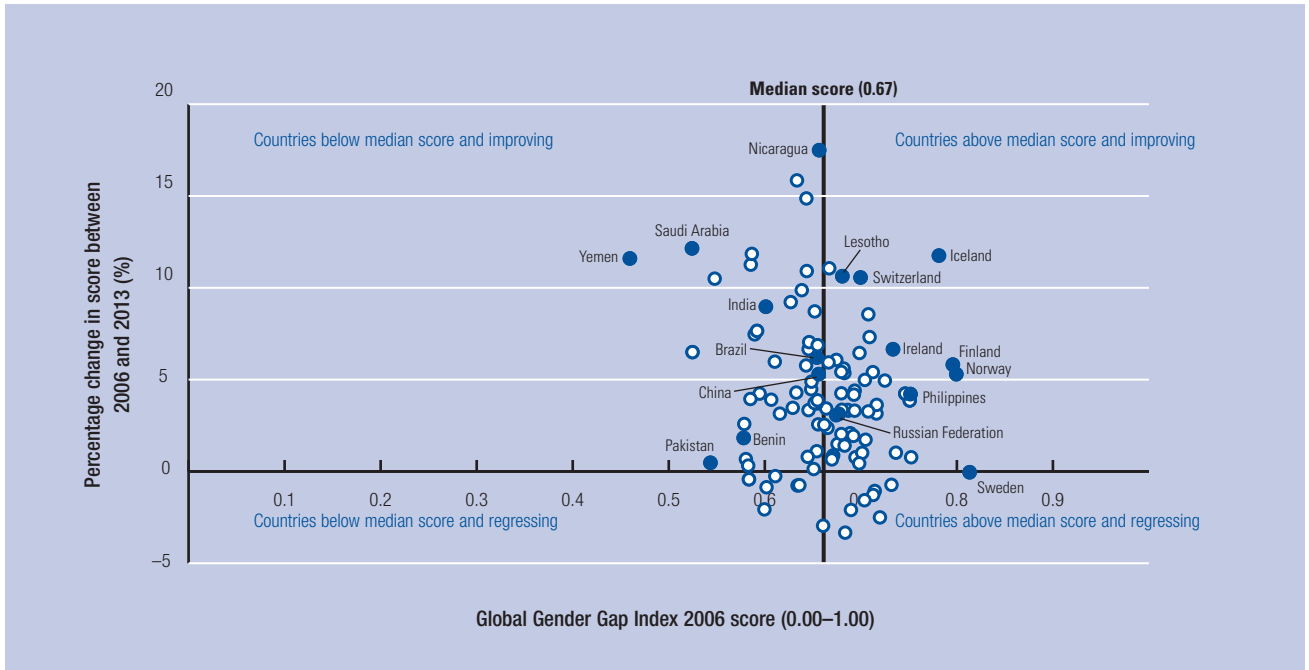


## Appendix A: Tracking the Gender Gap over Time (cont'd.)

Figure A3 plots the percentage change in score, relative to the actual score in 2006 for the same set of countries. The median score is 0.667. Figure A4 presents the evolution of selected countries from 2000 to 2013. Table A2 presents the historical calculation made for the Index between 2000

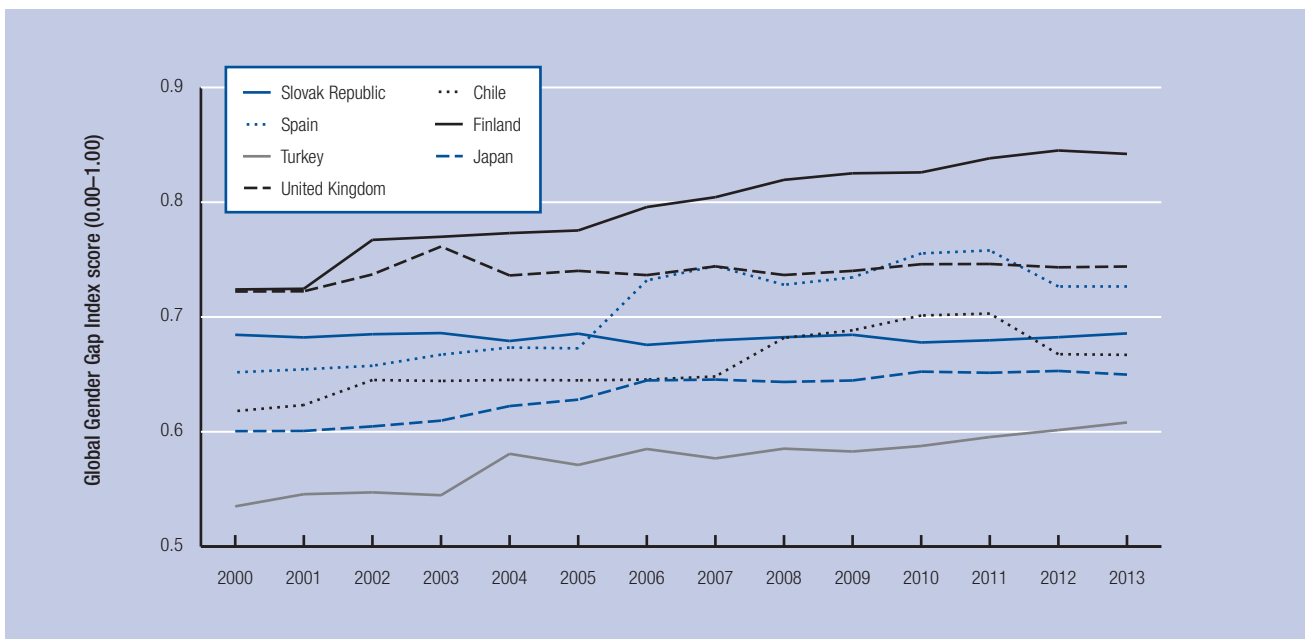
and 2005, along with calculations from the published Index in recent years for 39 countries for which we were able to find complete data as far back as the year 2000. For a more detailed analysis by subindex and the calculation method, please refer to the Global Gender Gap Index 2007.

Figure A3: Percentage change relative to the Global Gender Gap Index 2006 score



Source: Global Gender Gap Indexes 2013 and 2006.

Figure A4: Dynamics of the Gender Gap (selected countries)



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2013.

Note: The Global Gender Gap Index scale has been truncated to enhance readability.

## Appendix A: Tracking the Gender Gap over Time (cont'd.)

Table A2: Overview of historical data scores, 2000–2013 (selected countries)

Country	GGG Index 2000	GGG Index 2001	GGG Index 2002	GGG Index 2003	GGG Index 2004	GGG Index 2005	GGG Index 2006	GGG Index 2007	GGG Index 2008	GGG Index 2009	GGG Index 2010	GGG Index 2011	GGG Index 2012	GGG Index 2013	Difference (2013 score–2000 score)
Switzerland	0.6356	0.6398	0.6647	0.6717	0.6785	0.7016	0.6997	0.6924	0.7360	0.7426	0.7562	0.7627	0.7672	0.7736	0.1380
Belgium	0.6414	0.6432	0.6646	0.6719	0.6838	0.6862	0.7078	0.7198	0.7163	0.7165	0.7509	0.7531	0.7652	0.7684	0.1270
Finland	0.7240	0.7246	0.7672	0.7699	0.7731	0.7754	0.7958	0.8044	0.8195	0.8252	0.8260	0.8383	0.8451	0.8421	0.1181
Iceland	0.7632	0.7633	0.7871	0.7890	0.7870	0.7903	0.7813	0.7836	0.7999	0.8276	0.8496	0.8530	0.8640	0.8731	0.1099
Ireland	0.6798	0.6850	0.6918	0.6888	0.7031	0.7105	0.7335	0.7457	0.7518	0.7597	0.7773	0.7830	0.7839	0.7823	0.1025
Costa Rica	0.6246	0.6282	0.6589	0.6497	0.6705	0.6868	0.6936	0.7014	0.7111	0.7180	0.7194	0.7266	0.7225	0.7241	0.0995
Bangladesh	0.5963	0.6082	0.6133	0.6096	0.6203	0.6183	0.6270	0.6314	0.6531	0.6526	0.6702	0.6812	0.6684	0.6848	0.0885
Netherlands	0.6737	0.6862	0.7045	0.7074	0.7093	0.7167	0.7250	0.7383	0.7399	0.7490	0.7444	0.7470	0.7659	0.7608	0.0871
Norway	0.7581	0.7596	0.7728	0.7763	0.7859	0.7842	0.7994	0.8059	0.8239	0.8227	0.8404	0.8404	0.8403	0.8417	0.0836
Mexico	0.6123	0.6172	0.6235	0.6212	0.6310	0.6309	0.6462	0.6441	0.6441	0.6503	0.6577	0.6604	0.6712	0.6917	0.0794
Denmark	0.7007	0.7114	0.7609	0.7616	0.7666	0.7709	0.7462	0.7519	0.7538	0.7628	0.7719	0.7778	0.7777	0.7779	0.0772
Panama	0.6402	0.6412	0.6570	0.6636	0.6784	0.6793	0.6935	0.6954	0.7095	0.7024	0.7072	0.7042	0.7122	0.7164	0.0762
Latvia	0.6853	0.6976	0.6983	0.6984	0.6996	0.6986	0.7091	0.7333	0.7397	0.7416	0.7429	0.7399	0.7572	0.7610	0.0757
Spain	0.6518	0.6544	0.6575	0.6672	0.6734	0.6727	0.7319	0.7444	0.7281	0.7345	0.7554	0.7580	0.7266	0.7266	0.0748
Italy	0.6147	0.6160	0.6262	0.6279	0.6398	0.6391	0.6456	0.6498	0.6788	0.6798	0.6765	0.6796	0.6729	0.6885	0.0738
Turkey	0.5350	0.5456	0.5472	0.5447	0.5808	0.5711	0.5850	0.5768	0.5853	0.5828	0.5876	0.5954	0.6015	0.6081	0.0731
Korea, Rep.	0.5645	0.5637	0.5773	0.6019	0.5916	0.5898	0.6157	0.6409	0.6154	0.6146	0.6342	0.6281	0.6356	0.6351	0.0706
Sweden	0.7424	0.7505	0.7933	0.7982	0.7891	0.8031	0.8133	0.8146	0.8139	0.8139	0.8024	0.8044	0.8159	0.8129	0.0705
Australia	0.6737	0.6823	0.6942	0.7078	0.7137	0.7125	0.7163	0.7204	0.7241	0.7282	0.7271	0.7291	0.7294	0.7390	0.0653
New Zealand	0.7213	0.7246	0.7651	0.7890	0.7614	0.7715	0.7509	0.7649	0.7859	0.7880	0.7808	0.7810	0.7805	0.7799	0.0586
Greece	0.6212	0.6234	0.6274	0.6315	0.6400	0.6449	0.6540	0.6648	0.6727	0.6662	0.6908	0.6916	0.6716	0.6782	0.0570
Trinidad and Tobago	0.6600	0.6598	0.6644	0.6633	0.6726	0.6740	0.6797	0.6859	0.7245	0.7298	0.7353	0.7372	0.7116	0.7166	0.0566
Canada	0.6882	0.6887	0.7070	0.7062	0.7112	0.7128	0.7165	0.7198	0.7136	0.7196	0.7372	0.7407	0.7381	0.7425	0.0543
Colombia	0.6656	0.6700	0.7215	0.7236	0.7184	0.7181	0.7049	0.7090	0.6944	0.6939	0.6927	0.6714	0.6901	0.7171	0.0515
Japan	0.6005	0.6007	0.6047	0.6097	0.6224	0.6280	0.6447	0.6455	0.6434	0.6447	0.6524	0.6514	0.6530	0.6498	0.0493
Chile	0.6180	0.6233	0.6451	0.6443	0.6452	0.6448	0.6455	0.6482	0.6818	0.6884	0.7013	0.7030	0.6676	0.6670	0.0490
Slovenia	0.6701	0.6751	0.6799	0.6783	0.6796	0.6771	0.6745	0.6842	0.6937	0.6982	0.7047	0.7041	0.7132	0.7155	0.0454
Portugal	0.6609	0.6619	0.6721	0.6659	0.6726	0.6763	0.6922	0.6959	0.7051	0.7013	0.7171	0.7144	0.7071	0.7056	0.0447
Croatia	0.6660	0.6666	0.6724	0.6884	0.6980	0.6882	0.7145	0.7210	0.6967	0.6944	0.6939	0.7006	0.7053	0.7069	0.0409
Israel	0.6657	0.6668	0.6708	0.6715	0.6758	0.6713	0.6889	0.6965	0.6900	0.7019	0.6957	0.6926	0.6989	0.7032	0.0375
Malaysia	0.6184	0.6171	0.6219	0.6252	0.6131	0.6401	0.6509	0.6444	0.6442	0.6467	0.6479	0.6525	0.6539	0.6518	0.0334
Lithuania	0.6984	0.7018	0.7131	0.7111	0.6927	0.6973	0.7077	0.7234	0.7222	0.7175	0.7132	0.7131	0.7191	0.7308	0.0324
Romania	0.6616	0.6617	0.6751	0.6833	0.6818	0.6821	0.6797	0.6859	0.6763	0.6805	0.6826	0.6812	0.6859	0.6908	0.0292
El Salvador	0.6336	0.6341	0.6382	0.6315	0.6409	0.6387	0.6837	0.6853	0.6875	0.6939	0.6596	0.6567	0.6630	0.6609	0.0273
Poland	0.6784	0.6778	0.6870	0.6883	0.6841	0.6787	0.6802	0.6756	0.6951	0.6998	0.7037	0.7038	0.7015	0.7031	0.0247
United Kingdom	0.7222	0.7224	0.7371	0.7614	0.7362	0.7402	0.7365	0.7441	0.7366	0.7402	0.7460	0.7462	0.7433	0.7440	0.0218
Czech Republic	0.6670	0.6663	0.6670	0.7037	0.6586	0.6649	0.6712	0.6718	0.6770	0.6789	0.6850	0.6789	0.6767	0.6770	0.0100
Hungary	0.6697	0.6644	0.6982	0.6993	0.6878	0.6869	0.6698	0.6731	0.6867	0.6879	0.6720	0.6642	0.6718	0.6742	0.0045
Slovak Republic	0.6845	0.6822	0.6850	0.6860	0.6791	0.6855	0.6757	0.6797	0.6824	0.6845	0.6778	0.6797	0.6824	0.6857	0.0012

Notes: Countries are ordered by score difference, in descending order. GGG Index = Global Gender Gap Index.

## Appendix A: Tracking the Gender Gap over Time (cont'd.)

Figures A5 to A8 present the evolution of the four subindexes of the Global Gender Gap Index, divided by regions, over the past eight years. The figures include all

110 countries that have participated every year since 2006. The subindexes scores' scales have been truncated to enhance readability.

Figure A5: Evolution of the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex by region, 2006-2013

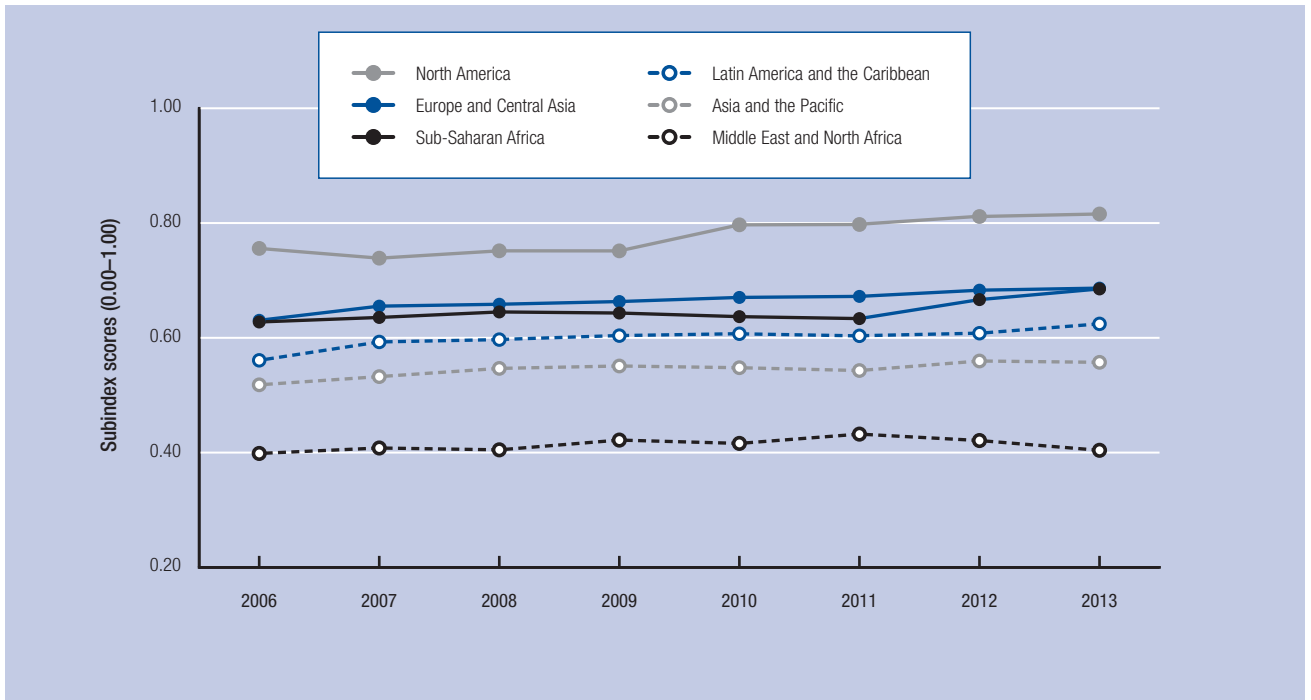
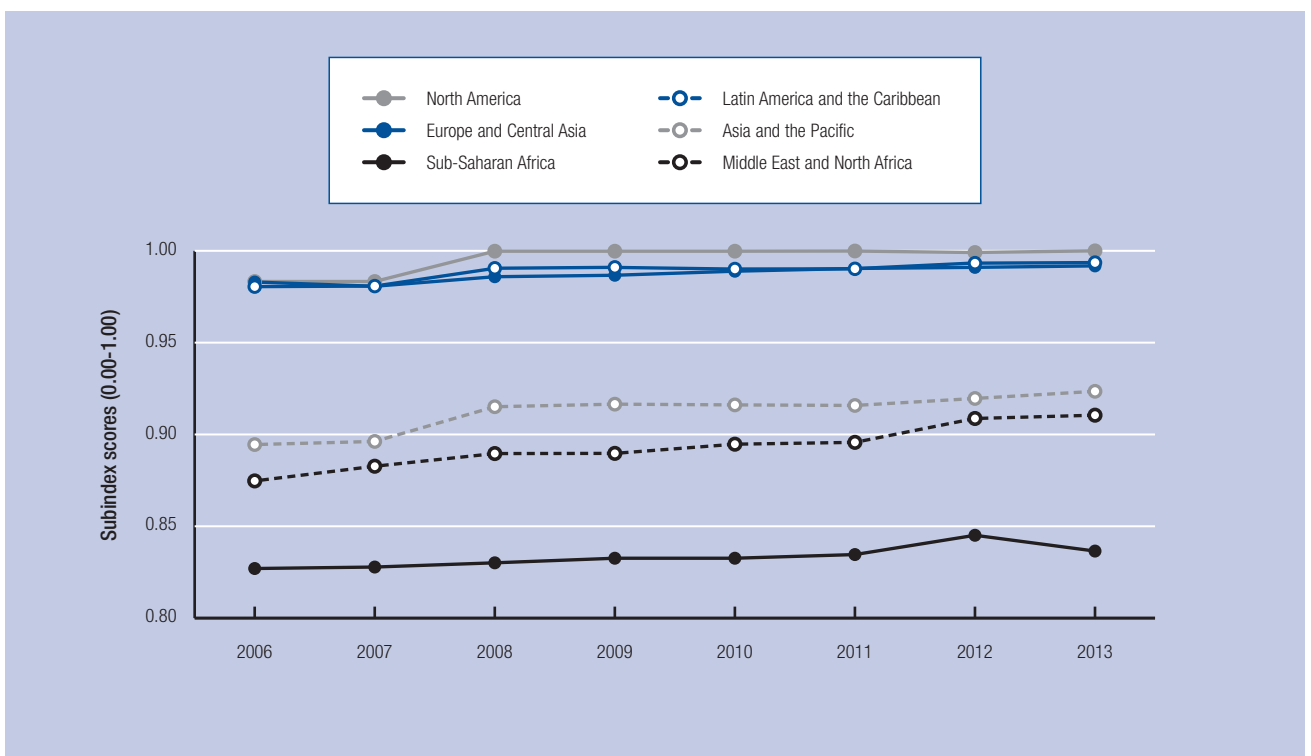


Figure A6: Evolution of the Educational Attainment subindex by region, 2006-2013



## Appendix A: Tracking the Gender Gap over Time (cont'd.)

Figure A7: Evolution of the Health and Survival subindex by region, 2006-2013

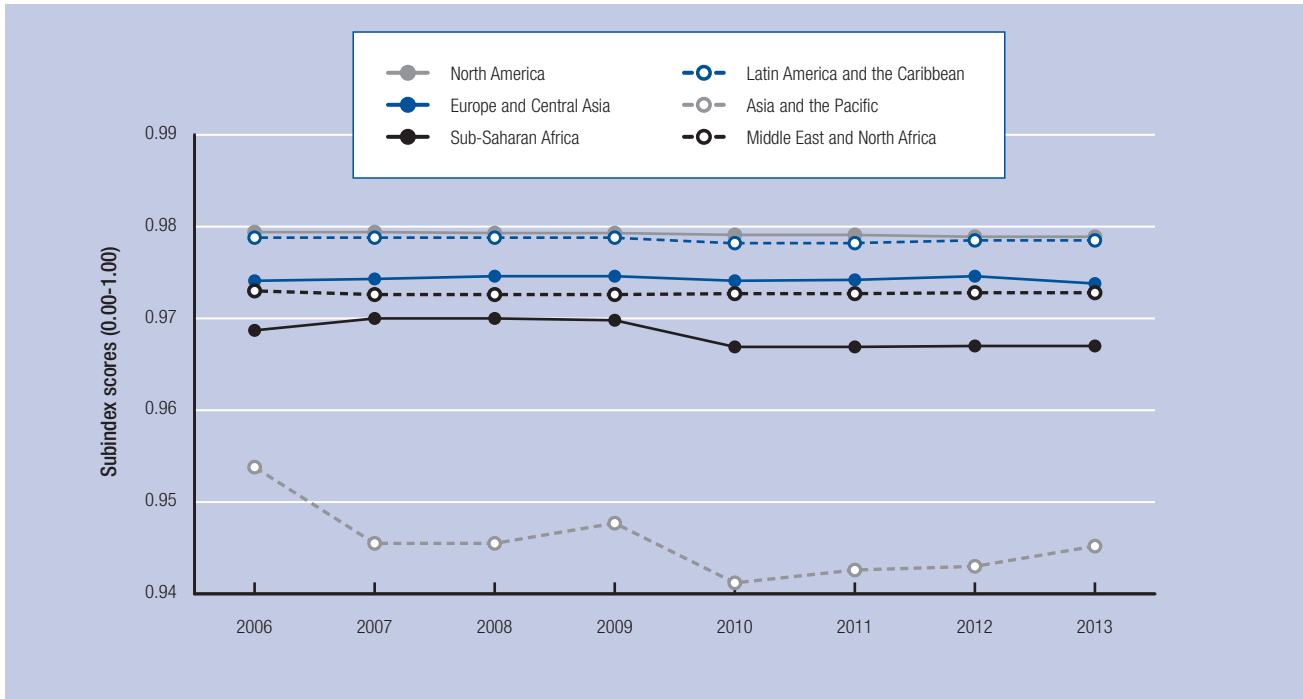
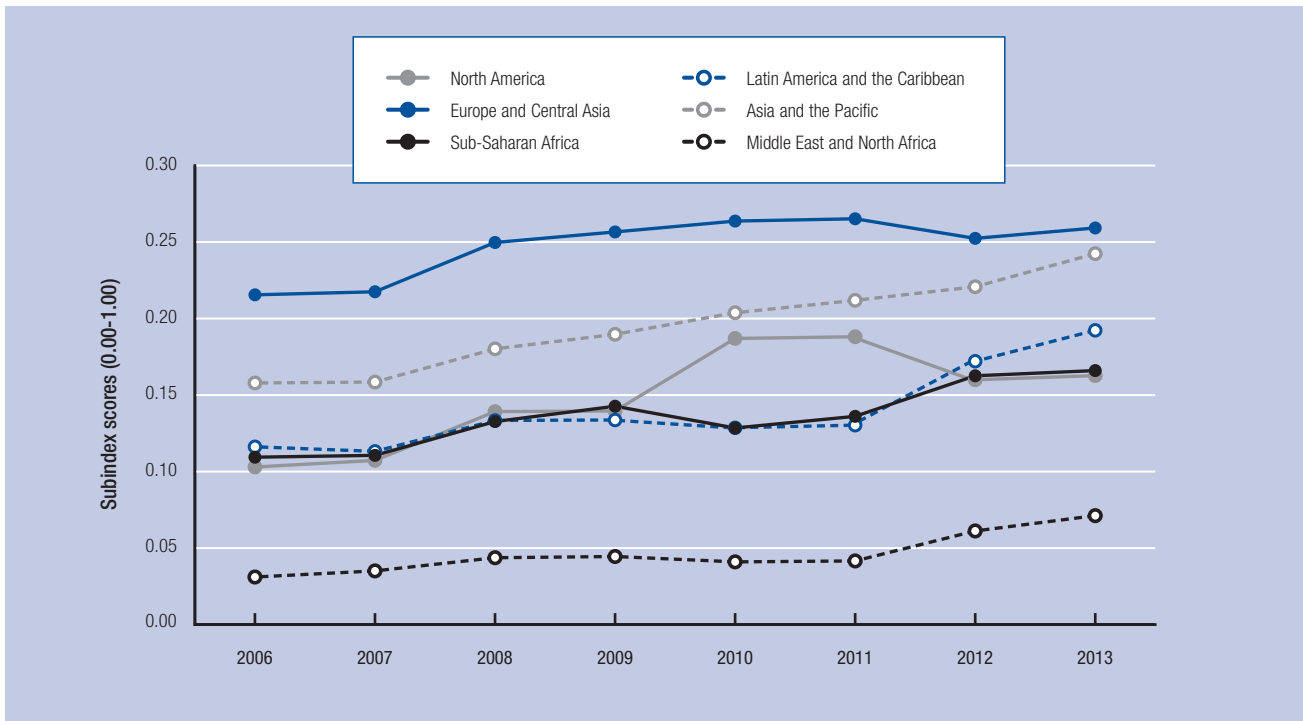


Figure A8: Evolution of the Political Empowerment subindex by region, 2006-2013



## Appendix B: Regional and Income Group Classification, 2013

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

**Table B1: Regional classifications, 2013**

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

\* New countries 2013

## Appendix B: Regional and Income Group Classification, 2013 *(cont'd.)*

Table B2: Income classifications, 2013

Low Income (US\$1,035 or Less)	Lower-Middle Income (US\$1,036–4,085)	Upper-Middle Income (US\$4,086–12,615)	High Income (US\$12,616 or more)
Bangladesh	Armenia	Albania	Australia
Benin	Bhutan*	Algeria	Austria
Burkina Faso	Bolivia	Angola*	Bahamas
Burundi	Cameroon	Argentina	Bahrain
Cambodia	Cape Verde	Azerbaijan	Barbados
Chad	Côte d'Ivoire	Belize	Belgium
Ethiopia	Egypt	Botswana	Brunei Darussalam
Kenya	El Salvador	Brazil	Canada
Kyrgyz Republic	Georgia	Bulgaria	Chile
Madagascar	Ghana	China	Croatia
Malawi	Guatemala	Colombia	Cyprus
Mali	Guyana	Costa Rica	Czech Republic
Mozambique	Honduras	Cuba	Denmark
Nepal	India	Dominican Republic	Estonia
Tajikistan	Indonesia	Ecuador	Finland
Tanzania	Lao PDR*	Fiji	France
Uganda	Lesotho	Hungary	Germany
	Mauritania	Iran, Islamic Rep.	Greece
	Moldova	Jamaica	Iceland
	Mongolia	Jordan	Ireland
	Morocco	Kazakhstan	Israel
	Nicaragua	Lebanon	Italy
	Nigeria	Macedonia, FYR	Japan
	Pakistan	Malaysia	Korea, Rep.
	Paraguay	Maldives	Kuwait
	Philippines	Mauritius	Latvia
	Senegal	Mexico	Lithuania
	Sri Lanka	Namibia	Luxembourg
	Syria	Panama	Malta
	Ukraine	Peru	Netherlands
	Vietnam	Romania	New Zealand
	Yemen	Serbia	Norway
	Zambia	South Africa	Oman
		Suriname	Poland
		Thailand	Portugal
		Turkey	Qatar
		Venezuela	Russian Federation
			Saudi Arabia
			Singapore
			Slovakia
			Slovenia
			Spain
			Sweden
			Switzerland
			Trinidad and Tobago
			United Arab Emirates
			United Kingdom
			United States
			Uruguay

Note: Income classifications are taken from the World Bank, which classifies economies into four income categories based on 2011 GNI per capita (current US\$), high income, upper-middle income, lower-middle income and low income.

\* New countries 2013

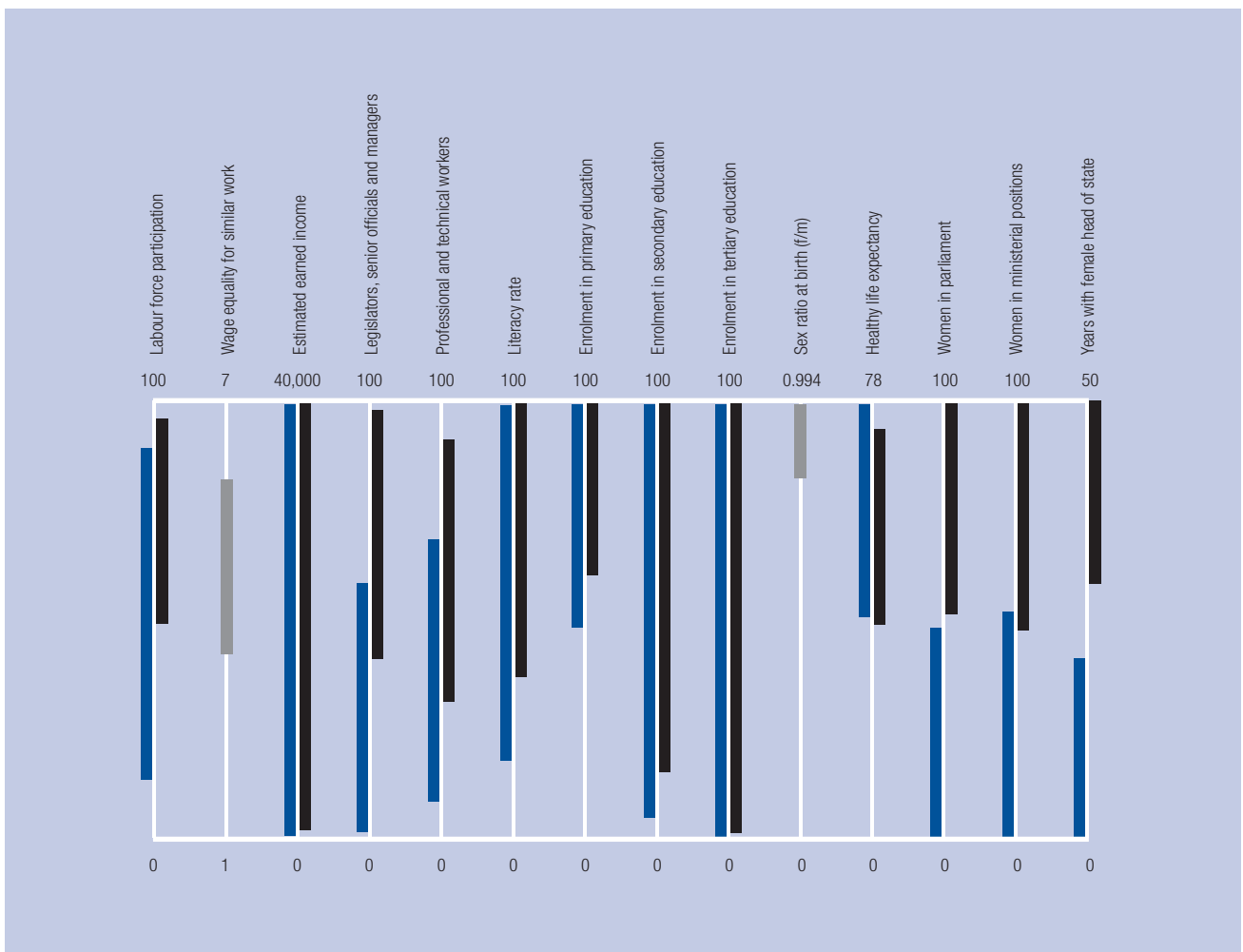
## Appendix C: Spread of Minimum and Maximum Values by Indicator, 2013

The chart below shows the spread of the minimum and maximum values for each of the 14 indicators of the Global Gender Gap Index. Each indicator is presented with its own scale of the minimum possible value and maximum possible value. 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 country with the best performance on this indicator (Japan: 78 years); this is not the benchmark used in the calculation of the Index (which is of 1.06). For the Years as head of state indicator, 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%.

Male values are represented with black bars. In the case of indicators with a value that represents a combined measure of the male and female situations (wage equality for similar work and sex ratio at birth), a grey bar is used.

Figure C1: Female and male ranges for Global Gender Gap Index 2013 indicators



## Appendix D: Rankings by Indicator, 2013

Tables D1 to D14 display the ranking of the 136 countries on each of the 14 variables included in the Index. Female-to-male ratios are not truncated at the equality benchmark in this Appendix, whereas they are for the calculation of the Global Gender Gap Index, as noted in Part 1. This allows the reader to see reverse gender gaps where they exist.

On the Labour force participation indicator, Malawi, Mozambique and Burundi have reverse gender gaps, with a ratio higher than 1.00 (equality). Algeria and Syria are the two countries with the lowest scores on the Labour force participation indicator. On the Perceived wage equality for similar work indicator, the two highest countries are Malaysia and Philippines, whereas the two lowest performing countries are France and Mauritania. No country has reached parity on that indicator. Luxembourg, Norway, Singapore and Switzerland rank at the top on the Estimated earned income indicator while Algeria and Syria rank at the bottom. Jamaica, Colombia, Philippines, Lesotho and Fiji display ratios higher than 1.00 on the Legislators, senior officials and managers indicator, while Algeria, Pakistan and Yemen have the lowest ranks on that indicator. Sixty-two out of the 113 countries which provide data for the Professional and technical workers indicator have a female-to-male ratio higher than 1.00. Qatar and Yemen are the two lowest countries on that indicator.

On the Literacy rate indicator, twelve countries, including Lesotho and the United Arab Emirates, have ratios higher than 1.00. Mozambique and Benin are the two lowest countries on that indicator. Thirty-five countries show ratios higher than 1.00 on the Enrolment in primary education indicator, whereas Benin, the lowest country on that indicator, has a ratio of 0.59. On the Enrolment in secondary education indicator, 68 countries (out of the 120 countries which have data on that indicator) have ratios higher than 1.00, with Lesotho holding first place. Chad is the lowest ranking country on that indicator with a ratio of 0.33. Sixty-nine percent of the countries which have data on Enrolment in tertiary education have ratios higher than 1.00. Chad is also the lowest ranking country on that indicator with a ratio of 0.24.

Kazakhstan ranks first on the Sex ratio at birth (female-over-male value) indicator and is the only country with a sex ratio higher than 1.00. China, India, Vietnam and Azerbaijan are the lowest ranking countries on that indicator. Eighty-seven percent of countries have a ratio higher than 1.00 on the Healthy life expectancy indicator, 12 countries show ratios equal to 1.00 and only 6 countries have ratios smaller than 1.00.

No country has reached parity on the Women in parliament indicator. Cuba ranks the highest whereas Yemen and Qatar rank the lowest with no women in parliament. On the Women in ministerial positions indicator,

Norway holds the top position with 53% of ministerial positions held by women; and it is also the only country in the world with a higher than 1.00 ratio. No country has reached parity on the Years with female head of states indicator. India ranks first on that indicator, whereas 65% of countries that have data on that indicator have never had a female head of state over the past 50 years.



## Appendix D: Rankings by Indicator, 2013 (cont'd.)

Table D1: Labour force participation

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
Malawi	85	80	1.06	1	Uruguay	67	85	0.78	69
Mozambique	87	83	1.05	2	Czech Republic	61	78	0.78	70
Burundi	85	83	1.03	3	Tajikistan	60	78	0.78	71
Tanzania	90	91	0.99	4	Serbia	55	72	0.77	72
Lao PDR*	80	82	0.99	5	Georgia	59	77	0.77	73
Uganda	77	80	0.96	6	Nigeria	48	63	0.76	74
Madagascar	85	90	0.95	7	Singapore	63	83	0.76	75
Lithuania	69	73	0.95	8	Brazil	65	85	0.76	76
Ghana	68	72	0.95	9	South Africa	47	63	0.75	77
Finland	73	77	0.95	10	Senegal	67	90	0.75	78
Iceland	81	86	0.94	11	Japan	63	85	0.74	79
Nepal	83	89	0.94	12	Armenia	55	74	0.74	80
Norway	75	81	0.94	13	Greece	58	79	0.73	81
Cambodia	82	88	0.93	14	Maldives	57	78	0.73	82
Latvia	71	76	0.93	15	Brunei Darussalam	58	80	0.73	83
Sweden	77	82	0.93	16	Trinidad and Tobago	60	83	0.73	84
Vietnam	78	85	0.92	17	Albania	56	77	0.72	85
Estonia	71	77	0.92	18	Kyrgyz Republic	59	81	0.72	86
Azerbaijan	66	72	0.92	19	Korea, Rep.	54	75	0.72	87
Denmark	76	83	0.92	20	Colombia	59	82	0.72	88
Kazakhstan	74	81	0.91	21	Italy	51	74	0.69	89
Canada	74	81	0.91	22	Bangladesh	60	87	0.69	90
Moldova	44	49	0.91	23	Paraguay	60	89	0.68	91
Bahamas	76	84	0.91	24	Argentina	54	82	0.67	92
Botswana	75	83	0.90	25	Ecuador	57	85	0.67	93
Barbados	76	85	0.90	26	Dominican Republic	55	83	0.66	94
Slovenia	67	75	0.89	27	Chile	52	79	0.66	95
Portugal	70	78	0.89	28	Venezuela	55	83	0.66	96
Israel	61	69	0.89	29	Macedonia, FYR	51	78	0.65	97
Ethiopia	81	91	0.89	30	Cuba	51	79	0.64	98
France	66	75	0.88	31	Côte d'Ivoire	52	82	0.64	99
China	75	85	0.88	32	Cape Verde	55	86	0.64	100
Burkina Faso	80	91	0.88	33	Philippines	51	81	0.63	101
Bulgaria	63	72	0.88	34	El Salvador	51	82	0.62	102
Bhutan*	68	78	0.88	35	Indonesia	53	86	0.62	103
Russian Federation	68	78	0.87	36	Panama	53	87	0.62	104
Benin	69	79	0.87	37	Suriname	44	73	0.60	105
Netherlands	73	84	0.87	38	Belize	51	84	0.60	106
Switzerland	76	88	0.86	39	Mauritius	48	81	0.60	107
United States	67	78	0.86	40	Costa Rica	50	84	0.60	108
New Zealand	72	84	0.86	41	Nicaragua	49	82	0.59	109
Kenya	62	72	0.86	42	Malaysia	46	79	0.59	110
Austria	69	81	0.86	43	Guatemala	51	90	0.56	111
Germany	71	83	0.86	44	Mexico	47	84	0.56	112
Ukraine	62	73	0.86	45	Qatar	53	96	0.55	113
Zambia	74	86	0.85	46	Malta	43	78	0.55	114
United Kingdom	69	81	0.85	47	Mali	38	71	0.53	115
Cameroon	66	77	0.85	48	Kuwait	45	85	0.53	116
Cyprus	67	79	0.85	49	Guyana	44	83	0.53	117
Mongolia	57	67	0.85	50	Honduras	44	85	0.52	118
Namibia	61	72	0.84	51	Fiji	41	81	0.50	119
Australia	70	83	0.84	52	United Arab Emirates	44	92	0.48	120
Croatia	59	70	0.84	53	Sri Lanka	38	81	0.47	121
Belgium	62	74	0.84	54	Bahrain	41	89	0.46	122
Hungary	57	68	0.83	55	Turkey	30	76	0.40	123
Thailand	70	85	0.82	56	India	30	83	0.36	124
Angola*	64	78	0.82	57	Mauritania	29	80	0.36	125
Spain	66	81	0.82	58	Oman	29	82	0.36	126
Jamaica	61	75	0.82	59	Yemen	26	74	0.35	127
Poland	59	72	0.81	60	Morocco	26	78	0.34	128
Chad	65	80	0.81	61	Lebanon	25	75	0.33	129
Peru	70	87	0.81	62	Egypt	25	78	0.32	130
Slovak Republic	61	76	0.81	63	Pakistan	23	86	0.27	131
Lesotho	60	75	0.81	64	Saudi Arabia	18	76	0.24	132
Ireland	62	77	0.80	65	Jordan	16	69	0.24	133
Bolivia	66	82	0.80	66	Iran, Islamic Rep.	17	75	0.23	134
Luxembourg	60	76	0.79	67	Algeria	16	75	0.21	135
Romania	56	72	0.78	68	Syria	14	75	0.18	136

Note: Female-to-male ratios are not truncated at the equality benchmark in this Appendix, whereas they are for the calculation of the Global Gender Gap Index.

\* New countries 2013

## Appendix D: Rankings by Indicator, 2013 (cont'd.)

Table D2: Wage equality survey

Country	Survey data†	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Survey data†	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
Malaysia	5.66	0.81	1	Lithuania	4.57	0.65	69
Philippines	5.64	0.81	2	Ecuador	4.56	0.65	70
Singapore	5.59	0.80	3	Madagascar	4.55	0.65	71
Macedonia, FYR	5.56	0.79	4	South Africa	4.54	0.65	72
Oman	5.50	0.79	5	Ethiopia	4.52	0.65	73
Mongolia	5.43	0.78	6	Mauritius	4.52	0.65	74
Botswana	5.43	0.78	7	Sweden	4.51	0.64	75
Egypt	5.41	0.77	8	Jamaica	4.50	0.64	76
Norway	5.41	0.77	9	Mozambique	4.48	0.64	77
Qatar	5.40	0.77	10	Serbia	4.48	0.64	78
Kazakhstan	5.40	0.77	11	Turkey	4.46	0.64	79
Tajikistan	—	0.77	12	Slovenia	4.44	0.63	80
Thailand	5.34	0.76	13	Cyprus	4.42	0.63	81
Georgia	5.33	0.76	14	Dominican Republic	4.41	0.63	82
Uganda	5.33	0.76	15	Russian Federation	4.40	0.63	83
Zambia	5.32	0.76	16	Costa Rica	4.39	0.63	84
Brunei Darussalam	5.30	0.76	17	Senegal	4.38	0.63	85
Burundi	5.27	0.75	18	India	4.36	0.62	86
Malta	5.25	0.75	19	Japan	4.34	0.62	87
New Zealand	5.24	0.75	20	Romania	4.33	0.62	88
Barbados	5.23	0.75	21	Namibia	4.30	0.61	89
United Arab Emirates	5.20	0.74	22	Honduras	4.29	0.61	90
Malawi	5.19	0.74	23	Lebanon	4.29	0.61	91
Nigeria	5.17	0.74	24	Estonia	4.28	0.61	92
Sri Lanka	5.17	0.74	25	Germany	4.26	0.61	93
Cambodia	5.15	0.74	26	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.25	0.61	94
Azerbaijan	5.13	0.73	27	Guatemala	4.19	0.60	95
Lao PDR*	5.12	0.73	28	Austria	4.18	0.60	96
Ireland	5.11	0.73	29	Nepal	4.16	0.59	97
Finland	5.08	0.73	30	Suriname	4.15	0.59	98
Ghana	5.06	0.72	31	Bulgaria	4.12	0.59	99
Burkina Faso	5.04	0.72	32	Argentina	4.09	0.58	100
Iceland	5.02	0.72	33	Peru	4.06	0.58	101
Cameroon	4.99	0.71	34	Algeria	4.05	0.58	102
Canada	4.95	0.71	35	Chad	4.05	0.58	103
Benin	4.91	0.70	36	Croatia	4.01	0.57	104
Indonesia	4.90	0.70	37	Nicaragua	4.01	0.57	105
Luxembourg	4.90	0.70	38	Mexico	4.01	0.57	106
Denmark	4.89	0.70	39	Colombia	4.00	0.57	107
Mali	4.88	0.70	40	Morocco	3.99	0.57	108
Guyana	4.86	0.69	41	Portugal	3.97	0.57	109
Belgium	4.84	0.69	42	Paraguay	3.96	0.57	110
Bahrain	4.82	0.69	43	Saudi Arabia	3.95	0.56	111
Netherlands	4.81	0.69	44	Côte d'Ivoire	3.89	0.56	112
Kyrgyz Republic	4.80	0.69	45	Pakistan	3.86	0.55	113
Ukraine	4.80	0.69	46	Israel	3.82	0.55	114
Panama	4.78	0.68	47	El Salvador	3.77	0.54	115
Tanzania	4.78	0.68	48	Spain	3.76	0.54	116
United Kingdom	4.76	0.68	49	Brazil	3.75	0.54	117
Lesotho	4.75	0.68	50	Bolivia	3.71	0.53	118
Latvia	4.73	0.68	51	Bangladesh	3.69	0.53	119
Jordan	4.73	0.68	52	Korea, Rep.	3.67	0.52	120
Cape Verde	4.72	0.67	53	Czech Republic	3.66	0.52	121
Bhutan*	4.70	0.67	54	Poland	3.66	0.52	122
Australia	4.70	0.67	55	Uruguay	3.59	0.51	123
Switzerland	4.70	0.67	56	Italy	3.58	0.51	124
Kenya	4.69	0.67	57	Chile	3.46	0.49	125
Moldova	4.68	0.67	58	Hungary	3.38	0.48	126
Venezuela	4.67	0.67	59	Angola*	3.33	0.48	127
China	4.65	0.66	60	Slovak Republic	3.32	0.47	128
Armenia	4.65	0.66	61	France	3.15	0.45	129
Trinidad and Tobago	4.65	0.66	62	Mauritania	3.00	0.43	130
Albania	4.64	0.66	63	Bahamas	—	—	—
Greece	4.62	0.66	64	Belize	—	—	—
Kuwait	4.61	0.66	65	Cuba	—	—	—
Yemen	4.58	0.65	66	Fiji	—	—	—
United States	4.58	0.65	67	Maldives	—	—	—
Vietnam	4.58	0.65	68	Syria	—	—	—

\* New countries 2013

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

## Appendix D: Rankings by Indicator, 2013 (cont'd.)

Table D3: Estimated earned income

Country	Female	Male	Female (with 40,000 cut-off)	Male (with 40,000 cut-off)	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female (with 40,000 cut-off)	Male (with 40,000 cut-off)	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
Luxembourg	62,192	114,707	40,000	40,000	1.00	1	Spain	23,720	40,742	23,720	40,000	0.59	69
Norway	54,828	70,691	40,000	40,000	1.00	1	Cyprus	22,589	38,265	22,589	38,265	0.59	70
Singapore	42,687	81,433	40,000	40,000	1.00	1	Kuwait	23,385	66,231	23,385	40,000	0.58	71
Switzerland	40,154	64,315	40,000	40,000	1.00	1	Bahrain	16,449	28,379	16,449	28,379	0.58	72
United States	38,388	61,922	38,388	40,000	0.96	5	Portugal	18,711	32,327	18,711	32,327	0.58	73
Brunei Darussalam	38,163	68,132	38,163	40,000	0.95	6	Nigeria	1,940	3,357	1,940	3,357	0.58	74
Sweden	37,197	47,271	37,197	40,000	0.93	7	Slovak Republic	18,370	31,789	18,370	31,789	0.58	75
Australia	36,964	52,027	36,964	40,000	0.92	8	Poland	16,134	28,083	16,134	28,083	0.57	76
Denmark	35,625	47,239	35,625	40,000	0.89	9	Costa Rica	9,369	16,408	9,369	16,408	0.57	77
Netherlands	34,878	51,143	34,878	40,000	0.87	10	Uruguay	11,734	20,644	11,734	20,644	0.57	78
Canada	33,951	51,571	33,951	40,000	0.85	11	Japan	22,727	48,362	22,727	40,000	0.57	79
Qatar	33,234	102,907	33,234	40,000	0.83	12	Senegal	1,413	2,497	1,413	2,497	0.57	80
Bolivia	4,750	5,814	4,750	5,814	0.82	13	Trinidad and Tobago	19,286	34,168	19,286	34,168	0.56	81
Mozambique	918	1,135	918	1,135	0.81	14	Maldives	6,488	11,617	6,488	11,617	0.56	82
Finland	31,893	44,797	31,893	40,000	0.80	15	Serbia	8,247	14,993	8,247	14,993	0.55	83
Burundi	495	628	495	628	0.79	16	Panama	11,746	21,387	11,746	21,387	0.55	84
Malawi	794	1,010	794	1,010	0.79	17	Kyrgyz Republic	1,706	3,133	1,706	3,133	0.54	85
Mongolia	4,753	6,184	4,753	6,184	0.77	18	Albania	6,589	12,279	6,589	12,279	0.54	86
Ireland	30,457	55,056	30,457	40,000	0.76	19	Malta	20,184	37,841	20,184	37,841	0.53	87
Germany	30,378	50,798	30,378	40,000	0.76	20	Armenia	4,575	8,592	4,575	8,592	0.53	88
Iceland	29,535	45,429	29,535	40,000	0.74	21	Italy	21,264	44,430	21,264	40,000	0.53	89
Belgium	29,255	48,883	29,255	40,000	0.73	22	Greece	17,071	32,467	17,071	32,467	0.53	90
United Kingdom	29,193	42,647	29,193	40,000	0.73	23	South Africa	7,950	15,145	7,950	15,145	0.52	91
Uganda	1,139	1,563	1,139	1,563	0.73	24	Azerbaijan	7,314	13,978	7,314	13,978	0.52	92
Lao PDR*	2,465	3,391	2,465	3,391	0.73	25	Bangladesh	1,284	2,467	1,284	2,467	0.52	93
Madagascar	818	1,140	818	1,140	0.72	26	Ecuador	6,579	12,895	6,579	12,895	0.51	94
New Zealand	26,182	37,008	26,182	37,008	0.71	27	Venezuela	9,025	17,896	9,025	17,896	0.50	95
Latvia	17,598	25,054	17,598	25,054	0.70	28	Argentina	7,987	16,258	7,987	16,258	0.49	96
Croatia	17,030	24,289	17,030	24,289	0.70	29	Chile	14,965	30,513	14,965	30,513	0.49	97
Cambodia	2,065	2,946	2,065	2,946	0.70	30	Czech Republic	17,476	35,668	17,476	35,668	0.49	98
Lithuania	19,602	28,037	19,602	28,037	0.70	31	Côte d'Ivoire	1,314	2,736	1,314	2,736	0.48	99
France	27,651	44,582	27,651	40,000	0.69	32	Macedonia, FYR	7,558	15,844	7,558	15,844	0.48	100
Romania	13,565	19,625	13,565	19,625	0.69	33	Botswana	10,868	23,047	10,868	23,047	0.47	101
Vietnam	2,968	4,318	2,968	4,318	0.69	34	Cape Verde	2,839	6,038	2,839	6,038	0.47	102
Bulgaria	13,040	18,988	13,040	18,988	0.69	35	Nicaragua	2,578	5,598	2,578	5,598	0.46	103
Tanzania	1,302	1,899	1,302	1,899	0.69	36	Belize	4,745	10,317	4,745	10,317	0.46	104
Benin	1,284	1,883	1,284	1,883	0.68	37	Suriname	5,540	12,159	5,540	12,159	0.46	105
Ethiopia	917	1,360	917	1,360	0.67	38	Mauritius	9,812	21,630	9,812	21,630	0.45	106
Bahamas	25,508	38,022	25,508	38,022	0.67	39	Guatemala	3,168	7,131	3,168	7,131	0.44	107
Burkina Faso	1,214	1,816	1,214	1,816	0.67	40	Korea, Rep.	17,672	43,912	17,672	40,000	0.44	108
Hungary	17,391	26,188	17,391	26,188	0.66	41	Guyana	2,047	4,708	2,047	4,708	0.43	109
Ghana	1,637	2,466	1,637	2,466	0.66	42	Mexico	10,218	23,551	10,218	23,551	0.43	110
Moldova	2,748	4,174	2,748	4,174	0.66	43	Indonesia	2,985	6,903	2,985	6,903	0.43	111
Barbados	14,850	22,779	14,850	22,779	0.65	44	El Salvador	4,250	10,193	4,250	10,193	0.42	112
Israel	22,776	34,973	22,776	34,973	0.65	45	United Arab Emirates	16,637	53,234	16,637	40,000	0.42	113
Estonia	18,425	28,343	18,425	28,343	0.65	46	Mali	707	1,714	707	1,714	0.41	114
Kenya	1,384	2,139	1,384	2,139	0.65	47	Nepal	876	2,130	876	2,130	0.41	115
China	7,178	11,144	7,178	11,144	0.64	48	Honduras	2,395	5,991	2,395	5,991	0.40	116
Slovenia	20,931	32,742	20,931	32,742	0.64	49	Malaysia	9,899	24,832	9,899	24,832	0.40	117
Bhutan*	5,141	8,042	5,141	8,042	0.64	50	Georgia	3,442	8,660	3,442	8,660	0.40	118
Zambia	1,332	2,094	1,332	2,094	0.64	51	Fiji	2,682	7,116	2,682	7,116	0.38	119
Austria	25,367	62,174	25,367	40,000	0.63	52	Sri Lanka	3,349	9,273	3,349	9,273	0.36	120
Cameroon	1,816	2,868	1,816	2,868	0.63	53	Turkey	8,053	27,597	8,053	27,597	0.29	121
Paraguay	4,725	7,526	4,725	7,526	0.63	54	Morocco	2,296	8,175	2,296	8,175	0.28	122
Angola*	4,717	7,518	4,717	7,518	0.63	55	Mauritania	1,128	4,058	1,128	4,058	0.28	123
Tajikistan	1,729	2,759	1,729	2,759	0.63	56	Yemen	1,064	3,890	1,064	3,890	0.27	124
Colombia	8,163	13,092	8,163	13,092	0.62	57	India	1,628	5,974	1,628	5,974	0.27	125
Chad	1,141	1,844	1,141	1,844	0.62	58	Lebanon	6,154	22,776	6,154	22,776	0.27	126
Russian Federation	18,297	29,676	18,297	29,676	0.62	59	Oman	10,090	37,362	10,090	37,362	0.27	127
Peru	8,337	13,532	8,337	13,532	0.62	60	Egypt	2,784	10,629	2,784	10,629	0.26	128
Thailand	7,506	12,219	7,506	12,219	0.61	61	Pakistan	1,005	4,676	1,005	4,676	0.21	129
Kazakhstan	10,653	17,376	10,653	17,376	0.61	62	Jordan	2,097	10,031	2,097	10,031	0.21	130
Lesotho	1,493	2,447	1,493	2,447	0.61	63	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3,895	18,785	3,895	18,785	0.21	131
Namibia	5,712	9,371	5,712	9,371	0.61	64	Saudi Arabia	7,156	37,661	7,156	37,661	0.19	132
Brazil	9,055	14,857	9,055	14,857	0.61	65	Algeria	2,371	14,522	2,371	14,522	0.16	133
Ukraine	5,720	9,405	5,720	9,405	0.61	66	Syria	1,437	9,285	1,437	9,285	0.15	134
Jamaica	5,338	8,882	5,338	8,882	0.60	67	Cuba	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippines	3,301	5,520	3,301	5,520	0.60	68	Dominican Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* New countries 2013

## Appendix D: Rankings by Indicator, 2013 (cont'd.)

Table D4: Legislators, senior officials and managers

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
Jamaica	59	41	1.45	1	Czech Republic	28	72	0.38	69
Colombia	53	47	1.13	2	Venezuela	27	73	0.37	70
Philippines	53	47	1.12	3	Mauritius	27	73	0.36	71
Lesotho	52	48	1.08	4	Croatia	27	73	0.36	72
Fiji	51	49	1.04	5	Brunei Darussalam	26	74	0.35	73
Bhutan*	49	51	0.97	6	Guyana	25	75	0.34	74
Panama	48	52	0.92	7	Malaysia	25	75	0.33	75
Mongolia	47	53	0.90	8	El Salvador	25	75	0.33	76
Uruguay	45	55	0.82	9	Sri Lanka	24	76	0.32	77
Bahamas	44	56	0.80	10	Armenia	24	76	0.31	78
Trinidad and Tobago	43	57	0.77	11	Chile	24	76	0.31	79
Barbados	43	57	0.77	12	Denmark	24	76	0.31	80
United States	43	57	0.74	13	Thailand	24	76	0.31	81
Latvia	41	59	0.71	14	Bangladesh	23	77	0.31	82
Belize	41	59	0.70	15	Argentina	23	77	0.30	83
Ukraine	41	59	0.70	16	Albania	22	78	0.29	84
Honduras	41	59	0.69	17	Vietnam	22	78	0.28	85
Nicaragua	41	59	0.69	18	Madagascar	22	78	0.28	86
Lithuania	41	59	0.68	19	Indonesia	21	79	0.27	87
New Zealand	40	60	0.67	20	Zambia	19	81	0.23	88
Russian Federation	39	61	0.63	21	Malta	17	83	0.21	89
France	39	61	0.63	22	China	17	83	0.20	90
Kazakhstan	38	62	0.62	23	Tanzania	16	84	0.20	91
Australia	37	63	0.58	24	Cyprus	16	84	0.19	92
Canada	37	63	0.58	25	Ethiopia	16	84	0.19	93
Moldova	36	64	0.57	26	Maldives	14	86	0.17	94
Hungary	36	64	0.57	27	Kuwait	14	86	0.16	95
Estonia	36	64	0.57	28	Nepal	14	86	0.16	96
Serbia	36	64	0.57	29	Cambodia	14	86	0.16	97
Poland	36	64	0.57	30	Iran, Islamic Rep.	13	87	0.15	98
Namibia	36	64	0.56	31	Morocco	13	87	0.15	99
Brazil	36	64	0.56	32	Bahrain	12	88	0.14	100
Slovenia	35	65	0.55	33	Egypt	11	89	0.12	101
Kyrgyz Republic	35	65	0.54	34	Syria	10	90	0.11	102
Bolivia	35	65	0.54	35	United Arab Emirates	10	90	0.11	103
Israel	35	65	0.53	36	Turkey	10	90	0.11	104
United Kingdom	35	65	0.53	37	Korea, Rep.	10	90	0.11	105
Slovak Republic	35	65	0.53	38	Japan	9	91	0.10	106
Dominican Republic	34	66	0.52	39	Oman	9	91	0.10	106
Bulgaria	34	66	0.52	40	Lebanon	8	92	0.09	108
Georgia	34	66	0.51	41	Azerbaijan	7	93	0.08	109
Uganda	33	67	0.50	42	Saudi Arabia	7	93	0.08	110
Italy	33	67	0.50	43	Qatar	7	93	0.07	111
Iceland	33	67	0.50	44	Algeria	5	95	0.05	112
Belgium	33	67	0.49	45	Pakistan	3	97	0.03	113
Romania	32	68	0.48	46	Yemen	2	98	0.02	114
Spain	32	68	0.48	47	Angola*	—	—	—	—
Sweden	32	68	0.48	48	Benin	—	—	—	—
Paraguay	32	68	0.47	49	Burkina Faso	—	—	—	—
Ireland	32	68	0.47	50	Burundi	—	—	—	—
Portugal	32	68	0.47	51	Cameroon	—	—	—	—
Singapore	31	69	0.46	52	Cape Verde	—	—	—	—
Norway	31	69	0.46	53	Chad	—	—	—	—
Cuba	31	69	0.45	54	Côte d'Ivoire	—	—	—	—
Mexico	31	69	0.44	55	Ghana	—	—	—	—
Botswana	30	70	0.44	56	Guatemala	—	—	—	—
Costa Rica	30	70	0.44	57	India	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	30	70	0.43	58	Jordan	—	—	—	—
South Africa	30	70	0.43	59	Kenya	—	—	—	—
Germany	30	70	0.43	60	Lao PDR*	—	—	—	—
Finland	30	70	0.42	61	Luxembourg	—	—	—	—
Peru	29	71	0.41	62	Malawi	—	—	—	—
Austria	29	71	0.40	63	Mali	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	29	71	0.40	64	Mauritania	—	—	—	—
Macedonia, FYR	29	71	0.40	65	Mozambique	—	—	—	—
Greece	28	72	0.40	66	Nigeria	—	—	—	—
Suriname	28	72	0.39	67	Senegal	—	—	—	—
Ecuador	28	72	0.38	68	Tajikistan	—	—	—	—

\* New countries 2013

## Appendix D: Rankings by Indicator, 2013 (cont'd.)

Table D5: Professional and technical workers

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
Lithuania	69	31	2.24	1	Cyprus	48	52	0.92	69
Moldova	68	32	2.16	2	United Kingdom	48	52	0.92	70
Estonia	68	32	2.15	3	Madagascar	48	52	0.92	71
Latvia	65	35	1.89	4	Sri Lanka	48	52	0.91	72
Armenia	65	35	1.88	5	Italy	47	53	0.90	73
Kyrgyz Republic	65	35	1.85	6	Austria	47	53	0.89	74
Russian Federation	64	36	1.81	7	France	47	53	0.89	75
Kazakhstan	64	36	1.79	8	Chile	46	54	0.86	76
Ukraine	64	36	1.77	9	El Salvador	46	54	0.86	77
Bahamas	63	37	1.70	10	Switzerland	46	54	0.85	78
Bulgaria	63	37	1.69	11	Japan	46	54	0.85	79
Philippines	63	37	1.67	12	Bolivia	45	55	0.83	80
Georgia	62	38	1.62	13	Mauritius	45	55	0.83	81
Azerbaijan	61	39	1.59	14	Singapore	45	55	0.82	82
Venezuela	61	39	1.56	15	Mexico	45	55	0.82	83
Poland	60	40	1.51	16	Brunei Darussalam	44	56	0.78	84
Cuba	60	40	1.50	17	Costa Rica	43	57	0.75	85
Hungary	60	40	1.48	18	Peru	43	57	0.74	86
Slovak Republic	60	40	1.48	19	Malaysia	41	59	0.71	87
Guyana	59	41	1.42	20	Syria	41	59	0.70	88
Lesotho	58	42	1.38	21	Bhutan*	41	59	0.70	89
Serbia	57	43	1.35	22	Korea, Rep.	41	59	0.69	90
Romania	57	43	1.31	23	Malta	38	62	0.62	91
Canada	56	44	1.29	24	Tanzania	38	62	0.61	92
Albania	56	44	1.29	25	Turkey	36	64	0.57	93
Iceland	56	44	1.28	26	Morocco	36	64	0.55	94
Dominican Republic	56	44	1.27	27	Algeria	35	65	0.55	95
Argentina	56	44	1.26	28	Uganda	35	65	0.54	96
Slovenia	56	44	1.26	29	Iran, Islamic Rep.	34	66	0.52	97
Thailand	56	44	1.25	30	Kuwait	34	66	0.52	98
New Zealand	55	45	1.25	31	Egypt	34	66	0.51	99
Uruguay	55	45	1.24	32	Bahrain	33	67	0.50	100
Botswana	55	45	1.24	33	Ethiopia	33	67	0.49	101
Trinidad and Tobago	55	45	1.21	34	Oman	33	67	0.49	101
United States	55	45	1.20	35	Cambodia	33	67	0.48	103
Finland	55	45	1.20	36	Zambia	31	69	0.45	104
Mongolia	55	45	1.20	37	Saudi Arabia	28	72	0.38	105
Colombia	54	46	1.17	38	Suriname	23	77	0.30	106
Australia	54	46	1.16	39	Bangladesh	22	78	0.28	107
Ireland	53	47	1.15	40	Pakistan	22	78	0.28	108
Croatia	53	47	1.11	41	United Arab Emirates	22	78	0.28	109
Brazil	52	48	1.10	42	Nepal	20	80	0.24	110
Namibia	52	48	1.10	43	Qatar	20	80	0.24	111
Panama	52	48	1.09	44	Yemen	15	85	0.18	112
Barbados	52	48	1.09	45	Fiji	9	91	0.10	113
China	52	48	1.08	46	Angola*	—	—	—	—
Honduras	52	48	1.08	46	Benin	—	—	—	—
Portugal	52	48	1.08	48	Burkina Faso	—	—	—	—
Germany	52	48	1.08	49	Burundi	—	—	—	—
South Africa	52	48	1.07	50	Cameroon	—	—	—	—
Denmark	52	48	1.07	51	Cape Verde	—	—	—	—
Israel	52	48	1.07	52	Chad	—	—	—	—
Sweden	51	49	1.06	53	Côte d'Ivoire	—	—	—	—
Macedonia, FYR	51	49	1.06	54	Ghana	—	—	—	—
Nicaragua	51	49	1.05	55	Guatemala	—	—	—	—
Norway	51	49	1.05	56	India	—	—	—	—
Vietnam	51	49	1.05	57	Jamaica	—	—	—	—
Czech Republic	51	49	1.04	58	Jordan	—	—	—	—
Ecuador	51	49	1.04	59	Kenya	—	—	—	—
Spain	51	49	1.04	60	Lao PDR*	—	—	—	—
Greece	51	49	1.03	61	Luxembourg	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	50	50	1.01	62	Malawi	—	—	—	—
Belgium	50	50	1.00	63	Mali	—	—	—	—
Belize	50	50	0.99	64	Mauritania	—	—	—	—
Paraguay	49	51	0.97	65	Mozambique	—	—	—	—
Maldives	49	51	0.95	66	Nigeria	—	—	—	—
Lebanon	48	52	0.93	67	Senegal	—	—	—	—
Indonesia	48	52	0.93	68	Tajikistan	—	—	—	—

\* New countries 2013

## Appendix D: Rankings by Indicator, 2013 (cont'd.)

Table D6: Literacy rate

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
Lesotho	85	66	1.30	1	Suriname	94	95	0.99	69
Jamaica	92	82	1.12	2	Spain	97	99	0.98	70
Guyana	87	82	1.06	3	South Africa	92	94	0.98	71
Namibia	78	74	1.05	4	Paraguay	93	95	0.98	72
Malta	94	91	1.03	5	Greece	96	98	0.98	73
United Arab Emirates	91	89	1.02	6	Serbia	97	99	0.98	74
Bahamas	97	95	1.02	7	Albania	96	98	0.98	75
Botswana	86	85	1.01	8	Mexico	92	95	0.97	76
Mongolia	98	97	1.01	9	Macedonia, FYR	96	99	0.97	77
Uruguay	98	98	1.01	10	Sri Lanka	90	93	0.97	78
Philippines	96	95	1.01	11	Ecuador	90	93	0.97	79
Brazil	91	90	1.01	12	Brunei Darussalam	94	97	0.97	80
Costa Rica	96	96	1.00	13	Portugal	94	97	0.97	81
Dominican Republic	90	90	1.00	14	Kuwait	92	95	0.97	82
Colombia	94	93	1.00	15	Jordan	94	98	0.96	83
Barbados	99	99	1.00	16	Fiji	92	96	0.96	84
Argentina	98	98	1.00	17	Vietnam	91	95	0.96	85
Maldives	98	98	1.00	18	Thailand	92	96	0.96	86
Estonia	100	100	1.00	19	Singapore	94	98	0.96	87
Lithuania	100	100	1.00	20	Bahrain	92	96	0.95	88
Latvia	100	100	1.00	21	Burundi	85	89	0.95	89
Australia	99	99	1.00	22	China	93	97	0.95	90
Austria	99	99	1.00	22	Mauritius	87	91	0.95	91
Belgium	99	99	1.00	22	Malaysia	91	95	0.95	92
Canada	99	99	1.00	22	El Salvador	82	87	0.94	93
Czech Republic	99	99	1.00	22	Indonesia	90	96	0.94	94
Denmark	99	99	1.00	22	Israel	89	95	0.93	95
Finland	99	99	1.00	22	Turkey	90	98	0.92	96
France	99	99	1.00	22	Lebanon	86	93	0.92	97
Germany	99	99	1.00	22	Madagascar	62	67	0.91	98
Iceland	99	99	1.00	22	Oman	82	90	0.91	99
Ireland	99	99	1.00	22	Bolivia	87	96	0.91	100
Japan	99	99	1.00	22	Saudi Arabia	82	91	0.91	101
Korea, Rep.	99	99	1.00	22	Iran, Islamic Rep.	81	89	0.90	102
Luxembourg	99	99	1.00	22	Cape Verde	80	90	0.89	103
Netherlands	99	99	1.00	22	Peru	85	95	0.89	104
New Zealand	99	99	1.00	22	Guatemala	71	81	0.88	105
Norway	99	99	1.00	22	Bangladesh	53	62	0.86	106
Slovak Republic	99	99	1.00	22	Syria	78	90	0.86	107
Sweden	99	99	1.00	22	Kenya	67	78	0.86	108
Switzerland	99	99	1.00	22	Ghana	65	78	0.83	109
United Kingdom	99	99	1.00	22	Cameroon	65	78	0.83	110
United States	99	99	1.00	22	Egypt	66	82	0.81	111
Cuba	100	100	1.00	44	Tanzania	61	75	0.81	112
Slovenia	100	100	1.00	45	Cambodia	66	83	0.80	113
Russian Federation	100	100	1.00	46	Mauritania	52	65	0.80	114
Georgia	100	100	1.00	47	Algeria	64	81	0.79	115
Kazakhstan	100	100	1.00	48	Uganda	65	83	0.78	116
Chile	98	99	1.00	49	Lao PDR*	63	82	0.77	117
Ukraine	100	100	1.00	50	Morocco	58	76	0.76	118
Azerbaijan	100	100	1.00	51	Côte d'Ivoire	48	66	0.72	119
Tajikistan	100	100	1.00	52	Zambia	52	72	0.72	120
Nicaragua	78	78	1.00	53	Malawi	51	72	0.71	121
Hungary	99	99	1.00	54	Angola*	59	83	0.71	122
Armenia	99	100	1.00	55	India	51	75	0.68	123
Poland	100	100	1.00	56	Nigeria	41	61	0.68	124
Venezuela	95	96	1.00	57	Nepal	47	71	0.66	125
Honduras	85	85	1.00	58	Senegal	39	62	0.63	126
Italy	99	99	1.00	59	Bhutan*	39	65	0.59	127
Kyrgyz Republic	99	100	0.99	60	Yemen	49	82	0.59	128
Trinidad and Tobago	98	99	0.99	61	Ethiopia	29	49	0.59	129
Bulgaria	98	99	0.99	62	Burkina Faso	22	37	0.59	130
Moldova	98	100	0.99	63	Pakistan	40	69	0.59	131
Qatar	95	97	0.99	64	Mali	25	43	0.57	132
Cyprus	98	99	0.99	65	Chad	25	46	0.56	133
Romania	97	98	0.99	66	Mozambique	36	67	0.54	134
Croatia	98	100	0.99	67	Benin	18	41	0.45	135
Panama	93	95	0.99	68	Belize	—	—	—	—

\* New countries 2013

## Appendix D: Rankings by Indicator, 2013 (cont'd.)

Table D7: Enrolment in primary education

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
Barbados	97	90	1.09	1	Serbia	93	93	1.00	69
Malawi	97	90	1.07	2	Switzerland	94	94	1.00	70
Senegal	78	73	1.06	3	Panama	97	97	1.00	71
Mauritania	77	72	1.06	4	South Africa	85	85	1.00	72
Namibia	87	83	1.05	5	Sweden	99	100	0.99	73
Guyana	85	81	1.04	6	Tanzania	98	98	0.99	74
United Arab Emirates	90	87	1.04	7	Croatia	87	87	0.99	75
Armenia	88	86	1.03	8	Thailand	89	90	0.99	76
Lesotho	76	73	1.03	9	Uruguay	99	99	0.99	77
Kuwait	94	91	1.03	10	Romania	87	88	0.99	78
Uganda	95	92	1.03	11	Paraguay	83	84	0.99	79
Bhutan*	90	88	1.03	12	Qatar	94	94	0.99	80
Luxembourg	93	91	1.02	13	Argentina	99	100	0.99	81
Bahamas	96	94	1.02	14	Trinidad and Tobago	94	94	0.99	82
Zambia	96	94	1.02	15	Netherlands	99	100	0.99	83
Denmark	96	95	1.02	16	Colombia	87	88	0.99	84
Brazil	95	94	1.02	17	Morocco	95	96	0.99	85
Philippines	89	88	1.02	18	Korea, Rep.	98	99	0.99	86
Honduras	98	97	1.02	19	Hungary	92	93	0.99	87
Macedonia, FYR	89	87	1.01	20	Lebanon	94	95	0.99	88
Botswana	88	87	1.01	21	Mongolia	98	99	0.99	89
Latvia	96	94	1.01	22	Turkey	98	100	0.99	90
Ecuador	98	97	1.01	23	Guatemala	95	96	0.99	91
Ukraine	92	91	1.01	24	Kazakhstan	86	87	0.99	92
Israel	98	97	1.01	25	Italy	97	98	0.99	93
Kenya	83	82	1.01	26	Estonia	94	96	0.98	94
Malta	94	93	1.01	27	Oman	96	97	0.98	95
Maldives	95	94	1.01	28	Lithuania	90	92	0.98	96
Suriname	93	92	1.01	29	Moldova	87	88	0.98	97
Nicaragua	93	92	1.01	30	Kyrgyz Republic	88	89	0.98	98
Australia	97	97	1.01	31	Algeria	95	97	0.98	99
Mexico	98	98	1.01	32	Lao PDR*	96	98	0.98	100
Sri Lanka	93	93	1.01	33	Iran, Islamic Rep.	96	98	0.98	101
Mauritius	91	91	1.01	34	Georgia	93	95	0.98	102
Portugal	99	99	1.01	35	Ghana	81	83	0.98	103
Greece	99	99	1.00	36	Albania	95	98	0.98	104
United States	95	94	1.00	37	Burundi	89	91	0.98	105
Iceland	99	99	1.00	38	Jamaica	81	83	0.97	106
Bahrain	98	98	1.00	39	Azerbaijan	85	88	0.97	107
Madagascar	79	79	1.00	40	Egypt	94	97	0.97	108
New Zealand	99	99	1.00	41	Cape Verde	92	95	0.97	109
Canada	100	100	1.00	42	Cambodia	97	100	0.97	110
Belgium	99	99	1.00	43	Indonesia	91	94	0.97	111
Cyprus	99	99	1.00	44	Dominican Republic	88	91	0.96	112
China	97	96	1.00	45	Tajikistan	95	99	0.96	113
Spain	100	100	1.00	46	Mozambique	88	93	0.95	114
France	99	98	1.00	47	Burkina Faso	62	66	0.95	115
Norway	99	99	1.00	48	Ethiopia	83	89	0.93	116
Slovenia	98	98	1.00	49	Singapore	—	—	0.93	117
Malaysia	96	96	1.00	50	Nigeria	55	60	0.91	118
Bulgaria	98	98	1.00	51	Belize	88	98	0.90	119
India	93	93	1.00	52	Mali	59	67	0.88	120
Finland	98	98	1.00	53	Cameroon	85	98	0.87	121
Peru	95	95	1.00	54	Yemen	69	82	0.84	122
Fiji	97	97	1.00	55	Angola*	78	93	0.84	123
Venezuela	93	93	1.00	56	Côte d'Ivoire	56	67	0.83	124
Germany	100	100	1.00	57	Pakistan	65	79	0.82	125
Chile	93	93	1.00	58	Nepal	64	78	0.82	126
Saudi Arabia	97	97	1.00	59	Chad	51	73	0.70	127
Cuba	98	98	1.00	60	Benin	49	82	0.59	128
Bolivia	88	88	1.00	61	Austria	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	99	100	1.00	62	Bangladesh	—	—	—	—
El Salvador	94	94	1.00	63	Brunei Darussalam	—	—	—	—
Jordan	91	91	1.00	64	Costa Rica	—	—	—	—
Russian Federation	93	93	1.00	65	Czech Republic	—	—	—	—
Ireland	95	95	1.00	66	Japan	—	—	—	—
Poland	97	97	1.00	67	Slovak Republic	—	—	—	—
Syria	93	94	1.00	68	Vietnam	—	—	—	—

\* New countries 2013

## Appendix D: Rankings by Indicator, 2013 (cont'd.)

Table D8: Enrolment in secondary education

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
Lesotho	37	23	1.62	1	Japan	100	99	1.00	69
Namibia	57	44	1.30	2	Lithuania	91	91	1.00	70
Suriname	63	52	1.22	3	Italy	94	94	1.00	71
Philippines	67	56	1.19	4	Ukraine	85	85	1.00	72
Bangladesh	51	43	1.18	5	Cuba	87	87	1.00	73
Botswana	66	57	1.16	6	Norway	94	94	1.00	74
Dominican Republic	67	58	1.15	7	Sweden	93	93	1.00	75
Cape Verde	69	60	1.15	8	Syria	68	68	1.00	76
Barbados	95	83	1.15	9	Indonesia	74	74	1.00	77
Maldives	52	46	1.14	10	Greece	98	98	1.00	78
Bhutan*	62	54	1.14	11	Oman	94	94	1.00	79
Nicaragua	49	43	1.14	12	Hungary	92	92	0.99	80
Guyana	81	71	1.13	13	Kazakhstan	90	90	0.99	81
Uruguay	76	68	1.12	14	Korea, Rep.	95	96	0.99	82
South Africa	65	59	1.11	15	Kyrgyz Republic	80	81	0.99	83
Venezuela	77	69	1.11	16	Macedonia, FYR	81	82	0.98	84
Lebanon	80	72	1.11	17	Azerbaijan	85	87	0.97	85
Portugal	86	78	1.10	18	Bulgaria	82	84	0.97	86
Qatar	96	87	1.10	19	Switzerland	81	83	0.97	87
Argentina	88	80	1.10	20	Malta	80	82	0.97	88
Panama	71	65	1.10	21	Malawi	29	30	0.97	89
Fiji	88	81	1.09	22	Iran, Islamic Rep.	80	82	0.97	90
Jamaica	87	80	1.08	23	Belgium	87	90	0.96	91
Kuwait	93	86	1.08	24	Albania	68	71	0.96	92
Malaysia	71	66	1.08	25	Mozambique	17	18	0.96	93
Thailand	74	69	1.08	26	Georgia	80	84	0.95	94
Paraguay	63	59	1.08	27	Singapore	—	—	0.95	95
Bahamas	88	82	1.07	28	Algeria	52	55	0.94	96
Colombia	79	73	1.07	29	Kenya	48	52	0.94	97
Trinidad and Tobago	70	65	1.07	30	Turkey	76	81	0.94	98
Mongolia	79	74	1.06	31	Ghana	44	48	0.92	99
Croatia	94	88	1.06	32	Guatemala	44	48	0.92	100
Jordan	88	83	1.06	33	Cambodia	36	39	0.91	101
Bahrain	97	92	1.06	34	Lao PDR*	39	43	0.91	102
Sri Lanka	91	86	1.06	35	Tajikistan	81	91	0.89	103
Madagascar	24	23	1.05	36	Uganda	15	17	0.88	104
Chile	87	83	1.04	37	Cameroon	39	44	0.87	105
Luxembourg	88	85	1.04	38	Mauritania	15	17	0.86	106
Mexico	74	71	1.04	39	Morocco	32	38	0.84	107
Israel	100	97	1.03	40	Burundi	17	20	0.84	108
Armenia	88	85	1.03	41	Burkina Faso	17	21	0.83	109
Denmark	91	88	1.03	42	Angola*	12	15	0.81	110
El Salvador	61	59	1.03	43	India	—	—	0.79	111
United Kingdom	100	97	1.02	44	Nigeria	22	29	0.77	112
Ecuador	75	73	1.02	45	Senegal	19	24	0.77	113
Brunei Darussalam	100	98	1.02	46	Pakistan	29	40	0.74	114
Romania	83	82	1.02	47	Mali	25	36	0.70	115
Cyprus	90	88	1.02	48	Ethiopia	11	17	0.66	116
Poland	92	90	1.02	49	Yemen	31	48	0.65	117
Ireland	100	98	1.02	50	Côte d'Ivoire	14	25	0.57	118
Australia	86	85	1.02	51	Benin	13	27	0.47	119
Estonia	93	91	1.02	52	Chad	5	16	0.33	120
France	100	98	1.02	53	Austria	—	—	—	—
United States	90	89	1.02	54	Brazil	—	—	—	—
Spain	96	94	1.02	55	Canada	—	—	—	—
Moldova	78	77	1.02	56	China	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	88	87	1.02	57	Costa Rica	—	—	—	—
Belize	65	64	1.02	58	Czech Republic	—	—	—	—
Serbia	91	90	1.01	59	Egypt	—	—	—	—
Iceland	89	88	1.01	60	Germany	—	—	—	—
United Arab Emirates	82	80	1.01	61	Honduras	—	—	—	—
Bolivia	70	70	1.01	62	Nepal	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	74	74	1.01	63	Russian Federation	—	—	—	—
Latvia	83	83	1.01	64	Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	95	94	1.01	65	Slovak Republic	—	—	—	—
Peru	78	77	1.01	66	Tanzania	—	—	—	—
Slovenia	93	92	1.01	67	Vietnam	—	—	—	—
Finland	94	93	1.01	68	Zambia	—	—	—	—

\* New countries 2013



## Appendix D: Rankings by Indicator, 2013 (cont'd.)

Table D9: Enrolment in tertiary education

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
Qatar	31	5	5.60	1	Portugal	71	60	1.19	69
Bahrain	44	18	2.52	2	Macedonia, FYR	42	36	1.18	70
Barbados	90	36	2.46	3	Ukraine	88	75	1.18	71
Guyana	17	7	2.39	4	Lebanon	62	54	1.15	72
Jamaica	35	15	2.29	5	Ecuador	43	37	1.15	73
Kuwait	31	14	2.20	6	Botswana	8	7	1.15	74
Sri Lanka	19	10	1.83	7	Honduras	22	19	1.15	75
Iceland	101	57	1.79	8	El Salvador	26	23	1.14	76
Uruguay	80	47	1.73	9	Ireland	72	64	1.13	77
Suriname	15	9	1.72	10	Maldives	14	12	1.13	78
Venezuela	99	58	1.69	11	China	28	25	1.13	79
Brunei Darussalam	25	15	1.69	12	Netherlands	69	62	1.12	80
Cuba	101	61	1.64	13	Luxembourg	19	17	1.12	81
Estonia	80	49	1.63	14	Greece	94	85	1.10	82
Norway	93	57	1.63	15	Chile	74	67	1.10	83
Latvia	71	44	1.62	16	Colombia	45	41	1.10	84
Slovenia	107	66	1.62	17	Peru	45	41	1.09	85
Belize	26	16	1.59	18	Nicaragua	19	17	1.09	86
Dominican Republic	42	26	1.59	19	Saudi Arabia	42	40	1.06	87
Slovak Republic	66	43	1.54	20	Azerbaijan	20	19	1.02	88
Panama	56	36	1.54	21	Iran, Islamic Rep.	49	48	1.01	89
Sweden	89	58	1.52	22	Vietnam	25	24	1.01	90
Argentina	90	60	1.51	23	Guatemala	18	18	1.00	91
Poland	87	58	1.50	24	Switzerland	57	57	1.00	92
Mongolia	69	46	1.49	25	Mexico	28	29	0.97	93
Lithuania	83	56	1.49	26	Madagascar	4	4	0.93	94
New Zealand	99	67	1.46	27	Pakistan	8	9	0.91	95
Algeria	38	26	1.46	28	Egypt	26	29	0.90	96
Kazakhstan	51	35	1.45	29	Cyprus	46	51	0.90	97
Denmark	87	61	1.45	30	Japan	56	63	0.89	98
Czech Republic	77	54	1.43	31	Morocco	13	15	0.89	99
United States	111	79	1.41	32	Germany	44	50	0.89	100
Paraguay	40	29	1.40	33	Indonesia	23	27	0.87	101
Italy	76	54	1.39	34	Bolivia	35	42	0.84	102
Oman	34	25	1.38	35	Turkey	50	61	0.82	103
United Kingdom	70	50	1.38	36	Angola*	3	4	0.82	104
Cape Verde	24	17	1.37	37	Cameroon	11	14	0.74	105
Malta	41	30	1.36	38	Lao PDR*	15	20	0.74	106
Australia	92	68	1.35	39	India	15	21	0.73	107
Russian Federation	87	65	1.35	40	Korea, Rep.	86	119	0.72	108
Thailand	53	40	1.35	41	Nigeria	9	12	0.71	109
Moldova	45	34	1.35	42	Kenya	3	5	0.70	110
Romania	68	50	1.35	43	Bangladesh	11	16	0.70	111
Malaysia	49	36	1.34	44	Bhutan*	7	10	0.68	112
Canada	68	51	1.34	45	Malawi	1	1	0.65	113
Croatia	62	46	1.34	46	Ghana	9	15	0.63	114
Namibia	10	8	1.32	47	Mozambique	4	6	0.63	115
Albania	50	38	1.32	48	Cambodia	11	18	0.62	116
Serbia	57	44	1.32	49	Nepal	5	9	0.60	117
Hungary	68	52	1.31	50	Senegal	6	10	0.60	118
Mauritius	37	28	1.31	51	Tanzania	3	5	0.55	119
Bulgaria	65	49	1.31	52	Burundi	2	4	0.54	120
Armenia	55	43	1.30	53	Côte d'Ivoire	6	11	0.52	121
Israel	71	55	1.30	54	Tajikistan	16	31	0.52	122
Brazil	29	22	1.29	55	Burkina Faso	3	5	0.50	123
Costa Rica	49	38	1.29	56	Zambia	2	3	0.46	124
Trinidad and Tobago	13	10	1.28	57	Mali	4	8	0.46	125
Belgium	79	62	1.27	58	Ethiopia	5	11	0.43	126
France	65	51	1.26	59	Mauritania	3	7	0.42	127
Lesotho	4	3	1.25	60	Yemen	6	14	0.42	128
Kyrgyz Republic	46	37	1.24	61	Benin	6	15	0.38	129
Philippines	31	25	1.24	62	Uganda	4	15	0.26	130
Finland	105	86	1.23	63	Chad	1	4	0.24	131
Spain	91	74	1.23	64	Bahamas	—	—	—	—
Georgia	33	27	1.20	65	Singapore	—	—	—	—
Fiji	18	15	1.19	66	South Africa	—	—	—	—
Jordan	41	35	1.19	67	Syria	—	—	—	—
Austria	77	64	1.19	68	United Arab Emirates	—	—	—	—

\* New countries 2013

## Appendix D: Rankings by Indicator, 2013 (cont'd.)

Table D10: Sex ratio at birth

Country	Male-to-female ratio	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Male-to-female ratio	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
Kazakhstan	0.94	1.06	1	Mexico	1.05	0.95	38
Barbados	1.01	0.99	2	Mongolia	1.05	0.95	38
Kenya	1.02	0.98	3	Morocco	1.05	0.95	38
Malawi	1.02	0.98	3	Netherlands	1.05	0.95	38
Mozambique	1.02	0.98	3	New Zealand	1.05	0.95	38
Qatar	1.02	0.98	3	Nicaragua	1.05	0.95	38
South Africa	1.02	0.98	3	Norway	1.05	0.95	38
Bahamas	1.03	0.97	8	Oman	1.05	0.95	38
Bahrain	1.03	0.97	8	Pakistan	1.05	0.95	38
Botswana	1.03	0.97	8	Panama	1.05	0.95	38
Burkina Faso	1.03	0.97	8	Paraguay	1.05	0.95	38
Burundi	1.03	0.97	8	Peru	1.05	0.95	38
Cameroon	1.03	0.97	8	Philippines	1.05	0.95	38
Cape Verde	1.03	0.97	8	Saudi Arabia	1.05	0.95	38
Côte d'Ivoire	1.03	0.97	8	Slovak Republic	1.05	0.95	38
Ethiopia	1.03	0.97	8	Suriname	1.05	0.95	38
Ghana	1.03	0.97	8	Tajikistan	1.05	0.95	38
Lesotho	1.03	0.97	8	Thailand	1.05	0.95	38
Madagascar	1.03	0.97	8	Turkey	1.05	0.95	38
Mali	1.03	0.97	8	United Arab Emirates	1.05	0.95	38
Mauritania	1.03	0.97	8	United Kingdom	1.05	0.95	38
Namibia	1.03	0.97	8	United States	1.05	0.95	38
Senegal	1.03	0.97	8	Venezuela	1.05	0.95	38
Tanzania	1.03	0.97	8	Yemen	1.05	0.95	38
Trinidad and Tobago	1.03	0.97	8	Australia	1.06	0.94	93
Uganda	1.03	0.97	8	Bulgaria	1.06	0.94	93
Zambia	1.03	0.97	8	Canada	1.06	0.94	93
Bangladesh	1.04	0.96	28	Colombia	1.06	0.94	93
Chad	1.04	0.96	28	Croatia	1.06	0.94	93
Chile	1.04	0.96	28	Cuba	1.06	0.94	93
Dominican Republic	1.04	0.96	28	Czech Republic	1.06	0.94	93
Finland	1.04	0.96	28	Denmark	1.06	0.94	93
Iceland	1.04	0.96	28	Estonia	1.06	0.94	93
Lao PDR*	1.04	0.96	28	Germany	1.06	0.94	93
Nepal	1.04	0.96	28	Greece	1.06	0.94	93
Sri Lanka	1.04	0.96	28	Hungary	1.06	0.94	93
Uruguay	1.04	0.96	28	Ireland	1.06	0.94	93
Algeria	1.05	0.95	38	Italy	1.06	0.94	93
Angola*	1.05	0.95	38	Japan	1.06	0.94	93
Argentina	1.05	0.95	38	Jordan	1.06	0.94	93
Austria	1.05	0.95	38	Lithuania	1.06	0.94	93
Belgium	1.05	0.95	38	Malta	1.06	0.94	93
Belize	1.05	0.95	38	Moldova	1.06	0.94	93
Benin	1.05	0.95	38	Nigeria	1.06	0.94	93
Bhutan*	1.05	0.95	38	Poland	1.06	0.94	93
Bolivia	1.05	0.95	38	Romania	1.06	0.94	93
Brazil	1.05	0.95	38	Russian Federation	1.06	0.94	93
Brunei Darussalam	1.05	0.95	38	Sweden	1.06	0.94	93
Cambodia	1.05	0.95	38	Switzerland	1.06	0.94	93
Costa Rica	1.05	0.95	38	Syria	1.06	0.94	93
Cyprus	1.05	0.95	38	Korea, Rep.	1.07	0.93	119
Ecuador	1.05	0.95	38	Kyrgyz Republic	1.07	0.93	119
Egypt	1.05	0.95	38	Luxembourg	1.07	0.93	119
El Salvador	1.05	0.95	38	Malaysia	1.07	0.93	119
Fiji	1.05	0.95	38	Portugal	1.07	0.93	119
France	1.05	0.95	38	Serbia	1.07	0.93	119
Guatemala	1.05	0.95	38	Singapore	1.07	0.93	119
Guyana	1.05	0.95	38	Slovenia	1.07	0.93	119
Honduras	1.05	0.95	38	Spain	1.07	0.93	119
Indonesia	1.05	0.95	38	Ukraine	1.07	0.93	119
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.05	0.95	38	Macedonia, FYR	1.08	0.93	129
Israel	1.05	0.95	38	Georgia	1.1	0.91	130
Jamaica	1.05	0.95	38	Albania	1.11	0.90	131
Kuwait	1.05	0.95	38	Armenia	1.11	0.90	131
Latvia	1.05	0.95	38	China	1.12	0.89	133
Lebanon	1.05	0.95	38	India	1.12	0.89	133
Maldives	1.05	0.95	38	Vietnam	1.12	0.89	133
Mauritius	1.05	0.95	38	Azerbaijan	1.13	0.88	136

\* New countries 2013

## Appendix D: Rankings by Indicator, 2013 (cont'd.)

Table D11: Healthy life expectancy

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
Russian Federation	65	55	1.18	1	Nicaragua	66	63	1.05	68
Lithuania	68	58	1.17	2	Paraguay	66	63	1.05	68
Estonia	71	61	1.16	3	Oman	67	64	1.05	71
Ukraine	64	55	1.16	4	Turkey	67	64	1.05	71
Latvia	68	59	1.15	5	China	68	65	1.05	73
Kazakhstan	60	53	1.13	6	Panama	68	65	1.05	73
Mongolia	62	55	1.13	7	Costa Rica	71	68	1.04	75
Hungary	69	62	1.11	8	Cuba	71	68	1.04	75
Belize	63	57	1.11	9	Denmark	73	70	1.04	77
Suriname	64	58	1.10	10	Greece	74	71	1.04	78
Thailand	65	59	1.10	11	Ireland	74	71	1.04	78
Bulgaria	69	63	1.10	12	Malta	74	71	1.04	78
Poland	70	64	1.09	13	Australia	75	72	1.04	81
Slovak Republic	70	64	1.09	13	Sweden	75	72	1.04	81
Uruguay	70	64	1.09	13	Italy	76	73	1.04	83
Korea, Rep.	74	68	1.09	16	Switzerland	76	73	1.04	83
El Salvador	63	58	1.09	17	Ethiopia	51	49	1.04	85
Moldova	63	58	1.09	17	Senegal	52	50	1.04	86
Cape Verde	64	59	1.08	19	Madagascar	53	51	1.04	87
Philippines	64	59	1.08	19	Yemen	55	53	1.04	88
Georgia	67	62	1.08	21	Bhutan*	56	54	1.04	89
Bahamas	68	63	1.08	22	Bolivia	59	57	1.04	90
Romania	68	63	1.08	22	Iran, Islamic Rep.	62	60	1.03	91
Lesotho	41	38	1.08	24	Morocco	63	61	1.03	92
Cambodia	55	51	1.08	25	Dominican Republic	64	62	1.03	93
Argentina	69	64	1.08	26	Jordan	64	62	1.03	93
Colombia	69	64	1.08	26	Serbia	66	64	1.03	95
Chile	72	67	1.07	28	Cyprus	71	69	1.03	96
Uganda	44	41	1.07	29	United Kingdom	73	71	1.03	97
Kyrgyz Republic	59	55	1.07	30	Israel	74	72	1.03	98
Slovenia	74	69	1.07	31	Netherlands	74	72	1.03	98
Finland	75	70	1.07	32	New Zealand	74	72	1.03	98
France	76	71	1.07	33	Norway	74	72	1.03	98
Spain	76	71	1.07	33	Iceland	75	73	1.03	102
Guatemala	62	58	1.07	35	Zambia	40	39	1.03	103
Japan	78	73	1.07	36	Burkina Faso	43	42	1.02	104
Angola*	47	44	1.07	37	Burundi	43	42	1.02	104
Armenia	63	59	1.07	38	Malawi	44	43	1.02	106
Côte d'Ivoire	48	45	1.07	39	Kenya	48	47	1.02	107
Fiji	64	60	1.07	39	South Africa	48	47	1.02	107
Lebanon	64	60	1.07	39	Ghana	50	49	1.02	109
Mauritius	65	61	1.07	42	Namibia	53	52	1.02	110
Sri Lanka	65	61	1.07	42	Lao PDR*	54	53	1.02	111
Brazil	66	62	1.06	44	India	57	56	1.02	112
Jamaica	66	62	1.06	44	Azerbaijan	60	59	1.02	113
Malaysia	66	62	1.06	44	Indonesia	61	60	1.02	114
Vietnam	66	62	1.06	44	Algeria	63	62	1.02	115
Venezuela	68	64	1.06	48	Macedonia, FYR	66	65	1.02	116
Barbados	69	65	1.06	49	Brunei Darussalam	67	66	1.02	117
Mexico	69	65	1.06	49	Peru	67	66	1.02	117
Mauritania	52	49	1.06	51	Albania	64	64	1.00	119
Croatia	70	66	1.06	52	Bahrain	66	66	1.00	119
Czech Republic	72	68	1.06	53	Benin	50	50	1.00	119
United States	72	68	1.06	53	Cameroon	45	45	1.00	119
Portugal	73	69	1.06	55	Chad	40	40	1.00	119
Guyana	55	52	1.06	56	Kuwait	69	69	1.00	119
Austria	74	70	1.06	57	Maldives	64	64	1.00	119
Belgium	74	70	1.06	57	Mozambique	42	42	1.00	119
Canada	75	71	1.06	59	Nepal	55	55	1.00	119
Germany	75	71	1.06	59	Nigeria	42	42	1.00	119
Luxembourg	75	71	1.06	59	Tanzania	45	45	1.00	119
Singapore	75	71	1.06	59	United Arab Emirates	68	68	1.00	119
Egypt	62	59	1.05	63	Tajikistan	57	58	0.98	131
Honduras	64	61	1.05	64	Bangladesh	55	56	0.98	132
Saudi Arabia	64	61	1.05	64	Pakistan	55	56	0.98	132
Mali	43	41	1.05	66	Botswana	48	49	0.98	134
Syria	65	62	1.05	67	Qatar	66	68	0.97	135
Ecuador	66	63	1.05	68	Trinidad and Tobago	62	64	0.97	136

\* New countries 2013

## Appendix D: Rankings by Indicator, 2013 (cont'd.)

Table D12: Women in parliament

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
Cuba	49	51	0.96	1	Honduras	20	81	0.24	69
Sweden	45	55	0.81	2	Pakistan	20	81	0.24	69
Senegal	43	57	0.75	3	Tajikistan	19	81	0.23	71
Finland	43	58	0.74	4	Mauritius	19	81	0.23	72
South Africa	42	58	0.73	5	Slovak Republic	19	81	0.23	73
Nicaragua	40	60	0.67	6	Indonesia	19	81	0.23	74
Iceland	40	60	0.66	7	Kenya	19	81	0.23	74
Norway	40	60	0.66	8	United States	18	82	0.22	76
Mozambique	39	61	0.64	9	Madagascar	18	83	0.21	77
Denmark	39	61	0.64	10	Paraguay	18	83	0.21	77
Ecuador	39	61	0.63	11	United Arab Emirates	18	83	0.21	77
Netherlands	39	61	0.63	11	Morocco	17	83	0.20	80
Costa Rica	39	61	0.63	13	Venezuela	17	83	0.20	80
Belgium	38	62	0.61	14	Barbados	17	83	0.20	82
Argentina	37	63	0.60	15	Azerbaijan	16	84	0.19	83
Mexico	37	63	0.58	16	Thailand	16	84	0.19	84
Spain	36	64	0.56	17	Burkina Faso	16	84	0.19	85
Tanzania	36	64	0.56	17	Korea, Rep.	16	84	0.19	85
Uganda	35	65	0.54	19	Ireland	15	85	0.18	87
Angola*	34	66	0.52	20	Chad	15	85	0.18	88
Macedonia, FYR	34	66	0.52	20	Mongolia	15	85	0.18	88
Nepal	33	67	0.50	22	Malta	14	86	0.17	90
Serbia	33	67	0.50	22	Chile	14	86	0.17	91
Germany	33	67	0.49	24	Turkey	14	86	0.17	91
New Zealand	32	68	0.47	25	Cameroon	14	86	0.16	93
Slovenia	32	68	0.47	25	Russian Federation	14	86	0.16	94
Algeria	32	68	0.46	27	Guatemala	13	87	0.15	95
Italy	31	69	0.46	28	Romania	13	87	0.15	95
Guyana	31	69	0.46	29	Bahamas	13	87	0.15	97
Burundi	31	70	0.44	30	Jamaica	13	87	0.15	98
Switzerland	29	71	0.41	31	Jordan	12	88	0.14	99
Portugal	29	71	0.40	32	Colombia	12	88	0.14	100
Trinidad and Tobago	29	71	0.40	33	Uruguay	12	88	0.14	100
Austria	28	72	0.39	34	Georgia	12	88	0.14	102
Ethiopia	28	72	0.39	35	Syria	12	88	0.14	102
France	27	73	0.37	36	Suriname	12	88	0.13	104
Lesotho	27	73	0.36	37	Zambia	12	89	0.13	105
El Salvador	26	74	0.36	38	India	11	89	0.12	106
Bolivia	25	75	0.34	39	Ghana	11	89	0.12	107
Lao PDR*	25	75	0.33	40	Armenia	11	89	0.12	108
Australia	25	75	0.33	41	Cyprus	11	89	0.12	108
Canada	25	75	0.33	41	Côte d'Ivoire	10	90	0.12	110
Bulgaria	25	75	0.33	43	Malaysia	10	90	0.12	110
Namibia	24	76	0.32	44	Mali	10	90	0.11	112
Vietnam	24	76	0.32	44	Bahrain	10	90	0.11	113
Kazakhstan	24	76	0.32	46	Ukraine	9	91	0.10	114
Singapore	24	76	0.32	47	Hungary	9	91	0.10	115
Lithuania	24	76	0.32	48	Brazil	9	91	0.09	116
Croatia	24	76	0.31	49	Bhutan*	9	92	0.09	117
Poland	24	76	0.31	50	Panama	9	92	0.09	117
China	23	77	0.31	51	Benin	8	92	0.09	119
Kyrgyz Republic	23	77	0.30	52	Japan	8	92	0.09	120
Latvia	23	77	0.30	53	Botswana	8	92	0.09	121
United Kingdom	23	78	0.29	54	Nigeria	7	93	0.07	122
Malawi	22	78	0.29	55	Maldives	7	94	0.07	123
Mauritania	22	78	0.28	56	Kuwait	6	94	0.07	124
Czech Republic	22	78	0.28	57	Sri Lanka	6	94	0.06	125
Israel	22	78	0.28	58	Belize	3	97	0.03	126
Luxembourg	22	78	0.28	58	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3	97	0.03	126
Peru	22	79	0.27	60	Lebanon	3	97	0.03	126
Greece	21	79	0.27	61	Egypt	2	98	0.02	129
Cape Verde	21	79	0.26	62	Oman	1	99	0.01	130
Dominican Republic	21	79	0.26	62	Yemen	0	100	0.00	131
Estonia	21	79	0.26	62	Qatar	0	100	0.00	132
Cambodia	20	80	0.25	65	Albania	—	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	20	80	0.25	66	Brunei Darussalam	—	—	—	—
Moldova	20	80	0.25	67	Fiji	—	—	—	—
Bangladesh	20	80	0.25	68	Philippines	—	—	—	—

\* New countries 2013

## Appendix D: Rankings by Indicator, 2013 (cont'd.)

Table D13: Women in ministerial positions

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
Norway	53	47	1.11	1	Bangladesh	14	86	0.17	69
Sweden	52	48	1.09	2	Ireland	14	86	0.17	69
Finland	50	50	1.00	3	Lithuania	14	86	0.17	69
Iceland	50	50	1.00	3	Slovak Republic	14	86	0.17	69
Cape Verde	47	53	0.89	5	Cameroon	14	86	0.16	73
Austria	46	54	0.86	6	Côte d'Ivoire	14	86	0.16	74
Nicaragua	46	54	0.86	6	Mali	14	86	0.16	75
Bolivia	45	55	0.83	8	Macedonia, FYR	14	86	0.16	76
Switzerland	43	57	0.75	9	Czech Republic	13	87	0.15	77
Belgium	42	58	0.71	10	Dominican Republic	13	87	0.15	78
Ecuador	40	60	0.67	11	Korea, Rep.	13	88	0.14	79
South Africa	40	60	0.67	11	Chad	12	88	0.14	80
Denmark	39	61	0.64	13	Burkina Faso	12	88	0.14	81
Venezuela	39	61	0.63	14	Barbados	12	88	0.13	82
Lesotho	37	63	0.58	15	Japan	12	88	0.13	82
Burundi	35	65	0.53	16	Zambia	12	88	0.13	82
Colombia	33	67	0.50	17	Bahrain	12	88	0.13	85
Germany	33	67	0.50	17	China	12	88	0.13	85
Netherlands	33	67	0.50	17	Lao PDR*	12	88	0.13	85
Uganda	32	68	0.47	20	Mauritania	12	88	0.13	85
Benin	31	69	0.44	21	Indonesia	11	89	0.13	89
Latvia	31	69	0.44	21	El Salvador	11	89	0.13	90
Spain	31	69	0.44	21	Fiji	11	89	0.13	90
Guyana	29	71	0.42	24	Suriname	11	89	0.13	90
Panama	29	71	0.42	24	Armenia	11	89	0.12	93
Costa Rica	29	71	0.41	26	Kyrgyz Republic	11	89	0.12	93
Angola*	29	71	0.41	27	Egypt	10	90	0.12	95
New Zealand	29	71	0.40	28	Israel	10	90	0.12	95
Nigeria	28	72	0.39	29	Hungary	10	90	0.11	97
Mozambique	28	72	0.38	30	Pakistan	10	90	0.11	97
Tanzania	28	72	0.38	30	Syria	10	90	0.11	97
Cyprus	27	73	0.38	32	India	10	90	0.11	100
United States	27	73	0.38	32	Ethiopia	10	90	0.11	101
Brazil	27	73	0.37	34	Iran, Islamic Rep.	9	91	0.10	102
Canada	27	73	0.37	35	Vietnam	9	91	0.10	102
Luxembourg	27	73	0.36	36	Thailand	9	91	0.10	104
Madagascar	26	74	0.36	37	Estonia	8	92	0.09	105
Senegal	25	75	0.33	38	Yemen	8	92	0.09	106
Namibia	23	77	0.29	39	Mauritius	8	92	0.09	107
Cuba	23	77	0.29	40	Slovenia	8	92	0.08	108
Malta	22	78	0.29	41	Mongolia	7	93	0.08	109
Poland	22	78	0.29	41	Paraguay	7	93	0.08	109
Maldives	21	79	0.27	43	Uruguay	7	93	0.08	109
Malawi	21	79	0.27	44	Oman	7	93	0.07	112
Mexico	21	79	0.27	44	Albania	7	93	0.07	113
France	21	79	0.26	46	Jordan	7	93	0.07	113
Australia	21	79	0.26	47	Malaysia	6	94	0.07	115
Jamaica	20	80	0.25	48	Kuwait	6	94	0.07	116
Croatia	19	81	0.24	49	Tajikistan	6	94	0.07	116
Bulgaria	19	81	0.23	50	Greece	6	94	0.06	118
Ghana	18	82	0.23	51	Moldova	6	94	0.06	118
Trinidad and Tobago	18	82	0.23	51	Cambodia	5	95	0.05	120
Chile	18	82	0.22	53	Turkey	4	96	0.04	121
Philippines	18	82	0.22	53	Morocco	3	97	0.03	122
Portugal	18	82	0.22	53	Algeria	3	97	0.03	123
United Arab Emirates	18	82	0.22	53	Azerbaijan	3	97	0.03	124
Argentina	18	82	0.21	57	Bahamas	0	100	0.00	125
Honduras	18	82	0.21	57	Belize	0	100	0.00	125
United Kingdom	17	83	0.21	59	Bhutan*	0	100	0.00	125
Italy	17	83	0.20	60	Brunei Darussalam	0	100	0.00	125
Peru	17	83	0.20	60	Guatemala	0	100	0.00	125
Romania	17	83	0.20	60	Lebanon	0	100	0.00	125
Georgia	16	84	0.19	63	Qatar	0	100	0.00	125
Kazakhstan	16	84	0.19	63	Saudi Arabia	0	100	0.00	125
Russian Federation	16	84	0.19	63	Singapore	0	100	0.00	125
Kenya	15	85	0.18	66	Ukraine	0	100	0.00	125
Nepal	15	85	0.18	66	Botswana	—	—	—	—
Serbia	15	85	0.18	68	Sri Lanka	—	—	—	—

\* New countries 2013

## Appendix D: Rankings by Indicator, 2013 (cont'd.)

Table D14: Years with female head of state

Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank	Country	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	Rank
India	21	29	0.72	1	Benin	0	50	0.00	60
Ireland	21	29	0.71	2	Botswana	0	50	0.00	60
Iceland	20	30	0.68	3	Brunei Darussalam	0	50	0.00	60
Bangladesh	20	30	0.65	4	Burkina Faso	0	50	0.00	60
Philippines	16	34	0.46	5	Cambodia	0	50	0.00	60
Sri Lanka	15	35	0.42	6	Cameroon	0	50	0.00	60
Finland	12	38	0.32	7	Cape Verde	0	50	0.00	60
United Kingdom	12	38	0.30	8	Chad	0	50	0.00	60
New Zealand	11	39	0.28	9	Colombia	0	50	0.00	60
Norway	10	40	0.25	10	Côte d'Ivoire	0	50	0.00	60
Germany	8	42	0.19	11	Cuba	0	50	0.00	60
Latvia	8	42	0.19	12	Cyprus	0	50	0.00	60
Argentina	7	43	0.17	13	Czech Republic	0	50	0.00	60
Nicaragua	7	43	0.16	14	Dominican Republic	0	50	0.00	60
Mozambique	6	44	0.13	15	Egypt	0	50	0.00	60
Barbados	6	44	0.12	16	El Salvador	0	50	0.00	60
Israel	5	45	0.11	17	Estonia	0	50	0.00	60
Panama	5	45	0.11	18	Ethiopia	0	50	0.00	60
Malta	5	45	0.11	19	Fiji	0	50	0.00	60
Switzerland	5	45	0.11	20	Ghana	0	50	0.00	60
Pakistan	5	45	0.10	21	Greece	0	50	0.00	60
Lithuania	4	46	0.10	22	Guatemala	0	50	0.00	60
Chile	4	46	0.09	23	Honduras	0	50	0.00	60
China	4	46	0.08	24	Hungary	0	50	0.00	60
Indonesia	3	47	0.07	25	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0	50	0.00	60
Costa Rica	3	47	0.07	26	Italy	0	50	0.00	60
Trinidad and Tobago	3	47	0.07	27	Japan	0	50	0.00	60
Australia	3	47	0.06	28	Jordan	0	50	0.00	60
Jamaica	3	47	0.06	29	Kazakhstan	0	50	0.00	60
Ukraine	3	47	0.06	30	Kenya	0	50	0.00	60
Turkey	3	47	0.06	31	Kuwait	0	50	0.00	60
Brazil	2	48	0.05	32	Lao PDR*	0	50	0.00	60
Croatia	2	48	0.05	33	Lebanon	0	50	0.00	60
Guyana	2	48	0.05	34	Lesotho	0	50	0.00	60
Thailand	2	48	0.04	35	Luxembourg	0	50	0.00	60
Denmark	2	48	0.04	36	Madagascar	0	50	0.00	60
Slovak Republic	2	48	0.04	36	Malaysia	0	50	0.00	60
Senegal	2	48	0.03	38	Maldives	0	50	0.00	60
Kyrgyz Republic	2	48	0.03	39	Mauritania	0	50	0.00	60
Moldova	1	49	0.03	40	Mexico	0	50	0.00	60
Poland	1	49	0.03	41	Morocco	0	50	0.00	60
Korea, Rep.	1	49	0.03	42	Namibia	0	50	0.00	60
Serbia	1	49	0.03	43	Nepal	0	50	0.00	60
Malawi	1	49	0.03	44	Netherlands	0	50	0.00	60
France	1	49	0.02	45	Nigeria	0	50	0.00	60
Peru	1	49	0.02	46	Oman	0	50	0.00	60
Bolivia	1	49	0.01	47	Paraguay	0	50	0.00	60
Portugal	0	50	0.01	48	Qatar	0	50	0.00	60
Canada	0	50	0.01	49	Romania	0	50	0.00	60
Georgia	0	50	0.01	50	Russian Federation	0	50	0.00	60
Mauritius	0	50	0.01	51	Saudi Arabia	0	50	0.00	60
Slovenia	0	50	0.01	52	Singapore	0	50	0.00	60
Bulgaria	0	50	0.01	53	South Africa	0	50	0.00	60
Burundi	0	50	0.01	53	Spain	0	50	0.00	60
Mali	0	50	0.00	55	Suriname	0	50	0.00	60
Macedonia, FYR	0	50	0.00	56	Sweden	0	50	0.00	60
Mongolia	0	50	0.00	57	Syria	0	50	0.00	60
Austria	0	50	0.00	58	Tajikistan	0	50	0.00	60
Ecuador	0	50	0.00	58	Tanzania	0	50	0.00	60
Albania	0	50	0.00	60	Uganda	0	50	0.00	60
Algeria	0	50	0.00	60	United Arab Emirates	0	50	0.00	60
Angola*	0	50	0.00	60	United States	0	50	0.00	60
Armenia	0	50	0.00	60	Uruguay	0	50	0.00	60
Azerbaijan	0	50	0.00	60	Venezuela	0	50	0.00	60
Bahamas	0	50	0.00	60	Vietnam	0	50	0.00	60
Bahrain	0	50	0.00	60	Yemen	0	50	0.00	60
Belgium	0	50	0.00	60	Zambia	0	50	0.00	60
Belize	0	50	0.00	60	Bhutan*	—	—	—	—

\* New countries 2013

## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality

National policy frameworks play a key role in influencing the magnitude and scope of gender gaps. Most countries around the world have instituted some form of national machinery to promote gender mainstreaming across various policy areas. Regional variations in the size and type of gender gaps correspond to different mechanisms established at country and regional level for addressing these specific gaps.

In order to complement the data presented in this *Report* and to build a more comprehensive picture of the policy environment, in 2011 the World Economic Forum conducted a survey of national policy frameworks relating to parental leave, availability of childcare, type of taxation and workplace equality. In light of the positive feedback received by the survey the World Economic Forum has worked in close collaboration with various ministries around the world to expand the size of the database for the 2012 and 2013 edition of the *Global Gender Gap Report*, reaching a total of 87 surveyed nations this year.

The survey targeted ministries of women's affairs or ministries with similar portfolios (e.g. ministries of social development, ministries of family policies). It was carried out by expert officers within the ministries, who in many cases collaborated with other applicable ministries in the country (e.g. ministries of finance or of welfare) for questions that cut across the domain of responsibility of more than one ministry.

This year's edition of the survey replicates the 2012 version and includes approximately 30 questions. Four relevant themes are covered by the survey: family leave, childcare assistance, taxation system and equality and work. Work-family policies normally cut across these four areas of intervention, with important effects on both women (e.g. participation rates, wages) and employers (e.g. productivity).

- **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 a more efficient use of a country's human capital pool.<sup>1</sup>
- **Childcare assistance:** Childcare is an important factor in allowing women to reconcile professional and family obligations. This is especially important for women's economic participation because they tend to bear most of the caregiving responsibilities in the

majority of countries. For example, a well-established daycare system can be a vital long-term investment that supports women in 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.<sup>2</sup>

- **Taxation system:** Tax legislation may contain potentially discriminatory provisions that treat men and women differently.<sup>3</sup> For example, gender-biased 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.
- **Equality and work:** Legislative structures may help prevent gender-based discrimination in the economy 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.

The full set of survey questions is displayed in Box 1. Given the substantial differences of national policy systems around the world, the survey was designed to present both quantitative and qualitative data. The survey's goal was solely to provide country-level information on national policies with potential implications for women's economic participation. It does not aim to benchmark countries on policy-making criteria.

This edition of the *Global Gender Gap Report* sees the inclusion of 13 additional countries for a total of 87 countries covered: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Korea, Rep., Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia FYR, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden,

This appendix was written by Annabel Guinault, Amey Soo, Saadia Zahidi and Yasmina Bekhouche, World Economic Forum.

## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

### Box 1: Survey Questions

#### CONTACT INFORMATION

- Name of the country
- Name of the ministry
- Respondent's name and contact details (e-mail, phone number, address)
- Department name

#### FAMILY LEAVE

- Does your country provide mandatory maternity leave and how long is it (Mothers only: Leave from work that a woman is entitled to take before, at and after the time that she gives birth)?
- What is on average the percentage of wages paid during maternity leave? *Please explain if the payment varies according to specific variables (i.e. length of the period of leave, collective agreements, ceilings).*
- Does your country provide paternity leave and how long is it (Fathers only: Leave from work that a man is entitled to take after the birth of a child or within a short period thereafter, simultaneously with the mother's leave)?
- What is on average the percentage of wage paid during paternity leave? *Please explain if the payment varies according to specific variables (i.e. length of the period of leave, collective agreements, ceilings). If your country has a policy going beyond the first year of after a child's birth, please explain further.*
- Does your country provide any remaining leave (i.e. parental leave) that can be used by either parent to take care of an infant, and how long is it? *If yes, please indicate if the leave is paid or unpaid and explain if there are differences between the mother and the father's pay percentage.*

- Who is the provider (social security and/or employer, other) of the wage/benefits disbursed under maternity, paternity, shared leave coverage?
- Are all organizations and/or sectors in your country subjected to these policies (i.e. private sector, public sector, self-employed parents)? *If not, please specify which organizations and/or sectors are not impacted by these policies and/or present specific exceptions.*
- When were maternity leave and paternity leave rights introduced in your country?<sup>1</sup>

#### CHILDCARE ASSISTANCE

- Which of these seven options does your country offer?
  - Public daycare assistance, with allowance or subvention
  - Public daycare assistance, without allowance or subvention
  - Private daycare assistance, with allowance
  - Private daycare assistance, without allowance
  - Homecare assistance, with allowance<sup>2</sup>
  - Homecare assistance, without allowance
  - Informal family assistance, with no allowance.<sup>3</sup> Which category of assisting family members is contributing to the majority of day care duties?

#### TAXATION SYSTEM

- Please indicate the type of tax system available at the national level: individual, income-splitting, joint filing or other tax system.<sup>4</sup>
- Does your government provide any childcare deductions or child-related allowances to couples with children?
- If so, are childcare deductions or any other child-related allowances allocated to the mother, to the father or to both?

(Continued on next page)

Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay, Vietnam and Zambia.

In addition, all countries were given the opportunity to update data submitted in 2011 or 2012.

The survey collection process was implemented over a four-month period whereby the World Economic Forum worked in close collaboration with relevant ministries for the compilation of data.

**Table E1** displays the complete set of responses obtained in relation to family leave, clustered by region.

**Figure E1** displays the accumulated length of time available in the form of leave to the mother, to the father or to either parent. The listing of countries is arranged by six world regions. In order to create this chart we have interpreted some of the data in order to harmonize and compare within countries. However, comparisons should not be made across countries as data is not strictly comparable across countries. All leave available to one specific parent is grouped under one category, independently of the nature of such leave (e.g. maternity leave and parental leave available only



## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

### Box 1: Survey Questions (cont'd.)

#### EQUALITY AND WORK

- Reply to each of the following questions, indicating, when applicable, the relevant constitutional articles or legislative provisions:

- Does your country have any legislation which prohibits discrimination on grounds of gender?
- Does your country have any legislation which stipulates specific gender-neutral practices at the workplace (e.g. equal pay for the same work, equal opportunities for recruitment, training, career advancement)? Does it apply to both the private and public sector?
- Does your country have any legislation which ensures a minimum mandatory percentage of both genders in corporate boards? If relevant, indicate the mandatory percentage.
- Does your country have any legislation which ensures a minimum mandatory percentage of both genders in parliament/other political assemblies at national, regional and local level? If relevant, indicate the mandatory percentage.
- Does your country have an authority specifically deemed to monitor the implementation of the above-mentioned legislation and/or institute legal proceedings for claims and possible compensation? If relevant, indicate the name of the authority.

- Does your country have any gender-equality labels available at the national level? If relevant, indicate the type of label.
- Does your country provide allowances such as tax-free allowances or any sort of subventions to female entrepreneurs? If relevant, indicate the type(s) of allowances/subventions and the number of women entrepreneurs who have benefited from these allowances (or any other year, for which statistics are available).

Note: The grey highlights indicate those questions in the survey that have not received a critical mass of replies from respondents and that are consequently not considered in this Appendix.

#### NOTES

- 1 The question refers to the year of introduction of maternity and paternity leave legislation in your country, not to the overall (and usually antecedent) introduction of maternity and paternity rights.
- 2 One parent stays home; the other parent works.
- 3 Daycare provided by members of the family; both parents work.
- 4 Income-splitting is a form of family taxation, where income can be transferred to family members with more favourable tax brackets (with limits defined by attribution rules).

to the mother have been grouped in the same category). Child sick leave, breastfeeding leave, annual leave, vacation leave and other leave of a similar nature are not accounted for in the figure. Both paid and unpaid leave were taken into account. The calculations include ordinary leave only; special cases (e.g. adoption, difficult pregnancy, more than one child) are not considered. When a country presents different figures for the same type of leave in the public and in the private sector, the sector with the lowest figure is taken into account. In the case of federated states, only federally mandated provisions are included in the computation. Countries without federally mandated legislation for maternity/paternity/parental leaves are thus not considered (e.g. the United States).

**Figures E2-E8** show the prevalence of different types of childcare systems among the 87 countries covered in the survey. Childcare assistance varies between economies and includes public daycare,

private daycare and homecare, for which there may or may not be government assistance. A majority of economies have public daycare assistance with government allowance or subvention (66.7%), while there are less countries that have government allowance for private daycare (55.2%). With homecare, it is more likely that there is no allowance offered. A region-by-region breakdown is also provided.

**Table E2** displays the responses obtained on questions relating to the country's type of taxation system. Countries are listed by region. Individual taxation tends to be most favourable for women; joint taxation tends to be least favourable. Income-splitting is a form of family taxation where income can be transferred to family members with more favourable tax brackets (with limits defined by attribution rules).

**Table E3** and **Figures E9 through E15** display the results on all equality- and work-related questions in the survey. For Table E3, regional groupings are reported.

## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

**Table E1: Maternity, paternity and additional shared leaves by region**

Country	Length of maternity leave	Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	Length of paternity leave
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>			
Australia	52 weeks.	The national Paid Parental Leave scheme provides 18 weeks government funded Parental Leave Pay at the National Minimum Wage.	52 weeks, depending on the leave taken by the mother or partner.
Brunei Darussalam	15 weeks or 105 days of leave which must be taken two weeks before the expected delivery date.	100	No.
Japan	Up to 6 weeks before childbirth ( in case of multiple pregnancy, 14 weeks) and 8 weeks after childbirth. However, a woman who has already taken six weeks maternity leave after childbirth can request to start working with doctor's permission.	At least 2/3 of her working salary equivalent is paid as sum of wage and benefits of delivery.	No.
Korea, Rep.	90-day maternity leave before and after birth. The postpartum period shall account for more than 45 days of the entire period of maternity leave.	100, up to a ceiling.	3 days.
Malaysia	Public sector: 8 weeks up to 12 weeks; private sector: 8 weeks.	100	Public sector: 1 week; private sector: none.
Mongolia	120 days.	Average percentage is 7.5% of basic salary during maternity leave.	No.
New Zealand	14 weeks paid and part of the 52 weeks parental leave.	The maximum weekly paid parental leave rate is adjusted annually by any percentage movement upwards in average ordinary time weekly earnings. The minimum weekly paid parental leave rate is equivalent to 10 hours' work at the minimum wage rate.	2 weeks.
Philippines	8 weeks.	Private sector: 100. Public sector: 100 (2 or more years of service), 50 (1 to 2 years of service).	1 week after legitimate wife's childbirth.
Singapore	12 weeks. The last 4 weeks can be taken flexibly over a 12-month period from the child's birth.	100	1 week.

Note: Blank cells mean that data are not available or not applicable.

## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

Country	Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	Additional shared leave (i.e., parental leave)	Additional shared leave benefits (% of wages paid)
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>			
Australia	Dad and Partner Pay provides two weeks' government funded payment at the National Minimum Wage.	An employee who has taken 12 months parental leave may request an extension of a further 12 months leave (up to 24 months in total), unless the other parent has already taken 12 months of leave. Any extension reduces the other parent's entitlement by an equivalent amount.	—
Brunei Darussalam	—	No. However, both parents can take leaves to take care of their infant and a special leave is given to parents to take care of their sick children. Annual paid leave is available to both parents, with a duration ranging from a minimum of 22 days/year to a maximum of 42 days/year (civil servants).	Annual leave is paid, without differences between mothers and fathers.
Japan	50% of his working salary equivalent is paid as sum of wage and childcare leave benefits.	If both parents take child care leave, they have the right to request leave until the child is 1 year and 2 months old. In certain cases such as when the child cannot be put in a daycare center, leave may be extended until the child is 1 year and 6 months old.	—
Korea, Rep.	Unpaid.	Parental leave: 1 year, until the child is 6. In case of a dual income couple, each parent is entitled to a 12-month parental leave before the child enters elementary school. They can opt for the divided use of parental leave once only.	40
Malaysia	100	Public sector: period of leave determined by the officer. Not more than 5 years for the entire service period.	Unpaid leave and half paid leave.
Mongolia	—	Women 5 months before the birth of a child allowed to receive monthly sum until a child's birth.	Leave is paid unless mother is still working; if not working, leave is unpaid.
New Zealand	The maximum weekly paid parental leave rate is adjusted annually by any percentage movement upwards in average ordinary time weekly earnings. The minimum weekly paid parental leave rate is equivalent to 10 hours' work at the minimum wage rate.	52 weeks.	Up to 52 weeks extended employment-protected unpaid parental leave, inclusive of the 14 weeks paid parental leave, which may be taken by either parent or shared by both parents.
Philippines	100	1 week (solo parents). Special leave privileges for government workers.	100
Singapore	—	Yes.	The father can take 1 week (out of 16 weeks of maternity leave) of shared parental leave if the mother qualifies for maternity leave under the CDCA. The leave is to be taken in a continuous block of 1 week, or flexibly if there is mutual agreement between the employer and employee, within 12 months from the birth of the child.

(Cont'd.)

## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

**Table E1: Maternity, paternity and additional shared leaves (cont'd.)**

Country	Length of maternity leave	Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	Length of paternity leave
Suriname	12 weeks.	100	Private sector: generally, 2 or 3 days including birth registration or 3 days (within 14 days after birth).
Vietnam	4-6 months of paid maternity leave, depending on the nature of the work, to be taken before and after the time of giving birth. As of 1 May 2013, 6 months paid maternity leave.	100. Female workers are also entitled to an additional lump sum of 2 times the general minimum wage when giving birth.	No.
<b>LATIN AMERICAN AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>			
Bahamas	12 weeks (not less than 1 week before the birth and not less than 8 weeks after).	100 : 1/3 paid by the employer; 2/3 paid by the National Insurance Board.	Paternity leave is referred to as family leave and is granted for up to 1 week but without pay to an employee who has been employed for at least six months.
Barbados	12 weeks. In public service, it is practice for maternity leave to be granted for a period of up to 4 months.	—	—
Brazil	120 days of maternity leave. In 2008, a law was passed that allows the extension of the period to 180 days. A great part of the employers in the public sector and the larger corporations have adhered to this extension. Breastfeeding leave is available (two half-hour periods during the work day) until the baby is six months old.	100	5 days.
Chile	6 before and 24 weeks after childbirth.	The subsidy covers the whole wage with a maximum annually adjustable income.	Yes, 5 continuous working days, with payment rights. It's a mandatory leave that can be taken during the first month after the childbirth.
Colombia	14 weeks, of which 2 weeks before birth. Breastfeeding maternity leave is also available.	100	8 days.
Costa Rica	4 weeks before, 12 weeks after birth.	100	—
Dominican Republic	6 weeks before and 6 weeks after birth.	100	—

Note: Blank cells mean that data are not available or not applicable.

## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

Country	Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	Additional shared leave (i.e., parental leave)	Additional shared leave benefits (% of wages paid)
Suriname	Public sector: 100.	Yes, "verlof buiten bezwaar van den Lande" (freely translated as leave without objection).	There is an option which can be used as parental leave for civil servants in Suriname. It is called "verlof buiten bezwaar van den Lande." For urgent reasons, a civil servant can request for above mentioned type of leave, which can be granted if possible. The period of leave is unpaid.
Vietnam	—	Parents can take leave to take care of a sick infant: maximum 20 days if the child is under three years old; 15 working days if the child is between three and seven years old.	Paid.
<b>LATIN AMERICAN AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>			
Bahamas	Without pay.	For the mother there is provision for additional leave (6 weeks) in case of illness following the birth of a child. However once that is exhausted, the person will have to rely on vacation leave.	—
Barbados	—	—	—
Brazil	100	Public servants (both male and female) are entitled to "License due to illness of a family member." The criteria and periods are set by the governing bodies of each federal level.	Paid.
Chile	The wage paid for the 5 working days after childbirth is calculated on the father's wage with no maximum. The subvention of the parental leave covers the whole wage with a maximum annually adjustable income.	Yes. For breast-feeding and child feeding there is a leave that can be used until the child reaches two years old. Women have one hour daily that may be used in the middle, the beginning or the end of the working day. When the leave is used in the middle of the day, it also includes time and cost of transportation. In case of the mother's death, the benefit may be used by the father and is registered as paid work. This right also applies to adoptive parents and persons that have custody of the child by a court.	The breast-feeding leave is paid by the employer with no maximum. The leave in case of disease of a one year old or younger child and the parental guardian leave are paid social security.
Colombia	100	—	—
Costa Rica	—	—	—
Dominican Republic	—	—	—

(Cont'd.)

## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality *(cont'd.)*

**Table E1: Maternity, paternity and additional shared leaves *(cont'd.)***

Country	Length of maternity leave	Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	Length of paternity leave
Ecuador	12 weeks. In the case of multiple children, the mandatory maternity leave will be extended for 10 days. For mothers who adopted, the mandatory maternity leave is 2 weeks (15 days).	100	Paternity leave is 10 days and begins at birth. It can be extended to 3.5 weeks in the following situations: in cases of multiple children or for a Caesarian, the leave is extended for 5 days max; in cases of premature birth or when the child is in danger, the leave can be extended until 8 days; in the case of an irreversible or degenerative sickness, the father can have a licence with a remuneration for 25 days; in the case of the mother's death, the leave of the father is the same of a maternity leave; in the case of adoption, the leave is for 2 weeks (15 days).
Honduras	42 days		No
Jamaica	Up to 8 weeks. Leave without pay for an additional period not exceeding 65 working days. In particular cases, the grant of leave—unpaid—can be authorized for periods in excess of 65 working days.	100	—
Mexico	6 weeks before and 6 after birth.	100 (50 in case of leave extension).	Federal law does not provide paternity leave though some federal institutions have related provisions.
Paraguay	Minimum 12 weeks. Breastfeeding leaves are available (two half-hour breaks per day).	100	3 days.
Peru	90 calendar days: 45 days pre-partum and 45 days post-partum. The worker has the possibility of partially or fully deferring her pre-partum leave to accumulate these days for the post-partum period. Special provisions for multiple births and premature childbirth. Breastfeeding leaves are available.	100 (average of daily wages during the last 12 months of affiliation to the social security system).	4 consecutive working days between childbirth and date when mother/newborn are discharged from medical center.
Suriname	Public sector: 6 weeks before and 6 weeks after birth. Private sector: no mandatory maternity leave. In general maternity leave is stipulated in collective labor agreements, in which case employees are bound by the provisions in the agreement.	100	—
Uruguay	Private sector: 12 weeks, of which 6 before and 6 after birth. Public sector: 13 weeks, of which 1 week before and 12 weeks after birth (with the right of anticipating the leave up to 6 weeks before birth). Special conditions apply to select authorized workers and private sector's collective agreements.	Private sector: maternity leave pay takes into account the employee's seniority and the last six months' remunerations. It cannot be lower than the minimum wage and there are no stipulated maximums. Public sector: 100.	10 working days (public sector), 3 working days (private sector); 2 extra days for special collective agreements.

Note: Blank cells mean that data are not available or not applicable.

## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

Country	Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	Additional shared leave (i.e., parental leave)	Additional shared leave benefits (% of wages paid)
Ecuador	100	No.	—
Honduras		No	
Jamaica	—	—	—
Mexico	100, where paternity leave is available.	No, but mothers and fathers have 6 working days/ semester for maternal/parental care.	—
Paraguay	100	—	—
Peru	100	—	—
Suriname	—	—	—
Uruguay	100	Parental leave is not available. Paid childcare sick leaves are available under various conditions.	Paid childcare sick leaves.

(Cont'd.)

## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

**Table E1: Maternity, paternity and additional shared leaves (cont'd.)**

Country	Length of maternity leave	Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	Length of paternity leave
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>			
Israel	26 weeks (14 weeks paid) for women who have worked with the same employer/at the same place of employment for a period of at least 12 months; 14 weeks (7 weeks paid) for women who have worked for a shorter period. Mothers benefit for extended unpaid maternity leave.	100	Father can take part of maternity leave instead of mother, starting from 6 weeks (up to 14 weeks) after birth. If mother splits maternity leave during an extended period of hospitalization, father may take unpaid leave during that time.
Kuwait	A paid pre-delivery sickness leave of unspecified period, 8 weeks paid delivery leave, maternity leave for 16 weeks.	Full pay delivery leave for 8 weeks, full pay maternity leave for 4 weeks and half pay for 12 weeks.	—
Lebanon	7 weeks.	100	—
Morocco	14 weeks: 7 weeks before birth and 7 weeks mandatory after birth.	The wage paid does not vary.	3 days after the child's birth.
Oman	Private sector: 7 weeks; public sector: 50 days.	100	—
Tunisia	Public sector: 8 weeks, expandable to 16 weeks. Private sector: 30 days.	In public sector 100% of wage is paid for 8 weeks, 50% pay for the expanded 16 weeks in private sector.	No.
United Arab Emirates	Government sector: 8 weeks.	Full salary.	Government sector: fathers are granted 3 days of paternity leave; private sector: not available.
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>			
Canada	15 weeks.	55 (excluding Quebec).	5 weeks for biological fathers (Quebec only).
United States	No federal or state laws mandating maternity leave. However, the federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) provides for 12 weeks/year of unpaid leave. It is the right of the individual to choose to take FMLA. Some individual states may have laws that set forth broader protections for working mothers than are provided under the FMLA.	No paid leave to new parents. Any wages disbursed to a parent on such leave would be set by the mother's individual employer or a state having a paid leave law. Currently, only 6 states have laws providing paid family leave for employees. Payments are less than the employee's usual salary.	No federal or state laws directing or mandating paternity leave.

Note: Blank cells mean that data are not available or not applicable.



## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

Country	Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	Additional shared leave (i.e., parental leave)	Additional shared leave benefits (% of wages paid)
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>			
Israel	100	No parental leave. Parents can take leave from their sick or vacation days if the child is sick.	Paid absence because of child sickness.
Kuwait	—	Mother's leave, minimum 6 months and maximum 3 years.	Unpaid.
Lebanon	—	—	—
Morocco	The wage paid does not vary.	Mothers have the right to take 1 hour/ day for 12 months, in order to breastfeed.	Private sector: there is an educational unpaid leave for 90 days, and the mother can negotiate with the employer for one year in order to taking care of the child.
Oman	—	After maternity leave, a working mother can take a leave up to 1 year.	Unpaid.
Tunisia	—	No.	—
United Arab Emirates	Full salary.	2 hours of breastfeeding during the working hours for period of 16 weeks .	Fully paid.
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>			
Canada	—	35 weeks.	Biological parents: fixed monthly benefit. Slightly higher parental benefits apply to adoptive parents.
United States	No national program; any wages disbursed to a parent on such leave would be set by the father's individual employer or a state having a paid leave law.	The federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) mandates that employers having at least 50 employees must provide eligible employees with up to 12 weeks/year of unpaid, job-protected leave to care for themselves or the employee's spouse, child, or parent who has a serious medical condition. When available, the leave duration changes from state to state.	—

(Cont'd.)

## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

**Table E1: Maternity, paternity and additional shared leaves (cont'd.)**

Country	Length of maternity leave	Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	Length of paternity leave
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>			
Botswana	12 weeks.	Public service offers 100, private sector offers 50.	No. However there are a few private sector institutions that offer paternity leave in Botswana.
Ethiopia	4 weeks before and 8 weeks after birth.	100	5 days after birth.
Ghana	12 weeks. Breastfeeding leaves are IAO available (shorter working hours).	100	—
Lesotho	12 weeks.	100	—
Liberia	12 weeks, of which 1 month before and 2 months after birth.	100	No, but under consideration.
Madagascar	12 weeks in public sector, 14 weeks in private sector.	100; half salary is paid by the employer and half salary paid by CNaPS.	15 days in public sector and 3 days in private sector.
Mali	14 weeks: 6 weeks before, 8 weeks after birth.	100	3 days.
Mauritius	12 weeks maternity leave on full pay are provided for a female worker with more than 12 months continuous employment. A female worker with less than 12 months continuous employment is entitled to 12 weeks maternity leave without pay.	—	A male worker with more than 12 months employment is entitled to 5 continuous working days paternity leave on full pay. The leave is without pay for those with less than 12 months employment.
Mozambique	60 days.	Women keep the same wages as the one paid before the leave.	1 day for the private sector, 2 days for the public sector.
Namibia	12 weeks, of which 4 weeks before and 8 weeks after birth.	100, up to a ceiling.	—
Nigeria	16 weeks.	100	—
Senegal	6 weeks before the birth, 8 weeks after birth.	Salary is paid in full in the public.	No.
Uganda	12 weeks.	100	4 days.
Zambia	12 weeks.	100	5 days (currently only being practiced in the Public Service).

Note: Blank cells mean that data are not available or not applicable.

Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (*cont'd.*)

Country	Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	Additional shared leave (i.e., parental leave)	Additional shared leave benefits (% of wages paid)
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>			
Botswana	—	The private sector has arrangements for compassionate leave to take care of an infant. This varies from company to company.	Compassionate leave in the private sector is paid leave and there is no difference between the mother and the father.
Ethiopia	Unpaid.	—	—
Ghana	—	—	—
Lesotho	—	2 hours for nursing per day for 6 months (mother only).	Both paid and unpaid.
Liberia	—	No, but there is provision for general annual leave of 1 month.	—
Madagascar	—	Maternity assistance; the number of days depend on the doctor's subscription.	Paid.
Mali	—	—	—
Mauritius	—	No parental leave provided. However, either parent can take a leave without pay of 9 months.	—
Mozambique	Men keep the same wages during paternity leave.	No.	—
Namibia	—	—	—
Nigeria	—	—	—
Senegal	—	No.	—
Uganda	100	Special leave of absence available.	Paid.
Zambia	100	Ordinary leave.	Ordinary leave can be enjoyed by either parent upon request. This is paid to both mother and father and there are no differences.

*(Cont'd.)*

## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

**Table E1: Maternity, paternity and additional shared leaves (cont'd.)**

Country	Length of maternity leave	Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	Length of paternity leave
<b>EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA</b>			
Albania	5 weeks before, 6 weeks after birth. After 6 weeks of postnatal period, the woman might either work or benefit from social insurance scheme (about 52 weeks).	80% for the prenatal period and 150 days after birth; 50% for the remaining period. The maternity benefit for self-employed women is equal to the basic level of retirement pension.	—
Armenia	140 days (70 days of pregnancy and 70 days after birth).	Employed mothers who are on maternity leave receive monthly childcare allowances, before the child reaches the age of 2.	—
Austria	16 weeks: 8 weeks before delivery date, 8 up to 12 weeks after delivery (up to 12 weeks in case of multiple, premature or Caesarean birth).	For employees, the amount of maternity pay is based on net wage during the last three months. Additionally you will receive an extra amount for benefits such as vacation and Christmas bonuses. Self-employed women receive income-based maternity pay (since 2008).	4 weeks after birth of the child and simultaneously with the mother, but in the civil service only and for a very small number of private enterprises on a voluntary basis as well as in a few collective agreements.
Azerbaijan	10 weeks before, 8 weeks after birth.	100	14 days.
Belgium	Female employees: 15 weeks; at least 1 week before birth (plus 5 optional weeks), at least 9 weeks after birth (plus maximum 5 optional weeks). Independent female workers: maximum 8 weeks.	Private sector: 82% for first month plus 75% thereafter up to a ceiling. Public sector: statutory civil servants 100%; contracted civil servants, as for private sector.	2 weeks within 4 months after child's birth; not mandatory and not applicable to independent male workers.
Bulgaria	58.6 weeks for pregnancy and childbirth, of which 45 weeks before birth. Breastfeeding maternity leave is also available.	90	15 days.
Croatia	14 weeks, of which 4 weeks before and 10 weeks after birth.	100	—

Note: Blank cells mean that data are not available or not applicable.

## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

Country	Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	Additional shared leave (i.e., parental leave)	Additional shared leave benefits (% of wages paid)
<b>EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA</b>			
Albania	—	The employee who has a child up to three years old has the right to paid leave (maximum 15 days/year when the child is sick), as well as to an additional unpaid leave (maximum 30 days/year). Leave is given to the spouse who effectively cares for the child; otherwise it's given to both of them .	—
Armenia	—	Additional leave is provided until the child reaches the age of 3. The leave is provided to the mother, the father, the stepmother, stepfather or to the legal guardian. The husband of a pregnant woman can take an extra non-paid leave, the duration of which cannot surpass 2 months.	—
Austria	4 weeks of unpaid leave in the civil service, other agreements vary.	Yes.	Parental leave up to the 2nd birthday of the child (minimum 2 months, maximum 24 months) may be shared among parents and split into maximum 3 partitions. For this period, full legal protection is granted for either parent (return to same job as before parental leave). Childcare Allowance may be paid for maximum 36 months (if shared between the parents) and does not require the full abstinence of mother or father from labour market, as long as a set income threshold is not exceeded.
Azerbaijan	Unpaid.	Parental leave for both mothers and fathers until the child reaches the age of 3.	During the first period of parental leave (until the infant reaches the age of 1.5 years old), benefits equal to 2 equivalents of minimum salary. From the age of 1.5 years old until the age of 3 years old: benefits equal to 1 equivalents of minimum salary.
Belgium	100 for the first 3 days, 82 thereafter up to a ceiling.	Parental leave: 3 months of parental leave for each child from the child's birth until s/he is 12 years old. Valid for both parents. Employees that work full-time can take this parental leave on a part-time basis.	Fixed monthly payment.
Bulgaria	90	With the agreement of the mother, when the child is 6 months old, insured fathers may use the leave for the rest of the 410 calendar days instead of the mother. For the time during which the father uses this leave, the leave of the mother is discontinued. An additional 6-month unpaid leave is granted for raising a child until completion of 8 years of age.	Cash compensation is provided for parental leave. An additional 6-month unpaid leave is granted for raising a child until completion of 8 years of age.
Croatia	—	Parental leave: 24 weeks for employed or self-employed parent after 6 months of age of the child or meeting other legal requirements. It can be used individually, simultaneously or alternately. If the father uses the right to parental leave for at least 12 weeks, parental leave is extended for 8 weeks.	80

(Cont'd.)

## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

**Table E1: Maternity, paternity and additional shared leaves (cont'd.)**

Country	Length of maternity leave	Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	Length of paternity leave
Cyprus	18 weeks (2 weeks prior to the week of expected delivery).	Maternity benefit is payable by Social Insurance Services and is calculated at 72% of the wages in the relevant contribution year. The upper limit of earnings on which the benefit is calculated is the upper limit of insurable earnings.	No.
Czech Republic	28 weeks, of which 6 weeks before birth. Maternal leave cannot be shorter than 14 weeks and cannot be ended earlier than 6 weeks after the birth.	70	—
Denmark	18 weeks (4 weeks before expected birth + 14 weeks after birth). Two weeks are mandatory.	100% paid by employer during maternity leave for 80% of women. The remaining mothers receive maternity leave benefits equivalent to the unemployment benefit rate.	2 weeks within the first 14 weeks after birth.
Estonia	20 weeks.	100%, with no ceiling. The minimum wage is paid to mothers who did not work during the previous calendar year, but have worked prior to the birth of the child.	2 weeks (10 working days) can be taken during the 2 months before the estimated birth date; or during the two months after the birth of the child. Paternity leave can also be split.
Finland	105 working days.	Approximately 70, minimum allowance.	Up to 18 days after birth, taken in up to 4 separate periods; full month of additional paternity leave (daddy month) can be taken by fathers, between 13 and 36 working days (mothers not eligible for maternity or Parental Allowance during daddy month).
Georgia	68 weeks.	18 weeks (126 days) of the maternity leave is compensative. Paid according to the monthly salary of the employee.	No.
Germany	6 weeks before the birth of the child, 8 weeks after the birth. In cases of premature or multiple births, the period is extended to 12 weeks after delivery. Only the postnatal maternity protection period is mandatory.	Maternity benefits always equate to roughly 100% of the average pay the 3 months before the maternity protection period (maternity leave) began.	Both parents have the option of taking parental leave and receiving a parental allowance.

Note: Blank cells mean that data are not available or not applicable.

## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

Country	Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	Additional shared leave (i.e., parental leave)	Additional shared leave benefits (% of wages paid)
Cyprus	—	Parental Leave.	Man or woman is entitled to unpaid parental leave of a total duration of up to 18 weeks each, until the child reaches the age of eight years. An employee can take parental leave for a minimum of one week to maximum five weeks per year in case of one or two children, and maximum seven weeks in the case of three or more children. Fathers can use parental leave right after the birth of the child.
Czech Republic	—	Parental leave for both parents until the child reaches age of 3.	Parental allowance varies according to the length of the period of leave. Care benefits: 60.
Denmark	100% paid by employer during paternity leave, according to their collective agreement or individual employment contract for 80% men. The remaining fathers receive paternity leave benefit equivalent to the unemployment benefit rate.	Each parent is entitled to 32 weeks parental leave per birth.	Parents are entitled to a total of 32 weeks parental leave benefits per birth, provided they meet the employment criteria. If not, they may be entitled to other forms of income support.
Estonia	Paid at a rate calculated based on the father's average wage, but not higher than three times the average wage.	Child care leave: 156 weeks (until the child is 3 years old). Childcare leave may be used by one person at a time and may be used in one part or in several parts.	During the child care leave, the parent can receive first the parental benefit (435 days) and later the child care allowance. If the mother did not have the right to take pregnancy, maternity or adoption leave, the parental benefit is paid until the child reaches the age of 18 months. Fathers are eligible for the parental benefit from the day the child reaches 70 days of age.
Finland	Approximately 70, minimum allowance.	Parental leave can be shared between parents, but both cannot be on parental leave at the same time (with exceptions). Up to 2 separate periods of minimum 12 working days each parent. Parental allowance covers 158 working days. After parental allowance/extended paternity allowance, parents can take child care leave with full employment security until the child reaches age 3 for a minimum length of 1 month.	Approximately 70, minimum allowance.
Georgia	—	Minimum 2 weeks per year; maximum 12 week until the child will turn 5. Leave may be given to any person who practically takes care of a child and can be taken continuously or in part.	Unpaid.
Germany	Generally 67% of the net income earned by the parent, who cares for the child, during the last 12 months before the child's birth, with a ceiling for high incomes and a minimum, even for parents who did not work before the child was born. Supplements for families with several children or multiple births.	Both fathers as well as mothers are entitled to take parental leave for a period of up to three years (as a rule up until the child's third birthday).	—

(Cont'd.)

## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

**Table E1: Maternity, paternity and additional shared leaves (cont'd.)**

Country	Length of maternity leave	Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	Length of paternity leave
Greece	Private sector : 17 weeks (8 weeks before birth; 9 weeks after). Public Sector: 20 weeks (8 weeks before birth; 12 weeks after)	Public sector: 100. Private sector: worker is entitled to be offered remuneration by: a) her employer depending on her earnings, b) the social insurance body, by which she is insured, and c) the Manpower Employment Organisation (MEO-OAED), on condition that she meets the necessary requirements.	2 days after a child's birth, paid.
Hungary	24 weeks.	—	5 working days or 7 working days in case of twins.
Iceland	2 weeks, mandatory plus an additional 11 weeks.	80, up to a ceiling.	13 weeks.
Ireland	26 weeks paid; up to 16 weeks unpaid.	100 for public sector and certain private sectors.	—
Italy	20 weeks (8 weeks before she gives birth and 12 after).	80, but in some cases it could be higher (e.g. in the public administration it is equal to 100).	3 days.
Latvia	2 weeks prior to the expected birth, 2 weeks after childbirth. An employer, after receipt of a doctor's opinion, is prohibited from employing pregnant women and women for a period following childbirth not exceeding one year, and during the period of breastfeeding if it is considered that performance of the work poses a threat to the safety and health of the woman or her child.	80	10 calendar days immediately after the birth of the child, but not later than within a two-month period from the birth of the child.
Lithuania	18 weeks: 70 calendar days before birth, 56 calendar days after the birth (in the event of complicated childbirth or birth of two or more children, 70 calendar days).	100 .The remuneration is calculated on the basis of insured person's income during 12 consecutive calendar months before the month preceding the month in which maternity leave began.	4 weeks for the period from the date of birth of a child until the child is 1 month old.
Luxembourg	8 weeks before birth and 8 weeks after birth, 4 weeks if nursing.	100	Private sector: 2 days for the birth of the child. Public sector: 4 days for the birth of the child.

Note: Blank cells mean that data are not available or not applicable.



## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

Country	Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	Additional shared leave (i.e., parental leave)	Additional shared leave benefits (% of wages paid)
Greece	Payment is made by the employer, while the amount depends on the worker's earnings.	Private sector: workday reduced by 1 hour for the mother, for a period of 30 months. Alternatively (only if the employer agrees), workday reduced by 2 hours for the mother for 12 months and by 1 hour for 6 more months. Father entitled to childcare leave if mother does not use it and this right is applicable to foster parents of children up to 6 year of age, by estimating the starting point of adoption.	Employee (man /woman) is entitled by his or her application to receive an equal-time paid leave, instead of the part-time breast-feeding and childcare. The alternative granting of leave requires the agreement of the employer and it is granted in single leave or in parts.
Hungary	100	Parental leave: 132-138 weeks up to the age of 3; in the case of twins, up to the end of the year when children enter primary school; or, in case of a permanently ill or seriously disabled child, until the age of ten years of the child.	Childcare fee or child home care allowance is paid:70% of the previous average daily income, with a ceiling. Childcare fee is an insurance based benefit, provided after the period of pregnancy confinement benefit (the benefit paid for the period of maternity leave) for as long as the insurance period of the parent lasts, but maximum to the age of 2 years of the child. The parent has to be insured, and needs at least 365 days of insurance during the last two years before delivery.
Iceland	Approximately 80, up to a ceiling.	14 weeks.	Unpaid.
Ireland	—	Parental Leave: 14 weeks for both mother and father, to be taken before the child is 8 years.	Parental Leave: unpaid.
Italy	100	Facultative parental leave: 10 months during the first 8 years can be used by both parents, also simultaneously.	Mother: during the first 8 years of the infant she can use a time period of max 6 months. Father: during the first 8 years of the infant he can use a time period of max 7 months. Wage is equal to 30% during the first 3 years of the infant.
Latvia	80	Parental leave in connection with the birth or adoption of a child, granted for a period not exceeding one and a half years up to the day the child reaches 8.	70; there are no differences between the mother and the father's pay percentage. Parental benefit is paid during parental leave for taking care of a child until age of 1 year.
Lithuania	Until the child turns 1 month old, 100% of the beneficiary's reimbursed remuneration.	Parental leave until the child reaches three years of age.	If the insured person chooses to receive the allowance until the child turns 1 year old, the allowance is 100% of the income; if the person chooses to receive the allowance until the child turns 2 years old, the allowance until the child turns 1 year old is 70% and 40% until the child turns 2 years old.
Luxembourg	Full salary.	6 months parental leave (full-time) or 12 months (half-time) for either the mother or the father.	Same amount to everyone without any relation to the previous salary.

(Cont'd.)

## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

**Table E1: Maternity, paternity and additional shared leaves (cont'd.)**

Country	Length of maternity leave	Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	Length of paternity leave
Macedonia, FYR	9 months after birth.	100	9 months (if mother does not use leave for birth and parenthood, father or adoptive parent is entitled to leave).
Malta	14 weeks.	100	1-2 days (variable upon sectors).
Republic of Moldova	Prenatal leave of 70 calendar days, and maternity leave for a period of 56 calendar days (70 days for complicated births or multiple children).	100% of average monthly income earned during the last 6 calendar months preceeding the month of the insured risk, income from which social insurance contributions had been paid.	No.
Netherlands	16 weeks (10 weeks mandatory): 4 to 6 weeks before, 10 to 12 weeks after birth.	100, up to a ceiling. Self-employees: loss of earnings; maximum: legal minimum wage.	2 days, within 4 weeks after birth.
Norway	3 weeks before birth, 6 weeks after birth. 14 weeks after birth are reserved for the mother (mother's quota). The first 6 weeks are included in the quota.	100, with a ceiling. An employee whose pay exceeds the ceiling may however be entitled to full pay on agreement with her/his employer.	2 weeks in connection with birth, 14 weeks after birth (father's quota).
Poland	14 weeks.	100	2 weeks.
Portugal	30 days before and 6 weeks after birth.	100	Compulsory period of 10 working days after birth; 5 consecutive days must be taken immediately after birth and 5 days within 30 days of birth. 10 additional working days may be added.
Romania	126 days, at least 42 mandatory after delivery (confinement).	85% monthly wages in the last 6 months of the 12 months of contribution period, to the limit of 12 gross minimal monthly wages.	5 working days; up to 15 working days in special cases.
Russian Federation	70 calendar days before, 70 calendar days after birth.	100; up to a ceiling.	—
Serbia	4 weeks before and 52 weeks total.	65, based on last three month average pay at work; 100 in some local, self-governments.	In case the mother deserts the child, dies or is prevented from caring for the child due to other justified reasons (serving prison sentence, being severely ill, etc.), father may claim the same right.
Slovak Republic	34 weeks in normal cases; 37 weeks for single mothers; 43 weeks for multiple births, of which 6 weeks prior to giving a birth and at least 6 weeks after giving the birth.	60% disbursed by Maternity Benefit from Sickness Insurance, if insured person meets eligibility criteria at least 270 days of insurance from the last 2 years. More favourable collective agreements exist in some sectors/companies.	No, however, in cases where father is taking care of the child, maternity leave conditions apply.
Slovenia	15 weeks.	100; no lower than 55% of minimum wage.	90 days; 15 days paid, 75 days unpaid.

Note: Blank cells mean that data are not available or not applicable.

## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

Country	Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	Additional shared leave (i.e., parental leave)	Additional shared leave benefits (% of wages paid)
Macedonia, FYR	100	9-month leave allows either the mother or the father to be the beneficiary during the parenthood period.	100
Malta	100	3 months for both parents.	Unpaid.
Republic of Moldova	—	Parental leave can be used in whole or in part until the child reaches the age of 3 by the father, grandmother, grandfather or other relative/guardian who is taking care of the child. Such leave is included when calculating seniority, including the special seniority and the length of employment. The amounts of social security allowances based on which the pension is calculated are decreasing.	Partially paid.
Netherlands	100, no ceiling.	Parental leave: 26 weeks per parent per child, non-transferable. Emergency and care leaves available.	Parental leave: no statutory payment (dependent on collective agreements).
Norway	100, with a ceiling. An employee whose pay exceeds the ceiling may however be entitled to full pay on agreement with her/his employer.	18 weeks with 100 % pay or 28 weeks with 80 %pay.	Each parent is entitled to up 1 year unpaid leave for each child. Each parent is entitled to leave of absence for up to 10 days per year if the child or child minder is ill.
Poland	100	6 weeks following the 14 mandatory weeks (these six weeks can be for either parent) In addition, there is up to 3 years parental leave until the child is 4 years old	Unpaid for both. Only social security is paid.
Portugal	100	Initial Parental Leave granted to employed mother and father, to be shared. Max. 120-150 consecutive days, by the parents' joint decision. Extended Parental Leave: granted to one or to both parents alternately, max. 3 months.	Initial Parental Leave: 120 days = 100%; 150 days = 80% (mother only). If the father benefits for initial parental leave as well, the payment increases to 100% and 83%, respectively. Extended Parental Leave: 25%
Romania	100	Child rise leaves available for either parent until age 1, 2 or 3 (for special cases).	75%, with specific conditions for maximum and minimum amounts.
Russian Federation	—	Childcare leave available to both mother and father until the child turns 3.	Childcare: 40%.
Serbia	65, based on last three month average pay at work	Yes, until the child turns 3 years old. Leave can be taken by 1 of the parents, adoptive parents, foster parents or guardians .	Unpaid.
Slovak Republic	Same conditions as maternity leave.	Parental leave can be requested until the day the child turns three years old. In case of long-term illness, employer must provide parents with parental leave until the day the child turns 6.	Parental Allowance is defined as state social benefit (maternity benefit is categorized as Sickness Insurance). If a person provides care for two or more children born at one time, the allowance increases by 25% for each additional child.
Slovenia	100 with a minimum value and a ceiling.	260 days.	Paid parental leave: 100%.

(Cont'd.)

## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

**Table E1: Maternity, paternity and additional shared leaves (cont'd.)**

Country	Length of maternity leave	Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	Length of paternity leave
Spain	16 weeks.	100	2 weeks.
Sweden	No.	—	No.
Switzerland	14 weeks following birth.	80% of average income received before delivery, with a ceiling	No. Such a leave may be provided for in collective labor agreements or in enterprise regulations. Most public administrations entitle fathers to paid leaves (between a few days and 2 weeks)
Turkey	8 weeks before birth (if multiple, 2 weeks will be added) and 8 weeks after birth. If it is proved with a medical report that she can work until 3 weeks before the birth, the remaining pre-birth leave period can be shifted to the leave period after the birth.	If worker or self-employed mother stays in the hospital, 50% of the daily wage; if there is outpatient care, 2/3 of daily wage. 100 for public servants.	10 days after birth for public servants only and upon their request.
United Kingdom	2 weeks mandatory after birth. Statutory Maternity Leave is available for 52 weeks.	Statutory Maternity Pay (SMP) for up to 39 weeks. 90% for the first 6 weeks followed by the lesser of that 90% rate or a flat rate payment for up to 33 weeks. Maternity Allowance is paid to working women who do not qualify for SMP, up to 39 weeks. 90% (with ceiling).	2 weeks within the first 8 weeks after birth; up to 26 weeks of additional paternity leave if mother returns to work before the end of her 52-week maternity leave period.

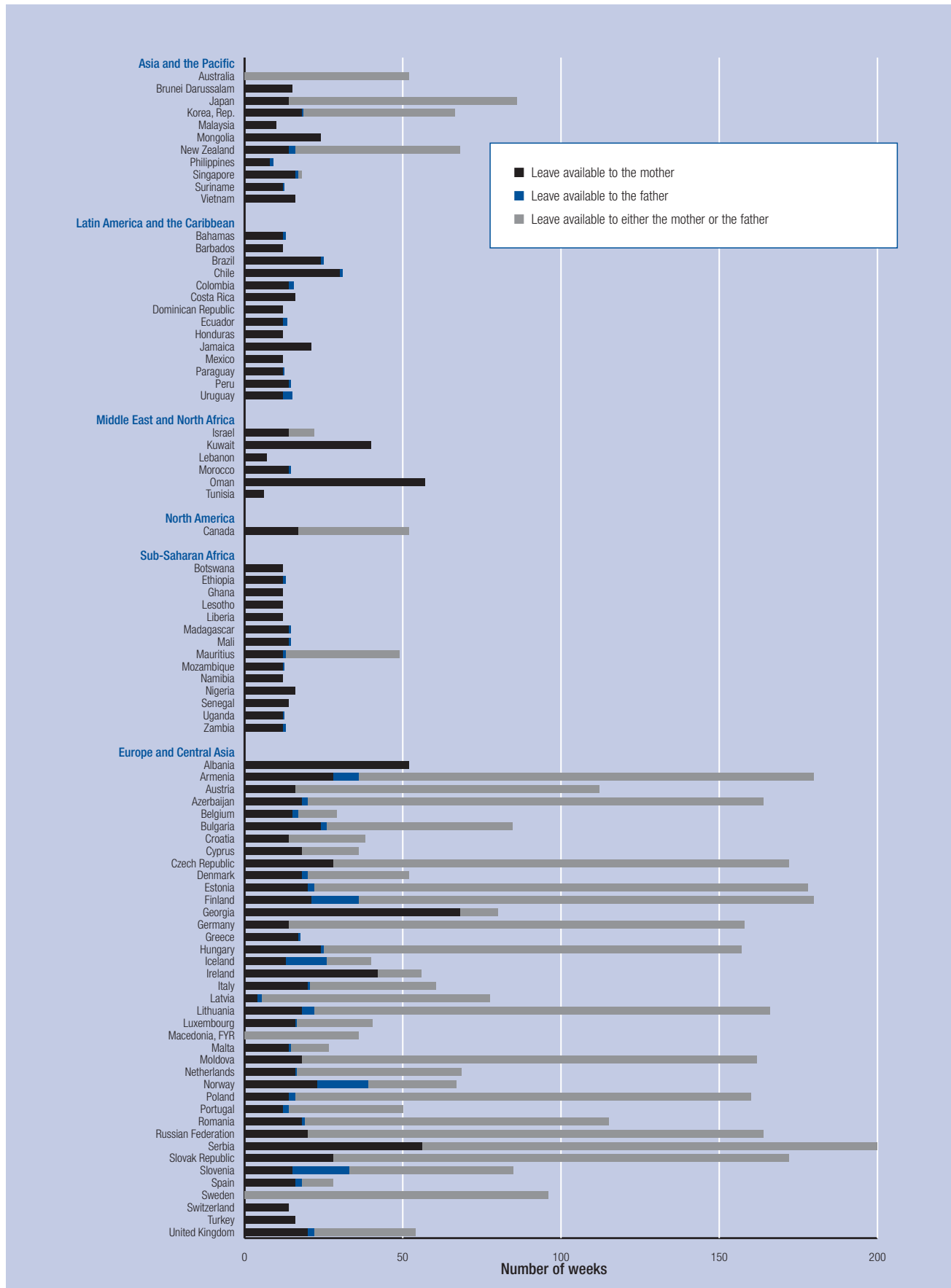
Note: Blank cells mean that data are not available or not applicable.

## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

Country	Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	Additional shared leave (i.e., parental leave)	Additional shared leave benefits (% of wages paid)
Spain	100	10 weeks.	—
Sweden	—	Parental leave: 480 days per child. It can be divided between the parents as they wish, with the exception of 60 days which constitute mum's and dad's day. These days cannot be transferred between the parents.	Compensation rate is the same for mothers as for fathers, 80% of annual income up to a ceiling.
Switzerland	—	Employer must grant a leave (3 days at most) to employees who have family responsibilities for the time necessary to take care of a sick child.	—
Turkey	Applicable only to public servants; there is no cut in wage.	6 months of unpaid leave for female workers after paid maternity leave ends. 24 months for civil servants. 24 months for civil servants' husbands from birth, upon their request.	—
United Kingdom	90 capped at a flat rate for 2 weeks.	Parental Leave: 13 weeks until the child's 5th birthday. Additional paternity leave enables the father to take any remaining leave available to the mother after the 20th week of maternity leave as long as she has returned to the workplace.	Additional paternity leave: 90% capped at a flat rate.

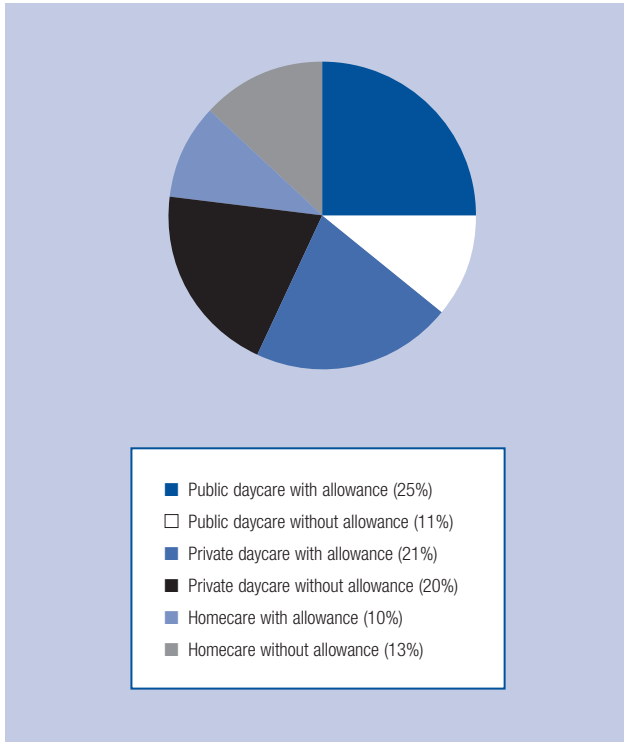
## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

Figure E1: Length of accumulated leave available to parents, by region



## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

Figure E2: Childcare options, global overview (percentage of respondents)



Note: Homecare assistance is where one parent stays at home and the other parent works.

Figure E3: Childcare options, Europe and Central Asia (percentage of respondents)

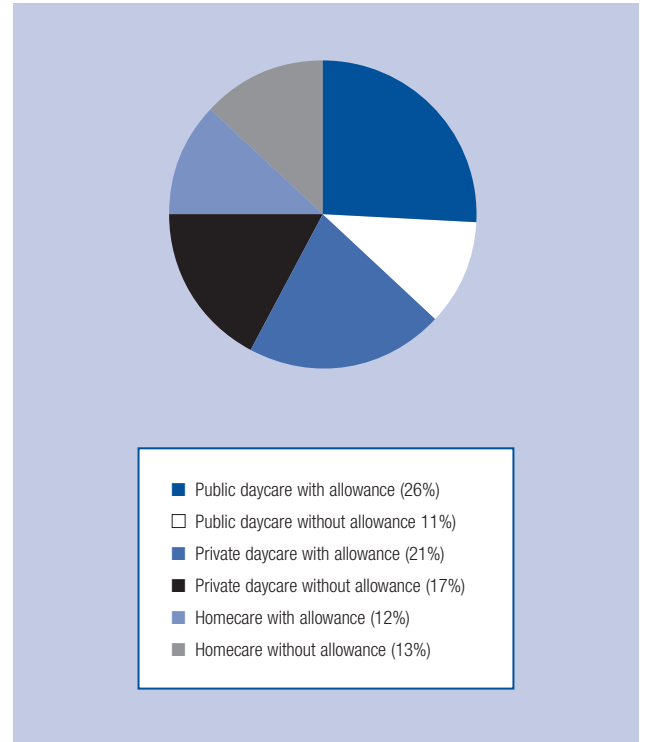


Figure E4: Childcare options, Latin America and the Caribbean (percentage of respondents)

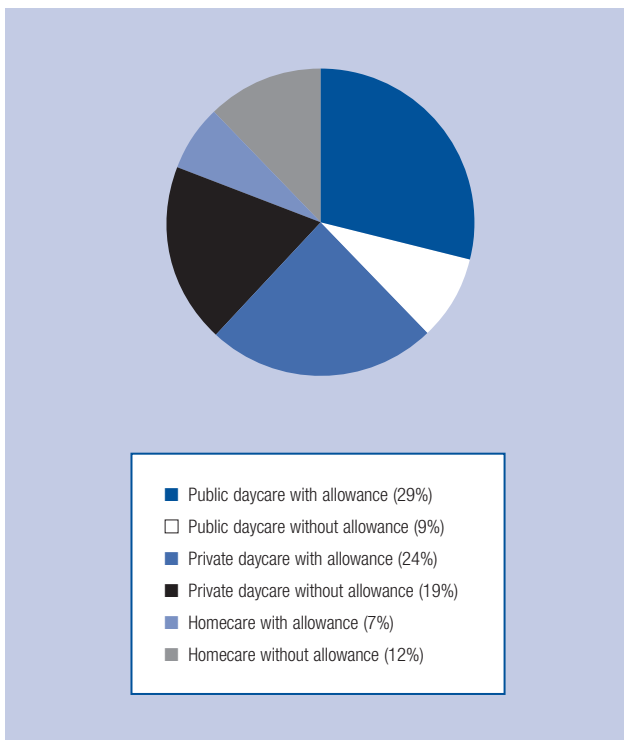
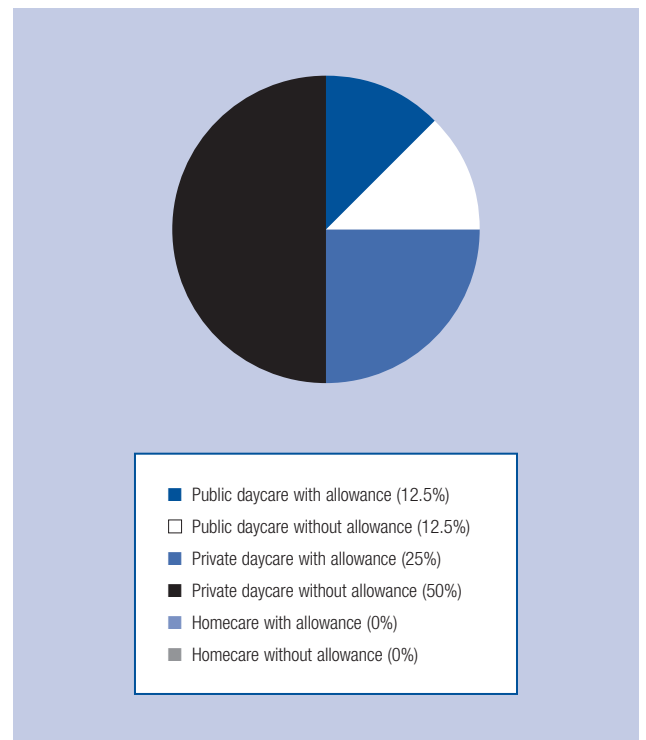


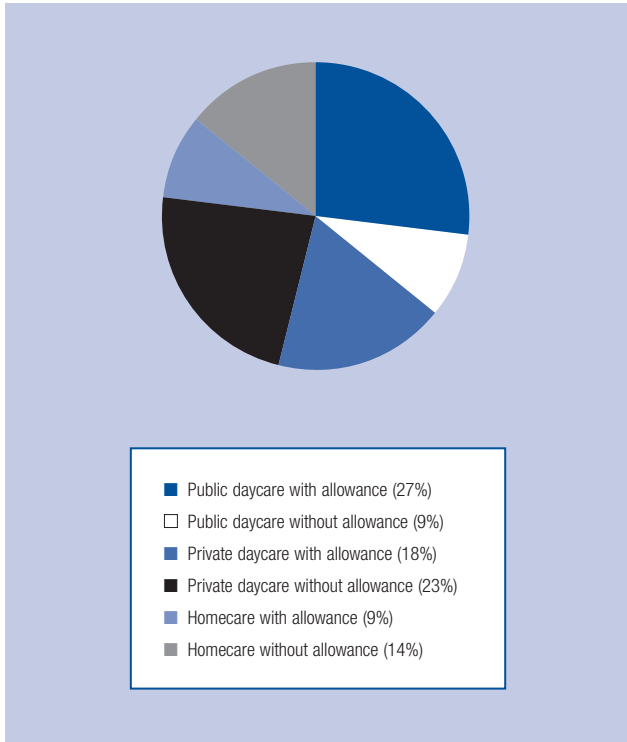
Figure E5: Childcare options, Middle East and North Africa (percentage of respondents)



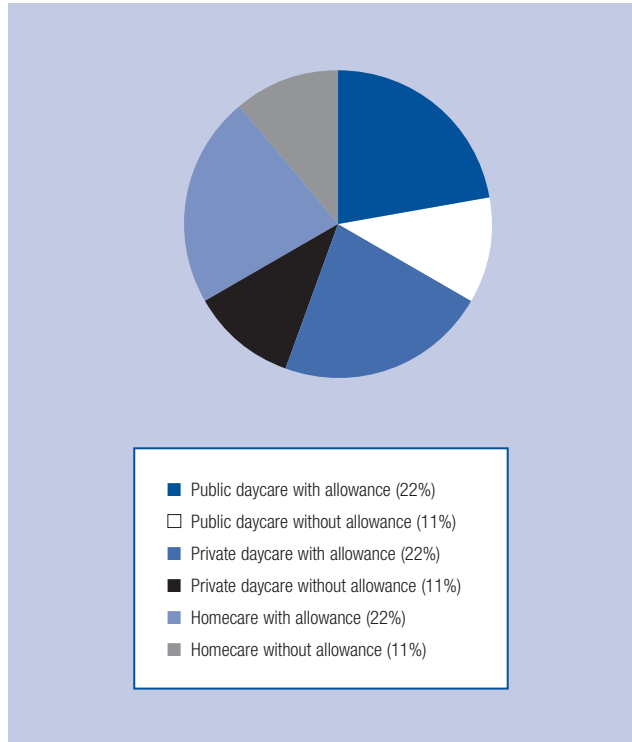
Note: Seven countries responded to this question.

## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality *(cont'd.)*

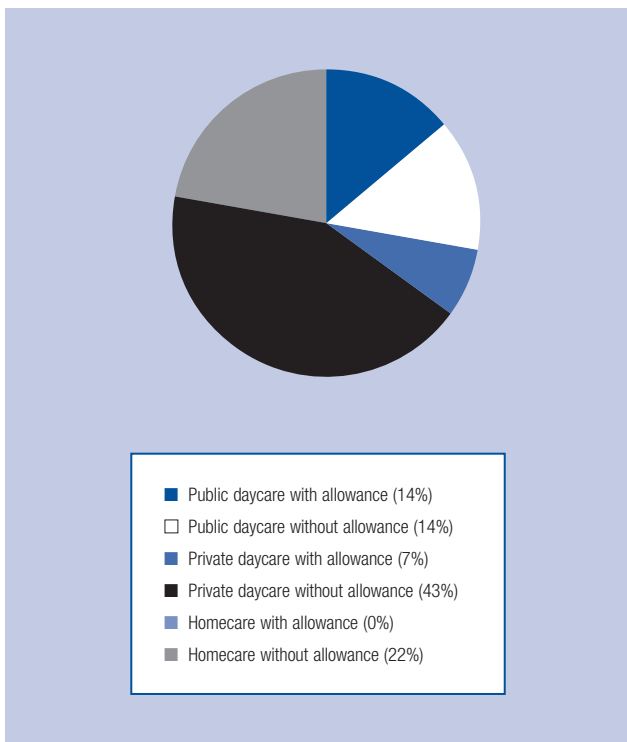
**Figure E6: Childcare options, Asia and the Pacific (percentage of respondents)**



**Figure E7: Childcare options, North America (percentage of respondents)**



**Figure E8: Childcare options, Sub-Saharan Africa (percentage of respondents)**





## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

Table E2: Taxation systems by region

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC			
Country	Individual	Income-splitting*	Joint filing
Australia	■		
Brunei Darussalam			
Japan	■		
Korea, Rep.	■		
Malaysia	■	■	
Mongolia	■		
New Zealand	■		
Philippines	■		■
Singapore	■		
Vietnam	■		

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN			
Country	Individual	Income-splitting*	Joint filing
Bahamas			
Barbados	■		
Brazil	■		■
Chile	■		
Colombia	■		
Costa Rica	■		■
Dominican Republic	■		
Ecuador	■		
Honduras			
Hungary	■		
Jamaica	■		
Mexico	■		
Paraguay	■		
Peru	■	■	
Suriname	■		
Uruguay	■		■

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA			
Country	Individual	Income-splitting*	Joint filing
Israel	■		
Kuwait			
Lebanon	■		
Morocco	■		
Oman			
Tunisia			
United Arab Emirates			

NORTH AMERICA			
Country	Individual	Income-splitting*	Joint filing
Canada	■		
United States	■		■

## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

Table E2: Taxation systems by region (cont'd.)

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA			
Country	Individual	Income-splitting*	Joint filing
Botswana	■		
Ethiopia	■	■	
Ghana			
Lesotho	■		
Liberia	■		■
Madagascar	■		■
Mali			
Mauritius	■		■
Mozambique			■
Namibia			
Nigeria			
Senegal	■		
Uganda			
Zambia	■		

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA			
Country	Individual	Income-splitting*	Joint filing
Albania			
Armenia			
Austria	■		
Azerbaijan	■	■	
Belgium			■
Bulgaria	■		
Croatia	■		
Cyprus	■		
Czech Republic	■		
Denmark	■	■	
Estonia	■		■
Finland			
Germany	■	■	
Georgia	■		■
Greece	■	■	
Iceland	■		■
Ireland	■		
Italy	■		
Latvia	■		
Lithuania	■		
Luxembourg	■		■
Macedonia, FYR			
Malta	■		■
Moldova	■		
Netherlands	■		
Norway	■		■
Poland			■
Portugal	■		■
Romania			
Russian Federation	■		
Serbia	■		
Slovak Republic	■		
Slovenia	■		
Spain	■		■
Sweden	■		
Switzerland	■		■
Turkey	■		
United Kingdom	■		

Note: Blank cells mean that data is not available or not applicable.

\* Income-splitting is a form of family taxation, where income can be transferred to family members with more favourable tax brackets (with limits defined by attribution rules).

## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

Table E3: Legislative support by region

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC							
Country	Legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Legislation imposing gender-neutral practices in the workplace	Legislation for mandatory % of both genders on corporate boards	Legislation for mandatory % of both genders in political assemblies	Monitoring authority	Gender-equality labels*	Allowances/subventions to female entrepreneurs
Australia	■	■			■	■	■
Brunei Darussalam							■
Japan	■	■			■	■	■
Korea, Rep.	■	■		■	■	■	■
Malaysia	■		■				■
Mongolia	■			■		■	
New Zealand	■	■			■		
Philippines	■	■		■	■		
Singapore	■						
Vietnam	■	■		■	■	■	

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN							
Country	Legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Legislation imposing gender-neutral practices in the workplace	Legislation for mandatory % of both genders on corporate boards	Legislation for mandatory % of both genders in political assemblies	Monitoring authority	Gender-equality labels*	Allowances/subventions to female entrepreneurs
Bahamas	■	■					
Barbados	■						
Brazil	■	■		■	■		
Chile	■	■			■	■	■
Colombia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Costa Rica	■	■		■	■	■	■
Dominican Republic	■	■		■	■	■	■
Ecuador	■	■		■	■		
Honduras	■	■					
Jamaica	■	■					
Mexico	■	■		■	■	■	
Paraguay	■	■		■	■		
Peru	■	■		■	■		
Suriname	■	■					■
Uruguay	■	■		■	■	■	■
Zambia	■	■					

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA							
Country	Legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Legislation imposing gender-neutral practices in the workplace	Legislation for mandatory % of both genders on corporate boards	Legislation for mandatory % of both genders in political assemblies	Monitoring authority	Gender-equality labels*	Allowances/subventions to female entrepreneurs
Israel	■	■	■		■		
Kuwait	■	■			■		■
Lebanon	■	■					
Morocco	■	■		■	■	■	■
Oman	■	■					■
United Arab Emirates	■	■	■	■	■		
Tunisia	■	■		■	■		

NORTH AMERICA							
Country	Legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Legislation imposing gender-neutral practices in the workplace	Legislation for mandatory % of both genders on corporate boards	Legislation for mandatory % of both genders in political assemblies	Monitoring authority	Gender-equality labels*	Allowances/subventions to female entrepreneurs
Canada	■	■			■		
United States	■	■			■		■

(Cont'd.)

## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

Table E3: Legislative support by region (cont'd.)

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA							
Country	Legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Legislation imposing gender-neutral practices in the workplace	Legislation for mandatory % of both genders on corporate boards	Legislation for mandatory % of both genders in political assemblies	Monitoring authority	Gender-equality labels*	Allowances/subventions to female entrepreneurs
Botswana	■	■					■
Ethiopia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Ghana		■	■	■	■	■	
Lesotho		■		■	■		
Liberia	■	■					
Madagascar	■	■				■	
Mali	■					■	■
Mauritius	■	■		■	■		
Mozambique	■	■		■	■		
Namibia	■	■	■	■	■		
Nigeria	■	■			■		
Senegal	■	■		■			
Serbia	■	■	■	■	■		
Uganda							
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA							
Country	Legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Legislation imposing gender-neutral practices in the workplace	Legislation for mandatory % of both genders on corporate boards	Legislation for mandatory % of both genders in political assemblies	Monitoring authority	Gender-equality labels*	Allowances/subventions to female entrepreneurs
Albania	■	■		■	■		
Armenia	■			■	■		
Austria	■	■			■	■	
Azerbaijan	■	■			■	■	
Belgium	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Bulgaria	■	■			■	■	■
Croatia	■	■		■	■	■	■
Cyprus	■	■			■		
Czech Republic	■	■			■	■	
Denmark	■	■	■		■		
Estonia	■	■			■		
Finland	■	■	■	■	■		
Georgia	■	■			■	■	
Germany	■	■			■	■	
Greece	■	■	■	■	■		■
Hungary	■	■			■		
Iceland	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Ireland	■	■	■		■		■
Italy	■	■	■	■	■		■
Latvia	■	■			■	■	
Lithuania	■	■			■	■	
Luxembourg	■	■			■	■	
Macedonia, FYR	■	■		■	■		■
Malta	■	■			■	■	■
Moldova	■	■			■	■	
Netherlands	■	■	■		■		
Norway	■	■	■		■		■
Poland	■	■	■				
Portugal	■	■		■	■	■	■
Romania	■	■			■		
Russian Federation	■						
Slovak Republic	■	■			■		
Slovenia	■	■			■	■	
Spain	■	■	■	■		■	
Sweden	■	■			■		
Switzerland	■	■			■	■	
Turkey	■	■	■		■		■
United Kingdom	■	■			■		

Note: Blank cells indicate where data is not available or not applicable.

\*Gender-equality labels are labels, awards and initiatives rewarding leading organisations committed to gender equality at work.

## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality *(cont'd.)*

Figure E9: Legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination

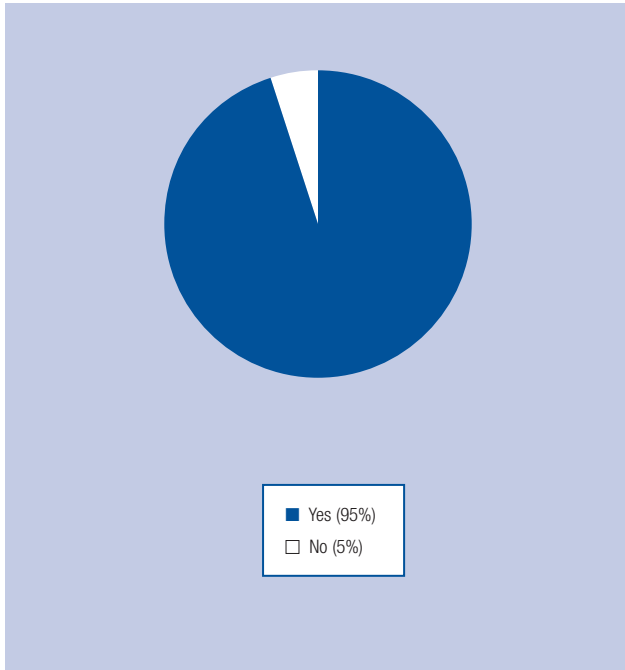


Figure E10: Legislation imposing gender-neutral practices in the workplace

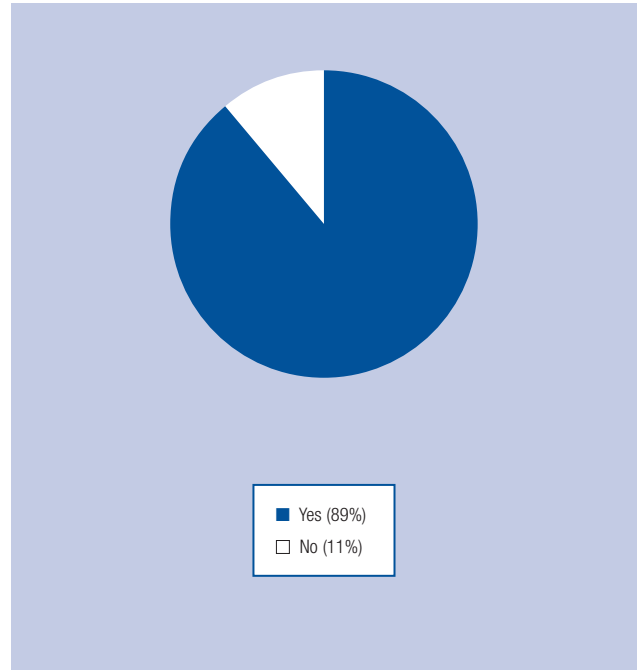


Figure E11: Legislation for mandatory percentage of both genders on corporate boards

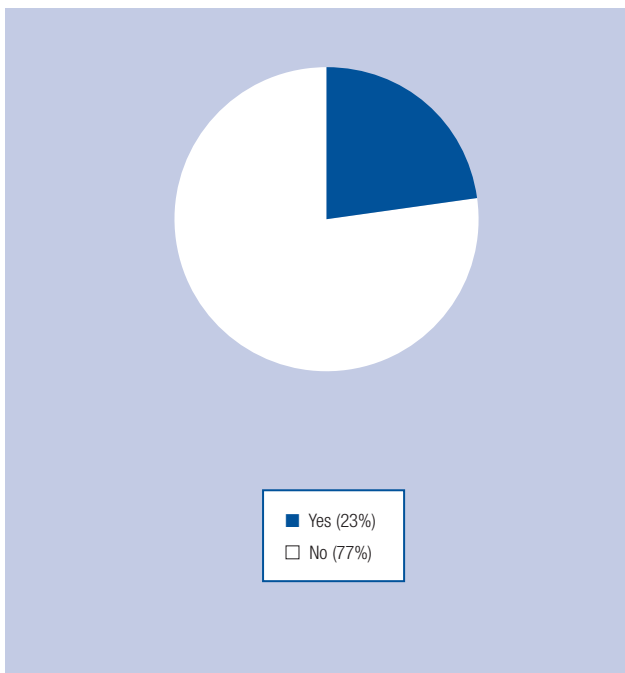
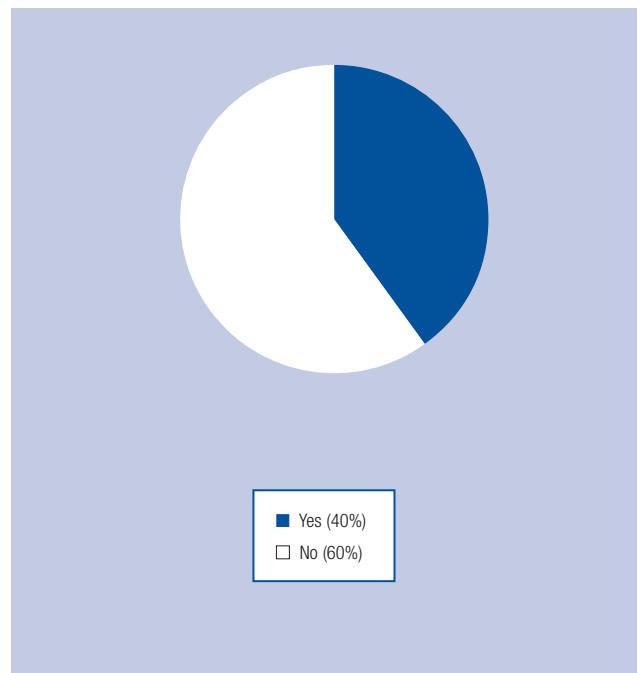


Figure E12: Legislation for mandatory percentage of both genders in political assemblies



## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality *(cont'd.)*

Figure E13: Monitoring authority

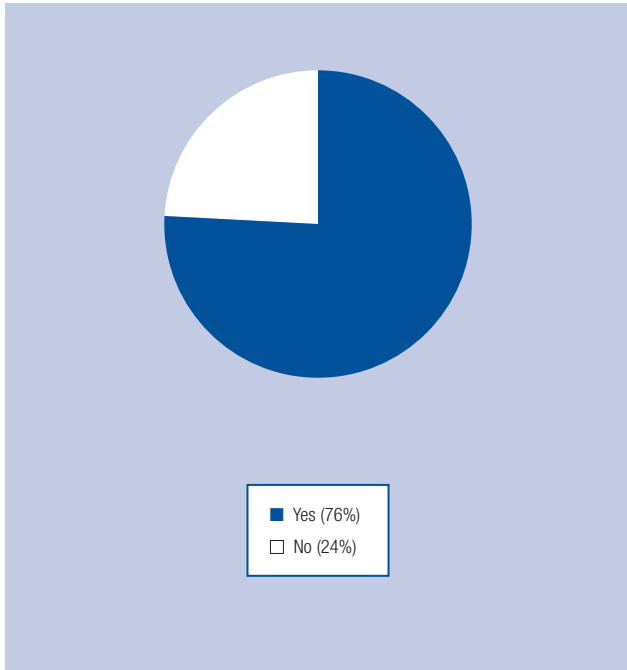


Figure E14: Gender-equality labels

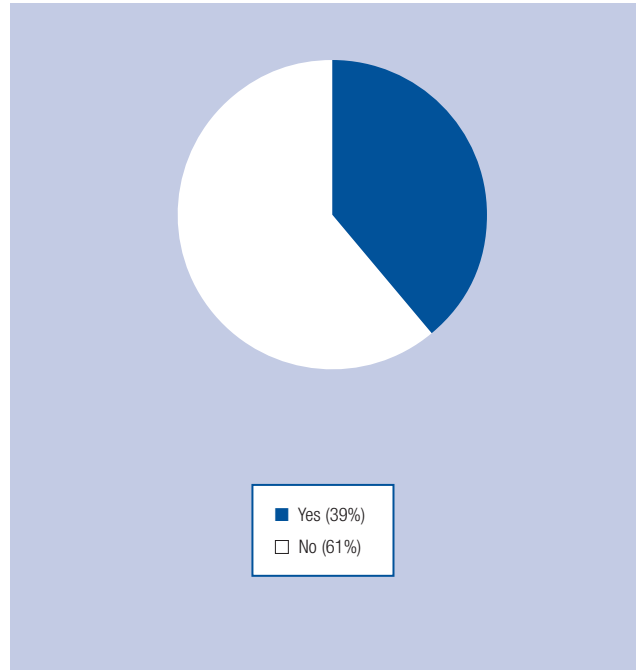
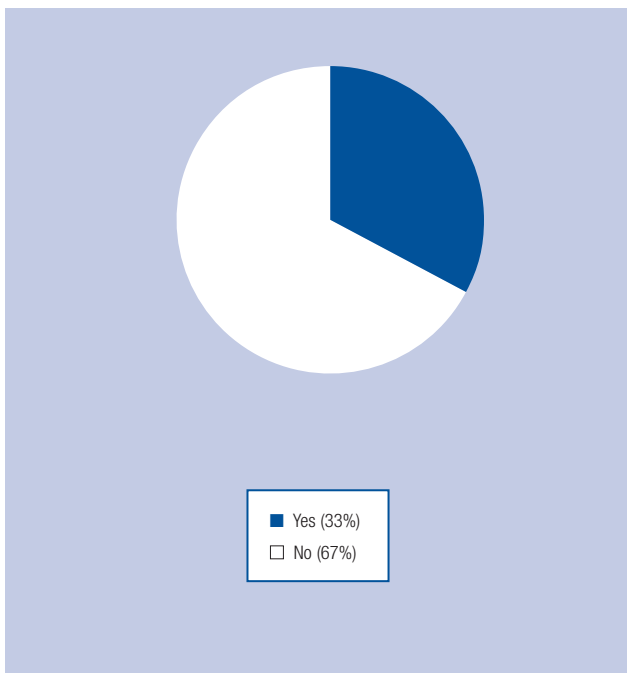


Figure E15: Allowances/subventions to female entrepreneurs



## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

The 87 countries surveyed were further broken down into their regional groups and **Table E4** provides a summary of the number of countries surveyed per region compared to the number of countries in the Global Gender Gap Index; the regional coverage on maternity leave, paternity leave and remaining leave provisions; and the corresponding average leave days.

**Figure E16** shows that in all regions there is a gap between maternity, paternity and remaining leave coverage. Europe and Central Asia has the smallest gap of 33.3% between maternity and paternity leave, while the Middle East and North Africa has the largest with 71.4% and North America provides no paternity leave. Europe and Central Asia

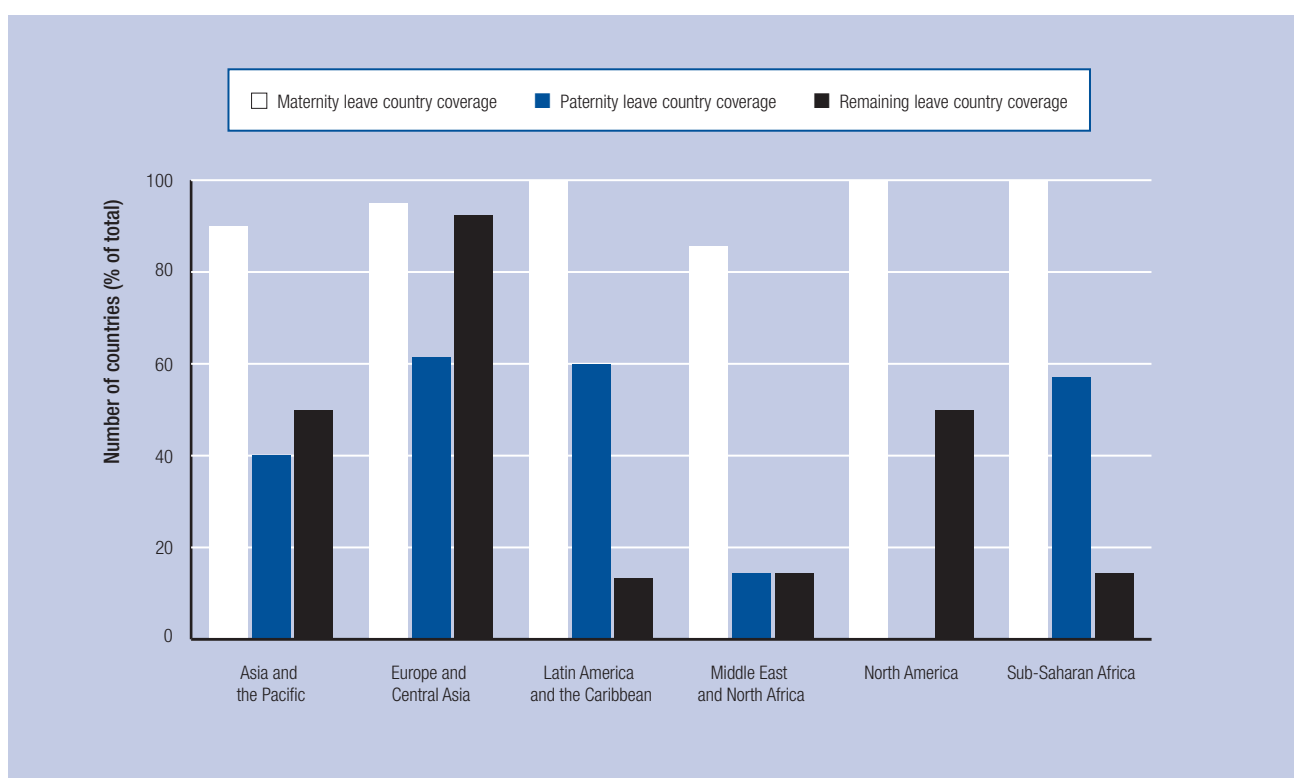
is also leading in providing remaining leave, while all other regions show a lack of remaining leave. In addition to paternity leave and remaining leave being relatively infrequent as compared to maternity leave, the average paternity leave provided to the parent is also significantly lower.

Although paternity leave is provided in most regions, except in North America, the average days provided are 91.7% less than the average time provided for mothers. Remaining leave does not exist in the 15 countries surveyed in Latin America and the Caribbean; and in the Middle East and North Africa only one country provides paternity leave (Morocco) and one country provides remaining leave (Israel).

**Table E4: Average leave by region and type**

Regions	Total countries	Coverage of total GGGI countries (%)	Total countries with maternity leave	Average maternity leave (weeks)	Total countries with paternity leave	Average Paternity leave (weeks)	Total countries with remaining leave	Average remaining leave (weeks)
Asia and the Pacific	10	41.7	9	15	4	1.13	5	45
Europe and Central Asia	39	88.6	37	21.84	24	3.5	36	76.07
Latin America and the Caribbean	15	57.7	15	14.33	9	1.17	2	
Middle East and North Africa	7	46.7	6	23	1	0.5	1	8
North America	2	100.0	2	8.5			1	35
Sub-Saharan Africa	14	56.0	14	12.71	8	0.63	2	36
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>87</b>		<b>83</b>	<b>17.96</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>69.15</b>

**Figure E16: Percentage of countries offering leave, by region**



## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

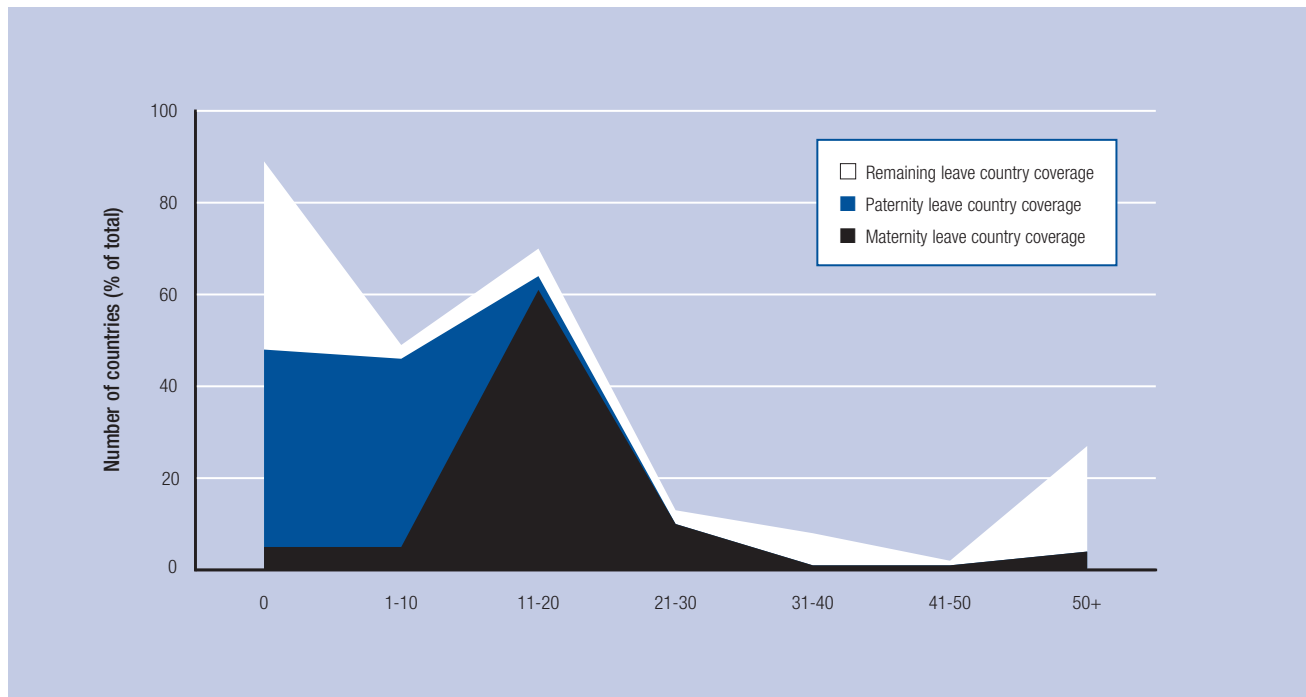
**Figure E17** shows the length of total leave across countries. Combining the leave together, 85 out of 87 countries provide some level of parental leave in the form of maternity leave, paternity leave and or shared/remaining leave. Although leave is provided, the total leave provided by the majority of countries is less than 20 weeks. Only maternity and remaining leave go beyond 20 weeks, with the maximum of 156 weeks (3 years) of remaining leave provided.

As seen in **Figure E18**, most countries (48.28%) have only the individual tax system in place; among these countries, 78.57% include government assistance in the

form of childcare deductions or child-related allowances. This is followed by countries that have both individual and joint filing tax systems (18.39%)—81.25% of which include government assistance.

**Figure E19** shows the source of maternity leave benefits. Among the 82 countries that provide maternity leave, social security plays a large part in providing for maternity leave for high-income and upper-middle income economies (54.88%). In contrast, for the majority of lower-middle income economies it is the employer who provides for maternity leave.

**Figure E17: Duration of leave**





## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

Figure E18: Availability of taxation type

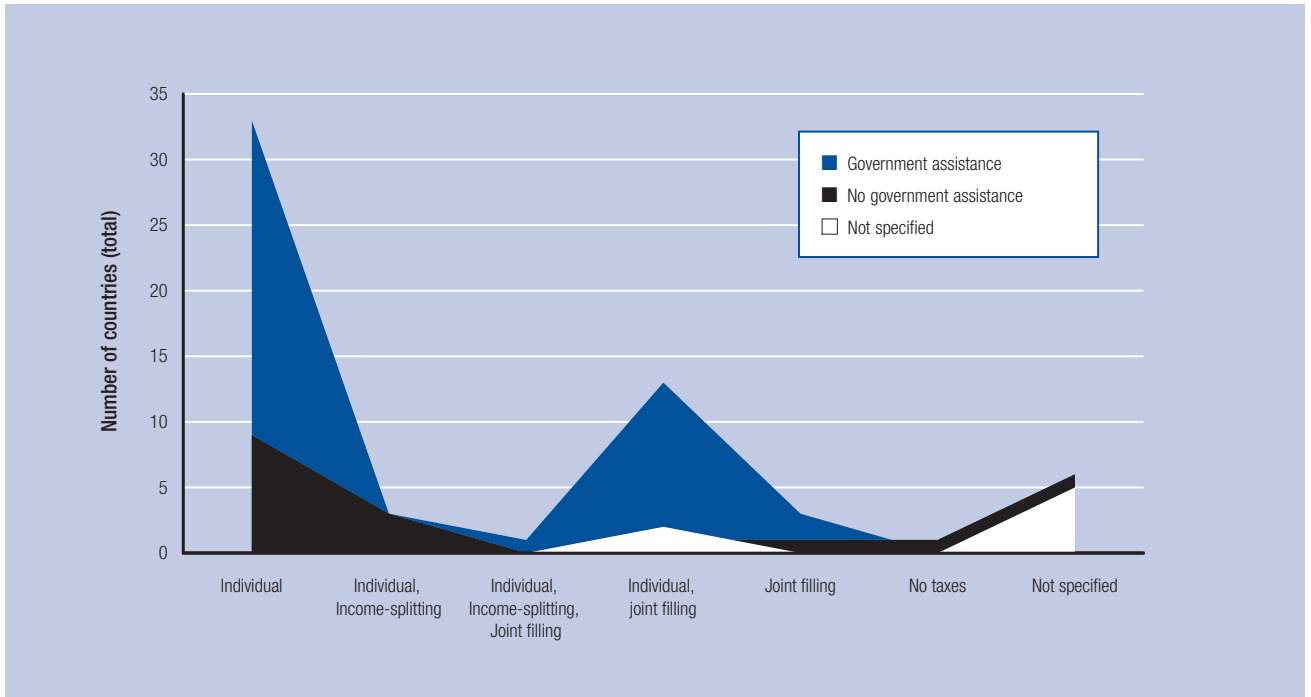
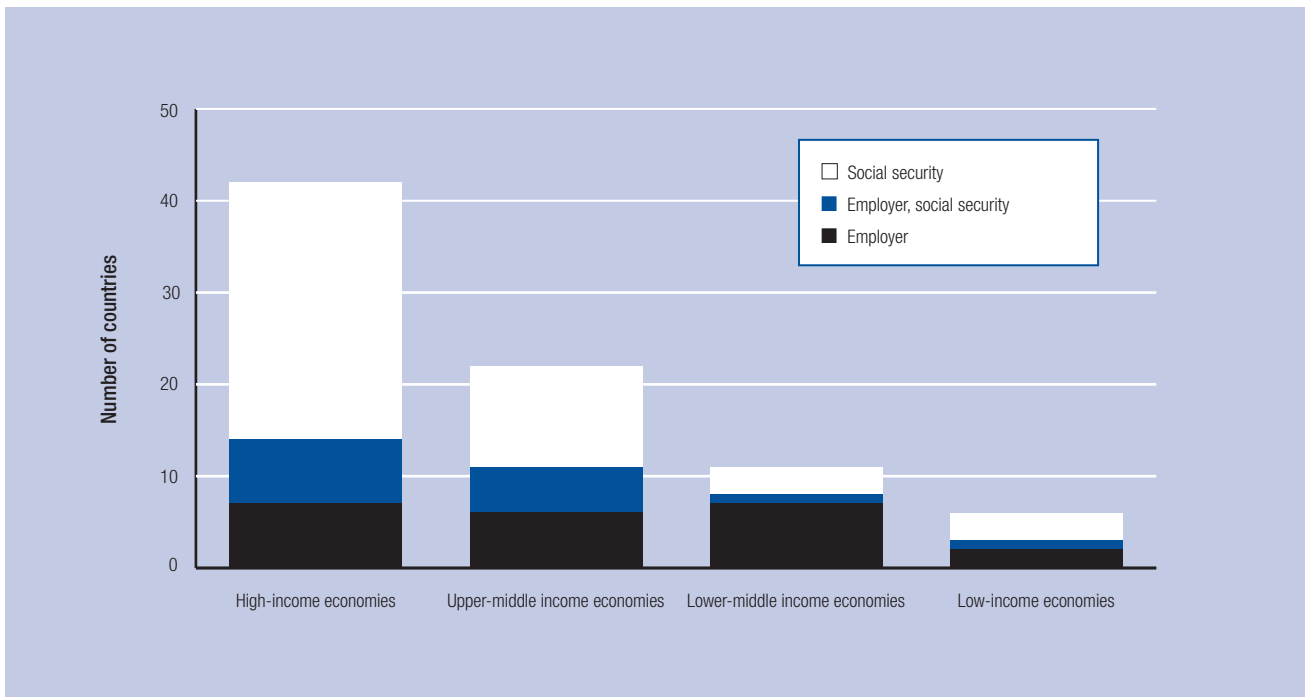


Figure E19: Maternity leave provider by income group



## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

**Figure E20** shows the source of paternity leave benefits. Similar to maternity leave, social security also provides for the majority of countries' paternity leave (68.18%). However, the employer plays a larger role, providing for 43.18% (compared to 26.83% for maternity leave) of the countries.

The 87 countries surveyed were broken down into their income groups and **Table E5** provides a summary of: the number of countries surveyed per region compared to the number of countries in the Global Gender Gap Index; the regional coverage on maternity leave, paternity leave and remaining leave provisions; and the corresponding average leave days.

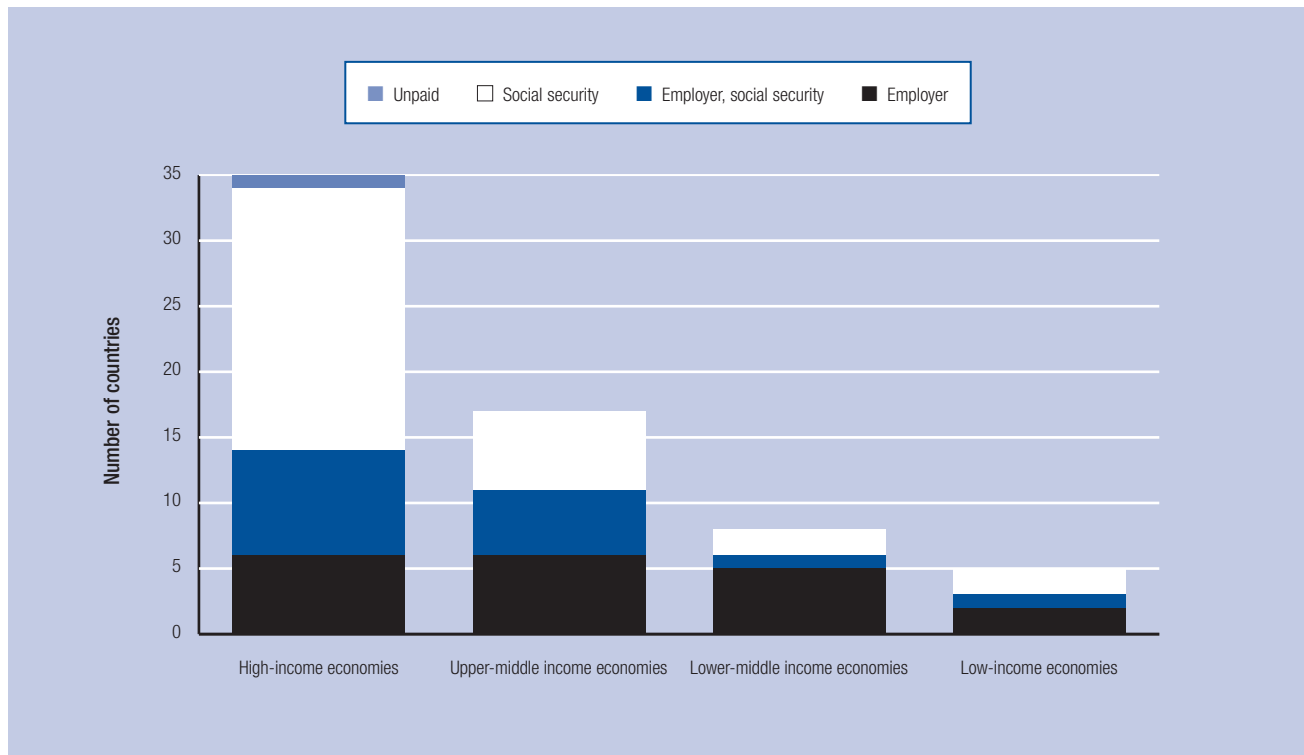
**Figure E21** shows that, in all income groups there is a gap between maternity, paternity and remaining leave coverage. Low-income economies have the smallest gap

of 16.7% between maternity and paternity leave, while lower-middle income economies have the largest with 64.3% gap. High-income economies are leading in providing remaining leave, while all other regions show a lack of remaining leave and low-income economies have none. Even though, high-income economies have high country coverage, the average weeks provided for remaining leave is the lowest in comparison.

### NOTES

- 1 World Economic Forum, *The Global Gender Gap Report 2011*, <http://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-2011>.
- 2 OECD, *Doing Better for Families, 2011*, [www.oecd.org/social/family/doingbetter](http://www.oecd.org/social/family/doingbetter).
- 3 For more information on the taxation and gender equality nexus, please see OECD, *Gender and Taxation: Why care about Taxation and Gender Equality?*, <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/47/39/44896295.pdf>.

**Figure E20: Paternity leave provider by income group**

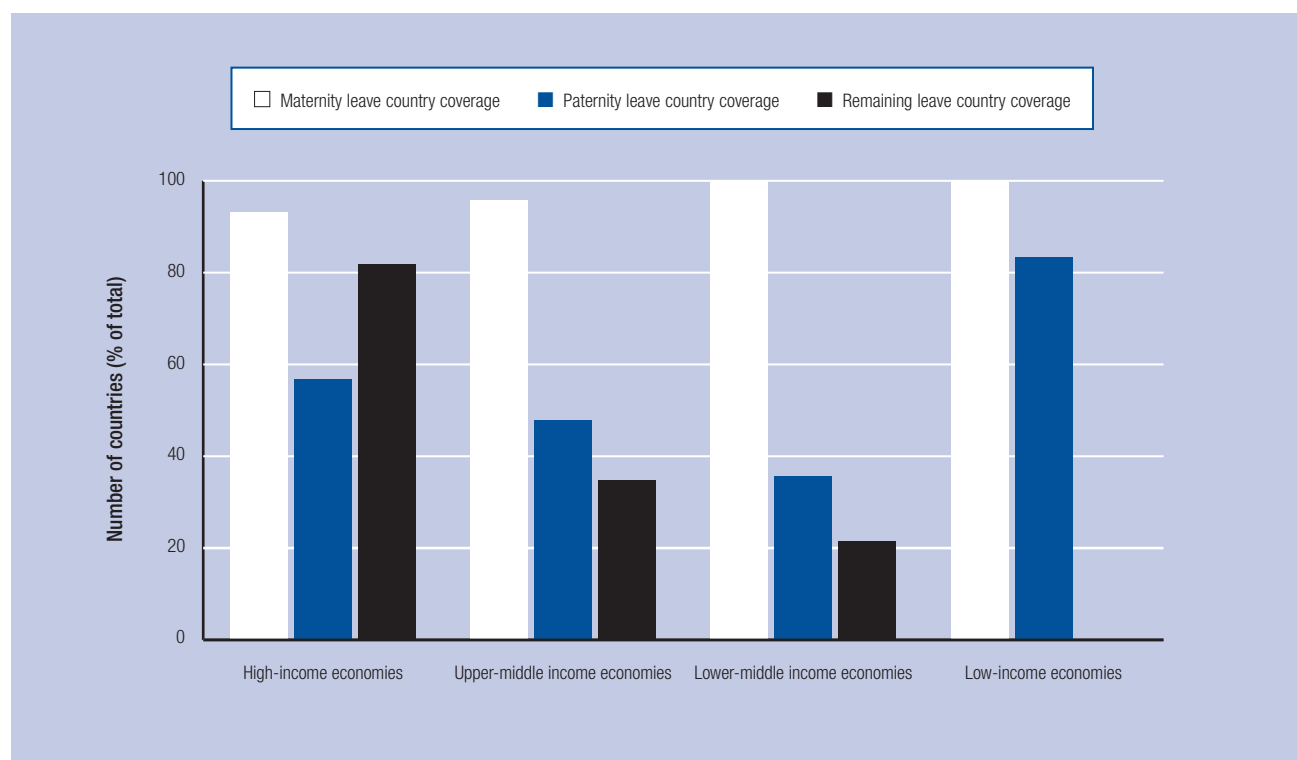


## Appendix E: Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality (cont'd.)

Table E5: Average leave by income group and type

Regions	Total countries	Coverage of total GGGI countries (%)	Total countries with maternity leave	Average maternity leave (weeks)	Total countries with paternity leave	Average Paternity leave (weeks)	Total countries with remaining leave	Average remaining leave (weeks)
High-income economies	44	89.8	41	18	25	3.14	36	61.65
Upper-middle income economies	23	65.7	22	18	11	1.09	8	92.37
Lower-middle income economies	14	40	14	19	5	2.2	3	100
Low-income economies	6	35.3	6	12.67	5	0.6		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>87</b>		<b>83</b>	<b>17.96</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>69.15</b>

Figure E21: Percentage of countries offering leave, by income group





# Part 2

## Country Profiles



# List of Countries

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Dominican Republic	186	Mauritius	278	United States	370
Ecuador	188	Mexico	280	Uruguay	372
Egypt	190	Moldova	282	Venezuela	374
El Salvador	192	Mongolia	284	Vietnam	376
Estonia	194	Morocco	286	Yemen	378
Ethiopia	196	Mozambique	288	Zambia	380
Fiji	198	Namibia	290		
Finland	200	Nepal	292		

\* New countries 2013





# User's Guide: How Country Profiles Work

YASMINA BEKHOUCHE

SAADIA ZAHIDI

World Economic Forum

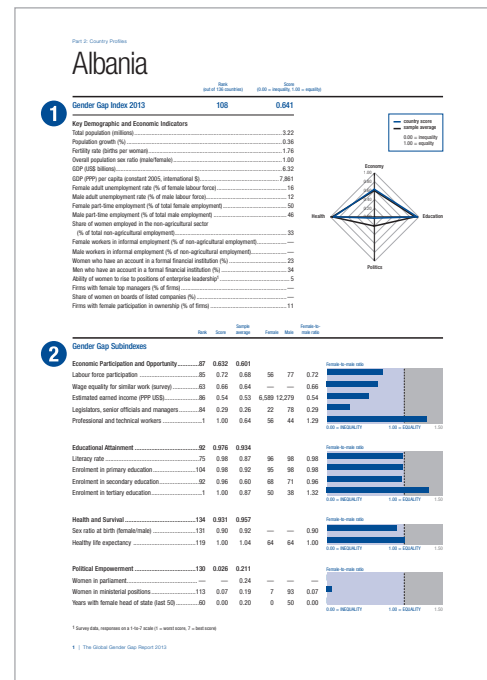
## COUNTRY PROFILES: PAGE 1

The first page of each Country Profile displays some key indicators for that country, followed by details of each of the 14 indicators that are used to build the Global Gender Gap Index.

### 1 KEY INDICATORS

The first section presents the following indicators:

- The Global Gender Gap Index 2013 gives each country's overall performance in closing the gender gap on a 0-to-1 scale and its rank out of 136 reviewed countries.
- **Total population (in millions of inhabitants):** Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, 2011 (accessed June 2013).
- **Population growth (annual percentage):** Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, 2011 (accessed June 2013).
- **Fertility rate (births per woman):** Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Observatory, World Health Statistics, Demographic and Socioeconomic Statistics, 2012* (accessed July 2013).
- **Overall population sex ratio (male/female):** Source is the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN Statistics Division, 2012 or latest available data (accessed July 2013).
- **GDP (constant 2000 US\$ billions):** Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, 2011 or latest available data (accessed June 2013).
- **GDP per capita PPP (constant 2005 international dollars):** Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, 2011 or latest available data (accessed June 2013).
- **Female and male adult unemployment rates (% of female labour force and male labour force, respectively):** Source is the World Bank's *World*



*Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, 2011 or latest available data (accessed June 2013).

- **Female and male part-time employment rates (% of total female employment and total male employment respectively):** Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, 2011 or latest available data (accessed August 2013).
- **Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment):** Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, 2010 or latest available data (accessed June 2013).
- **Female and male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment):** Source is the International Labour Organization's *Laborsta* online database, 2012, (accessed August 2013).

- **Percentage of women and men who have an account at a formal financial institution (age 15+):**

Source is the World Bank's *Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex)* online database, 2011 (accessed August 2013).

- **Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership:**

Source is the World Economic Forum's *Executive Opinion Survey 2013*. Survey question is as follows: "In your country, to what extent do businesses 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)".

- **Firms with female top managers (% of firms):**

Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators (WDI)* online database, 2012 or latest available data (accessed August 2013).

- **Share of women on boards of listed companies:**

Source is the OECD *iLibrary* online database, 2009 (accessed August 2013). 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 dataBank, World Development Indicators* online database, 2012 or latest available data (accessed June 2013).

- The spider chart in the upper right-hand side compares the country's score for each of the four subindexes of *The Global Gender Gap Report 2013* with the average score across all 136 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 variables, 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.

## 2 GENDER GAP SUBINDEXES

This section gives an overview of each country's rankings and the scores on the four subindexes of the *Global Gender Gap Report 2013*.

- For each of the variables that enter into the Global Gender Gap Index 2013, column one displays the

country's rank, column two displays the score, column three displays the population-weighted sample average (136 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 chapter) and thus the highest score possible is 1—except for the sex ratio at birth (0.944) and the healthy life expectancy (1.06). In the case of countries where women surpass men on particular variables, 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 variables, 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 variables 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 or Women in ministerial positions are on a scale of 0 to 100 and the value of the number 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. The reader can refer to the female-over-male ratio in order to see the accurate picture.

### Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex

- **Labour force participation rate, age 15-64 (%):** is a measure of the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work.<sup>1</sup> Source is ILO, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market, (KILM), 2010* (accessed August 2013).
- **Wage equality between women and men for similar work:** Response to the survey question, "In your country, for similar work, to what extent are wages for women equal to those of men?" (1 = not at all — significantly below those of men; 7 = fully — equal to those of men). The data is converted to a female-over-male ratio. Source is World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey, 2013-2014*.

- **Estimated Earned Income:** the value has been calculated using the methodology of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s *Human Development Report 2007/2008* (displayed in technical note 1, addendum, p.361). For purposes of calculating its index, the UNDP scales downward the estimated earned income (40,000 PPP US\$). The same methodology has been used in this report.
- **Legislators, senior officials and managers:** Corresponds to the Major Group 1<sup>2</sup> (ISCO-68 and ISCO-88). Source is ILO, *ILOStat, Total employment by occupation*, 2010 or latest available data (accessed August 2012). When not available data is sourced from United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2009*. At the time of download, *ILOStat* database was being populated so ISCO-08 data was unavailable. Estimates for countries that have implemented the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) are not strictly comparable with those for countries using the previous classification (ISCO-68).
- **Professional and technical workers:** Corresponds to the Major Groups 2 and 3<sup>3</sup> (ISCO-68, ISCO-88 and ISCO-08). Source is ILO, *ILOStat, Total employment by occupation*, 2010 or latest available data (accessed August 2012). When not available, data is sourced from United Nations Development Programme, *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).
- **Secondary net enrolment rate (%):** Total number of pupils or students in the theoretical age group for secondary education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Source is UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2012 or latest available data (accessed August 2013).
- **Tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%):** Total enrolment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 and 6), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the five-year age group that has left secondary school. Source is UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2012 or latest available data (accessed August 2013).

#### Health and Survival Subindex

- **Sex ratio at birth:** The sex ratio at birth refers to the number of boys born alive per 100 girls born alive. Source is Central Intelligence Agency, *The CIA World Factbook*, data updated weekly, 2013 (accessed August 2013).
- **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 World Health Organisation, *Global Health Observatory* database, data from 2007 (accessed August 2013).

#### Political Empowerment Subindex

#### Educational Attainment Subindex

- **Literacy rate (%):** Percentage of population aged 15 years and over who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his/her everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Source is UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2012 or latest data available. When not available, data is sourced from United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Reports 2008 and 2009*.
- **Primary net enrolment rate (%):** Total number of pupils or 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*, 2012 or latest available data (accessed August 2013).
- **Women in parliament (%):** the percentage of women in the lower or single house. Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union, *Women in Politics 2013*. The data in the table below has been compiled by the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the basis of information provided by National Parliaments by 1st July 2013.
- **Women in ministerial positions (%):** the percentage of women holding ministerial portfolios. Some overlap between ministers and heads of states who hold a ministerial position might occur. Source is Inter-Parliamentary Union, *Women in Politics 2013*, reflecting appointments up to 1 January 2012, data updated every two years
- **Years with female head of state (last 50 years):** the abbreviation "female head of state" is used to describe an elected female head of state or head of government. Source is World Economic Forum calculations, 30 June 2013.

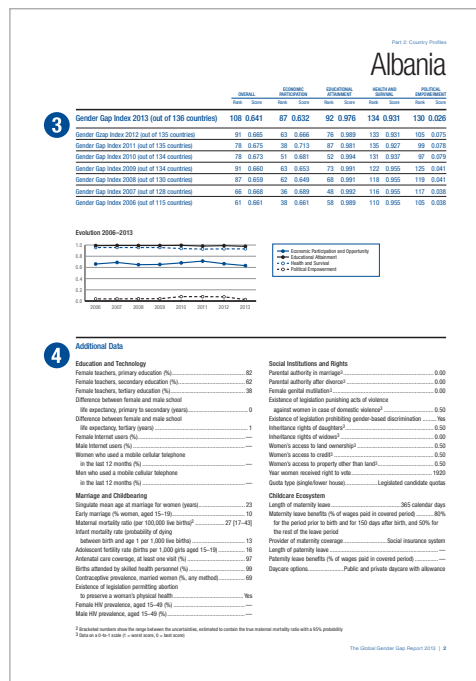
Data updates are not made in all major international databases annually. Healthy life expectancy data and Women in ministerial positions data have not been revised at the time of Index calculations in 2013. The year threshold

for all data is 1997. Some data had to be repeated from the 2012 *Report* in order for inclusion in this year's *Report*. This occurred for the following data: Tajikistan, Wage equality for similar work; Singapore, Enrolment in primary education and Enrolment in secondary education; Côte d'Ivoire, Enrolment in secondary education; Nigeria, Enrolment in secondary education; India, Enrolment in secondary education.

COUNTRY PROFILES: PAGE 2

3 EVOLUTION 2006-2013

The first section of the second page of each Country Profile presents the evolution of that country's overall performance in the Global Gender Gap Index from 2006 to 2013 (or a shorter period if a country was included after 2006) and in 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).



Evolution of scores 2006 - 2012

The second section of this page provides a graph depicting the evolution of the country's performance across the overall Gender Gap Index and the four subindexes (on a 0-to-1 scale).

4 ADDITIONAL DATA

The last section compiles a selection of internationally available 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 2013. The indicators in this section are displayed in five broad categories: Education and Technologies, Marriage and Childbearing, Social Institutions and Rights and Childcare Ecosystem.

Education and Technologies

- **Female teachers, primary education (%), Female teachers, secondary education (%) and Female teachers, tertiary education (%):** Source of all these variables is UNESCO, Institute for Statistics' *Education Statistics* online database, 2010 or latest available data (accessed June 2013).
- **Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years) and difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years):** Source of these two indicators is UNESCO, Institute of Statistics' *Education Statistics* online database, 2011 or latest available data (accessed June 2013).
- **Percentage of female Internet users and Percentage of male Internet users:** Source is the

ITU *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators* database, 2012 or latest available data (accessed August 2013).

- **Women and men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%):** Source is the ITU *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators* database, 2012 or latest available data (accessed August 2013).

Marriage and Childbearing

- **Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years):** Source is the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN Statistics Division, 2008 or latest available data (accessed June 2013). 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 2012 (GID-DB)* (accessed June 2013).
- **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, 2010* (accessed July 2013).
- **Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births):** Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Observatory, Health-related Millennium Development Goals, Child Mortality, 2011* (accessed July 2013).

- **Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19):** Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Observatory, Health-related Millennium Development Goals, Maternal Health, 2011* or latest available data (accessed July 2013).
- **Antenatal care coverage – at least one visit (%):** Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Observatory, Health-related Millennium Development Goals, Maternal Health, 2012* or latest available data (accessed July 2013).
- **Births attended by skilled health personnel (%):** Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Observatory, Health-related Millennium Development Goals, Maternal Health, 2012* or latest available data (accessed July 2013).
- **Contraceptive prevalence (%):** Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Observatory, Health-related Millennium Development Goals, Maternal Health, 2012* or latest available data (accessed July 2013).
- **Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health:** Source is United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2011 (accessed August 2013)
- **Female and male HIV prevalence aged 15-49 (%):** Source is UNAIDS, unpublished table based on 2012 UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic (provided by the UNAIDS in July 2013).
- **Inheritance rights of daughters and widows:** Source is the OECD's *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2012 (GID-DB)* (accessed July 2013). The numbers are on a 0-to-1 scale, where 1 is the worst possible score and 0 the best possible score.
- **Women's access to land ownership, Women's access to credit, Women's access to property other than land:** Source of all these variables is the OECD's *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2012 (GID-DB)* (accessed June 2013). 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* (accessed July 2013). Data 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:** Source is The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, The Stockholm University and The Inter-Parliamentarian Union, QuotaProject, Global Database of Quotas for women, [www.quotaproject.org](http://www.quotaproject.org). (accessed in July 2013).

### Social Institutions and Rights

- **Parental authority in marriage, Parental authority after divorce, Female genital mutilation and Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence:** Source of all these indicators is the OECD's *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2012 (GID-DB)* (accessed July 2013). The numbers are on a 0-to-1 scale, where 1 is the worst possible score and 0 the best possible score. Parental authority in marriage refers to legal guardianship of a child during marriage and parental authority after divorce to custody rights over a child after divorce.
- **Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination:** Source is the World Economic Forum's *Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality Survey 2011, 2012* and *2013*. Refer to the Appendix E for more details.
- **Length of paid maternity leave, Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period) and Provider of maternity coverage:** Source of all these indicators is the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN Statistics Division (accessed July 2013). The data presented refers to laws and regulations in force at the time of the compilation of the information (between 2004 and 2009). Last update was in June 2013.
- **Length of paid paternity leave, Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period) and Daycare options:** Source is the World Economic Forum's *Policy Frameworks for Gender Equality Survey 2011, 2012* and *2013*. Refer to the Appendix E for more details.

### Childcare Ecosystem

### NOTES

- 1 International Labor Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market*, 7th edition, <http://kilm.ilo.org/manuscript/kilm01.asp>.
- 2 Major Group 1, <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/isco88/major.htm>.
- 3 Major Groups 2 and 3, <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/isco88/major.htm>.



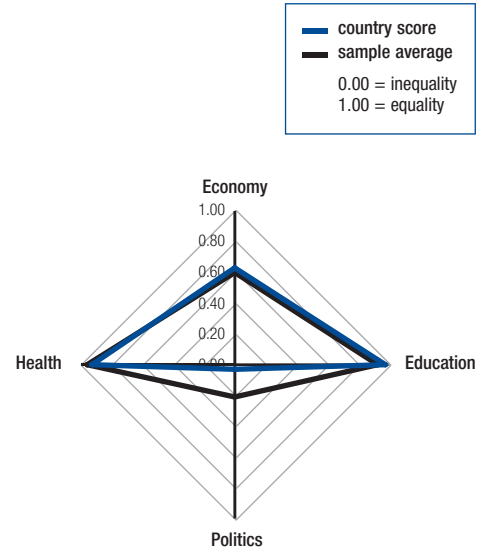
# Albania

Rank (out of 136 countries) **108** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.641**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	3.22
Population growth (%)	0.36
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.76
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00
GDP (US\$ billions)	6.32
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	7,861
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	16
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	12
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	50
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	46
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	33
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	23
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	34
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	11

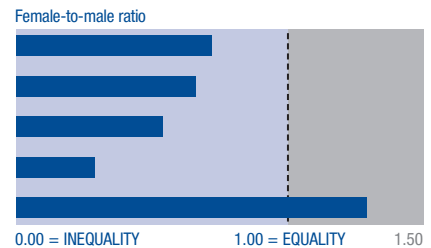


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

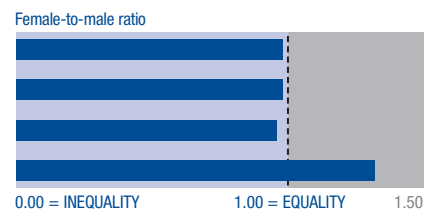
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **87** **0.632** **0.601**

Labour force participation	85	0.72	0.68	56	77	0.72
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	63	0.66	0.64	—	—	0.66
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	86	0.54	0.53	6,589	12,279	0.54
Legislators, senior officials and managers	84	0.29	0.26	22	78	0.29
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	56	44	1.29



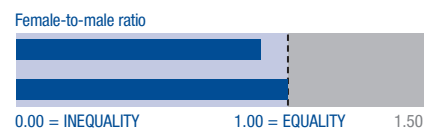
### Educational Attainment **92** **0.976** **0.934**

Literacy rate	75	0.98	0.87	96	98	0.98
Enrolment in primary education	104	0.98	0.92	95	98	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	92	0.96	0.60	68	71	0.96
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	50	38	1.32



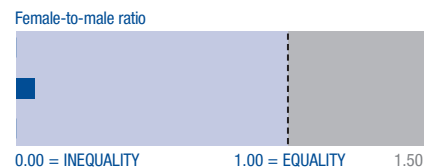
### Health and Survival **134** **0.931** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	131	0.90	0.92	—	—	0.90
Healthy life expectancy	119	1.00	1.04	64	64	1.00



### Political Empowerment **130** **0.026** **0.211**

Women in parliament	—	—	0.24	—	—	—
Women in ministerial positions	113	0.07	0.19	7	93	0.07
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

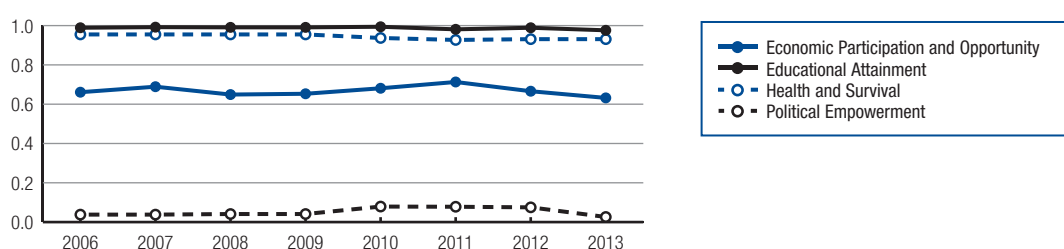


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Albania

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>0.641</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0.632</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>0.976</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>0.931</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>0.026</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	91	0.665	63	0.666	76	0.989	133	0.931	105	0.075
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	78	0.675	38	0.713	87	0.981	135	0.927	99	0.078
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	78	0.673	51	0.681	52	0.994	131	0.937	97	0.079
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	91	0.660	63	0.653	73	0.991	122	0.955	125	0.041
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	87	0.659	62	0.649	68	0.991	118	0.955	119	0.041
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	66	0.668	36	0.689	48	0.992	116	0.955	117	0.038
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	61	0.661	38	0.661	58	0.989	110	0.955	105	0.038

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	82
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	62
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	38
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	23
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	10
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	27 [17–43]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	13
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	16
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	97
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	69
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	—
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	—

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1920
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	365 calendar days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period) for the period prior to birth and for 150 days after birth, and 50% for the rest of the leave period	80%
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance system
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	Public and private daycare with allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

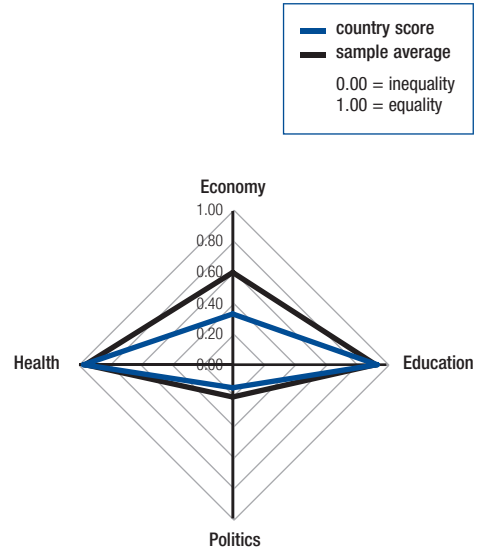
# Algeria

Rank (out of 136 countries) **124** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.597**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	35.98
Population growth (%)	1.43
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.82
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02
GDP (US\$ billions)	81.14
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	7,643
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	19
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	8
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	15
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	20
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	46
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	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

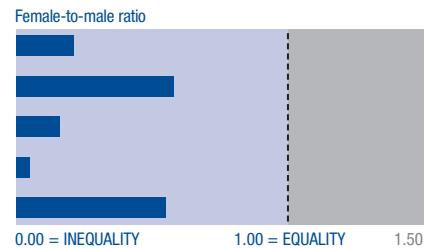


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

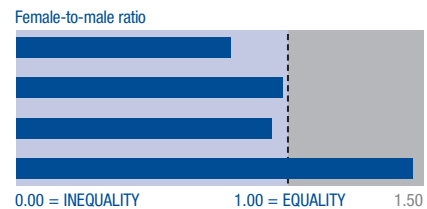
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **133** **0.331** **0.601**

Labour force participation	135	0.21	0.68	16	75	0.21
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	102	0.58	0.64	—	—	0.58
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	133	0.16	0.53	2,371	14,522	0.16
Legislators, senior officials and managers	112	0.05	0.26	5	95	0.05
Professional and technical workers	95	0.55	0.64	35	65	0.55



### Educational Attainment **106** **0.939** **0.934**

Literacy rate	115	0.79	0.87	64	81	0.79
Enrolment in primary education	99	0.98	0.92	95	97	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	96	0.94	0.60	52	55	0.94
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	38	26	1.46



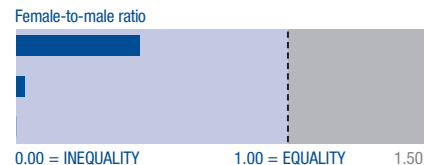
### Health and Survival **108** **0.966** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	115	1.02	1.04	63	62	1.02



### Political Empowerment **62** **0.151** **0.211**

Women in parliament	27	0.46	0.24	32	68	0.46
Women in ministerial positions	123	0.03	0.19	3	97	0.03
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



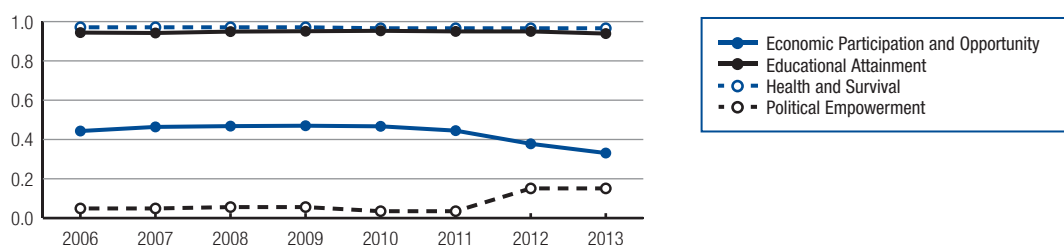
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# Algeria

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>0.597</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>0.331</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>0.939</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>0.966</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0.151</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	120	0.611	131	0.378	103	0.950	108	0.966	57	0.151
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	121	0.599	124	0.445	96	0.950	107	0.966	124	0.035
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	119	0.605	119	0.467	99	0.953	106	0.966	123	0.035
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	117	0.612	119	0.470	99	0.951	91	0.971	120	0.056
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	111	0.611	115	0.468	96	0.949	86	0.971	115	0.056
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	108	0.607	113	0.464	96	0.942	85	0.971	111	0.049
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	97	0.602	103	0.443	84	0.944	78	0.971	98	0.049

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	53
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	38
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	29
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	2
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	97 [50–180]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	26
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	6
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	89
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	61
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	—
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	—

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.75
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1962
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

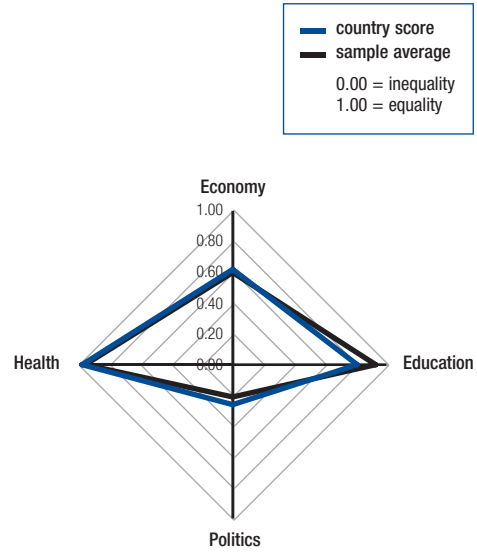
# Angola

Rank (out of 136 countries) **92** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.666**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	19.62
Population growth (%)	2.77
Fertility rate (births per woman)	5.98
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98
GDP (US\$ billions)	12.36
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	5,227
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	—
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	—
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	24
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	39
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	39
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	3
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

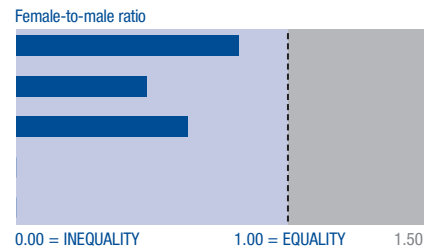


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

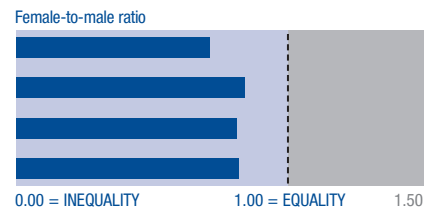
### Economic Participation and Opportunity

Indicator	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation	57	0.82	0.68	64	78	0.82
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	127	0.48	0.64	—	—	0.48
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	55	0.63	0.53	4,717	7,518	0.63
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.26	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—



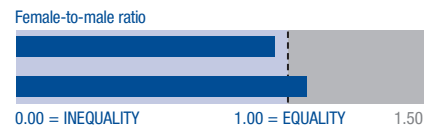
### Educational Attainment

Indicator	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	122	0.71	0.87	59	83	0.71
Enrolment in primary education	123	0.84	0.92	78	93	0.84
Enrolment in secondary education	110	0.81	0.60	12	15	0.81
Enrolment in tertiary education	104	0.82	0.87	3	4	0.82



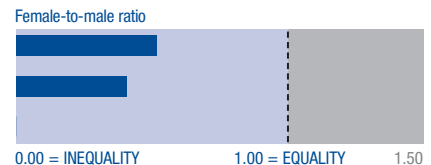
### Health and Survival

Indicator	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	47	44	1.07



### Political Empowerment

Indicator	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament	20	0.52	0.24	34	66	0.52
Women in ministerial positions	27	0.41	0.19	29	71	0.41
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

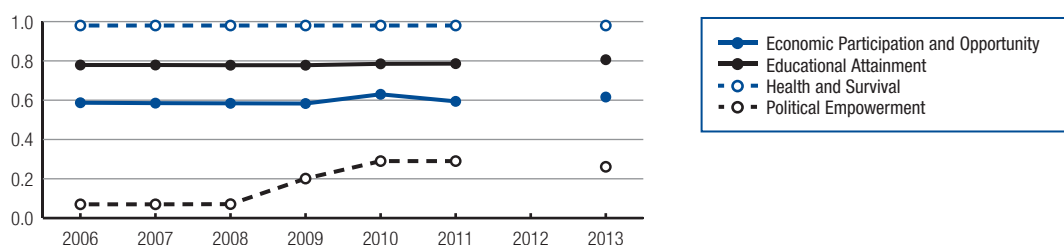


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Angola

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>0.666</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>0.616</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>0.806</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.261</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	87	0.662	96	0.594	126	0.786	1	0.980	24	0.290
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	81	0.671	76	0.630	125	0.785	1	0.980	24	0.290
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	106	0.635	96	0.583	127	0.778	1	0.980	36	0.201
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	114	0.603	87	0.584	122	0.778	1	0.980	103	0.071
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	110	0.603	87	0.585	119	0.779	1	0.980	92	0.070
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	96	0.604	69	0.587	107	0.779	1	0.980	81	0.070

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	40
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	30
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	29
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	-3
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	19
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	36
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	450 [210–1000]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	96
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	153
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	68
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	49
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	2.50
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	1.70

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1975
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security and employer
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

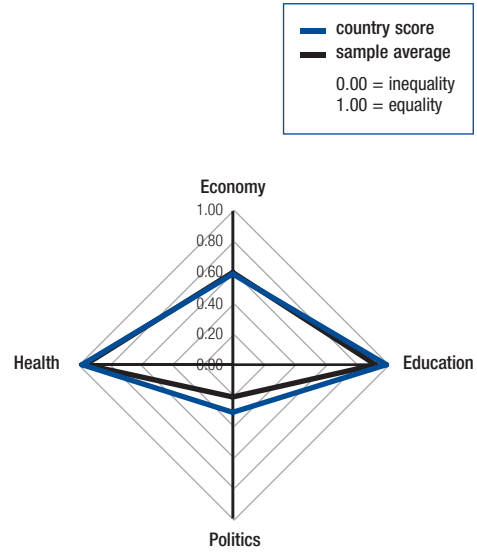
# Argentina

Rank (out of 136 countries) **34** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.720**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	40.76
Population growth (%)	0.87
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.19
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96
GDP (US\$ billions)	340.18
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	11,647
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	9
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	6
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	31
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	12
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	45
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	50
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	50
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	32
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	35
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
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

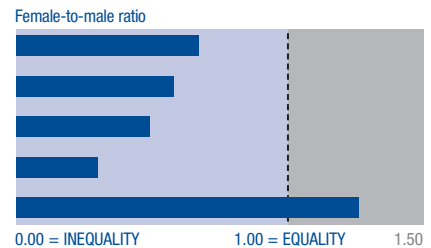


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

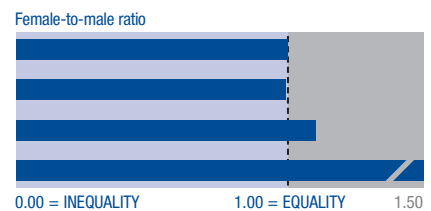
### Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation	92	0.67	0.68	54	82	0.67
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	100	0.58	0.64	—	—	0.58
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	96	0.49	0.53	7,987	16,258	0.49
Legislators, senior officials and managers	83	0.30	0.26	23	77	0.30
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	56	44	1.26



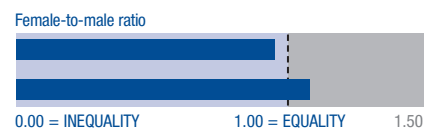
### Educational Attainment

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	98	98	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	81	0.99	0.92	99	100	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	88	80	1.10
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	90	60	1.51



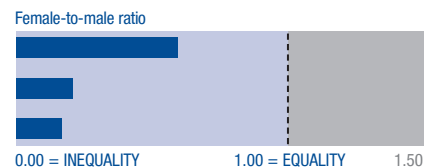
### Health and Survival

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

Women in parliament	15	0.60	0.24	37	63	0.60
Women in ministerial positions	57	0.21	0.19	18	82	0.21
Years with female head of state (last 50)	13	0.17	0.20	7	43	0.17

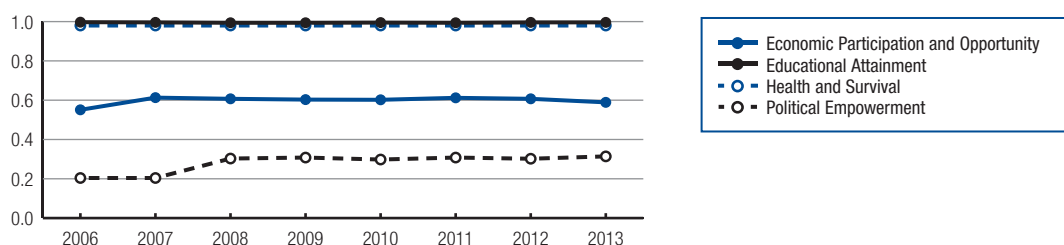


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Argentina

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.720</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>0.589</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0.996</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0.314</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	32	0.721	92	0.607	41	0.996	1	0.980	24	0.302
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	28	0.724	84	0.612	51	0.994	1	0.980	20	0.308
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	29	0.719	87	0.602	47	0.995	1	0.980	20	0.298
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	24	0.721	89	0.603	57	0.994	1	0.980	14	0.308
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	24	0.721	80	0.607	57	0.994	1	0.980	15	0.303
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	33	0.698	75	0.613	33	0.996	1	0.980	25	0.204
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	41	0.683	82	0.551	29	0.997	1	0.980	23	0.204

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	87
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	68
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	49
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	2
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	25
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	77 [67–87]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	13
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	55
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	91
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	79
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.30
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.40

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1947
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	90 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100; in addition, a means-tested birth grant is paid in lump sum
Provider of maternity coverage	Family allowance funds (financed through state and employer contributions)
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

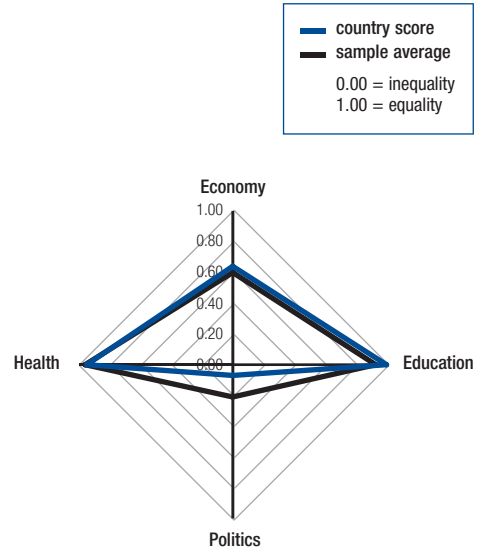
# Armenia

Rank (out of 136 countries) **94** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.663**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	3.10
Population growth (%)	0.26
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.74
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.87
GDP (US\$ billions)	4.29
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	5,112
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	35
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	22
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	30
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	19
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	43
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	13
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	25
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	18
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	17
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	14
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	32

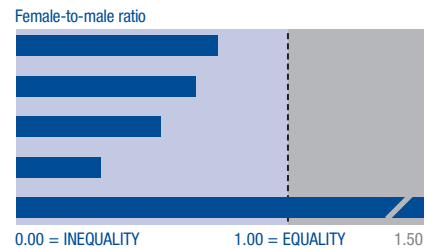


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

### Gender Gap Subindexes

#### Economic Participation and Opportunity **82** **0.638** **0.601**

Labour force participation	80	0.74	0.68	55	74	0.74
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	61	0.66	0.64	—	—	0.66
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	88	0.53	0.53	4,575	8,592	0.53
Legislators, senior officials and managers	78	0.31	0.26	24	76	0.31
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	65	35	1.88



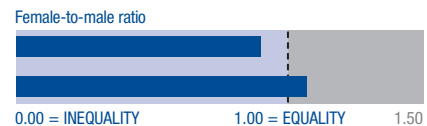
#### Educational Attainment **29** **1.000** **0.934**

Literacy rate	55	1.00	0.87	99	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	88	86	1.03
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	88	85	1.03
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	55	43	1.30



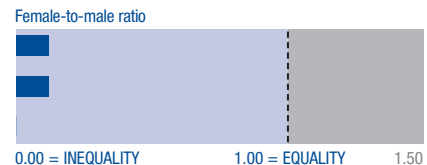
#### Health and Survival **131** **0.950** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	131	0.90	0.92	—	—	0.90
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	63	59	1.07



#### Political Empowerment **115** **0.066** **0.211**

Women in parliament	108	0.12	0.24	11	89	0.12
Women in ministerial positions	93	0.12	0.19	11	89	0.12
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

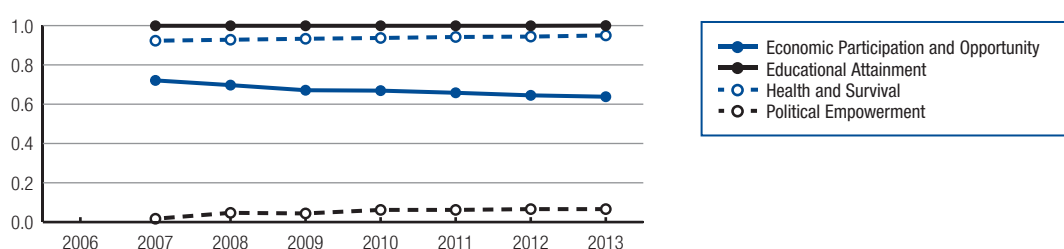


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Armenia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0.663</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>0.638</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>0.950</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>0.066</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	92	0.664	76	0.645	25	0.999	130	0.944	114	0.066
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	84	0.665	62	0.658	27	0.999	131	0.942	108	0.062
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	84	0.667	59	0.669	26	0.999	130	0.937	106	0.062
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	90	0.662	56	0.671	29	0.999	133	0.933	123	0.044
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	78	0.668	36	0.697	29	0.999	130	0.928	118	0.047
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	71	0.665	24	0.721	24	0.999	128	0.923	125	0.017
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	100
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	84
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	56
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	23
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	30 [20–46]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	16
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	34
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	55
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.30

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.75
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1918
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	140 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	Public and private daycare with and without allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



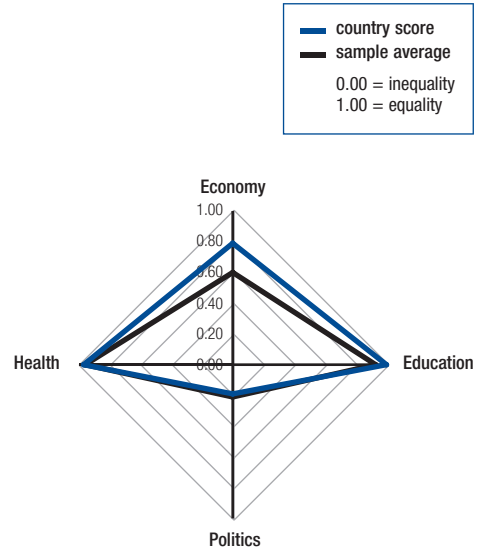
# Australia

Rank (out of 136 countries) **24** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.739**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	22.32
Population growth (%)	1.17
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.89
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99
GDP (US\$ billions)	572.46
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	34,853
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	5
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	5
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	39
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	13
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	47
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	99
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	100
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	7
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

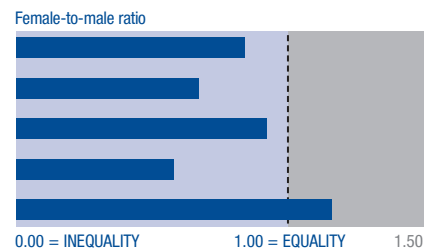


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

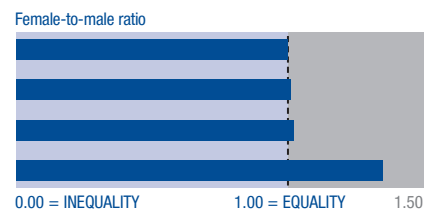
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **13** **0.788** **0.601**

Labour force participation	52	0.84	0.68	70	83	0.84
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	55	0.67	0.64	—	—	0.67
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	8	0.92	0.53	36,964	40,000	0.92
Legislators, senior officials and managers	24	0.58	0.26	37	63	0.58
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	54	46	1.16



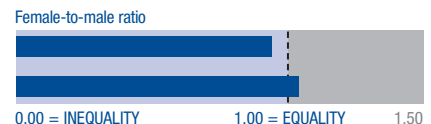
### Educational Attainment **1** **1.000** **0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	97	97	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	86	85	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	92	68	1.35



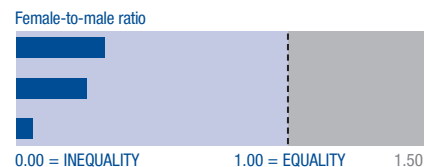
### Health and Survival **69** **0.974** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	93	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	81	1.04	1.04	75	72	1.04



### Political Empowerment **43** **0.194** **0.211**

Women in parliament	41	0.33	0.24	25	75	0.33
Women in ministerial positions	47	0.26	0.19	21	79	0.26
Years with female head of state (last 50)	28	0.06	0.20	3	47	0.06



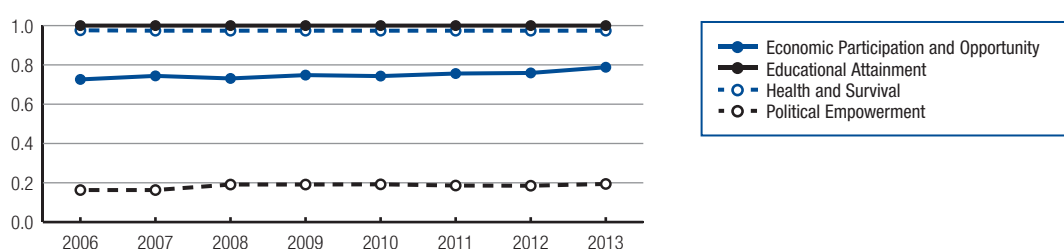
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# Australia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0.739</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.788</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0.974</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0.194</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	25	0.729	22	0.759	1	1.000	73	0.974	42	0.185
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	23	0.729	18	0.756	1	1.000	74	0.974	38	0.186
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	23	0.727	24	0.743	1	1.000	73	0.974	39	0.192
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	20	0.728	19	0.748	1	1.000	78	0.974	39	0.191
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	21	0.724	22	0.731	1	1.000	73	0.974	37	0.191
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	17	0.720	12	0.744	1	1.000	71	0.974	35	0.163
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	15	0.716	12	0.726	1	1.000	57	0.976	32	0.163

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	—
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	78
Male Internet users (%)	81
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	30
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	7 [4–12]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	13
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	97
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	72
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1902, 1962
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	18 weeks
Maternity leave benefits	Lump sum payment for each child
Provider of maternity coverage	Social assistance system financed by the state
Length of paternity leave	Up to 2 weeks of paid leave; up to 52 weeks unpaid parental leave, depending on leave taken by mother or partner
Paternity leave benefits	Paid
Daycare options	Public daycare with allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

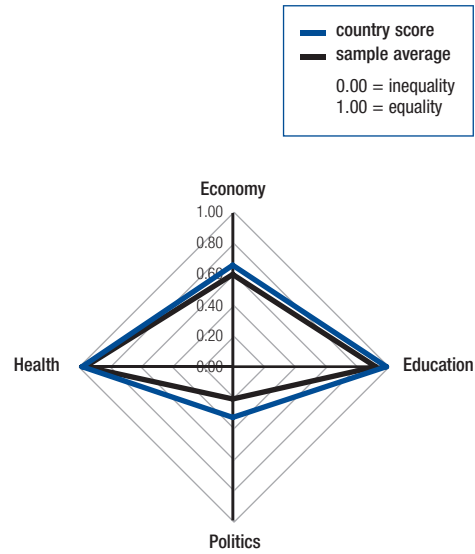
# Austria

Rank (out of 136 countries) **19** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.744**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	8.42
Population growth (%)	0.40
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.46
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96
GDP (US\$ billions)	229.56
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	36,119
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	4
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	4
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	33
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	7
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	48
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	97
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	98
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

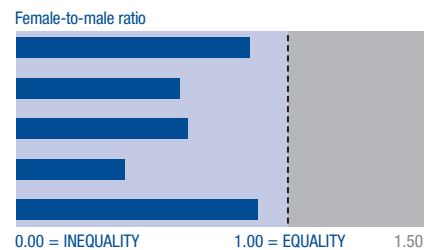


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

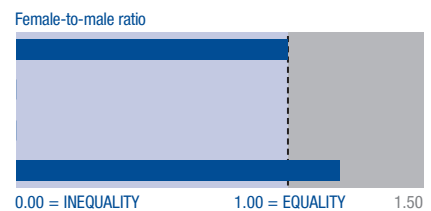
### Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation	43	0.86	0.68	69	81	0.86
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	96	0.60	0.64	—	—	0.60
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	52	0.63	0.53	25,367	40,000	0.63
Legislators, senior officials and managers	63	0.40	0.26	29	71	0.40
Professional and technical workers	74	0.89	0.64	47	53	0.89



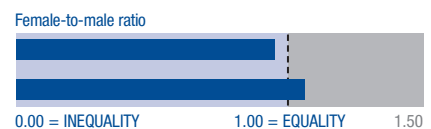
### Educational Attainment

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	—	—	0.92	—	—	—
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	77	64	1.19



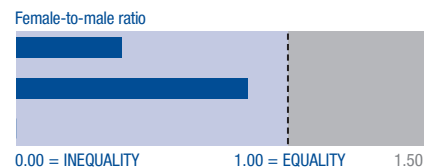
### Health and Survival

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	57	1.06	1.04	74	70	1.06



### Political Empowerment

Women in parliament	34	0.39	0.24	28	72	0.39
Women in ministerial positions	6	0.86	0.19	46	54	0.86
Years with female head of state (last 50)	58	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

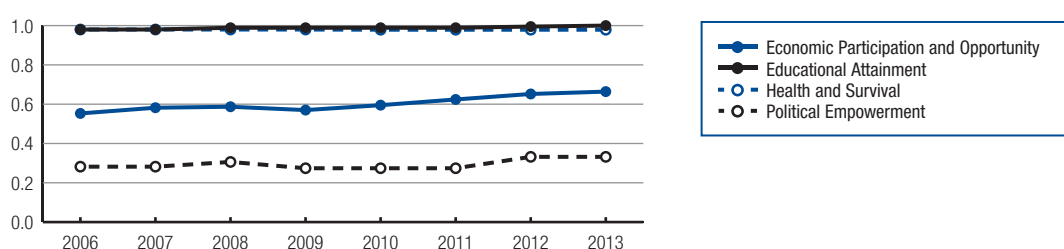


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

## Austria

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0.744</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0.664</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0.979</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0.332</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	20	0.739	70	0.652	49	0.995	50	0.979	18	0.332
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	34	0.717	77	0.624	76	0.989	46	0.979	27	0.274
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	37	0.709	92	0.595	75	0.989	44	0.979	26	0.274
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	42	0.703	102	0.570	78	0.989	1	0.980	23	0.274
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	29	0.715	84	0.587	76	0.989	1	0.980	14	0.306
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	27	0.706	89	0.582	77	0.980	1	0.980	15	0.282
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	27	0.699	81	0.553	68	0.980	1	0.980	14	0.282

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

## Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	90
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	63
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	38
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	77
Male Internet users (%)	85
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

## Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	27
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	4 [3–7]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	10
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.50

## Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1918
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

## Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	16 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Statutory health insurance, family burden equalization fund or employer
Length of paternity leave	No paternity leave
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	Public daycare with allowance, private daycare with and without allowance, homecare with and without allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

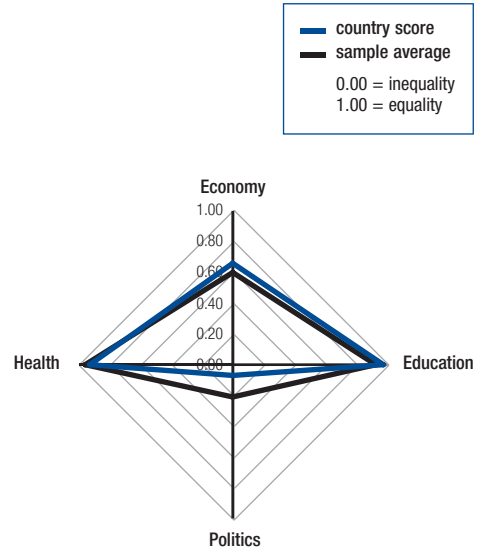
# Azerbaijan

Rank (out of 136 countries) **99** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.658**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	9.17
Population growth (%)	1.30
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.94
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98
GDP (US\$ billions)	21.44
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	8,885
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	6
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	5
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	24
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	13
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	44
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	14
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	16
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	5
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	11

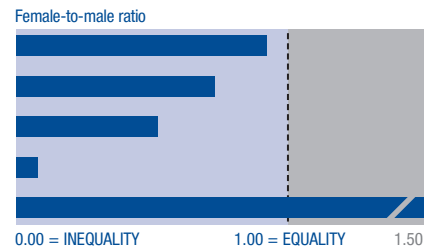


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

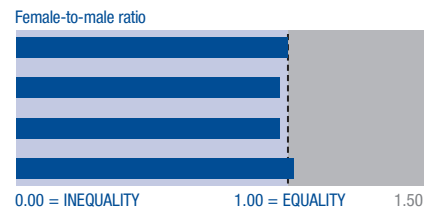
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **72** **0.659** **0.601**

Labour force participation	19	0.92	0.68	66	72	0.92
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	27	0.73	0.64	—	—	0.73
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	92	0.52	0.53	7,314	13,978	0.52
Legislators, senior officials and managers	109	0.08	0.26	7	93	0.08
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	61	39	1.59



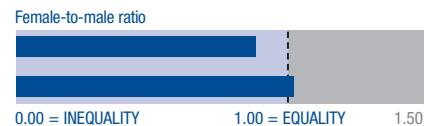
### Educational Attainment **85** **0.982** **0.934**

Literacy rate	51	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	107	0.97	0.92	85	88	0.97
Enrolment in secondary education	85	0.97	0.60	85	87	0.97
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	20	19	1.02



### Health and Survival **136** **0.925** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	136	0.88	0.92	—	—	0.88
Healthy life expectancy	113	1.02	1.04	60	59	1.02



### Political Empowerment **114** **0.066** **0.211**

Women in parliament	83	0.19	0.24	16	84	0.19
Women in ministerial positions	124	0.03	0.19	3	97	0.03
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

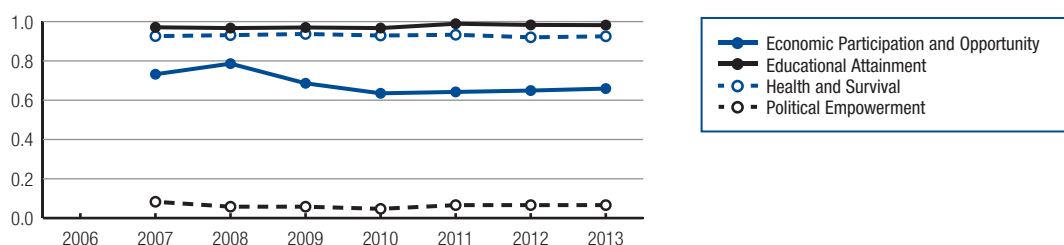


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Azerbaijan

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>0.658</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0.659</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0.982</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>0.925</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>0.066</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	99	0.655	74	0.649	84	0.983	135	0.920	113	0.066
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	91	0.658	70	0.642	73	0.989	132	0.933	103	0.066
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	100	0.645	73	0.635	93	0.967	134	0.929	113	0.047
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	89	0.663	47	0.686	94	0.970	132	0.937	119	0.058
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	61	0.686	4	0.786	91	0.967	129	0.931	114	0.058
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	59	0.678	19	0.732	82	0.971	127	0.926	85	0.083
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	88
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	52
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	76
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	91

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	23
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	43 [27–67]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	39
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	32
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	77
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	51
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	<0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1918
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	126 calendar days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	14 days
Paternity leave benefits	Unpaid
Daycare options	Public and private daycare with and without allowance, homecare with allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

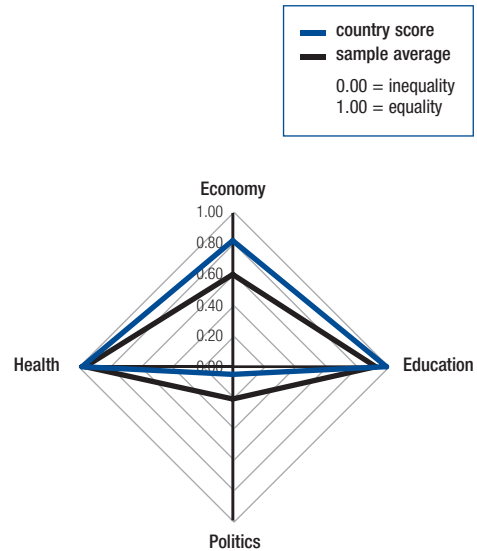
# Bahamas

Rank (out of 136 countries) **40** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.713**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.35
Population growth (%)	1.25
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.89
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96
GDP (US\$ billions)	6.76
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	28,239
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	14
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	14
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	12
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	10
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	50
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	—
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

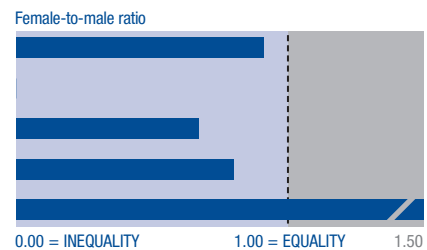


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

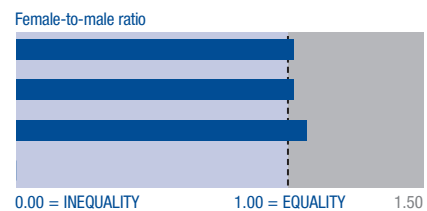
### Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation	24	0.91	0.68	76	84	0.91
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	39	0.67	0.53	25,508	38,022	0.67
Legislators, senior officials and managers	10	0.80	0.26	44	56	0.80
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	63	37	1.70



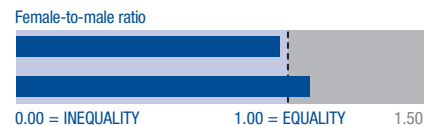
### Educational Attainment

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	97	95	1.02
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	96	94	1.02
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	88	82	1.07
Enrolment in tertiary education	—	—	0.87	—	—	—



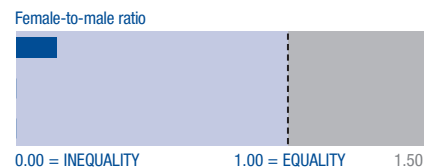
### Health and Survival

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	68	63	1.08



### Political Empowerment

Women in parliament	97	0.15	0.24	13	87	0.15
Women in ministerial positions	125	0.00	0.19	0	100	0.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

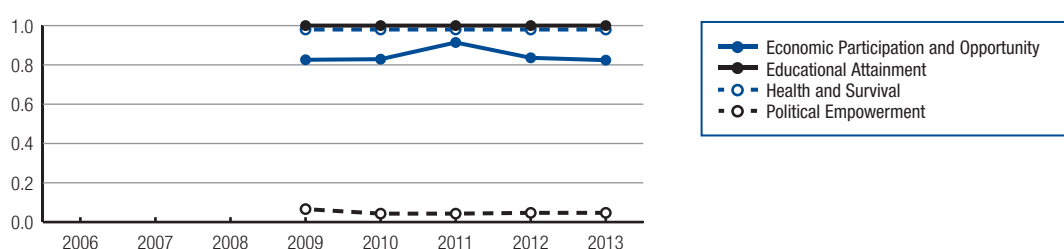


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Bahamas

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0.713</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.824</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>0.047</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	37	0.716	2	0.836	1	1.000	1	0.980	122	0.047
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	22	0.734	1	0.914	1	1.000	1	0.980	117	0.043
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	36	0.713	4	0.829	1	1.000	1	0.980	115	0.043
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	28	0.718	2	0.826	1	1.000	1	0.980	109	0.066
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	92
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	76
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	—
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	27
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	47 [28–75]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	14
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	29
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	2.70
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	2.80

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1961, 1964
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	National Insurance Board (2/3) and employer (1/3)
Length of paternity leave	1 week
Paternity leave benefits	Unpaid
Daycare options	Public and private daycare with and without allowance, homecare with and without allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



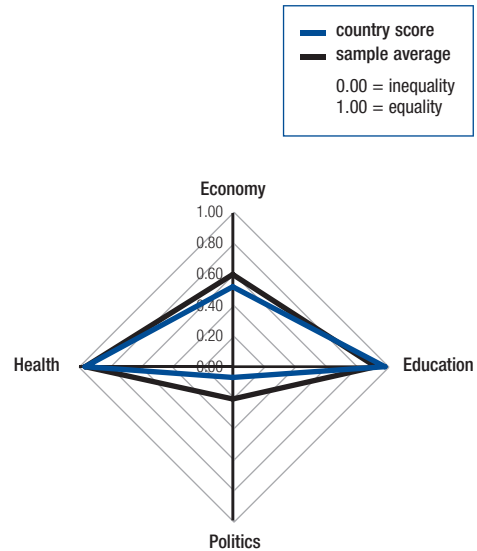
# Bahrain

Rank (out of 136 countries) **112** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.633**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	1.32
Population growth (%)	4.77
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.09
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.67
GDP (US\$ billions)	14.18
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	21,345
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	20
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	6
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	3
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	2
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	10
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	49
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	79
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

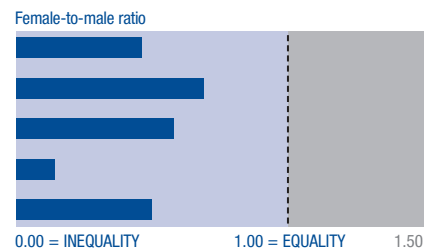


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

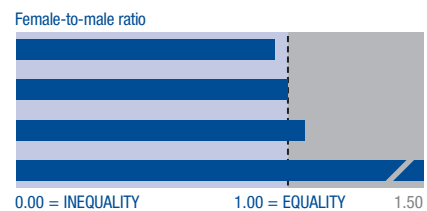
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **117** **0.515** **0.601**

Labour force participation	122	0.46	0.68	41	89	0.46
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	43	0.69	0.64	—	—	0.69
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	72	0.58	0.53	16,449	28,379	0.58
Legislators, senior officials and managers	100	0.14	0.26	12	88	0.14
Professional and technical workers	100	0.50	0.64	33	67	0.50



### Educational Attainment **71** **0.991** **0.934**

Literacy rate	88	0.95	0.87	92	96	0.95
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	98	98	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	97	92	1.06
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	44	18	2.52



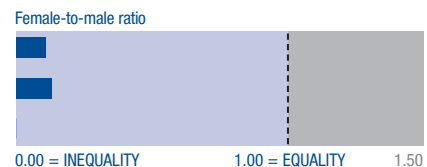
### Health and Survival **112** **0.961** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	119	1.00	1.04	66	66	1.00



### Political Empowerment **113** **0.067** **0.211**

Women in parliament	113	0.11	0.24	10	90	0.11
Women in ministerial positions	85	0.13	0.19	12	88	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



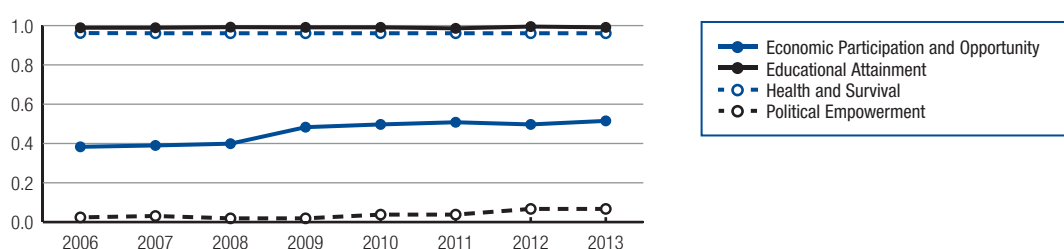
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# Bahrain

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>0.633</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>0.515</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0.991</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>0.961</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>0.067</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	111	0.630	118	0.497	47	0.995	111	0.961	112	0.067
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	110	0.623	115	0.508	81	0.986	111	0.961	122	0.038
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	110	0.622	115	0.497	60	0.991	110	0.961	120	0.038
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	116	0.614	118	0.483	69	0.991	116	0.961	131	0.019
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	121	0.593	126	0.399	66	0.992	112	0.961	127	0.019
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	115	0.593	124	0.390	59	0.989	110	0.961	121	0.031
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	102	0.589	111	0.383	54	0.989	104	0.962	110	0.024

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	76
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	54
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	33
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	99
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	99

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	26
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	20 [12–32]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	15
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	—
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	—

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1973, 2002
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	45 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

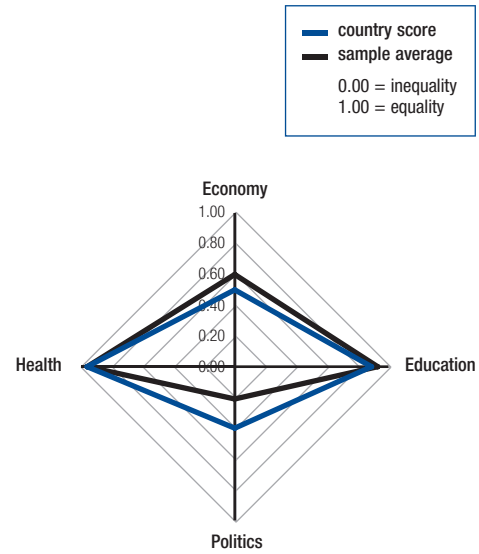
# Bangladesh

Rank (out of 136 countries) **75** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.685**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	150.49
Population growth (%)	1.20
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.21
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02
GDP (US\$ billions)	88.55
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	1,569
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	7
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	4
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	20
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	35
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	44
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	1
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	16

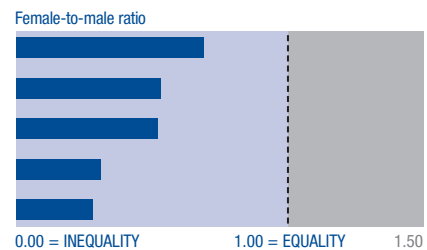


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

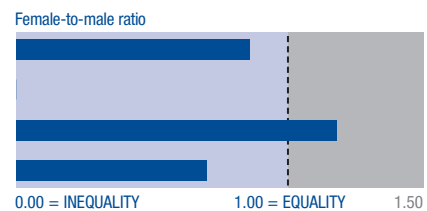
### Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation	90	0.69	0.68	60	87	0.69
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	119	0.53	0.64	—	—	0.53
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	93	0.52	0.53	1,284	2,467	0.52
Legislators, senior officials and managers	82	0.31	0.26	23	77	0.31
Professional and technical workers	107	0.28	0.64	22	78	0.28



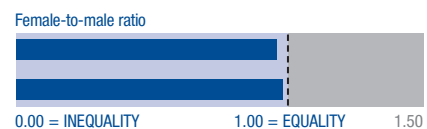
### Educational Attainment

Literacy rate	106	0.86	0.87	53	62	0.86
Enrolment in primary education	—	—	0.92	—	—	—
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	51	43	1.18
Enrolment in tertiary education	111	0.70	0.87	11	16	0.70



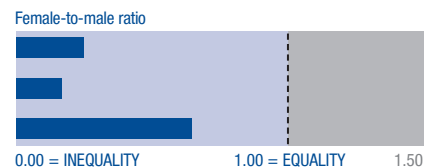
### Health and Survival

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy	132	0.98	1.04	55	56	0.98



### Political Empowerment

Women in parliament	68	0.25	0.24	20	80	0.25
Women in ministerial positions	69	0.17	0.19	14	86	0.17
Years with female head of state (last 50)	4	0.65	0.20	20	30	0.65

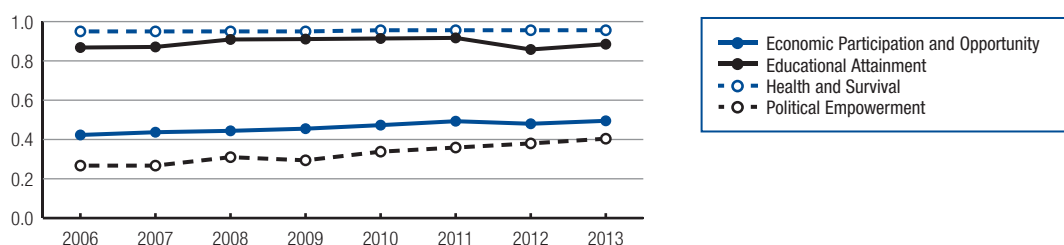


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Bangladesh

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0.685</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>0.495</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>0.885</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>0.956</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.404</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	86	0.668	121	0.480	118	0.858	123	0.956	8	0.380
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	69	0.681	118	0.493	108	0.917	123	0.956	11	0.359
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	82	0.670	117	0.473	108	0.914	122	0.956	12	0.338
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	93	0.653	121	0.455	105	0.911	127	0.950	17	0.294
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	90	0.653	119	0.444	104	0.909	124	0.950	13	0.310
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	100	0.631	116	0.437	105	0.871	122	0.950	17	0.267
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	91	0.627	107	0.423	95	0.868	113	0.950	17	0.267

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	49
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	20
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	20
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	19
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	48
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	240 [140–410]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	37
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	70
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	50
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	31
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	61
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	<0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	<0.10

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1935, 1972
Quota type (single/lower house)	Reserved seats

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	16 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

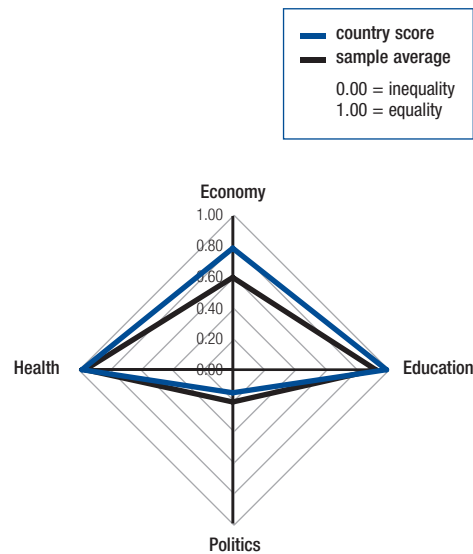
# Barbados

Rank (out of 136 countries) **29** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.730**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.27
Population growth (%)	0.22
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.85
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98
GDP (US\$ billions)	2.52
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	17,564
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	13
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	10
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	51
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	6
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

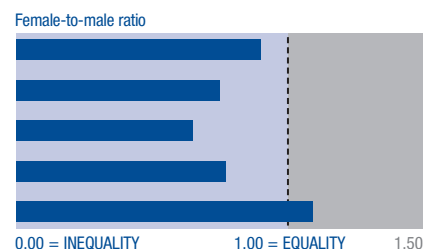


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

### Economic Participation and Opportunity **10** **0.791** **0.601**

Labour force participation	26	0.90	0.68	76	85	0.90
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	21	0.75	0.64	—	—	0.75
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	44	0.65	0.53	14,850	22,779	0.65
Legislators, senior officials and managers	12	0.77	0.26	43	57	0.77
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	52	48	1.09



### Educational Attainment **1** **1.000** **0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	97	90	1.09
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	95	83	1.15
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	90	36	2.46



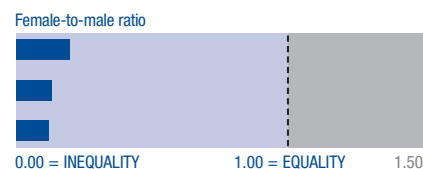
### Health and Survival **1** **0.980** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.99
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	69	65	1.06



### Political Empowerment **63** **0.150** **0.211**

Women in parliament	82	0.20	0.24	17	83	0.20
Women in ministerial positions	82	0.13	0.19	12	88	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	16	0.12	0.20	6	44	0.12

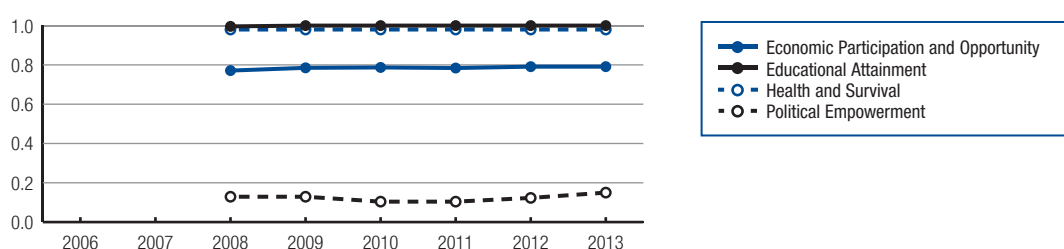


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Barbados

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0.730</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.791</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>0.150</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	27	0.723	11	0.791	1	1.000	1	0.980	79	0.123
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	33	0.717	8	0.784	1	1.000	1	0.980	82	0.104
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	31	0.718	7	0.787	1	1.000	1	0.980	80	0.104
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	21	0.724	5	0.785	1	1.000	1	0.980	67	0.129
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	26	0.719	9	0.771	44	0.996	1	0.980	62	0.129
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	78
Female teachers, secondary education (%).....	59
Female teachers, tertiary education (%).....	49
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years).....	1
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years).....	3
Female Internet users (%).....	—
Male Internet users (%).....	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%).....	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%).....	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years).....	32
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19).....	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup> .....	51 [19–140]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births).....	18
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19).....	41
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%).....	100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%).....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method).....	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%).....	0.50
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%).....	1.30

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination.....	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Year women received right to vote.....	1950
Quota type (single/lower house).....	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave.....	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period).....	100
Provider of maternity coverage.....	National insurance system
Length of paternity leave.....	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period).....	—
Daycare options.....	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

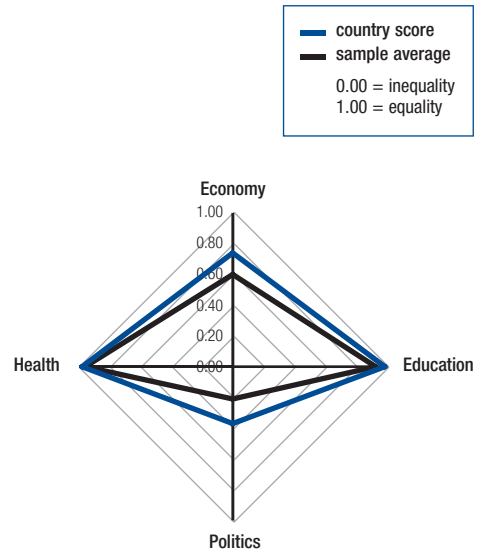
# Belgium

Rank (out of 136 countries) **11** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.768**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	11.02
Population growth (%)	1.14
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.85
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96
GDP (US\$ billions)	272.27
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	33,088
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	7
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	7
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	32
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	7
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	47
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	97
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	95
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	10
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

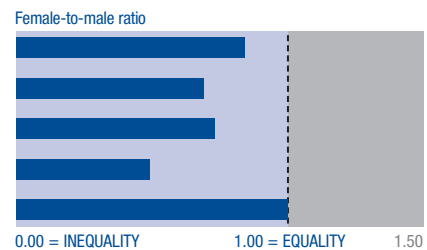


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

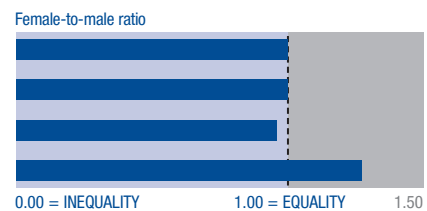
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **34** **0.737** **0.601**

Labour force participation	54	0.84	0.68	62	74	0.84
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	42	0.69	0.64	—	—	0.69
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	22	0.73	0.53	29,255	40,000	0.73
Legislators, senior officials and managers	45	0.49	0.26	33	67	0.49
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	50	50	1.00



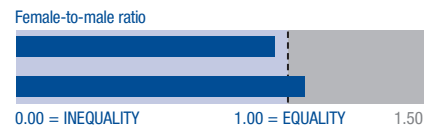
### Educational Attainment **67** **0.992** **0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	91	0.96	0.60	87	90	0.96
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	79	62	1.27



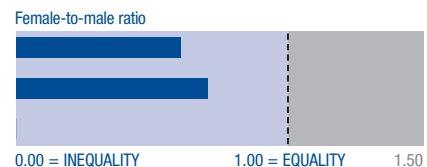
### Health and Survival **47** **0.979** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	57	1.06	1.04	74	70	1.06



### Political Empowerment **14** **0.366** **0.211**

Women in parliament	14	0.61	0.24	38	62	0.61
Women in ministerial positions	10	0.71	0.19	42	58	0.71
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

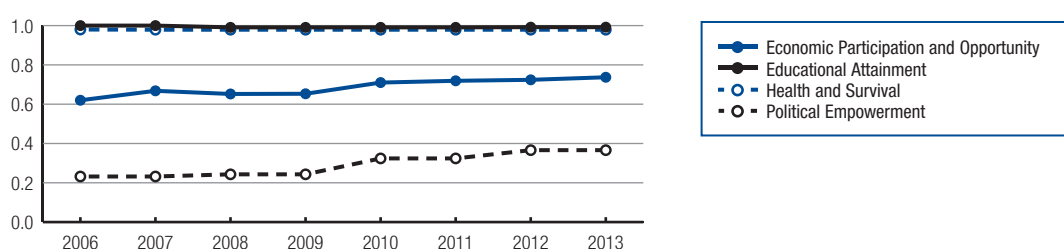


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Belgium

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.768</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.737</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0.992</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0.979</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0.366</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	12	0.765	36	0.724	67	0.992	50	0.979	10	0.366
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	13	0.753	36	0.719	63	0.991	46	0.979	17	0.324
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	14	0.751	39	0.710	62	0.991	44	0.979	16	0.324
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	33	0.717	64	0.653	71	0.991	55	0.979	29	0.243
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	28	0.716	60	0.652	67	0.991	52	0.979	27	0.243
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	19	0.720	46	0.668	1	1.000	50	0.979	20	0.232
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	20	0.708	54	0.620	1	1.000	1	0.980	19	0.232

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	81
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	59
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	45
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	80
Male Internet users (%)	84
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	30
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	8 [5–12]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	12
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.50

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1919, 1948
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	15 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	79.5 for the first 30 days and 75 for the remaining period up to a ceiling
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	2 weeks within 4 months after the birth of the child; not mandatory; not applicable to independent male workers
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100 for the first 3 days, 82 thereafter up to a ceiling
Daycare options	Public daycare with allowance, private daycare with and without allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



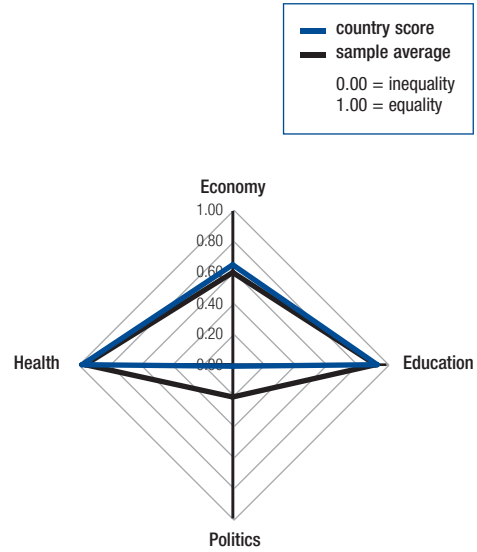
# Belize

Rank (out of 136 countries) **107** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.645**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.36
Population growth (%)	3.39
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.72
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97
GDP (US\$ billions)	1.24
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	5,892
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	13
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	6
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	26
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	12
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	38
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	—
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

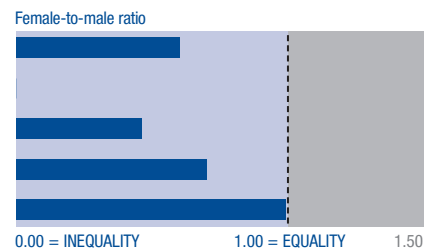


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

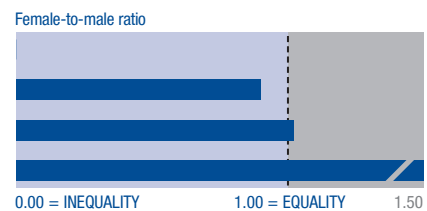
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **80 0.646 0.601**

Labour force participation	106	0.60	0.68	51	84	0.60
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	104	0.46	0.53	4,745	10,317	0.46
Legislators, senior officials and managers	15	0.70	0.26	41	59	0.70
Professional and technical workers	64	0.99	0.64	50	50	0.99



### Educational Attainment **103 0.944 0.934**

Literacy rate	—	—	0.87	—	—	—
Enrolment in primary education	119	0.90	0.92	88	98	0.90
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	65	64	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	26	16	1.59



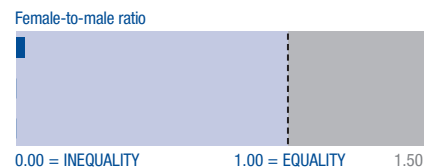
### Health and Survival **1 0.980 0.957**

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 **133 0.010 0.211**

Women in parliament	126	0.03	0.24	3	97	0.03
Women in ministerial positions	125	0.00	0.19	0	100	0.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



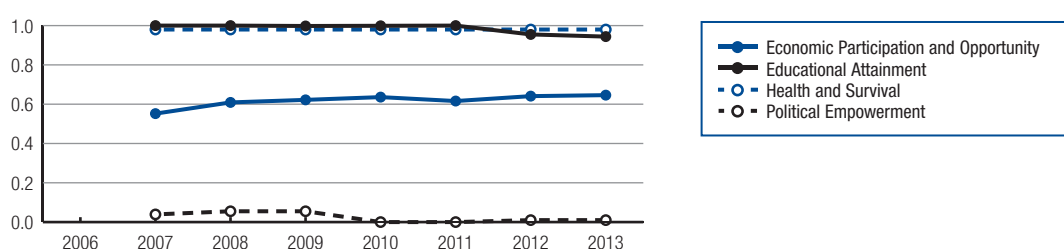
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# Belize

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>0.645</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0.646</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>0.944</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>0.010</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	102	0.646	77	0.641	100	0.955	1	0.980	131	0.010
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	100	0.649	81	0.616	1	1.000	1	0.980	132	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	93	0.654	72	0.636	32	0.999	1	0.980	131	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	87	0.664	79	0.622	35	0.998	1	0.980	121	0.055
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	86	0.661	79	0.609	1	1.000	1	0.980	116	0.055
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	94	0.643	96	0.552	1	1.000	1	0.980	114	0.039
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	73
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	60
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	-1
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	21
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	53 [33–88]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	15
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	72
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	34
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	1.90
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	2.70

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1954
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security or employer (for women who are not entitled to receive benefits from social security)
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

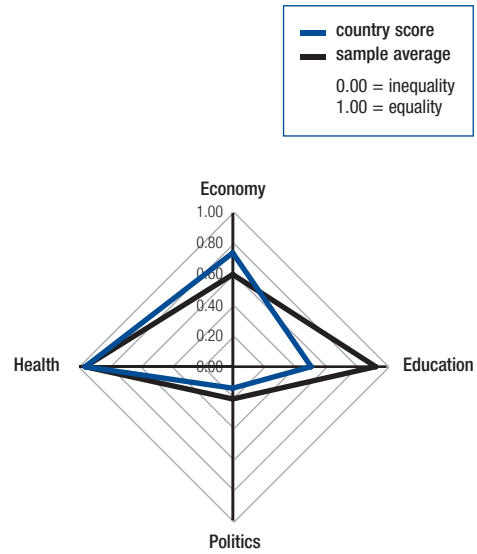
# Benin

Rank (out of 136 countries) **126** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.589**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	9.10
Population growth (%)	2.79
Fertility rate (births per woman)	4.93
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98
GDP (US\$ billions)	3.58
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	1,430
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	0
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	1
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	24
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	10
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	11
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	28
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	44

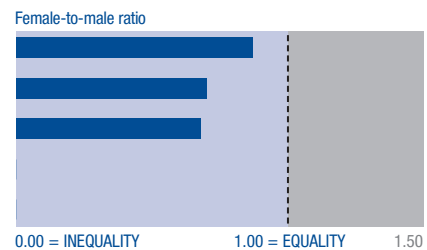


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

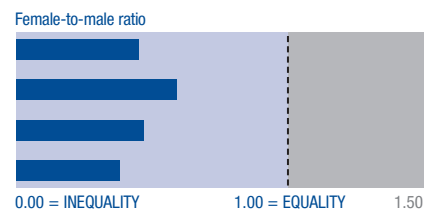
### Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation	37	0.87	0.68	69	79	0.87
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	36	0.70	0.64	—	—	0.70
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	37	0.68	0.53	1,284	1,883	0.68
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.26	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—



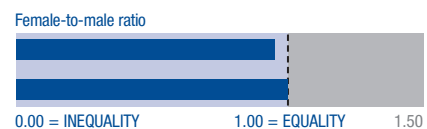
### Educational Attainment

Literacy rate	135	0.45	0.87	18	41	0.45
Enrolment in primary education	128	0.59	0.92	49	82	0.59
Enrolment in secondary education	119	0.47	0.60	13	27	0.47
Enrolment in tertiary education	129	0.38	0.87	6	15	0.38



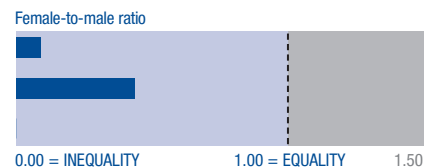
### Health and Survival

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	119	1.00	1.04	50	50	1.00



### Political Empowerment

Women in parliament	119	0.09	0.24	8	92	0.09
Women in ministerial positions	21	0.44	0.19	31	69	0.44
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

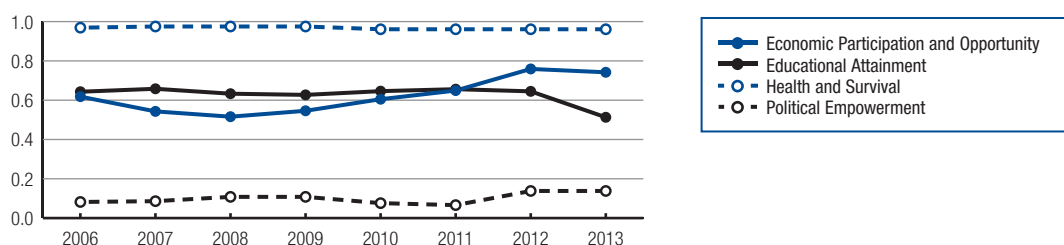


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Benin

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>0.589</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0.742</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>0.513</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>0.961</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0.138</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	117	0.626	23	0.759	134	0.645	111	0.961	69	0.138
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	128	0.583	67	0.649	133	0.656	111	0.961	104	0.066
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	128	0.572	85	0.605	133	0.646	110	0.961	100	0.076
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	131	0.564	110	0.546	132	0.627	70	0.975	79	0.108
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	126	0.558	105	0.516	128	0.633	67	0.975	75	0.108
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	123	0.566	102	0.543	125	0.658	65	0.975	81	0.086
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	110	0.578	55	0.618	113	0.643	86	0.969	76	0.082

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	19
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	12
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	8
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	-3
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	21
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	22
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	350 [220–600]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	68
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	100
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	86
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	84
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	17
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	1.50
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	1.00

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.13
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Year women received right to vote	1956
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security (50%) and employer (50%)
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

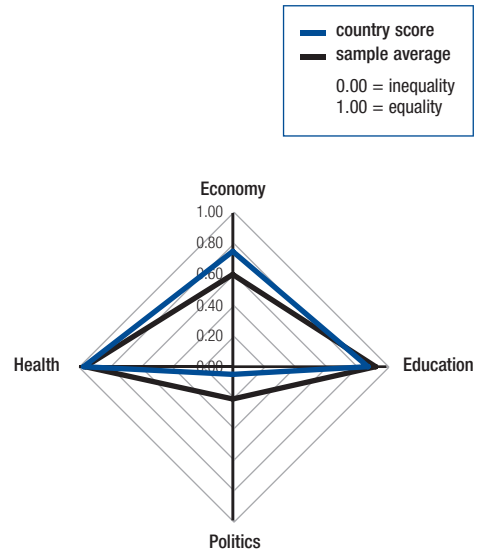
# Bhutan

Rank (out of 136 countries) **93** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.665**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.74
Population growth (%)	1.68
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.28
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.13
GDP (US\$ billions)	1.07
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	5,162
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	5
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	2
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	12
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	7
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	27
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	31

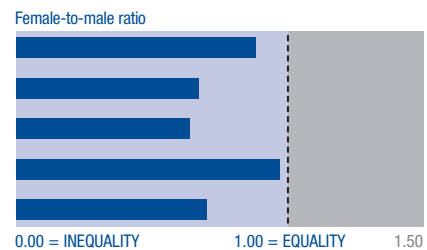


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

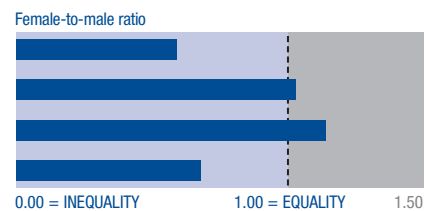
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **27** **0.753** **0.601**

Labour force participation	35	0.88	0.68	68	78	0.88
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	54	0.67	0.64	—	—	0.67
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	50	0.64	0.53	5,141	8,042	0.64
Legislators, senior officials and managers	6	0.97	0.26	49	51	0.97
Professional and technical workers	89	0.70	0.64	41	59	0.70



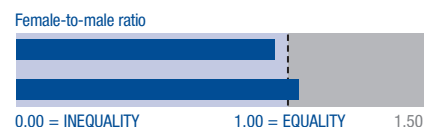
### Educational Attainment **116** **0.884** **0.934**

Literacy rate	127	0.59	0.87	39	65	0.59
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	90	88	1.03
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	62	54	1.14
Enrolment in tertiary education	112	0.68	0.87	7	10	0.68



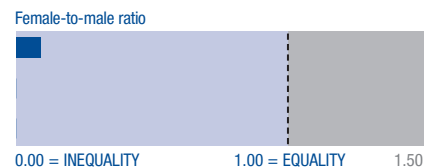
### Health and Survival **82** **0.973** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	89	1.04	1.04	56	54	1.04



### Political Empowerment **122** **0.051** **0.211**

Women in parliament	117	0.09	0.24	9	92	0.09
Women in ministerial positions	125	0.00	0.19	0	100	0.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	—	—	0.20	—	—	—

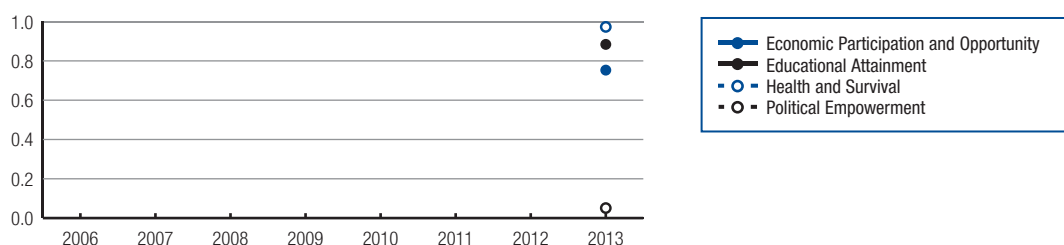


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Bhutan

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0.665</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0.753</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>0.884</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>0.973</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>0.051</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	44
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	41
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	23
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	22
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	16
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	180 [95–320]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	42
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	46
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	74
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	58
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	66
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.40

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.75
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1953
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of maternity coverage	—
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

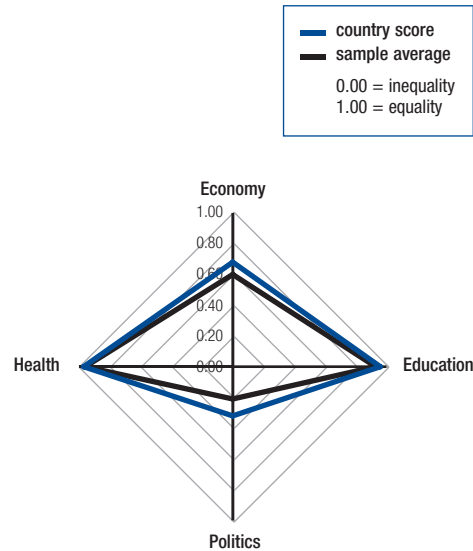
# Bolivia

Rank (out of 136 countries) **27** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.734**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	10.09
Population growth (%)	1.58
Fertility rate (births per woman)	3.26
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00
GDP (US\$ billions)	12.87
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	4,503
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	4
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	3
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	31
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	17
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	37
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	79
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	72
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	25
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	31
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
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

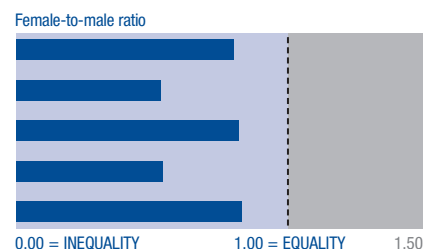


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

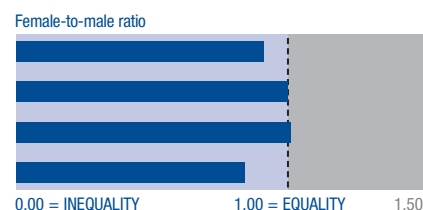
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **57** **0.684** **0.601**

Labour force participation	66	0.80	0.68	66	82	0.80
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	118	0.53	0.64	—	—	0.53
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	13	0.82	0.53	4,750	5,814	0.82
Legislators, senior officials and managers	35	0.54	0.26	35	65	0.54
Professional and technical workers	80	0.83	0.64	45	55	0.83



### Educational Attainment **99** **0.962** **0.934**

Literacy rate	100	0.91	0.87	87	96	0.91
Enrolment in primary education	61	1.00	0.92	88	88	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	70	70	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	102	0.84	0.87	35	42	0.84



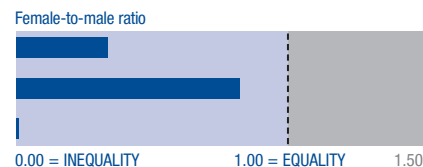
### Health and Survival **84** **0.972** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	90	1.04	1.04	59	57	1.04



### Political Empowerment **23** **0.317** **0.211**

Women in parliament	39	0.34	0.24	25	75	0.34
Women in ministerial positions	8	0.83	0.19	45	55	0.83
Years with female head of state (last 50)	47	0.01	0.20	1	49	0.01

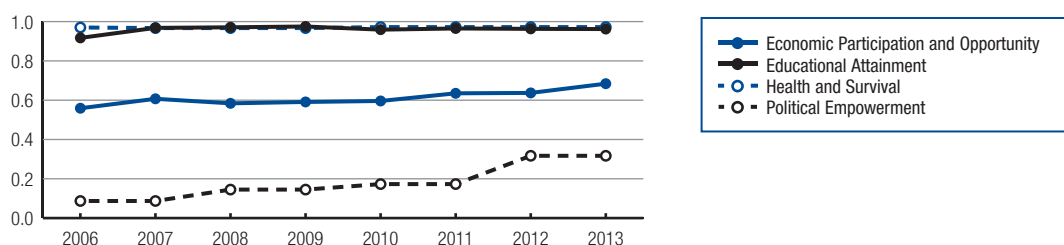


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Bolivia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0.734</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0.684</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>0.962</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>0.972</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0.317</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	30	0.722	79	0.637	98	0.963	84	0.972	20	0.317
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	62	0.686	72	0.635	95	0.965	84	0.972	45	0.173
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	76	0.675	91	0.596	97	0.959	82	0.972	46	0.173
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	82	0.669	94	0.591	91	0.975	112	0.967	56	0.145
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	80	0.667	88	0.584	90	0.971	108	0.967	51	0.145
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	80	0.657	77	0.607	85	0.968	107	0.967	79	0.087
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	87	0.634	77	0.559	89	0.917	79	0.970	71	0.087

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	61
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	53
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	29
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	26
Male Internet users (%)	33
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	23
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	15
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	190 [130–290]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	39
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	75
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	86
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	71
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	61
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	<0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.50

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1938, 1952
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	12 weeks; domestic workers are entitled to 90 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	75
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



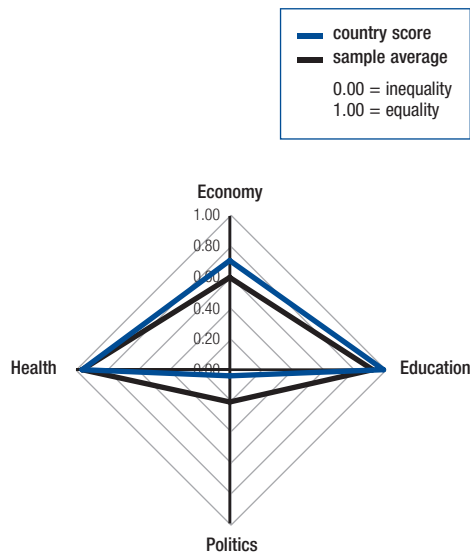
# Botswana

Rank (out of 136 countries) **85** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.675**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	2.03
Population growth (%)	1.18
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.67
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02
GDP (US\$ billions)	8.89
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	13,021
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	20
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	15
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	15
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	12
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	41
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	28
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	32
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
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

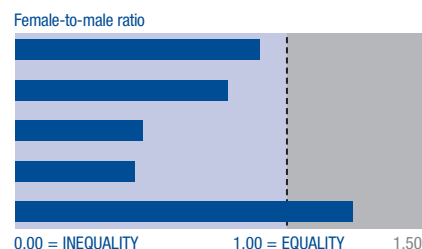


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

### Economic Participation and Opportunity **48** **0.711** **0.601**

Labour force participation	25	0.90	0.68	75	83	0.90
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	7	0.78	0.64	—	—	0.78
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	101	0.47	0.53	10,868	23,047	0.47
Legislators, senior officials and managers	56	0.44	0.26	30	70	0.44
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	55	45	1.24



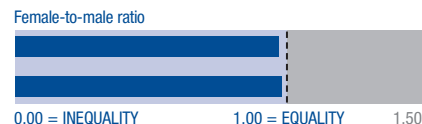
### Educational Attainment **1** **1.000** **0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	86	85	1.01
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	88	87	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	66	57	1.16
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	8	7	1.15



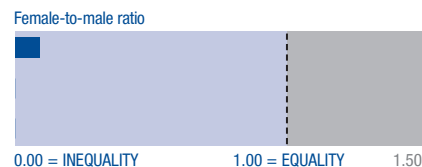
### Health and Survival **127** **0.955** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	134	0.98	1.04	48	49	0.98



### Political Empowerment **127** **0.035** **0.211**

Women in parliament	121	0.09	0.24	8	92	0.09
Women in ministerial positions	—	—	0.19	—	—	—
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



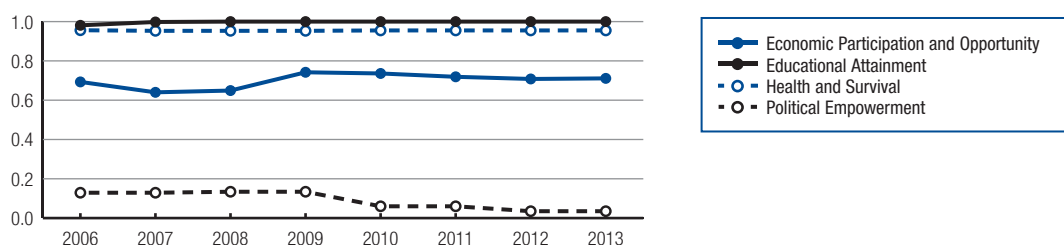
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# Botswana

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0.675</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0.711</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>0.955</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>0.035</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	77	0.674	45	0.708	1	1.000	125	0.955	124	0.035
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	66	0.683	37	0.719	1	1.000	126	0.955	111	0.060
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	62	0.688	29	0.736	1	1.000	125	0.955	108	0.060
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	39	0.707	22	0.742	27	1.000	124	0.953	66	0.134
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	63	0.684	61	0.649	26	1.000	120	0.953	61	0.134
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	53	0.680	63	0.640	30	0.998	118	0.953	53	0.129
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	34	0.690	23	0.693	67	0.981	109	0.956	47	0.129

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	76
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	50
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	37
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	27
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	160 [81–260]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	20
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	45
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	94
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	53
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	27.70
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	19.30

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1965
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	50
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	No paternity leave
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	Private daycare without allowance, homecare without allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

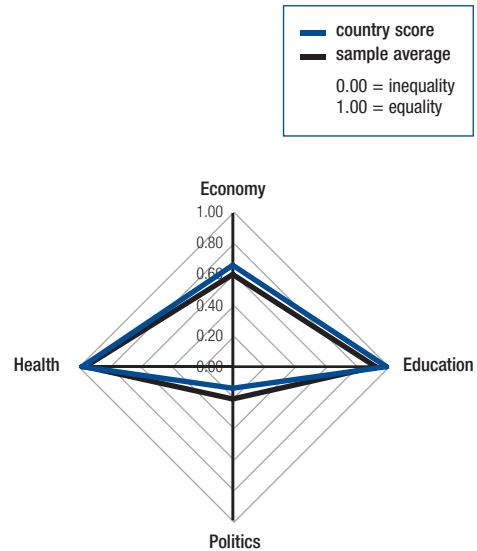
# Brazil

Rank (out of 136 countries) **62** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.695**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	196.66
Population growth (%)	0.87
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.81
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97
GDP (US\$ billions)	944.61
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	10,279
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	11
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	6
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	28
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	10
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	42
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	46
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	39
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	51
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	61
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	18
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	9
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	59

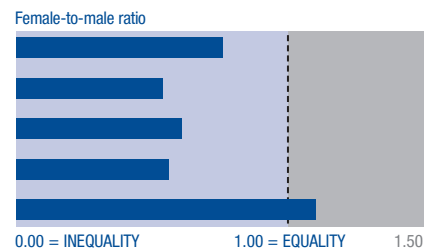


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

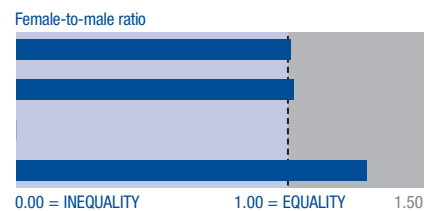
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **74** **0.656** **0.601**

Labour force participation	76	0.76	0.68	65	85	0.76
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	117	0.54	0.64	—	—	0.54
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	65	0.61	0.53	9,055	14,857	0.61
Legislators, senior officials and managers	32	0.56	0.26	36	64	0.56
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	52	48	1.10



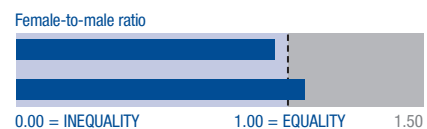
### Educational Attainment **1** **1.000** **0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	91	90	1.01
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	95	94	1.02
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	29	22	1.29



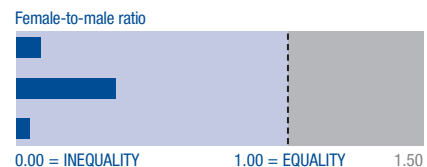
### Health and Survival **1** **0.980** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	66	62	1.06



### Political Empowerment **68** **0.144** **0.211**

Women in parliament	116	0.09	0.24	9	91	0.09
Women in ministerial positions	34	0.37	0.19	27	73	0.37
Years with female head of state (last 50)	32	0.05	0.20	2	48	0.05

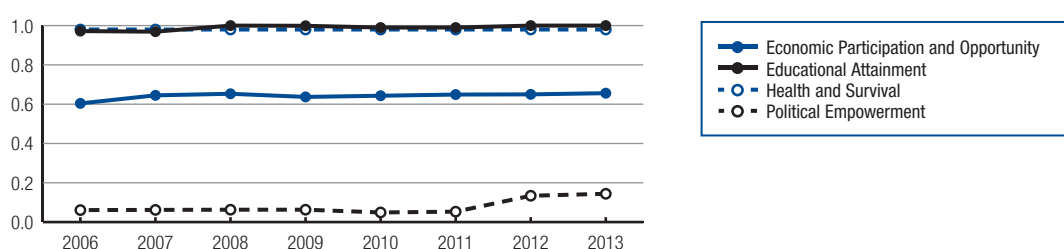


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Brazil

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0.695</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0.656</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>0.144</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	62	0.691	73	0.650	1	1.000	1	0.980	72	0.134
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	82	0.668	68	0.649	66	0.990	1	0.980	114	0.053
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	85	0.665	66	0.643	63	0.990	1	0.980	112	0.049
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	81	0.670	75	0.637	32	0.999	1	0.980	114	0.063
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	73	0.674	59	0.653	1	1.000	1	0.980	110	0.063
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	74	0.664	62	0.645	84	0.969	1	0.980	96	0.062
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	67	0.654	63	0.604	74	0.972	1	0.980	86	0.061

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	91
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	67
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	45
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	40
Male Internet users (%)	41
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	80
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	77

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	23
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	17
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	56 [36–85]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	14
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	76
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	97
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	80
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.30
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.40

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1932
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	120 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance
Length of paternity leave	5 days
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	Public and private daycare with and without allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

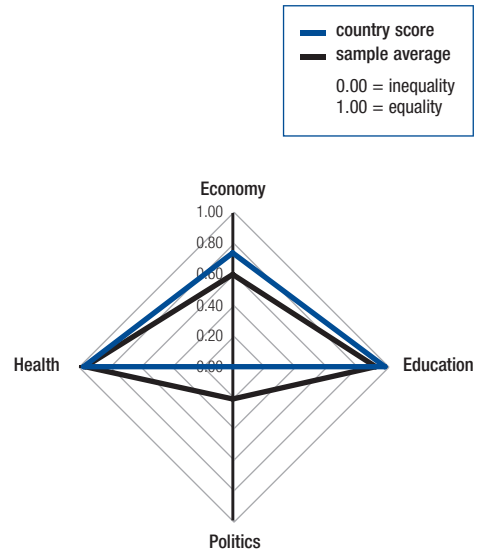
# Brunei Darussalam

Rank (out of 136 countries) **88** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.673**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.41
Population growth (%)	1.74
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.01
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02
GDP (US\$ billions)	7.02
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	45,707
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	7
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	4
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	30
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

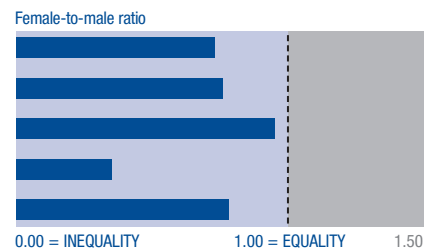


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

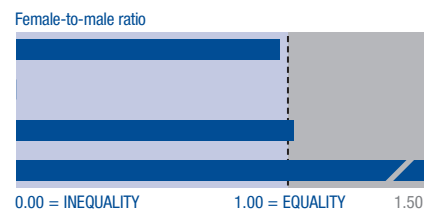
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **33** **0.737** **0.601**

Labour force participation	83	0.73	0.68	58	80	0.73
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	17	0.76	0.64	—	—	0.76
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	6	0.95	0.53	38,163	40,000	0.95
Legislators, senior officials and managers	73	0.35	0.26	26	74	0.35
Professional and technical workers	84	0.78	0.64	44	56	0.78



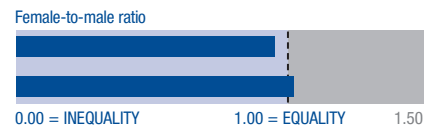
### Educational Attainment **76** **0.989** **0.934**

Literacy rate	80	0.97	0.87	94	97	0.97
Enrolment in primary education	—	—	0.92	—	—	—
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	100	98	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	25	15	1.69



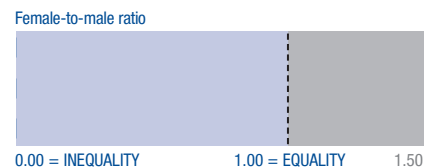
### Health and Survival **109** **0.966** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	117	1.02	1.04	67	66	1.02



### Political Empowerment **135** **0.000** **0.211**

Women in parliament	—	—	0.24	—	—	—
Women in ministerial positions	125	0.00	0.19	0	100	0.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

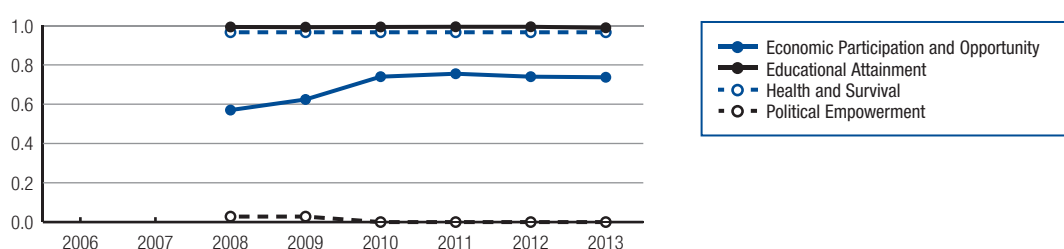


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Brunei Darussalam

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0.673</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0.737</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>0.989</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0.966</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>0.000</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	75	0.675	30	0.740	56	0.994	109	0.966	133	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	76	0.679	20	0.755	52	0.994	108	0.966	132	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	77	0.675	26	0.740	56	0.993	107	0.966	131	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	94	0.652	78	0.624	65	0.992	113	0.966	127	0.028
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	99	0.639	91	0.570	62	0.993	109	0.966	122	0.028
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	76
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	63
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	45
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	25
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	24 [15–40]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	23
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	10
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	—
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	—

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	No
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	—
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	9 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100; the duration of maternity leave benefits is 8 weeks
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	No paternity leave
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	Informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

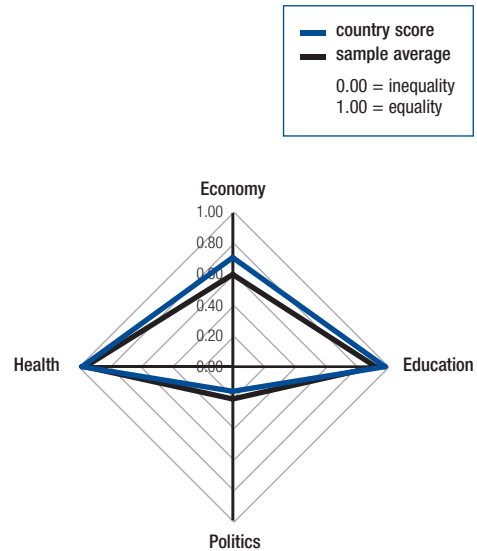
# Bulgaria

Rank (out of 136 countries) **43** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.710**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	7.35
Population growth (%)	-2.50
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.52
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.93
GDP (US\$ billions)	19.58
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	11,997
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	10
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	12
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	3
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	2
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	49
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	55
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	50
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	26
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	15
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	34

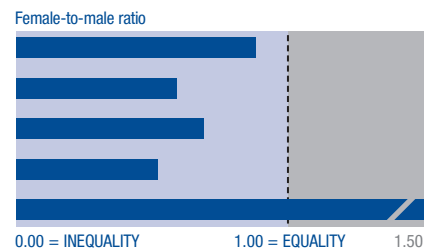


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

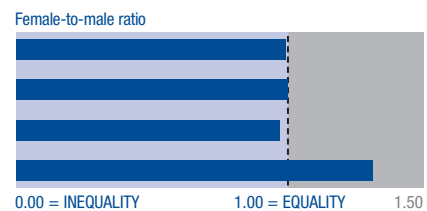
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **49** **0.707** **0.601**

Labour force participation	34	0.88	0.68	63	72	0.88
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	99	0.59	0.64	—	—	0.59
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	35	0.69	0.53	13,040	18,988	0.69
Legislators, senior officials and managers	40	0.52	0.26	34	66	0.52
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	63	37	1.69



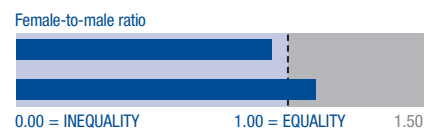
### Educational Attainment **64** **0.992** **0.934**

Literacy rate	62	0.99	0.87	98	99	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	98	98	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	86	0.97	0.60	82	84	0.97
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	65	49	1.31



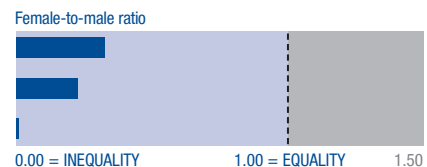
### Health and Survival **34** **0.979** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	93	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	69	63	1.10



### Political Empowerment **58** **0.161** **0.211**

Women in parliament	43	0.33	0.24	25	75	0.33
Women in ministerial positions	50	0.23	0.19	19	81	0.23
Years with female head of state (last 50)	53	0.01	0.20	0	50	0.01

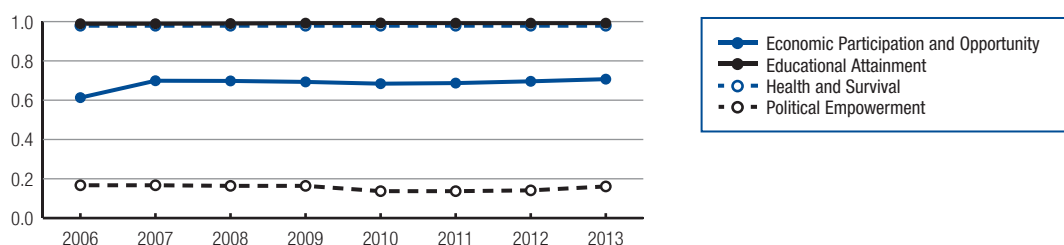


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Bulgaria

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0.710</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0.707</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0.992</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.979</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>0.161</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	52	0.702	50	0.696	64	0.992	34	0.979	67	0.141
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	51	0.699	48	0.687	58	0.992	41	0.979	67	0.137
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	50	0.698	50	0.684	58	0.993	40	0.979	64	0.137
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	38	0.707	40	0.693	66	0.992	41	0.979	42	0.164
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	36	0.708	35	0.698	73	0.990	38	0.979	43	0.164
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	25	0.708	30	0.699	62	0.989	37	0.979	32	0.167
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	37	0.687	58	0.613	56	0.989	36	0.979	30	0.167

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	94
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	79
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	49
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	54
Male Internet users (%)	57
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	24
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	11 [8–15]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	11
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	38
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1937, 1945
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	227 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	90
Provider of maternity coverage	State public insurance (the General Sickness and Maternity Fund)
Length of paternity leave	15 days
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	90
Daycare options	Public and private daycare with and without allowance, homecare assistance with and without allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



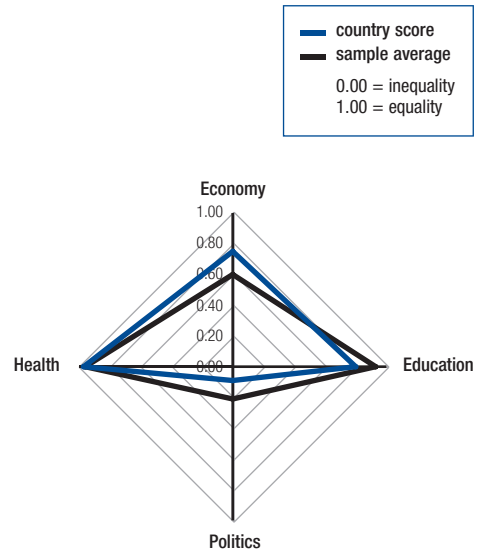
# Burkina Faso

Rank (out of 136 countries) **103** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.651**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	16.97
Population growth (%)	2.99
Fertility rate (births per woman)	5.69
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99
GDP (US\$ billions)	4.85
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	1,150
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	2
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	3
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	27
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	11
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	16
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
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

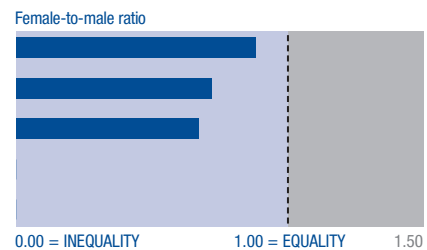


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

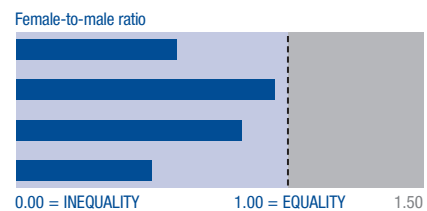
### Economic Participation and Opportunity .....28 0.747 0.601

Labour force participation	33	0.88	0.68	80	91	0.88
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	32	0.72	0.64	—	—	0.72
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	40	0.67	0.53	1,214	1,816	0.67
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.26	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—



### Educational Attainment .....128 0.799 0.934

Literacy rate	130	0.59	0.87	22	37	0.59
Enrolment in primary education	115	0.95	0.92	62	66	0.95
Enrolment in secondary education	109	0.83	0.60	17	21	0.83
Enrolment in tertiary education	123	0.50	0.87	3	5	0.50



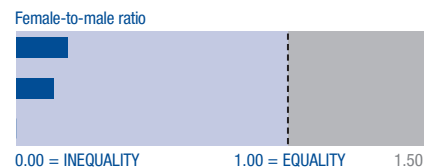
### Health and Survival .....99 0.968 0.957

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	104	1.02	1.04	43	42	1.02



### Political Empowerment .....98 0.091 0.211

Women in parliament	85	0.19	0.24	16	84	0.19
Women in ministerial positions	81	0.14	0.19	12	88	0.14
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



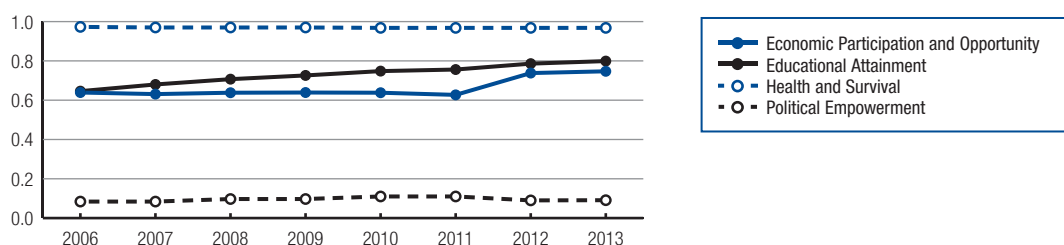
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# Burkina Faso

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>0.651</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0.747</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>0.799</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>0.968</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>0.091</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	104	0.646	32	0.738	125	0.786	100	0.968	94	0.090
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	115	0.615	76	0.627	129	0.756	98	0.968	77	0.110
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	111	0.616	69	0.638	128	0.748	98	0.968	77	0.110
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	120	0.608	72	0.639	129	0.726	98	0.970	88	0.097
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	115	0.603	67	0.638	125	0.707	93	0.970	82	0.097
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	117	0.591	67	0.631	124	0.680	92	0.970	84	0.084
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	104	0.585	49	0.639	112	0.646	68	0.973	74	0.084

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	34
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	17
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	9
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	-1
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	19
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	32
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	300 [190–520]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	82
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	119
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	95
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	67
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	16
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	1.40
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.90

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.73
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1958
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security (if necessary, the employer adds up to the full wage)
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

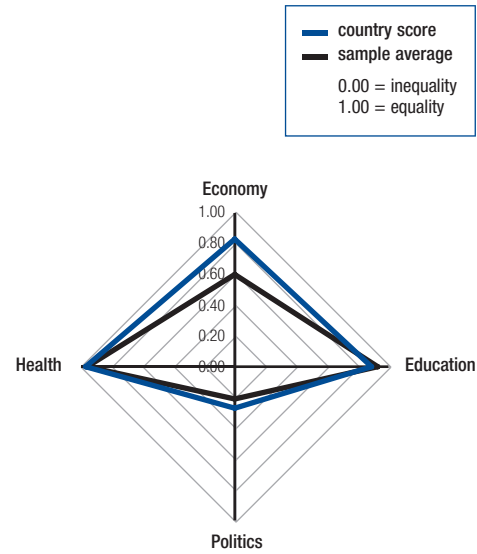
# Burundi

Rank (out of 136 countries) **22** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.740**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	8.58
Population growth (%)	2.27
Fertility rate (births per woman)	6.12
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97
GDP (US\$ billions)	1.21
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	533
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	0
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	1
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	14
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	6
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	9
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	35

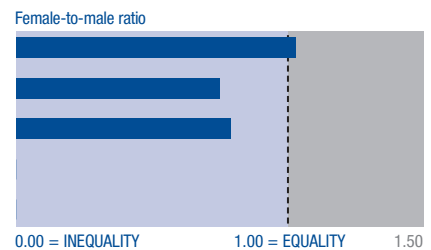


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

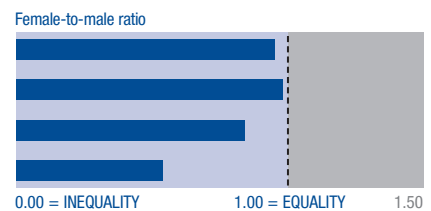
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **3** **0.831** **0.601**

Labour force participation	1	1.00	0.68	85	83	1.03
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	18	0.75	0.64	—	—	0.75
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	16	0.79	0.53	495	628	0.79
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.26	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—



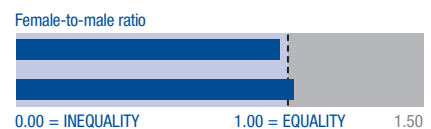
### Educational Attainment **114** **0.890** **0.934**

Literacy rate	89	0.95	0.87	85	89	0.95
Enrolment in primary education	105	0.98	0.92	89	91	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	108	0.84	0.60	17	20	0.84
Enrolment in tertiary education	120	0.54	0.87	2	4	0.54



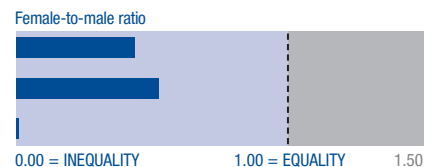
### Health and Survival **99** **0.968** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	104	1.02	1.04	43	42	1.02



### Political Empowerment **31** **0.270** **0.211**

Women in parliament	30	0.44	0.24	31	70	0.44
Women in ministerial positions	16	0.53	0.19	35	65	0.53
Years with female head of state (last 50)	53	0.01	0.20	0	50	0.01

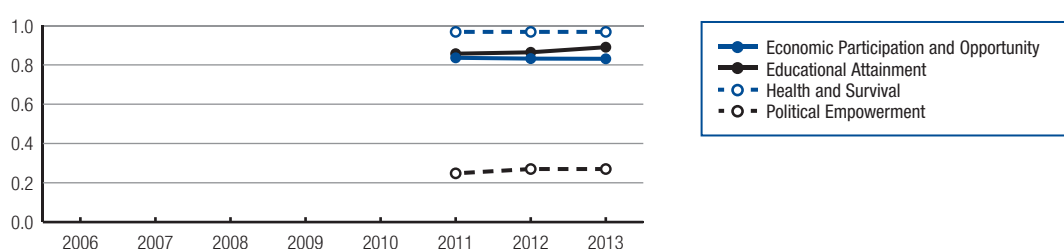


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Burundi

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0.740</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.831</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>0.890</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>0.968</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0.270</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	24	0.734	3	0.832	117	0.864	100	0.968	30	0.270
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	24	0.727	4	0.836	119	0.857	98	0.968	32	0.248
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	53
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	20
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	12
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	-1
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	24
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	800 [370–1800]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	86
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	20
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	60
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	22
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	1.70
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	1.00

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Year women received right to vote	1961
Quota type (single/lower house)	Reserved seats

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer (50%) and social security (50%)
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

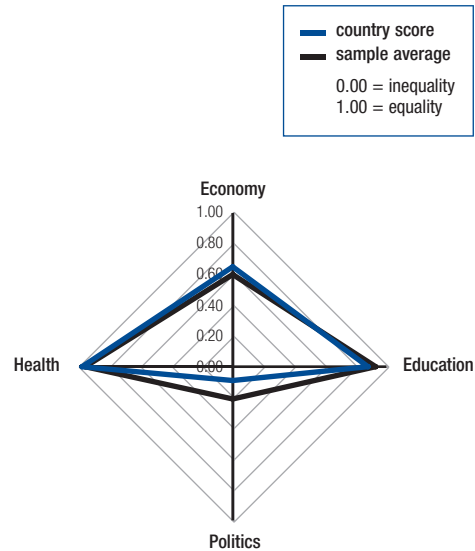
# Cambodia

Rank (out of 136 countries) **104** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.651**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	14.31
Population growth (%)	1.17
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.89
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96
GDP (US\$ billions)	8.45
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	2,083
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	0
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	0
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	44
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	4
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	4
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

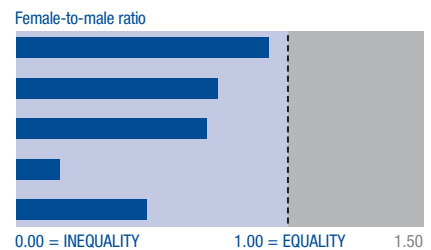


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

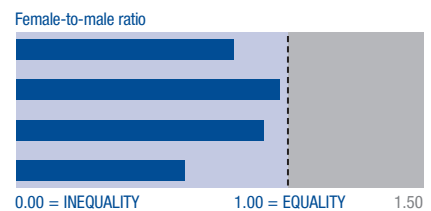
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **77** **0.651** **0.601**

Labour force participation	14	0.93	0.68	82	88	0.93
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	26	0.74	0.64	—	—	0.74
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	30	0.70	0.53	2,065	2,946	0.70
Legislators, senior officials and managers	97	0.16	0.26	14	86	0.16
Professional and technical workers	103	0.48	0.64	33	67	0.48



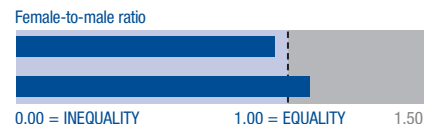
### Educational Attainment **117** **0.881** **0.934**

Literacy rate	113	0.80	0.87	66	83	0.80
Enrolment in primary education	110	0.97	0.92	97	100	0.97
Enrolment in secondary education	101	0.91	0.60	36	39	0.91
Enrolment in tertiary education	116	0.62	0.87	11	18	0.62



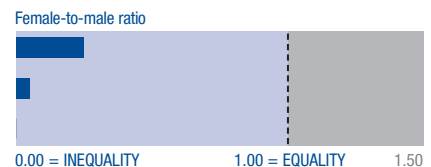
### Health and Survival **1** **0.980** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	55	51	1.08



### Political Empowerment **96** **0.092** **0.211**

Women in parliament	65	0.25	0.24	20	80	0.25
Women in ministerial positions	120	0.05	0.19	5	95	0.05
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

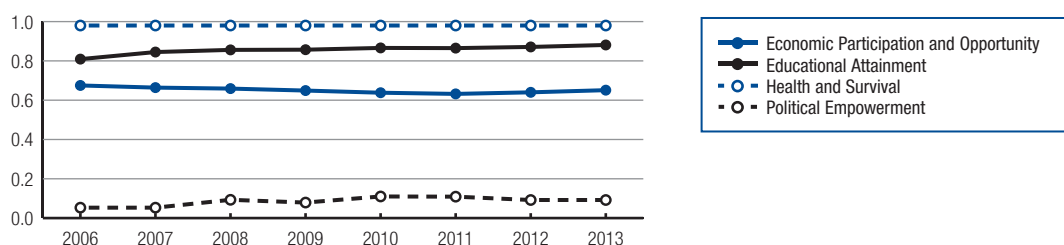


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Cambodia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>0.651</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0.651</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>0.881</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>0.092</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	103	0.646	78	0.640	116	0.871	1	0.980	91	0.092
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	102	0.646	75	0.632	116	0.865	1	0.980	78	0.109
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	97	0.648	68	0.638	115	0.866	1	0.980	78	0.110
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	104	0.641	65	0.649	117	0.857	1	0.980	98	0.079
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	94	0.647	56	0.659	114	0.856	1	0.980	87	0.093
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	98	0.635	52	0.664	112	0.845	1	0.980	105	0.053
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	89	0.629	29	0.675	105	0.809	1	0.980	94	0.053

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	46
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	32
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	11
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	-1
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	23
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	250 [160–390]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	36
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	35
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	89
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	71
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	51
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.70
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.50

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1955
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	90 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	50
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

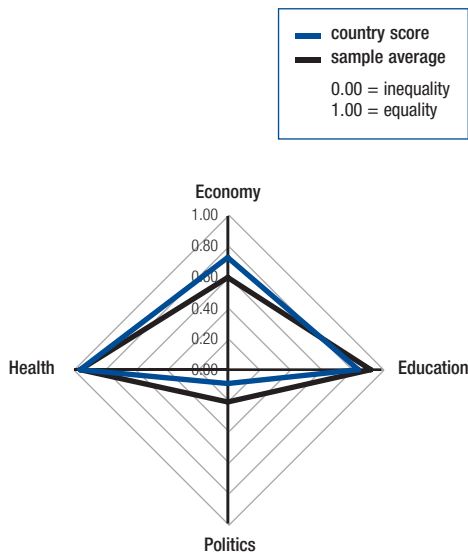
# Cameroon

Rank (out of 136 countries) **100** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.656**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	20.03
Population growth (%)	2.18
Fertility rate (births per woman)	4.86
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00
GDP (US\$ billions)	13.34
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	2,083
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	5
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	3
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	26
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	11
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	19
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
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

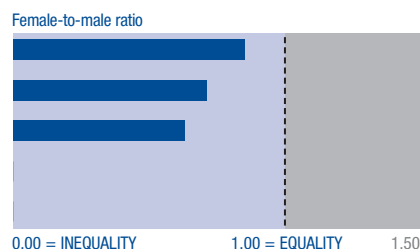


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

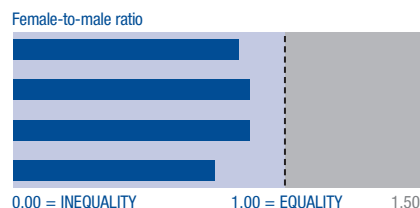
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **40** **0.726** **0.601**

Labour force participation	48	0.85	0.68	66	77	0.85
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	34	0.71	0.64	—	—	0.71
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	53	0.63	0.53	1,816	2,868	0.63
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.26	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—



### Educational Attainment **122** **0.847** **0.934**

Literacy rate	110	0.83	0.87	65	78	0.83
Enrolment in primary education	121	0.87	0.92	85	98	0.87
Enrolment in secondary education	105	0.87	0.60	39	44	0.87
Enrolment in tertiary education	105	0.74	0.87	11	14	0.74



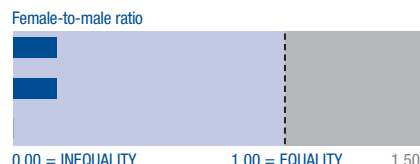
### Health and Survival **112** **0.961** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	119	1.00	1.04	45	45	1.00



### Political Empowerment **99** **0.090** **0.211**

Women in parliament	93	0.16	0.24	14	86	0.16
Women in ministerial positions	73	0.16	0.19	14	86	0.16
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

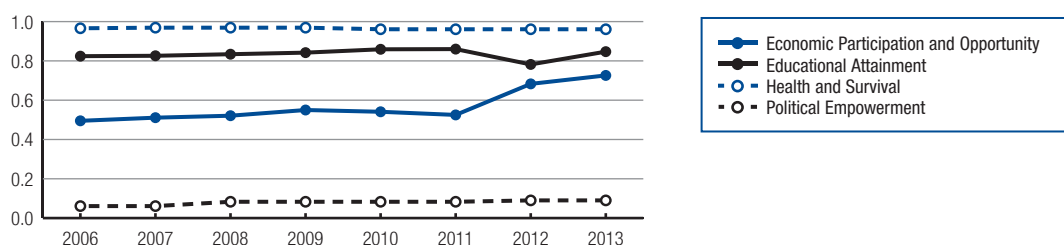


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Cameroon

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.656</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0.726</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>0.847</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>0.961</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>0.090</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	112	0.629	52	0.683	126	0.782	111	0.961	92	0.090
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	119	0.607	112	0.525	118	0.860	111	0.961	96	0.083
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	114	0.611	105	0.541	117	0.859	110	0.961	93	0.083
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	118	0.611	107	0.550	122	0.842	106	0.969	95	0.083
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	117	0.602	104	0.521	119	0.834	101	0.969	97	0.083
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	116	0.592	107	0.511	115	0.826	100	0.969	97	0.061
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	103	0.587	94	0.495	101	0.824	97	0.966	85	0.061

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	48
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	26
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	19
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	-2
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	20
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	33
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	690 [430–1200]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	79
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	118
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	85
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	64
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	23
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	5.40
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	3.80

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.01
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Year women received right to vote	1946
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	National Social Insurance Fund
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



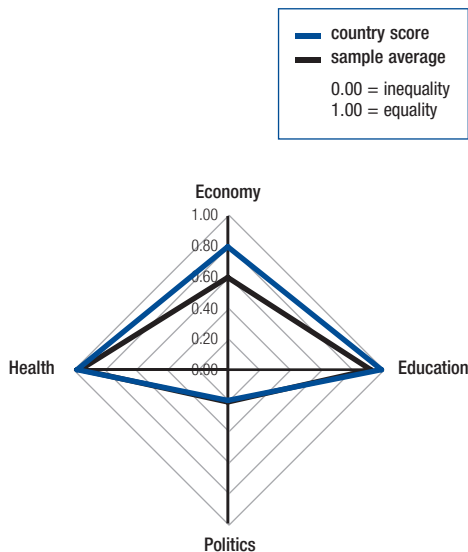
# Canada

Rank (out of 136 countries) **20** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.742**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	34.48
Population growth (%)	1.04
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.66
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99
GDP (US\$ billions)	894.25
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	35,715
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	7
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	8
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	27
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	13
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	50
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	97
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	94
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	6
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

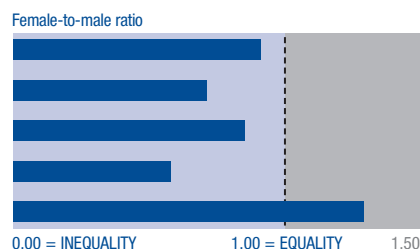


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

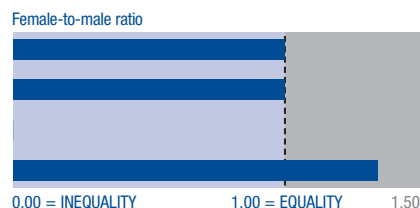
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **9 0.796 0.601**

Labour force participation	22	0.91	0.68	74	81	0.91
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	35	0.71	0.64	—	—	0.71
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	11	0.85	0.53	33,951	40,000	0.85
Legislators, senior officials and managers	25	0.58	0.26	37	63	0.58
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	56	44	1.29



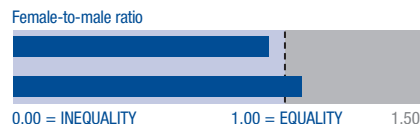
### Educational Attainment **1 1.000 0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	68	51	1.34



### Health and Survival **49 0.978 0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	93	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	59	1.06	1.04	75	71	1.06



### Political Empowerment **42 0.196 0.211**

Women in parliament	41	0.33	0.24	25	75	0.33
Women in ministerial positions	35	0.37	0.19	27	73	0.37
Years with female head of state (last 50)	49	0.01	0.20	0	50	0.01



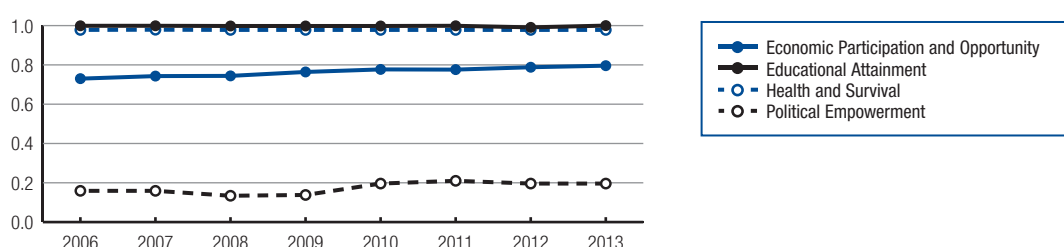
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# Canada

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.742</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.796</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0.978</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0.196</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	21	0.738	12	0.788	70	0.991	52	0.978	38	0.196
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	18	0.741	10	0.776	31	0.999	49	0.978	36	0.210
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	20	0.737	8	0.777	35	0.998	47	0.978	36	0.196
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	25	0.720	10	0.764	38	0.998	60	0.978	62	0.138
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	31	0.714	15	0.744	37	0.998	57	0.978	60	0.134
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	18	0.720	13	0.743	26	0.999	51	0.979	36	0.159
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	14	0.716	10	0.730	21	0.999	51	0.978	33	0.159

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	68
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	41
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	79
Male Internet users (%)	82
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	27
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	12 [9–16]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	12
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.50

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1917, 1960
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	Depends on the province; for Federal and Ontario, maternity leave is 17 weeks, while in Quebec it is 18
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	55 (up to ceiling), federal and state; a claimant whose family income is below a certain level and who is receiving the Child Tax Benefit is entitled to a family supplement, thereby increasing the benefit rate
Provider of maternity coverage	Federal and state; employment insurance
Length of paternity leave	5 weeks for biological fathers (Quebec only)
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	Public and private daycare with allowance, homecare with allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

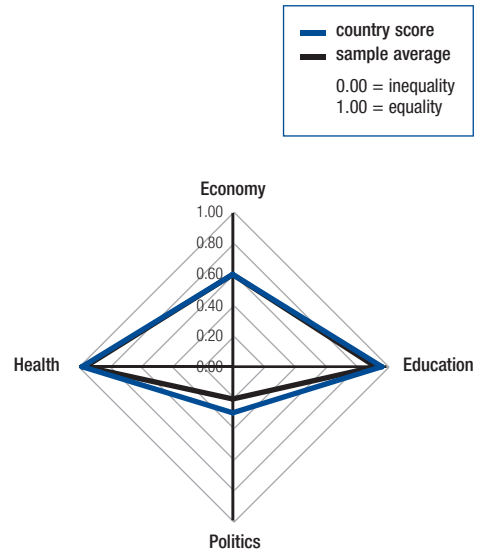
# Cape Verde

Rank (out of 136 countries) **41** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.712**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.50
Population growth (%)	0.92
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.33
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99
GDP (US\$ billions)	1.02
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	3,616
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	23
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	23
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	39
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
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

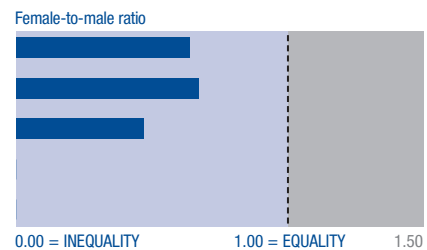


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

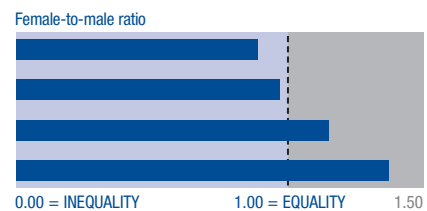
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **96** **0.602** **0.601**

Labour force participation	100	0.64	0.68	55	86	0.64
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	53	0.67	0.64	—	—	0.67
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	102	0.47	0.53	2,839	6,038	0.47
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.26	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—



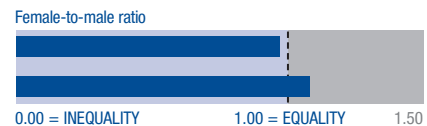
### Educational Attainment **97** **0.966** **0.934**

Literacy rate	103	0.89	0.87	80	90	0.89
Enrolment in primary education	109	0.97	0.92	92	95	0.97
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	69	60	1.15
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	24	17	1.37



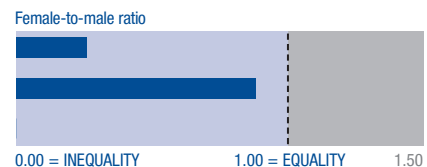
### Health and Survival **1** **0.980** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	64	59	1.08



### Political Empowerment **25** **0.301** **0.211**

Women in parliament	62	0.26	0.24	21	79	0.26
Women in ministerial positions	5	0.89	0.19	47	53	0.89
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

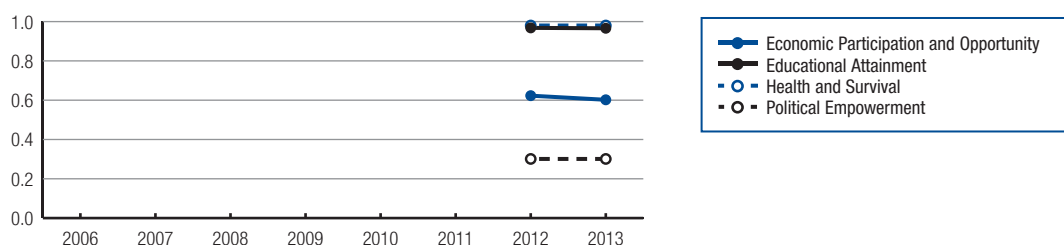


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Cape Verde

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.712</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>0.602</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>0.966</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0.301</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	35	0.718	84	0.623	97	0.968	1	0.980	25	0.301
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	68
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	41
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	42
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	25
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	79 [33–190]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	18
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	72
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	95
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	76
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	61
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	1.90
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1975
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	60 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period) if necessary, the employer adds up to 90% of salary	90;
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

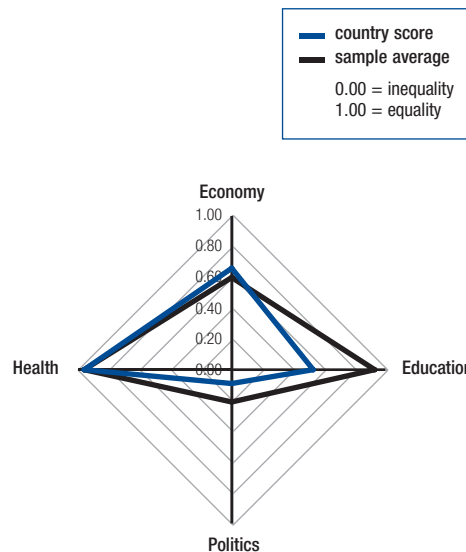
# Chad

Rank (out of 136 countries) **134** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.559**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	11.53
Population growth (%)	2.62
Fertility rate (births per woman)	6.38
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99
GDP (US\$ billions)	3.42
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	1,323
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	0
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	1
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	6
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	7
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	11
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	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

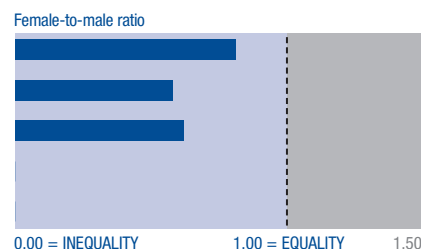


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

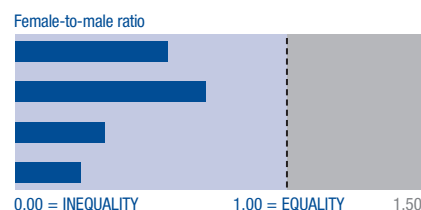
### Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation	61	0.81	0.68	65	80	0.81
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	103	0.58	0.64	—	—	0.58
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	58	0.62	0.53	1,141	1,844	0.62
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.26	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—



### Educational Attainment

Literacy rate	133	0.56	0.87	25	46	0.56
Enrolment in primary education	127	0.70	0.92	51	73	0.70
Enrolment in secondary education	120	0.33	0.60	5	16	0.33
Enrolment in tertiary education	131	0.24	0.87	1	4	0.24



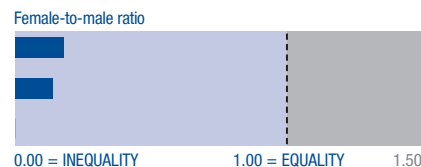
### Health and Survival

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy	119	1.00	1.04	40	40	1.00



### Political Empowerment

Women in parliament	88	0.18	0.24	15	85	0.18
Women in ministerial positions	80	0.14	0.19	12	88	0.14
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

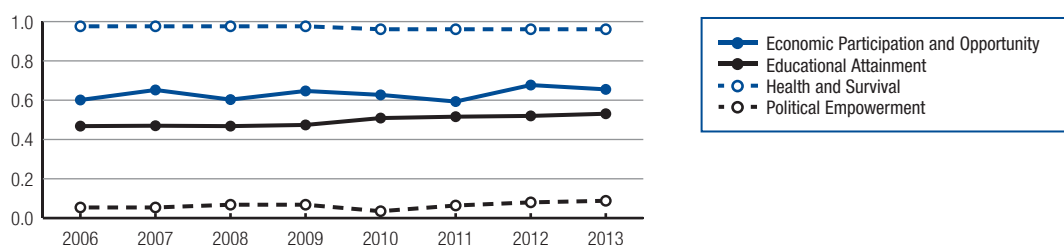


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

## Chad

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>0.559</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0.655</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>0.531</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>0.961</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0.088</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	133	0.559	56	0.677	135	0.520	111	0.961	102	0.080
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	134	0.533	98	0.593	135	0.516	111	0.961	107	0.064
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	133	0.533	77	0.627	134	0.509	110	0.961	122	0.035
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	133	0.542	66	0.647	134	0.474	65	0.976	106	0.068
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	129	0.529	81	0.603	130	0.468	62	0.976	105	0.068
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	127	0.538	58	0.652	128	0.470	60	0.976	102	0.054
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	113	0.525	65	0.601	115	0.468	56	0.976	91	0.054

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

## Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	14
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	6
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	4
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	-3
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

## Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	18
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	45
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	1100 [640–2000]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	97
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	143
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	43
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	17
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	3.70
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	2.60

## Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.45
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.75
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1958
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

## Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	50
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

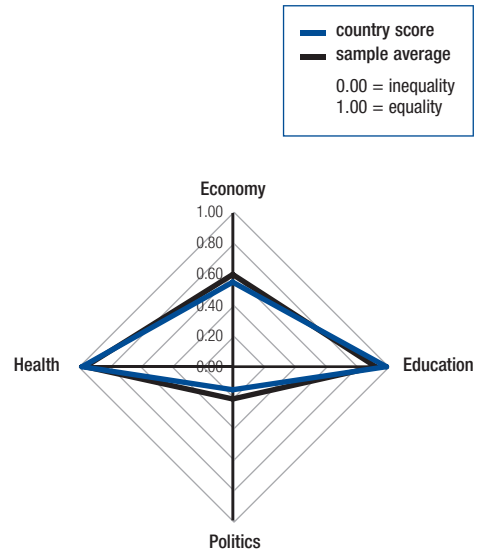
# Chile

Rank (out of 136 countries) **91** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.667**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	17.27
Population growth (%)	0.91
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.83
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98
GDP (US\$ billions)	123.01
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	15,251
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	9
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	6
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	26
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	12
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	38
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	41
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	43
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
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

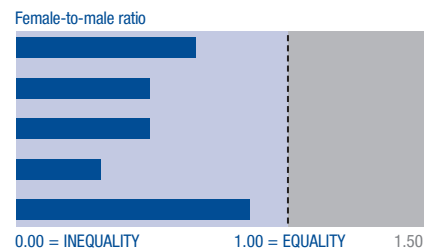


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

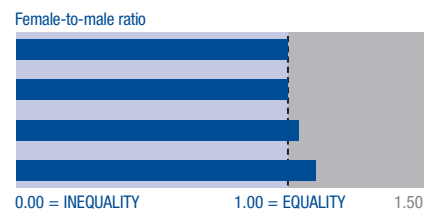
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **112 0.545 0.601**

Labour force participation	95	0.66	0.68	52	79	0.66
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	125	0.49	0.64	—	—	0.49
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	97	0.49	0.53	14,965	30,513	0.49
Legislators, senior officials and managers	79	0.31	0.26	24	76	0.31
Professional and technical workers	76	0.86	0.64	46	54	0.86



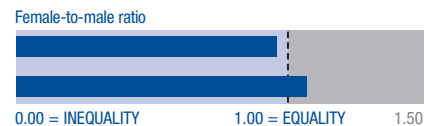
### Educational Attainment **32 0.999 0.934**

Literacy rate	49	1.00	0.87	98	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	58	1.00	0.92	93	93	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	87	83	1.04
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	74	67	1.10



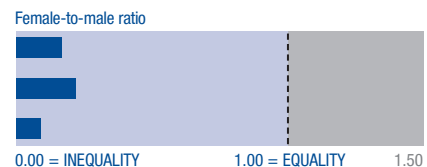
### Health and Survival **1 0.980 0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	72	67	1.07



### Political Empowerment **67 0.145 0.211**

Women in parliament	91	0.17	0.24	14	86	0.17
Women in ministerial positions	53	0.22	0.19	18	82	0.22
Years with female head of state (last 50)	23	0.09	0.20	4	46	0.09

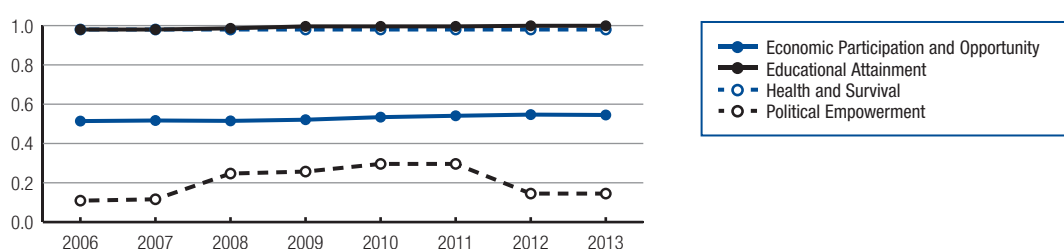


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

## Chile

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>0.667</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>0.545</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0.999</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0.145</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	87	0.668	110	0.547	32	0.999	1	0.980	64	0.145
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	46	0.703	106	0.541	40	0.996	1	0.980	22	0.296
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	48	0.701	108	0.534	42	0.996	1	0.980	21	0.296
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	64	0.688	112	0.521	44	0.996	1	0.980	26	0.257
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	65	0.682	106	0.515	81	0.986	1	0.980	26	0.247
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	86	0.648	105	0.517	78	0.980	1	0.980	58	0.116
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	78	0.645	90	0.514	69	0.980	1	0.980	56	0.109

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

## Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	78
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	62
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	41
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

## Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	25
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	25 [21–29]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	56
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	64
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.80

## Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1949
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

## Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	18 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	5 working days
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	Public daycare with allowance, private daycare with and without allowance, homecare without allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



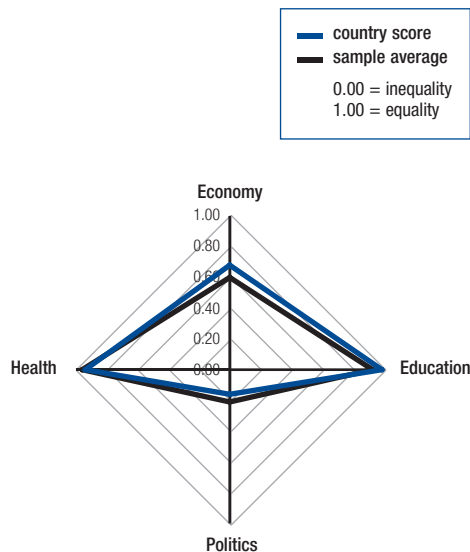
# China

Rank (out of 136 countries) **69** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.691**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	1,344.13
Population growth (%)	0.48
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.66
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.08
GDP (US\$ billions)	3,547.89
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	7,418
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	—
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	—
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	39
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	36
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	30
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	60
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	68
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

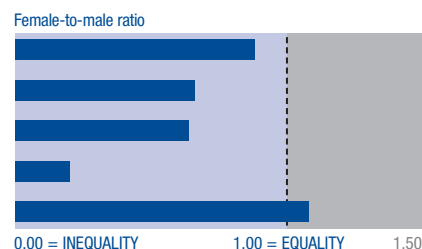


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

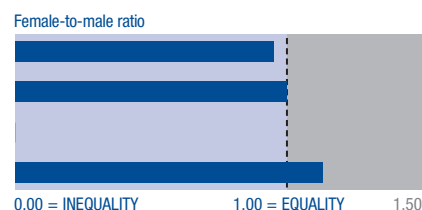
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **62** **0.675** **0.601**

Labour force participation	32	0.88	0.68	75	85	0.88
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	60	0.66	0.64	—	—	0.66
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	48	0.64	0.53	7,178	11,144	0.64
Legislators, senior officials and managers	90	0.20	0.26	17	83	0.20
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	52	48	1.08



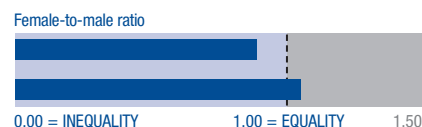
### Educational Attainment **81** **0.988** **0.934**

Literacy rate	90	0.95	0.87	93	97	0.95
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	97	96	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	28	25	1.13



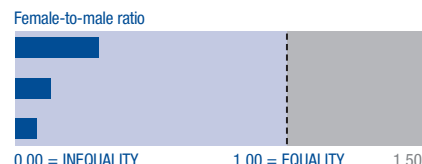
### Health and Survival **133** **0.940** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	133	0.89	0.92	—	—	0.89
Healthy life expectancy	73	1.05	1.04	68	65	1.05



### Political Empowerment **59** **0.160** **0.211**

Women in parliament	51	0.31	0.24	23	77	0.31
Women in ministerial positions	85	0.13	0.19	12	88	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	24	0.08	0.20	4	46	0.08



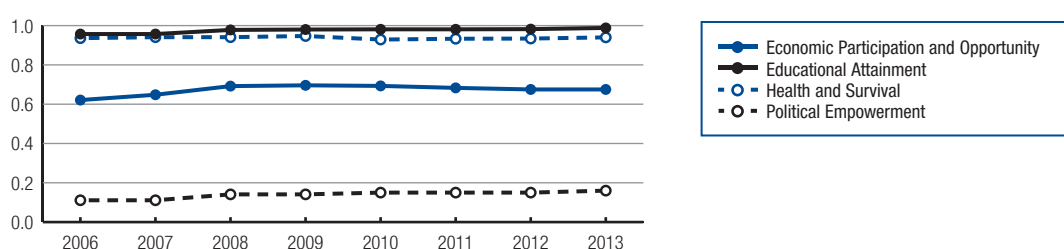
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# China

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0.691</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0.675</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>0.988</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>0.940</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0.160</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	69	0.685	58	0.675	85	0.982	132	0.934	58	0.150
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	61	0.687	50	0.683	85	0.981	133	0.933	57	0.150
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	61	0.688	46	0.693	88	0.981	133	0.929	56	0.150
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	60	0.691	38	0.696	87	0.980	130	0.947	60	0.141
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	57	0.688	43	0.692	87	0.978	126	0.941	54	0.141
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	73	0.664	60	0.648	91	0.957	124	0.941	59	0.111
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	63	0.656	53	0.621	78	0.957	114	0.936	52	0.111

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	58
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	48
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	45
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	23
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	1
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	37 [23–58]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	13
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	9
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	94
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	85
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	—
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	—

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1949
Quota type (single/lower house)	Reserved seats

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	90 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100; the social insurance program applies to urban areas and the maternity insurance program covers all employees in urban enterprises, including all state-owned enterprises, regardless of their location
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

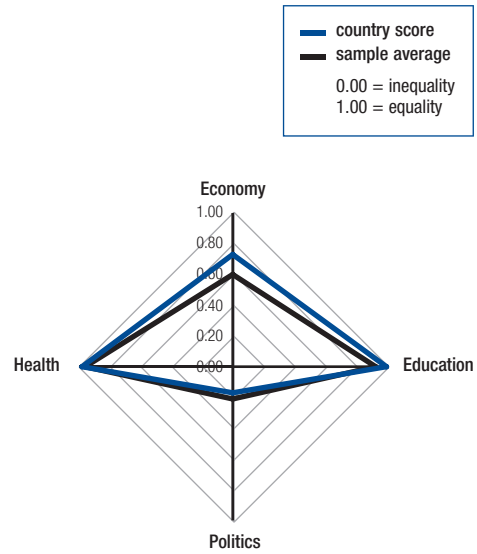
# Colombia

Rank (out of 136 countries) **35** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.717**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	46.93
Population growth (%)	1.36
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.32
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97
GDP (US\$ billions)	157.79
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	8,860
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	15
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	9
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	28
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	13
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	46
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	63
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	57
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	25
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	36
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
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

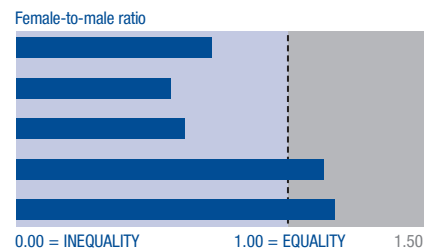


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

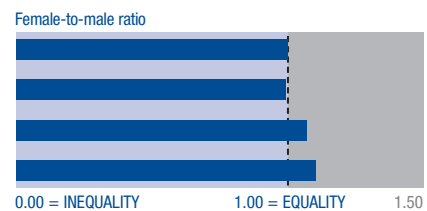
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **39** **0.728** **0.601**

Labour force participation	88	0.72	0.68	59	82	0.72
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	107	0.57	0.64	—	—	0.57
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	57	0.62	0.53	8,163	13,092	0.62
Legislators, senior officials and managers	1	1.00	0.26	53	47	1.13
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	54	46	1.17



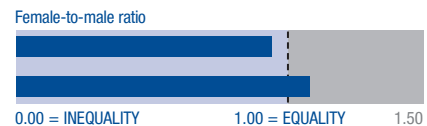
### Educational Attainment **45** **0.995** **0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	94	93	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	84	0.99	0.92	87	88	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	79	73	1.07
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	45	41	1.10



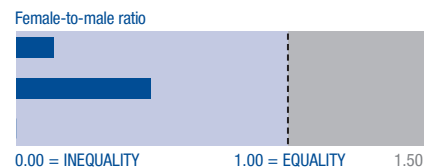
### Health and Survival **34** **0.979** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	93	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	69	64	1.08



### Political Empowerment **55** **0.166** **0.211**

Women in parliament	100	0.14	0.24	12	88	0.14
Women in ministerial positions	17	0.50	0.19	33	67	0.50
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

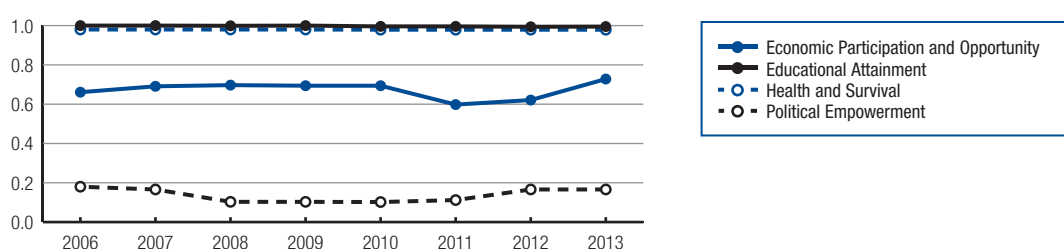


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

## Colombia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0.717</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0.728</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0.995</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.979</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0.166</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	63	0.690	86	0.621	51	0.994	34	0.979	51	0.166
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	80	0.671	89	0.598	42	0.996	41	0.979	74	0.112
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	55	0.693	45	0.694	44	0.996	40	0.979	83	0.102
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	56	0.694	39	0.694	28	1.000	1	0.980	84	0.103
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	50	0.694	37	0.697	32	0.999	1	0.980	79	0.103
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	24	0.709	35	0.691	16	1.000	1	0.980	33	0.166
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	22	0.705	39	0.661	14	1.000	1	0.980	27	0.180

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

## Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	78
Female teachers, secondary education (%).....	50
Female teachers, tertiary education (%).....	66
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years).....	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years).....	0
Female Internet users (%).....	40
Male Internet users (%).....	41
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%).....	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%).....	—

## Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years).....	23
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19).....	15
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup> .....	92 [80–100]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births).....	15
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19).....	69
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%).....	97
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%).....	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method).....	79
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%).....	0.20
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%).....	0.80

## Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup> .....	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup> .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup> .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup> .....	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination.....	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup> .....	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup> .....	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup> .....	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup> .....	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup> .....	0.50
Year women received right to vote.....	1954
Quota type (single/lower house).....	Legislated candidate quotas

## Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave.....	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period).....	100
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Social security
Length of paternity leave.....	8 days
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period).....	100
Daycare options.....	Public daycare with allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

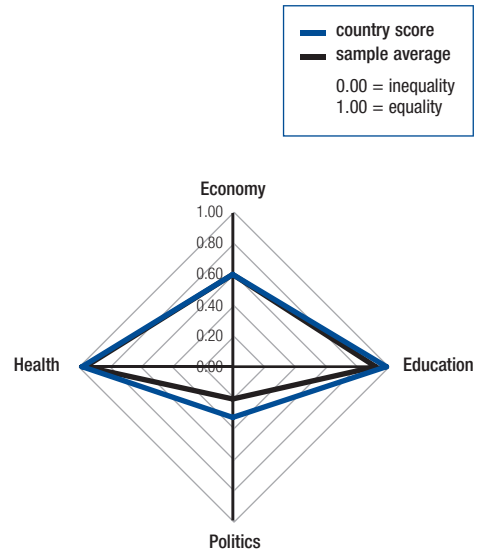
# Costa Rica

Rank (out of 136 countries) **31** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.724**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	4.73
Population growth (%)	1.44
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.81
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.03
GDP (US\$ billions)	25.37
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	10,735
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	10
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	6
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	28
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	11
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	43
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	46
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	42
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	41
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	60
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	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)	44

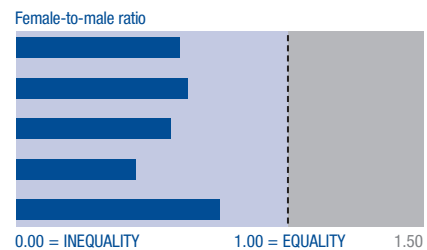


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

### Gender Gap Subindexes

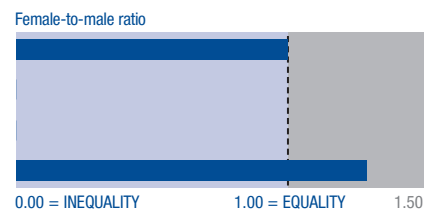
#### Economic Participation and Opportunity **98** **0.595** **0.601**

Labour force participation	108	0.60	0.68	50	84	0.60
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	84	0.63	0.64	—	—	0.63
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	77	0.57	0.53	9,369	16,408	0.57
Legislators, senior officials and managers	57	0.44	0.26	30	70	0.44
Professional and technical workers	85	0.75	0.64	43	57	0.75



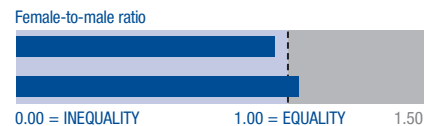
#### Educational Attainment **1** **1.000** **0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	96	96	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	—	—	0.92	—	—	—
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	49	38	1.29



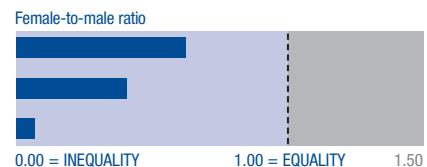
#### Health and Survival **62** **0.975** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	75	1.04	1.04	71	68	1.04



#### Political Empowerment **21** **0.326** **0.211**

Women in parliament	13	0.63	0.24	39	61	0.63
Women in ministerial positions	26	0.41	0.19	29	71	0.41
Years with female head of state (last 50)	26	0.07	0.20	3	47	0.07

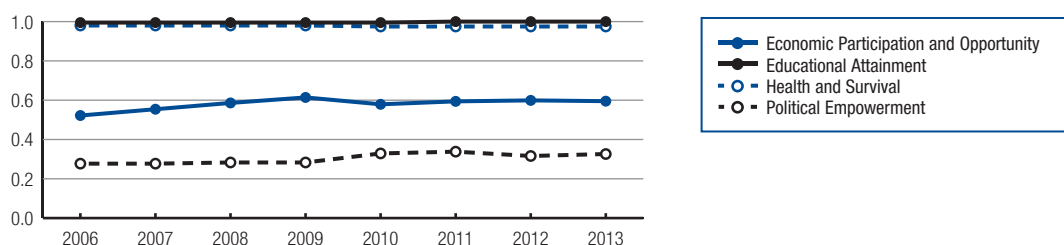


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Costa Rica

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0.724</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>0.595</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0.975</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0.326</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	29	0.722	99	0.599	1	1.000	65	0.975	21	0.316
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	25	0.727	97	0.594	1	1.000	66	0.975	14	0.338
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	28	0.719	98	0.579	46	0.995	66	0.975	14	0.329
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	27	0.718	84	0.614	48	0.995	1	0.980	20	0.283
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	32	0.711	86	0.586	51	0.995	1	0.980	20	0.283
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	28	0.701	95	0.554	36	0.995	1	0.980	16	0.277
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	30	0.694	89	0.522	32	0.995	1	0.980	15	0.277

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	80
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	59
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	31
Male Internet users (%)	34
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	24
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	40 [31–50]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	63
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	82
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.30
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.30

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1949
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	4 months
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100; the amount of maternity benefits is paid as follows: 50% of the salary from 3 to 6 months of contribution to the Social Security Fund, 75% from 6 to 9 months and 100% for 9 months or more
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security (50%) and employer (50%)
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	Public daycare with allowance, private daycare, homecare with allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

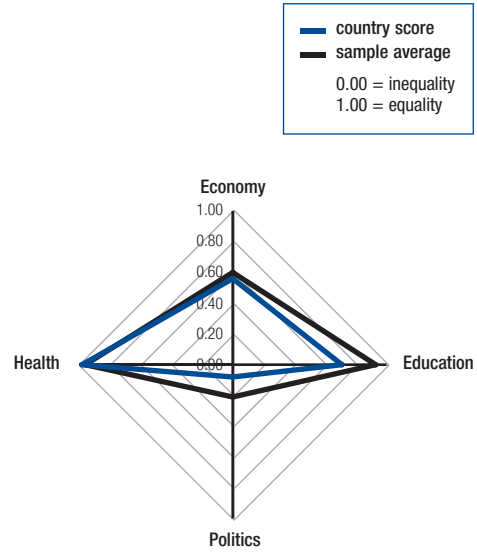
# Côte d'Ivoire

Rank (out of 136 countries) **131** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.581**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	20.15
Population growth (%)	2.08
Fertility rate (births per woman)	4.89
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.03
GDP (US\$ billions)	11.05
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	1,580
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	—
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	—
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	21
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	62

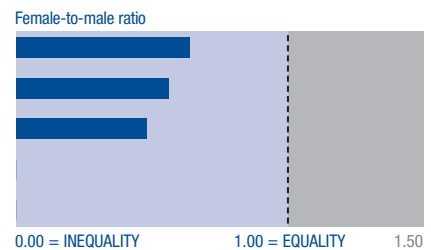


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

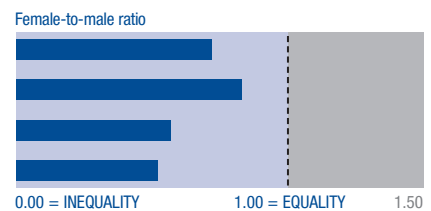
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **110 0.556 0.601**

Labour force participation	99	0.64	0.68	52	82	0.64
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	112	0.56	0.64	—	—	0.56
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	99	0.48	0.53	1,314	2,736	0.48
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.26	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—



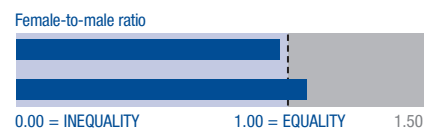
### Educational Attainment **133 0.714 0.934**

Literacy rate	119	0.72	0.87	48	66	0.72
Enrolment in primary education	124	0.83	0.92	56	67	0.83
Enrolment in secondary education	118	0.57	0.60	14	25	0.57
Enrolment in tertiary education	121	0.52	0.87	6	11	0.52



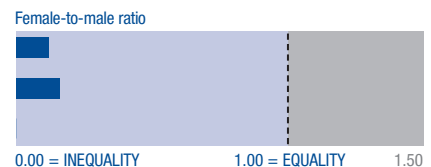
### Health and Survival **1 0.980 0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	48	45	1.07



### Political Empowerment **107 0.076 0.211**

Women in parliament	110	0.12	0.24	10	90	0.12
Women in ministerial positions	74	0.16	0.19	14	86	0.16
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

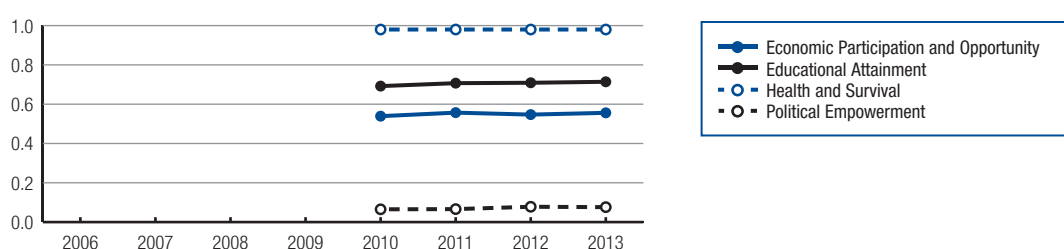


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

## Côte d'Ivoire

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>0.581</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>0.556</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>0.714</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>0.076</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	130	0.578	111	0.547	131	0.709	1	0.980	104	0.078
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	130	0.577	103	0.557	130	0.707	1	0.980	105	0.066
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	130	0.569	106	0.539	130	0.692	1	0.980	104	0.065
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

## Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	23
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	-3
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

## Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	22
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	25
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	400 [260–680]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	81
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	110
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	91
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	59
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	13
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	3.60
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	2.40

## Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.36
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1952
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

## Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



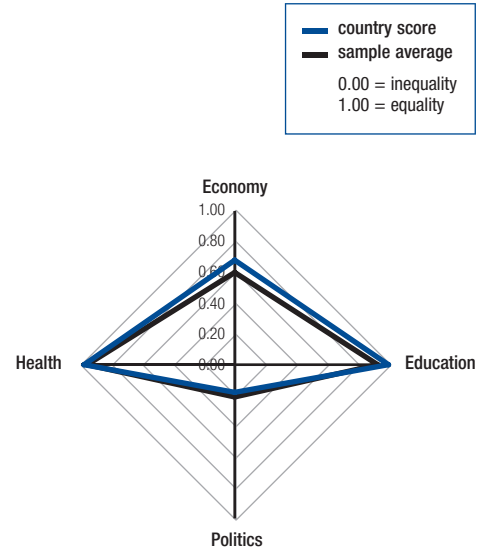
# Croatia

Rank (out of 136 countries) **49** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.707**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	4.40
Population growth (%)	-0.34
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.49
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.93
GDP (US\$ billions)	27.63
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	15,969
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	13
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	14
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	12
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	7
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	47
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	87
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	90
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	34

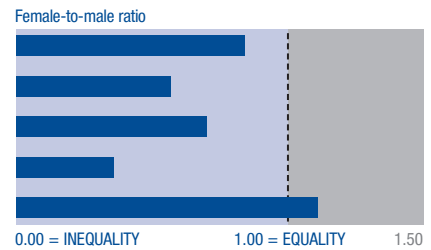


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

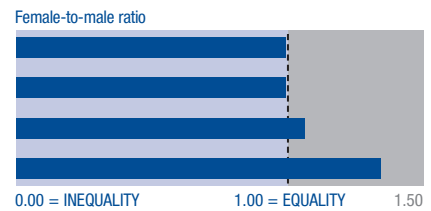
### Economic Participation and Opportunity .....61 0.675 0.601

Labour force participation	53	0.84	0.68	59	70	0.84
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	104	0.57	0.64	—	—	0.57
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	29	0.70	0.53	17,030	24,289	0.70
Legislators, senior officials and managers	72	0.36	0.26	27	73	0.36
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	53	47	1.11



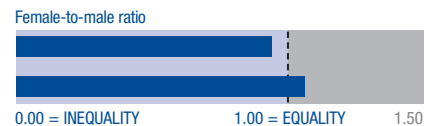
### Educational Attainment .....47 0.995 0.934

Literacy rate	67	0.99	0.87	98	100	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	75	0.99	0.92	87	87	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	94	88	1.06
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	62	46	1.34



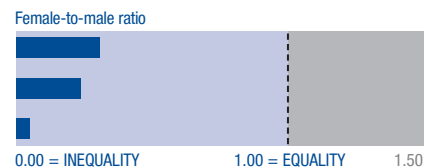
### Health and Survival .....34 0.979 0.957

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	93	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	70	66	1.06



### Political Empowerment .....50 0.178 0.211

Women in parliament	49	0.31	0.24	24	76	0.31
Women in ministerial positions	49	0.24	0.19	19	81	0.24
Years with female head of state (last 50)	33	0.05	0.20	2	48	0.05



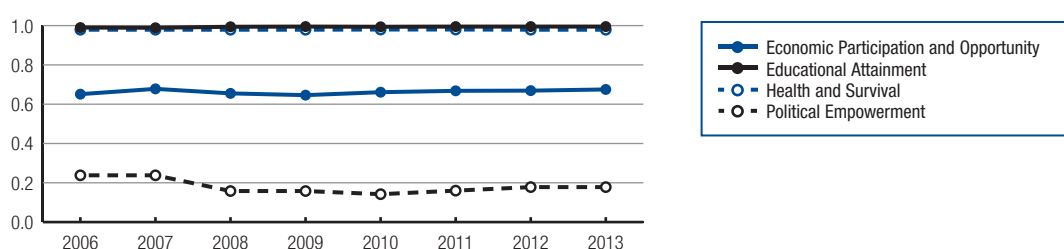
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



## Croatia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0.707</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0.675</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0.995</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.979</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0.178</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	49	0.705	61	0.669	46	0.995	34	0.979	47	0.178
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	50	0.701	56	0.668	44	0.995	1	0.980	53	0.160
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	53	0.694	61	0.661	53	0.994	1	0.980	57	0.142
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	54	0.694	69	0.646	55	0.995	41	0.979	49	0.158
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	46	0.697	57	0.655	56	0.994	38	0.979	47	0.158
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	16	0.721	40	0.678	61	0.989	37	0.979	18	0.238
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	16	0.714	42	0.651	51	0.990	36	0.979	18	0.238

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

## Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	92
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	69
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	44
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	1
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	56
Male Internet users (%)	72
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

## Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	26
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	2
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	17 [10–29]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	13
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	<0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10

## Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1945
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

## Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	1+ year; 45 days before delivery and 1 year after
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period) until the child reaches six months	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Health Insurance Fund (until the child reaches the age of 6 months), and the rest is paid from the state budget
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	Public daycare with and without allowance, homecare assistance with and without allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

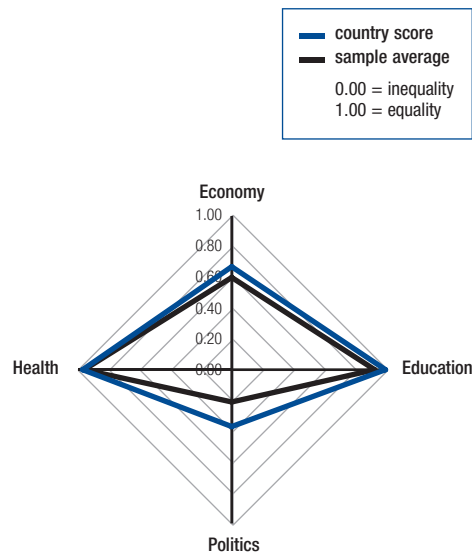
# Cuba

Rank (out of 136 countries) **15** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.754**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	11.25
Population growth (%)	-0.04
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.45
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01
GDP (US\$ billions)	50.61
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	—
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	3
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	2
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	45
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	—
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

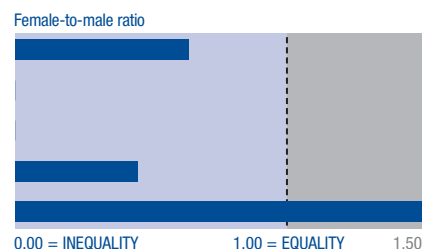


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

### Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation	98	0.64	0.68	51	79	0.64
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	—	—	0.53	—	—	—
Legislators, senior officials and managers	54	0.45	0.26	31	69	0.45
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	60	40	1.50



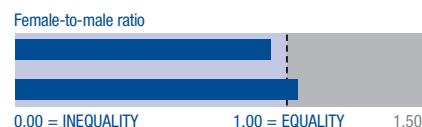
### Educational Attainment

Literacy rate	44	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	60	1.00	0.92	98	98	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	87	87	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	101	61	1.64



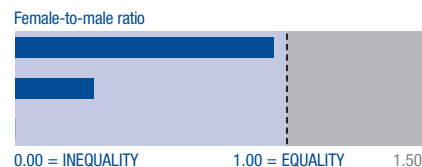
### Health and Survival

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	93	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	75	1.04	1.04	71	68	1.04



### Political Empowerment

Women in parliament	1	0.96	0.24	49	51	0.96
Women in ministerial positions	40	0.29	0.19	23	77	0.29
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

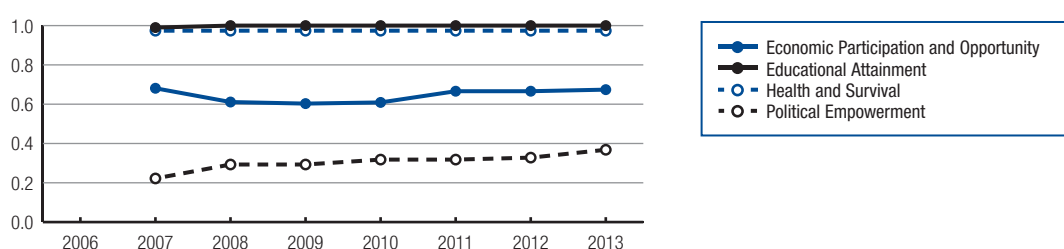


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

## Cuba

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0.754</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0.674</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>0.974</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.368</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	19	0.742	64	0.666	24	1.000	66	0.974	19	0.328
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	20	0.739	57	0.666	23	1.000	69	0.974	18	0.318
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	24	0.725	84	0.609	1	1.000	69	0.974	18	0.318
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	29	0.718	88	0.603	1	1.000	74	0.974	18	0.293
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	25	0.720	77	0.611	25	1.000	71	0.974	19	0.293
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	22	0.717	39	0.681	55	0.990	69	0.974	23	0.222
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

## Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	78
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	55
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	60
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	2
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

## Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	21
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	23
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	73 [60–87]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	44
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	73
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.30

## Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.75
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1934
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

## Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	18 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

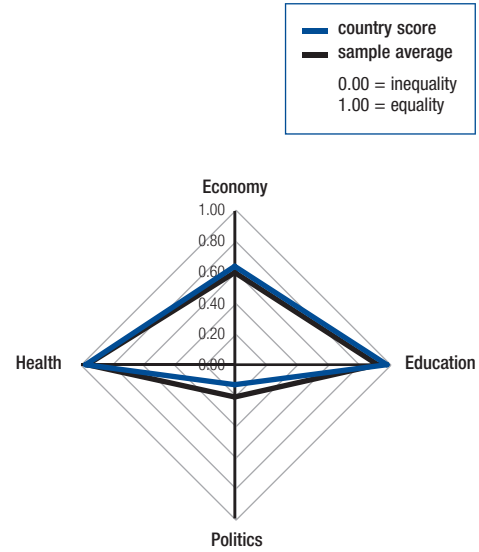
# Cyprus

Rank (out of 136 countries) **79** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.680**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	1.12
Population growth (%)	1.16
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.47
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.04
GDP (US\$ billions)	12.38
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	26,046
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	8
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	8
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	13
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	7
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	49
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	83
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	88
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

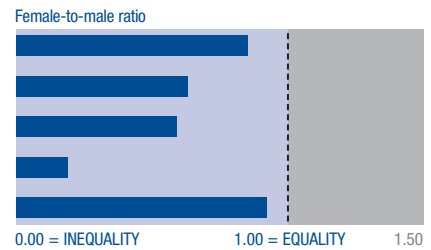


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

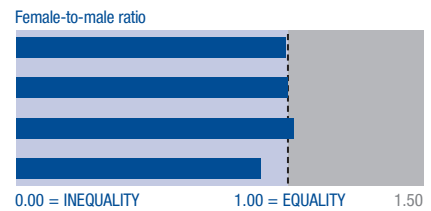
### Economic Participation and Opportunity .....85 0.635 0.601

Labour force participation	49	0.85	0.68	67	79	0.85
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	81	0.63	0.64	—	—	0.63
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	70	0.59	0.53	22,589	38,265	0.59
Legislators, senior officials and managers	92	0.19	0.26	16	84	0.19
Professional and technical workers	69	0.92	0.64	48	52	0.92



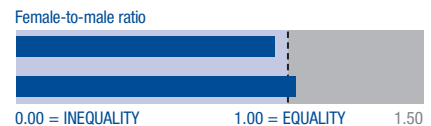
### Educational Attainment .....83 0.985 0.934

Literacy rate	65	0.99	0.87	98	99	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	90	88	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	97	0.90	0.87	46	51	0.90



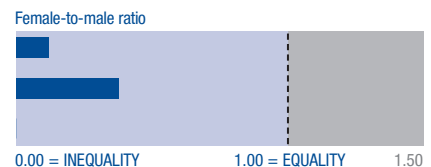
### Health and Survival .....91 0.970 0.957

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	96	1.03	1.04	71	69	1.03



### Political Empowerment .....76 0.130 0.211

Women in parliament	108	0.12	0.24	11	89	0.12
Women in ministerial positions	32	0.38	0.19	27	73	0.38
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

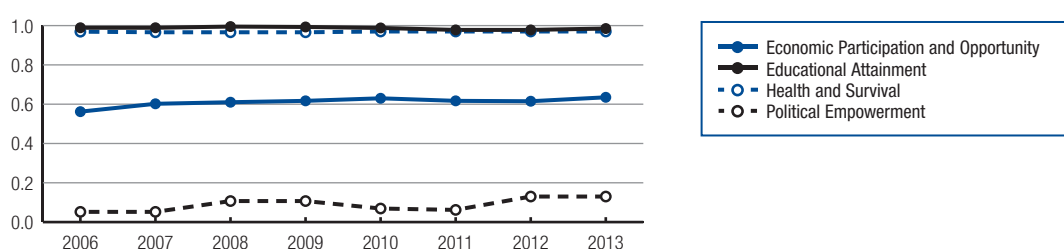


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Cyprus

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0.680</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0.635</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>0.985</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>0.970</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>0.130</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	79	0.673	87	0.615	90	0.978	92	0.970	74	0.130
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	93	0.657	80	0.617	89	0.978	90	0.970	109	0.062
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	86	0.664	75	0.630	77	0.988	88	0.970	102	0.069
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	79	0.671	82	0.617	61	0.993	114	0.966	80	0.107
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	76	0.669	78	0.610	50	0.995	110	0.966	76	0.107
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	82	0.652	81	0.602	60	0.989	108	0.966	107	0.052
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	83	0.643	75	0.562	55	0.989	84	0.969	95	0.052

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	83
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	64
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	39
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	59
Male Internet users (%)	65
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	25
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	10 [4–23]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	6
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	—
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	—

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1960
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	18 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	75
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	No paternity leave
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	Public and private daycare with allowance, homecare without allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

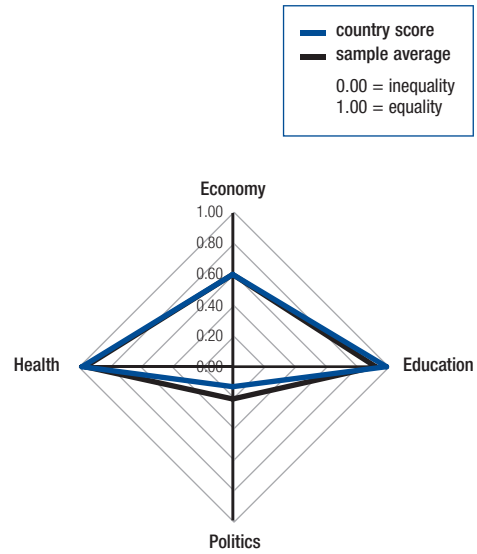
# Czech Republic

Rank (out of 136 countries) **83** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.677**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	10.50
Population growth (%)	-0.23
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.55
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97
GDP (US\$ billions)	83.60
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	24,125
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	8
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	6
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	7
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	2
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	46
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	81
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	81
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	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)	25

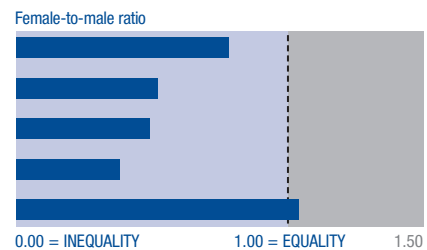


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

### Gender Gap Subindexes

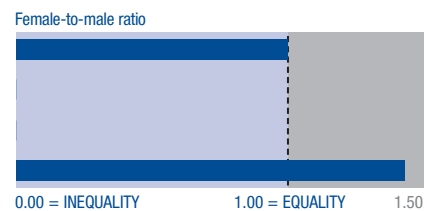
#### Economic Participation and Opportunity **95** **0.604** **0.601**

Labour force participation	70	0.78	0.68	61	78	0.78
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	121	0.52	0.64	—	—	0.52
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	98	0.49	0.53	17,476	35,668	0.49
Legislators, senior officials and managers	69	0.38	0.26	28	72	0.38
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	51	49	1.04



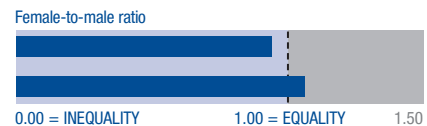
#### Educational Attainment **1** **1.000** **0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	—	—	0.92	—	—	—
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	77	54	1.43



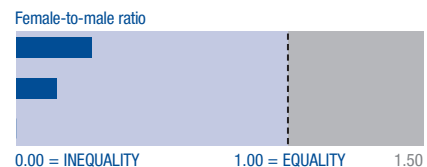
#### Health and Survival **46** **0.979** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	93	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	53	1.06	1.04	72	68	1.06



#### Political Empowerment **79** **0.125** **0.211**

Women in parliament	57	0.28	0.24	22	78	0.28
Women in ministerial positions	77	0.15	0.19	13	87	0.15
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

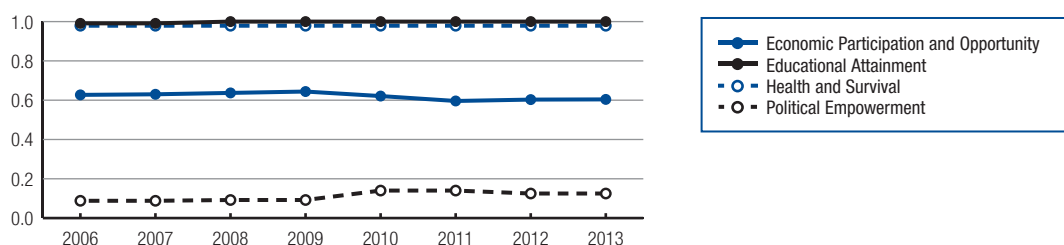


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Czech Republic

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>0.677</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>0.604</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0.979</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0.125</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	73	0.677	95	0.603	1	1.000	49	0.979	76	0.125
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	75	0.679	94	0.596	1	1.000	39	0.979	60	0.140
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	65	0.685	80	0.621	1	1.000	38	0.979	59	0.140
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	74	0.679	70	0.644	1	1.000	41	0.979	91	0.092
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	69	0.677	68	0.637	1	1.000	38	0.979	88	0.092
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	64	0.672	71	0.630	53	0.991	37	0.979	78	0.088
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	53	0.671	52	0.627	47	0.991	36	0.979	70	0.088

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	98
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	65
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	38
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	74
Male Internet users (%)	76
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	29
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	5 [4–8]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	10
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	<0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	<0.10

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1920
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	28 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	60
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	Public daycare with allowance, private daycare with and without allowance, homecare assistance without allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



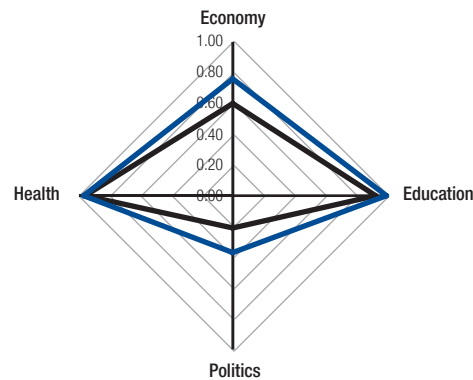
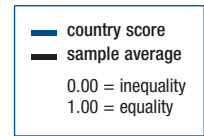
# Denmark

Rank (out of 136 countries) **8** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.778**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	5.57
Population growth (%)	0.41
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.88
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98
GDP (US\$ billions)	172.01
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	32,602
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	8
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	8
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	25
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	14
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	50
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	99
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	100
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	9
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

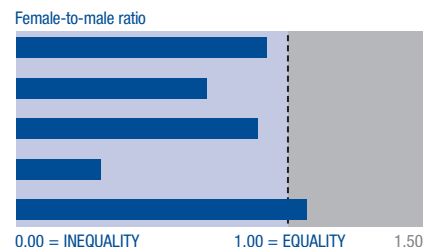


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

### Economic Participation and Opportunity .....25 0.764 0.601

Labour force participation	20	0.92	0.68	76	83	0.92
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	39	0.70	0.64	—	—	0.70
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	9	0.89	0.53	35,625	40,000	0.89
Legislators, senior officials and managers	80	0.31	0.26	24	76	0.31
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	52	48	1.07



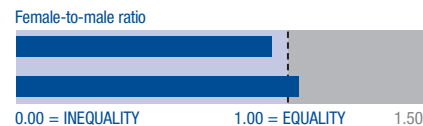
### Educational Attainment .....1 1.000 0.934

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	96	95	1.02
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	91	88	1.03
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	87	61	1.45



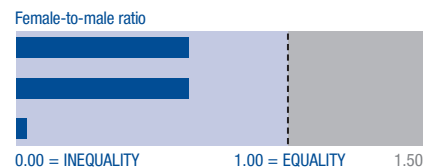
### Health and Survival .....64 0.974 0.957

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	93	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	77	1.04	1.04	73	70	1.04



### Political Empowerment .....11 0.374 0.211

Women in parliament	10	0.64	0.24	39	61	0.64
Women in ministerial positions	13	0.64	0.19	39	61	0.64
Years with female head of state (last 50)	36	0.04	0.20	2	48	0.04



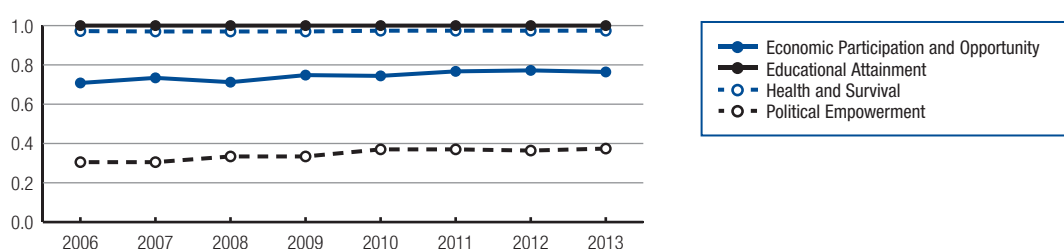
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# Denmark

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.778</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0.764</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0.974</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.374</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	7	0.778	16	0.772	1	1.000	67	0.974	11	0.364
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	7	0.778	13	0.767	1	1.000	68	0.974	10	0.370
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	7	0.772	23	0.744	1	1.000	68	0.974	10	0.370
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	7	0.763	20	0.748	1	1.000	102	0.970	11	0.334
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	7	0.754	28	0.712	1	1.000	97	0.970	10	0.334
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	8	0.752	18	0.734	1	1.000	96	0.970	13	0.305
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	8	0.746	19	0.708	1	1.000	76	0.972	13	0.305

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	64
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	48
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	92
Male Internet users (%)	94
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	31
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	12 [7–23]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	5
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.30

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1915
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	18 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	2 weeks
within the first 14 weeks after birth	
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	Public and private
daycare with allowance, homecare with allowance	

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

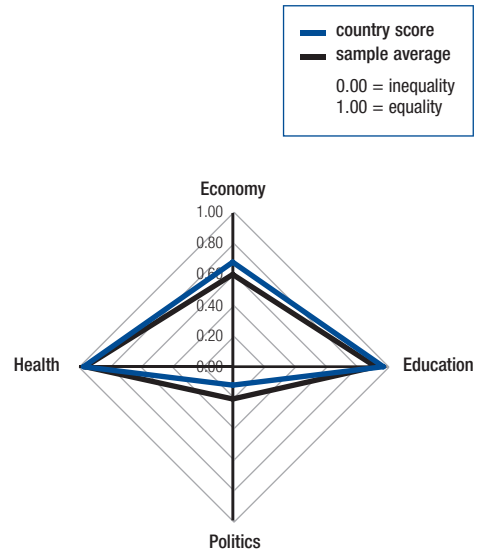
# Dominican Republic

Rank (out of 136 countries) **72** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.687**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	10.06
Population growth (%)	1.29
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.52
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01
GDP (US\$ billions)	42.00
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	8,651
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	16
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	9
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	16
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	12
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	42
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	51
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	47
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	37
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	39
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
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

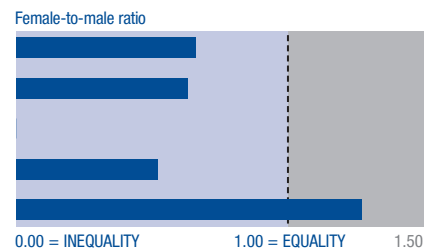


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

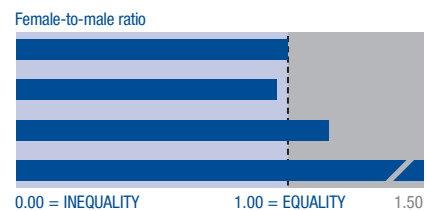
### Economic Participation and Opportunity .....63 0.675 0.601

Labour force participation	94	0.66	0.68	55	83	0.66
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	82	0.63	0.64	—	—	0.63
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	—	—	0.53	—	—	—
Legislators, senior officials and managers	39	0.52	0.26	34	66	0.52
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	56	44	1.27



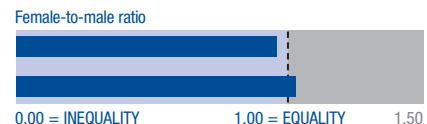
### Educational Attainment .....84 0.982 0.934

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	90	90	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	112	0.96	0.92	88	91	0.96
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	67	58	1.15
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	42	26	1.59



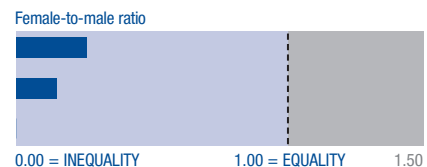
### Health and Survival .....89 0.971 0.957

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy	93	1.03	1.04	64	62	1.03



### Political Empowerment .....84 0.118 0.211

Women in parliament	62	0.26	0.24	21	79	0.26
Women in ministerial positions	78	0.15	0.19	13	87	0.15
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

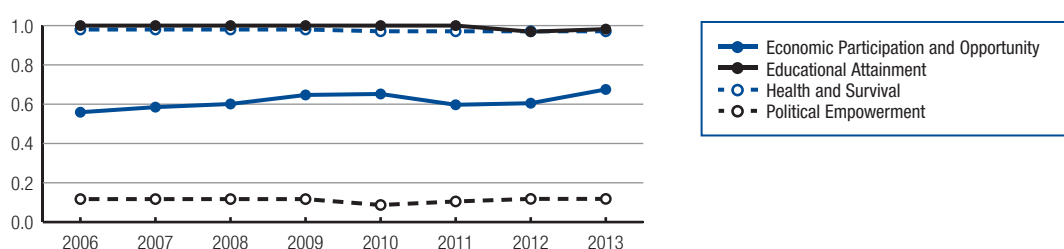


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Dominican Republic

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0.687</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>0.675</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>0.982</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>0.971</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>0.118</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	89	0.666	93	0.605	94	0.969	89	0.971	84	0.118
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	81	0.668	92	0.597	1	1.000	88	0.971	80	0.105
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	73	0.677	64	0.652	1	1.000	86	0.971	92	0.087
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	67	0.686	67	0.647	1	1.000	1	0.980	73	0.117
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	72	0.674	82	0.601	1	1.000	1	0.980	69	0.117
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	65	0.670	88	0.585	1	1.000	1	0.980	55	0.117
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	59	0.664	78	0.559	1	1.000	1	0.980	49	0.117

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	76
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	66
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	41
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	22
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	27
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	50 [100–210]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	21
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	105
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	73
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.80
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.60

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1942
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100; if the worker is not entitled to social security benefits, the employer shall cover the full cost of benefit
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security (50%) and employer (50%)
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

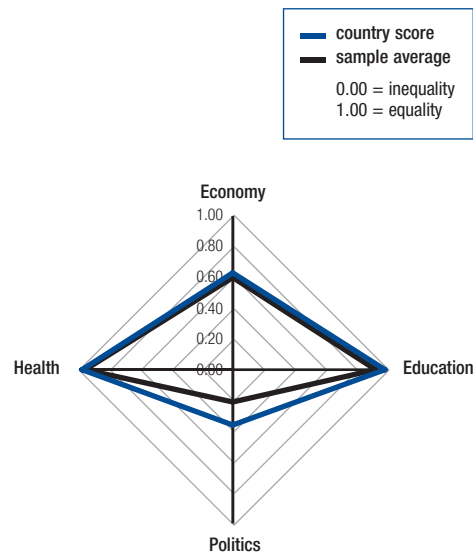
# Ecuador

Rank (out of 136 countries) **25** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.739**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	14.67
Population growth (%)	1.38
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.59
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00
GDP (US\$ billions)	26.94
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	7,655
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	6
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	4
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	24
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	14
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	39
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	64
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	59
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	33
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	40
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
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

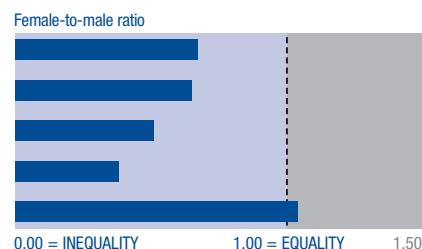


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

### Economic Participation and Opportunity **90** **0.625** **0.601**

Labour force participation	93	0.67	0.68	57	85	0.67
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	70	0.65	0.64	—	—	0.65
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	94	0.51	0.53	6,579	12,895	0.51
Legislators, senior officials and managers	68	0.38	0.26	28	72	0.38
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	51	49	1.04



### Educational Attainment **52** **0.994** **0.934**

Literacy rate	79	0.97	0.87	90	93	0.97
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	98	97	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	75	73	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	43	37	1.15



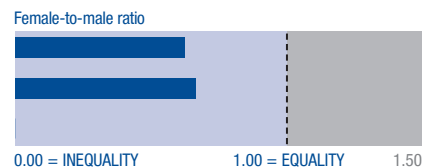
### Health and Survival **55** **0.976** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	68	1.05	1.04	66	63	1.05



### Political Empowerment **17** **0.360** **0.211**

Women in parliament	11	0.63	0.24	39	61	0.63
Women in ministerial positions	11	0.67	0.19	40	60	0.67
Years with female head of state (last 50)	58	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

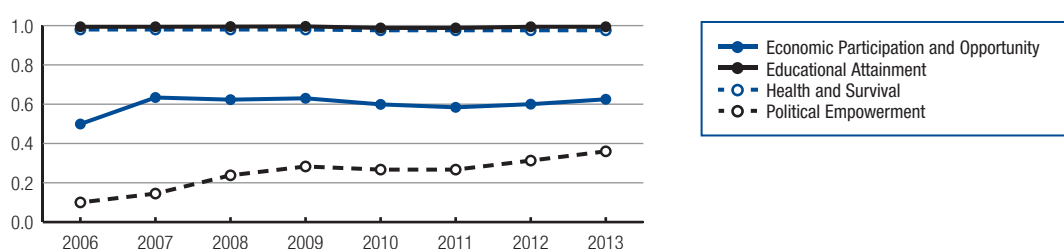


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Ecuador

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0.739</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0.625</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0.994</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0.976</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.360</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	33	0.721	97	0.600	54	0.994	58	0.976	23	0.313
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	45	0.704	99	0.584	77	0.988	58	0.976	29	0.267
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	40	0.707	90	0.599	78	0.988	57	0.976	28	0.267
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	23	0.722	77	0.630	45	0.996	1	0.980	21	0.283
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	35	0.709	74	0.623	52	0.995	1	0.980	28	0.238
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	44	0.688	65	0.634	42	0.994	1	0.980	44	0.145
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	82	0.643	92	0.499	39	0.994	1	0.980	64	0.100

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	71
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	54
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	31
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	31
Male Internet users (%)	32
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	22
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	22
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	110 [62–180]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	20
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	81
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	84
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.60

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1929
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security (75%) and employer (25%)
Length of paternity leave	10 days
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	Public and private assistance with allowance, private daycare without allowance, homecare with allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

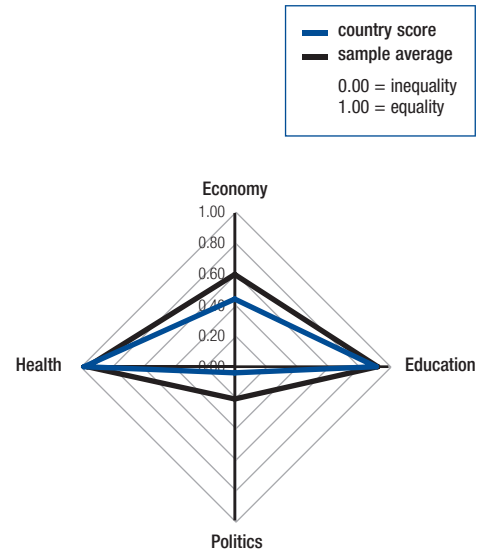
# Egypt

Rank (out of 136 countries) **125** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.594**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	82.54
Population growth (%)	1.73
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.81
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01
GDP (US\$ billions)	163.14
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	5,547
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	23
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	5
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	18
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	23
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	56
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	7
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	13
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	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)	34

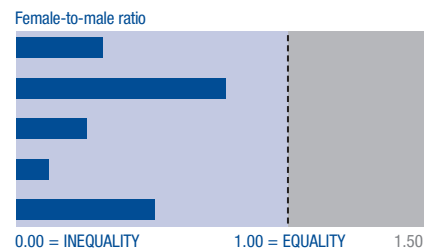


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

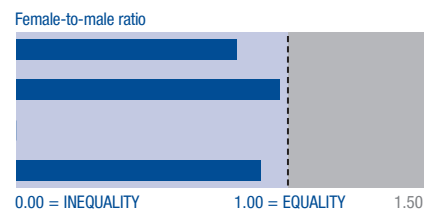
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **125 0.443 0.601**

Labour force participation	130	0.32	0.68	25	78	0.32
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	8	0.77	0.64	—	—	0.77
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	128	0.26	0.53	2,784	10,629	0.26
Legislators, senior officials and managers	101	0.12	0.26	11	89	0.12
Professional and technical workers	99	0.51	0.64	34	66	0.51



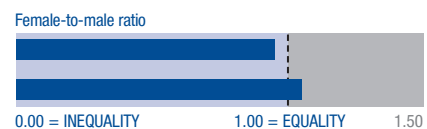
### Educational Attainment **108 0.920 0.934**

Literacy rate	111	0.81	0.87	66	82	0.81
Enrolment in primary education	108	0.97	0.92	94	97	0.97
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	96	0.90	0.87	26	29	0.90



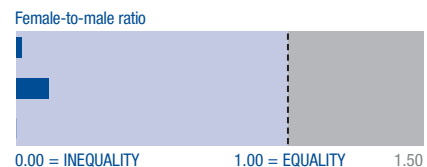
### Health and Survival **51 0.977 0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	63	1.05	1.04	62	59	1.05



### Political Empowerment **128 0.035 0.211**

Women in parliament	129	0.02	0.24	2	98	0.02
Women in ministerial positions	95	0.12	0.19	10	90	0.12
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

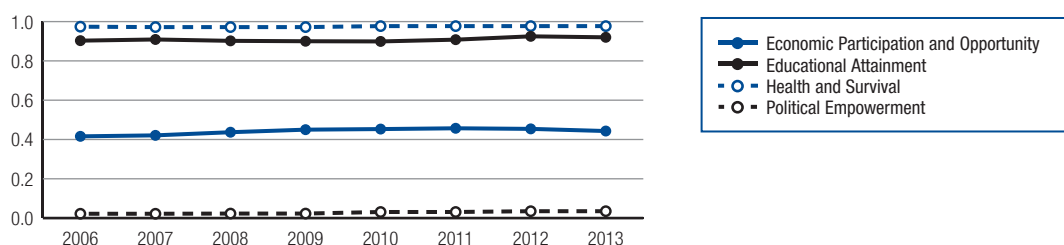


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Egypt

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>0.594</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>0.443</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>0.920</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0.977</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>0.035</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	126	0.597	124	0.454	110	0.925	54	0.977	125	0.035
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	123	0.593	122	0.457	110	0.908	52	0.977	126	0.031
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	125	0.590	121	0.453	110	0.899	52	0.977	125	0.031
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	126	0.586	124	0.450	107	0.900	89	0.972	129	0.023
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	124	0.583	120	0.437	105	0.902	84	0.972	124	0.023
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	120	0.581	120	0.421	101	0.909	83	0.972	123	0.022
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	109	0.579	108	0.416	90	0.903	66	0.974	111	0.022

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	53
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	44
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	67
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	77

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	23
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	14
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	66 [40–100]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	18
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	42
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	74
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	79
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	60
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	<0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	<0.10

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.91
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Year women received right to vote	1956
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	90 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance (75%) and employer (25%)
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



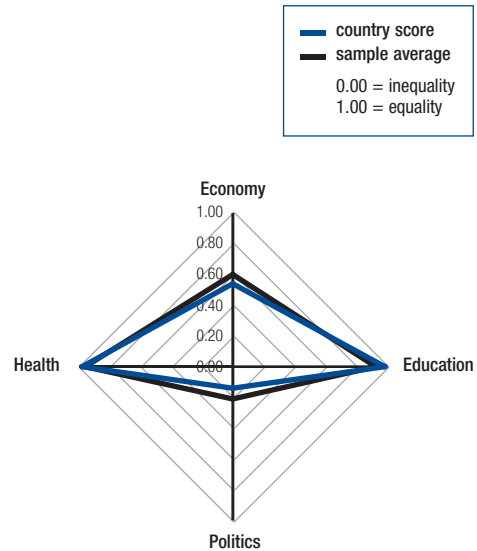
# El Salvador

Rank (out of 136 countries) **96** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.661**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	6.23
Population growth (%)	0.56
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.21
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.90
GDP (US\$ billions)	16.06
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	6,032
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	5
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	8
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	23
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	15
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	48
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	73
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	60
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	10
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	18
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	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

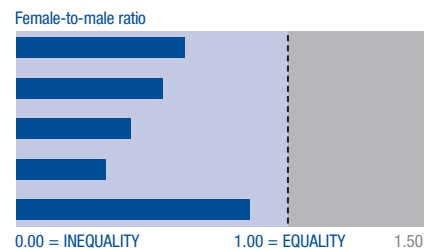


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

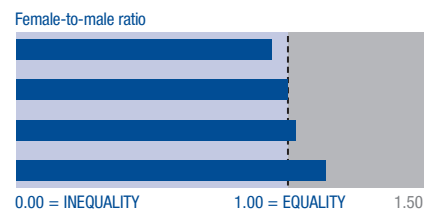
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **114** **0.535** **0.601**

Labour force participation	102	0.62	0.68	51	82	0.62
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	115	0.54	0.64	—	—	0.54
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	112	0.42	0.53	4,250	10,193	0.42
Legislators, senior officials and managers	76	0.33	0.26	25	75	0.33
Professional and technical workers	77	0.86	0.64	46	54	0.86



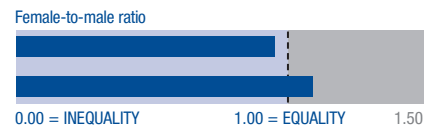
### Educational Attainment **79** **0.989** **0.934**

Literacy rate	93	0.94	0.87	82	87	0.94
Enrolment in primary education	63	1.00	0.92	94	94	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	61	59	1.03
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	26	23	1.14



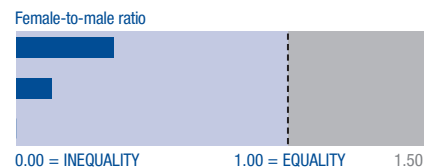
### Health and Survival **1** **0.980** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	63	58	1.09



### Political Empowerment **70** **0.141** **0.211**

Women in parliament	38	0.36	0.24	26	74	0.36
Women in ministerial positions	90	0.13	0.19	11	89	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



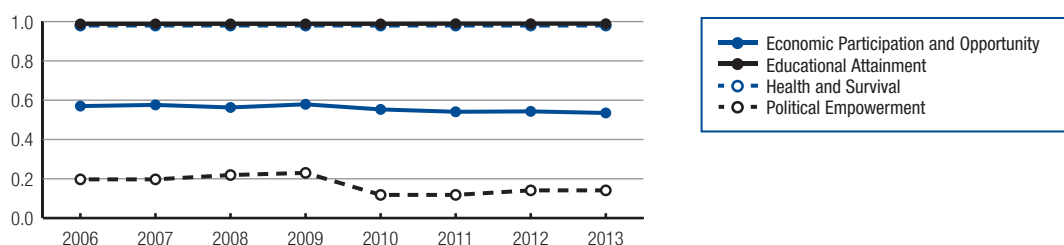
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# El Salvador

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>0.661</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>0.535</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0.989</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0.141</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	94	0.663	112	0.543	77	0.989	1	0.980	66	0.141
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	94	0.657	108	0.541	72	0.989	1	0.980	72	0.118
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	90	0.660	102	0.553	79	0.988	1	0.980	73	0.118
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	55	0.694	98	0.579	81	0.988	1	0.980	32	0.230
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	58	0.688	97	0.563	78	0.988	1	0.980	32	0.219
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	48	0.685	91	0.576	66	0.988	1	0.980	26	0.197
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	39	0.684	73	0.570	59	0.988	1	0.980	24	0.197

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	73
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	52
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	35
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	12
Male Internet users (%)	14
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	55
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	54

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	23
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	17
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	81 [55–120]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	13
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	77
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	94
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	85
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	73
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.50
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.80

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1939
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	75
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

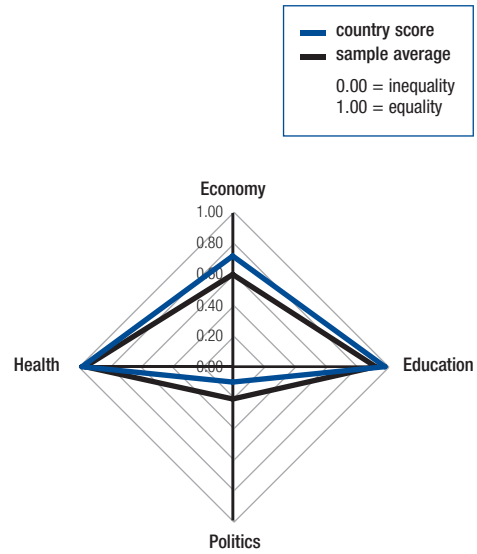
# Estonia

Rank (out of 136 countries) **59** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.700**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	1.34
Population growth (%)	-0.02
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.61
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.86
GDP (US\$ billions)	8.74
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	18,130
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	12
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	13
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	12
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	5
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	54
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	97
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	96
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	26
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	36

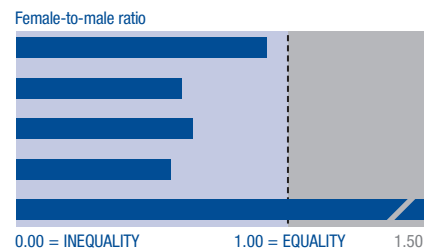


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

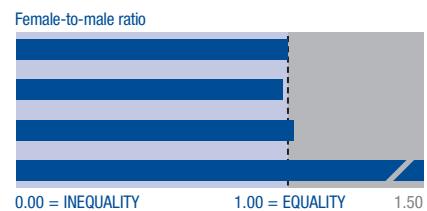
### Economic Participation and Opportunity .....41 0.723 0.601

Labour force participation	18	0.92	0.68	71	77	0.92
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	92	0.61	0.64	—	—	0.61
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	46	0.65	0.53	18,425	28,343	0.65
Legislators, senior officials and managers	28	0.57	0.26	36	64	0.57
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	68	32	2.15



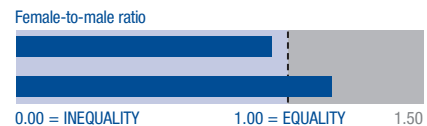
### Educational Attainment .....59 0.993 0.934

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	94	0.98	0.92	94	96	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	93	91	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	80	49	1.63



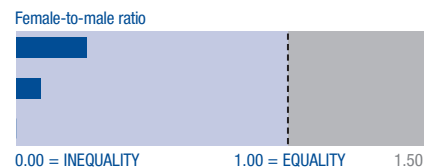
### Health and Survival .....34 0.979 0.957

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	93	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	71	61	1.16



### Political Empowerment .....88 0.104 0.211

Women in parliament	62	0.26	0.24	21	79	0.26
Women in ministerial positions	105	0.09	0.19	8	92	0.09
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

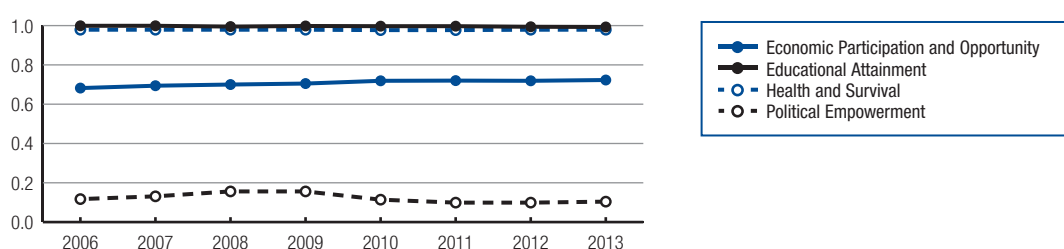


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Estonia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0.700</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.723</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0.993</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.979</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0.104</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	60	0.698	40	0.719	58	0.994	34	0.979	87	0.099
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	52	0.698	35	0.720	38	0.997	51	0.977	87	0.099
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	47	0.702	35	0.719	38	0.997	50	0.977	74	0.114
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	37	0.709	36	0.705	37	0.998	41	0.979	50	0.156
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	37	0.708	33	0.700	48	0.995	38	0.979	48	0.156
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	30	0.701	34	0.694	20	0.999	37	0.979	51	0.131
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	29	0.694	27	0.682	16	0.999	36	0.979	51	0.117

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	93
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	77
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	48
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	2
Female Internet users (%)	78
Male Internet users (%)	80
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	24
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	2 [1–4]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	18
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	95
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.80
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	1.80

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1918
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	140 calendar days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	2 weeks, which can be used during the 2 months before or after birth
Paternity leave benefits	Paid on the basis of father's average wages, up to a ceiling
Daycare options	Public daycare with allowance, private daycare with and without allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

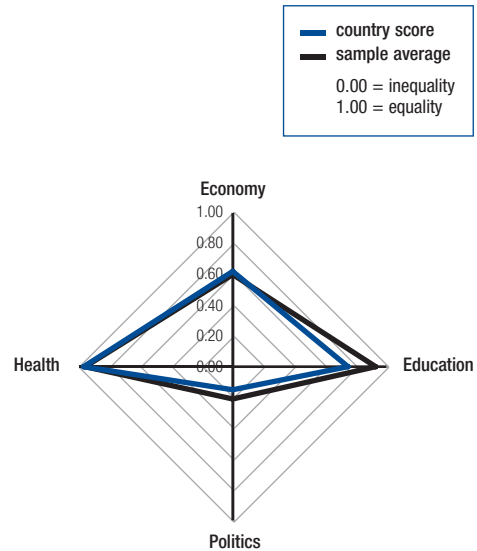
# Ethiopia

Rank (out of 136 countries) **118** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.620**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	84.73
Population growth (%)	2.13
Fertility rate (births per woman)	4.64
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99
GDP (US\$ billions)	19.46
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	979
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	23
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	12
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	28
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	17
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	42
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
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

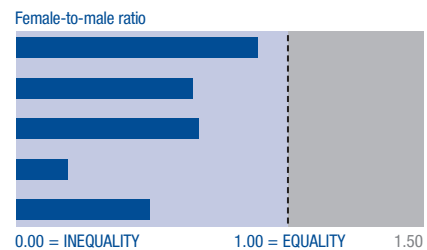


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

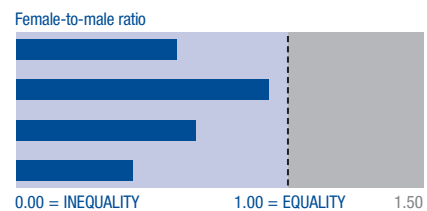
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **93** **0.615** **0.601**

Labour force participation	30	0.89	0.68	81	91	0.89
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	73	0.65	0.64	—	—	0.65
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	38	0.67	0.53	917	1,360	0.67
Legislators, senior officials and managers	93	0.19	0.26	16	84	0.19
Professional and technical workers	101	0.49	0.64	33	67	0.49



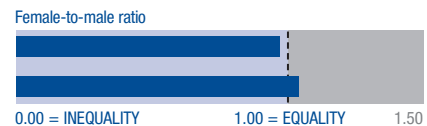
### Educational Attainment **131** **0.745** **0.934**

Literacy rate	129	0.59	0.87	29	49	0.59
Enrolment in primary education	116	0.93	0.92	83	89	0.93
Enrolment in secondary education	116	0.66	0.60	11	17	0.66
Enrolment in tertiary education	126	0.43	0.87	5	11	0.43



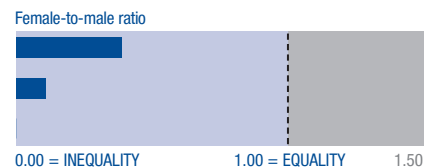
### Health and Survival **68** **0.974** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	85	1.04	1.04	51	49	1.04



### Political Empowerment **66** **0.146** **0.211**

Women in parliament	35	0.39	0.24	28	72	0.39
Women in ministerial positions	101	0.11	0.19	10	90	0.11
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

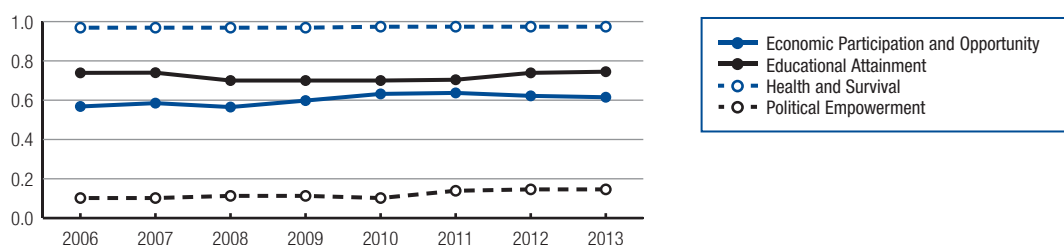


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

## Ethiopia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>0.620</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0.615</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>0.745</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>0.974</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>0.146</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	118	0.620	85	0.622	130	0.739	72	0.974	62	0.146
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	116	0.614	71	0.637	131	0.704	77	0.974	64	0.139
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	121	0.602	74	0.632	129	0.700	75	0.974	82	0.102
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	122	0.595	91	0.598	130	0.700	106	0.969	74	0.113
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	122	0.587	96	0.565	126	0.700	101	0.969	70	0.113
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	113	0.599	86	0.585	121	0.740	100	0.969	68	0.102
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	100	0.595	74	0.568	108	0.739	87	0.969	61	0.102

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

## Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	36
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	21
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	11
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	-1
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

## Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	21
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	27
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	350 [210–630]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	52
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	53
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	34
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	10
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	29
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	1.90
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	1.00

## Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.74
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1955
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

## Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	90 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer (for up to 45 days)
Length of paternity leave	5 days
Paternity leave benefits	Unpaid
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

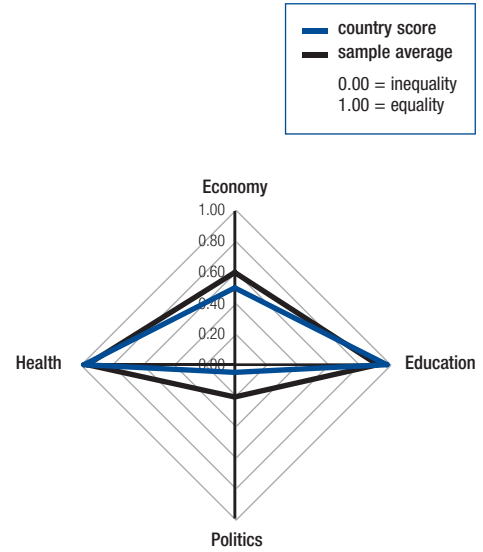
# Fiji

Rank (out of 136 countries) **117** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.629**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.87
Population growth (%)	0.90
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.62
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.04
GDP (US\$ billions)	1.95
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	4,201
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	13
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	6
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	30
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	—
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	49

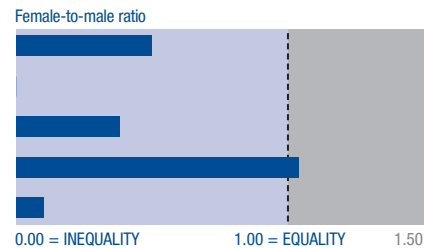


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

### Economic Participation and Opportunity **120 0.498 0.601**

Labour force participation	119	0.50	0.68	41	81	0.50
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	119	0.38	0.53	2,682	7,116	0.38
Legislators, senior officials and managers	1	1.00	0.26	51	49	1.04
Professional and technical workers	113	0.10	0.64	9	91	0.10



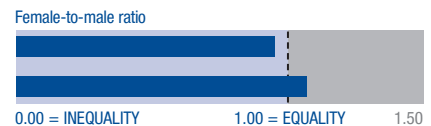
### Educational Attainment **63 0.992 0.934**

Literacy rate	84	0.96	0.87	92	96	0.96
Enrolment in primary education	55	1.00	0.92	97	97	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	88	81	1.09
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	18	15	1.19



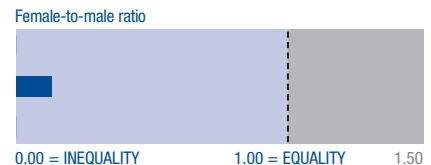
### Health and Survival **1 0.980 0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	64	60	1.07



### Political Empowerment **125 0.045 0.211**

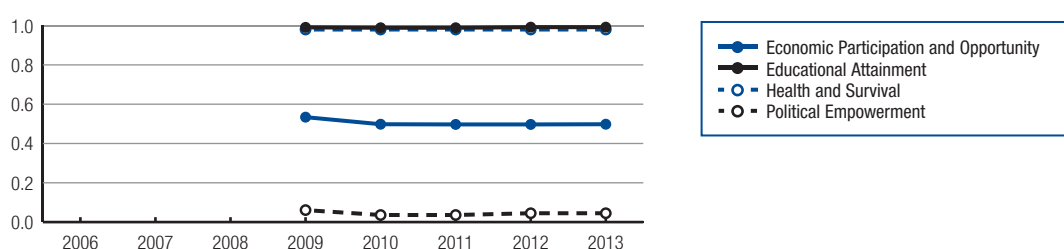
Women in parliament	—	—	0.24	—	—	—
Women in ministerial positions	90	0.13	0.19	11	89	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>0.629</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>0.498</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>0.992</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>0.045</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	113	0.629	117	0.497	63	0.992	1	0.980	123	0.045
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	109	0.625	116	0.497	70	0.989	1	0.980	123	0.036
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	108	0.626	114	0.498	70	0.989	1	0.980	121	0.036
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	103	0.641	111	0.534	72	0.991	1	0.980	115	0.061
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

### Evolution 2006–2013



### Additional Data

#### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	55
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	71
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

#### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	23
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	10
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	26 [15–48]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	14
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	43
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	<0.10

#### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1963
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

#### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	84 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100;
from the fourth birth, the woman will be entitled to only half the normal remuneration	
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



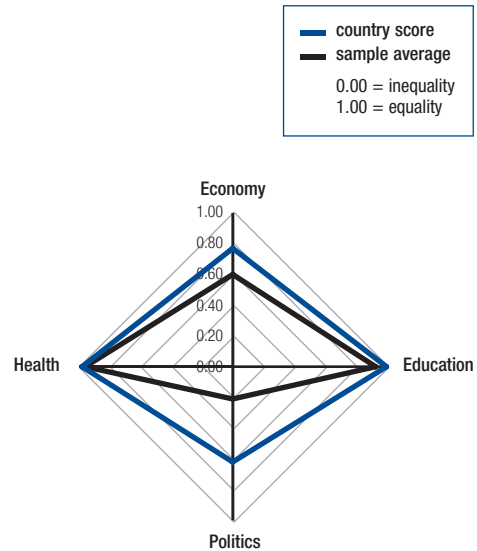
# Finland

Rank (out of 136 countries) **2** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.842**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	5.39
Population growth (%)	0.46
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.85
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97
GDP (US\$ billions)	148.52
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	32,019
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	7
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	8
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	16
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	10
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	51
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	100
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	99
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	14
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

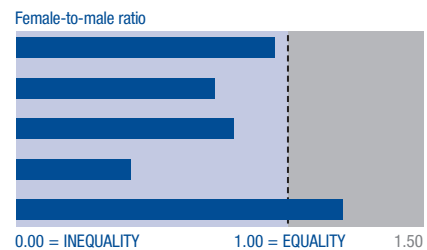


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

### Economic Participation and Opportunity **19 0.773 0.601**

Labour force participation	10	0.95	0.68	73	77	0.95
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	30	0.73	0.64	—	—	0.73
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	15	0.80	0.53	31,893	40,000	0.80
Legislators, senior officials and managers	61	0.42	0.26	30	70	0.42
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	55	45	1.20



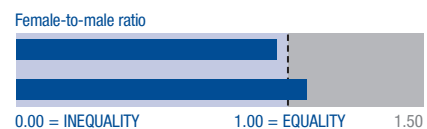
### Educational Attainment **1 1.000 0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	98	98	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	94	93	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	105	86	1.23



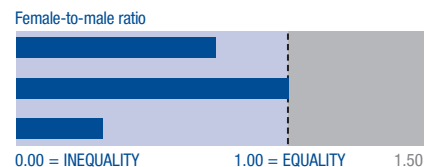
### Health and Survival **1 0.980 0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	75	70	1.07



### Political Empowerment **2 0.616 0.211**

Women in parliament	4	0.74	0.24	43	58	0.74
Women in ministerial positions	1	1.00	0.19	50	50	1.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	7	0.32	0.20	12	38	0.32



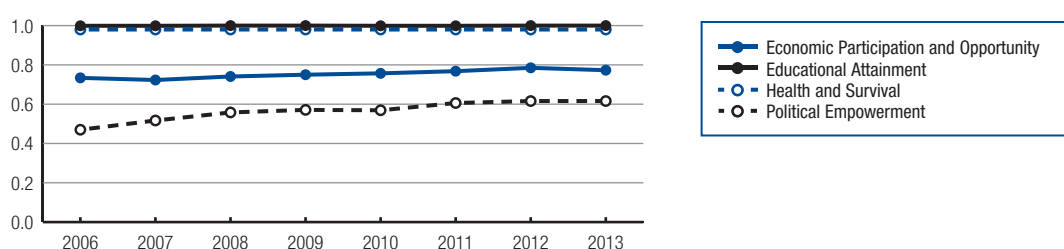
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# Finland

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.842</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0.773</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.616</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	2	0.845	14	0.785	1	1.000	1	0.980	2	0.616
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	3	0.838	12	0.768	26	0.999	1	0.980	2	0.606
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	3	0.826	16	0.757	28	0.999	1	0.980	2	0.569
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	2	0.825	15	0.750	1	1.000	1	0.980	2	0.571
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	2	0.820	19	0.741	1	1.000	1	0.980	1	0.558
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	3	0.804	22	0.723	21	0.999	1	0.980	2	0.517
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	3	0.796	8	0.734	18	0.999	1	0.980	3	0.470

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	79
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	64
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	51
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	91
Male Internet users (%)	91
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	30
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	5 [3–8]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	2
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	9
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1906
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	105 working days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	70, up to a ceiling, plus 40% of the additional amount up to a ceiling, plus 25% of additional amount
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance system
Length of paternity leave	Up to 18 days after birth, taken in up to 4 separate periods; full month of additional paternity leave (daddy month) can be taken by fathers, between 13 and 36 working days
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	Approximately 70, minimum allowance
Daycare options	Public and private daycare with and without allowance, homecare with and without allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

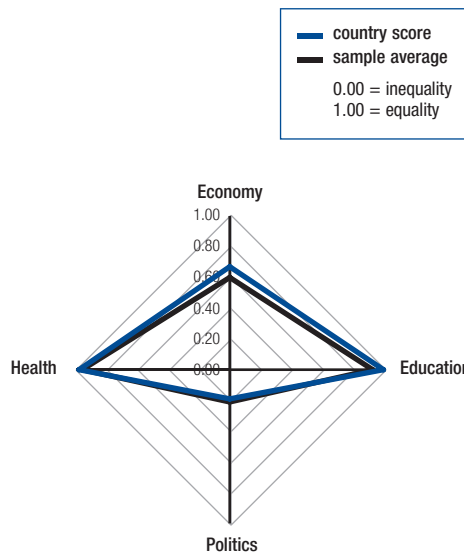
# France

Rank (out of 136 countries) **45** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.709**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	65.43
Population growth (%)	0.55
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.98
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.95
GDP (US\$ billions)	1,506.14
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	29,820
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	10
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	9
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	22
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	6
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	50
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	97
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	97
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	18
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

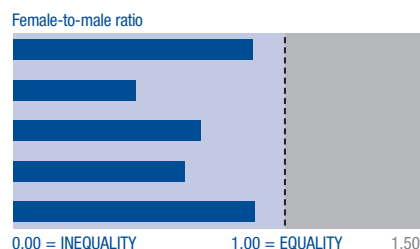


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

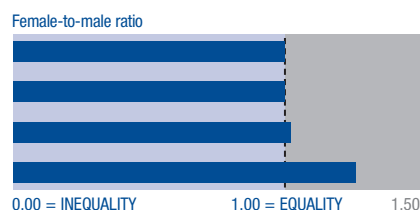
### Economic Participation and Opportunity .....67 0.669 0.601

Labour force participation	31	0.88	0.68	66	75	0.88
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	129	0.45	0.64	—	—	0.45
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	32	0.69	0.53	27,651	40,000	0.69
Legislators, senior officials and managers	22	0.63	0.26	39	61	0.63
Professional and technical workers	75	0.89	0.64	47	53	0.89



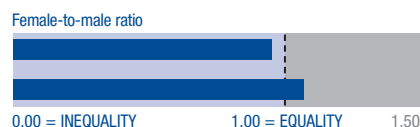
### Educational Attainment .....1 1.000 0.934

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	99	98	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	100	98	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	65	51	1.26



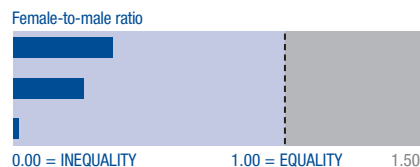
### Health and Survival .....1 0.980 0.957

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	76	71	1.07



### Political Empowerment .....45 0.187 0.211

Women in parliament	36	0.37	0.24	27	73	0.37
Women in ministerial positions	46	0.26	0.19	21	79	0.26
Years with female head of state (last 50)	45	0.02	0.20	1	49	0.02

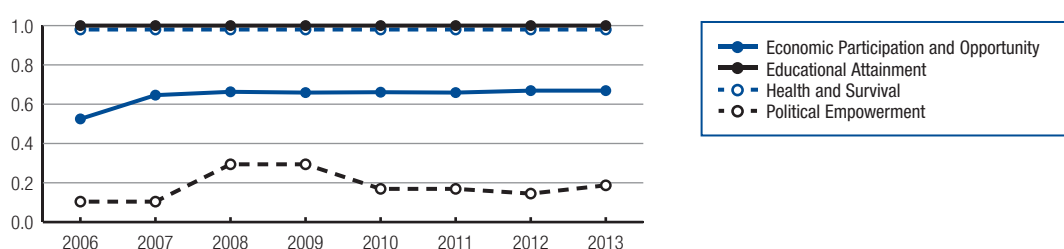


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# France

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0.709</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0.669</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0.187</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	57	0.698	62	0.669	1	1.000	1	0.980	63	0.145
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	48	0.702	61	0.659	1	1.000	1	0.980	46	0.169
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	46	0.703	60	0.661	1	1.000	1	0.980	47	0.169
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	18	0.733	61	0.659	1	1.000	1	0.980	16	0.294
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	15	0.734	53	0.663	1	1.000	1	0.980	18	0.294
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	51	0.682	61	0.646	1	1.000	1	0.980	67	0.104
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	70	0.652	88	0.525	1	1.000	1	0.980	60	0.104

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	83
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	59
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	39
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	82
Male Internet users (%)	84
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	32
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	8 [7–10]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	6
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	77
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.50

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1944
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	16 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100, up to ceiling
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security and health insurance funds
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

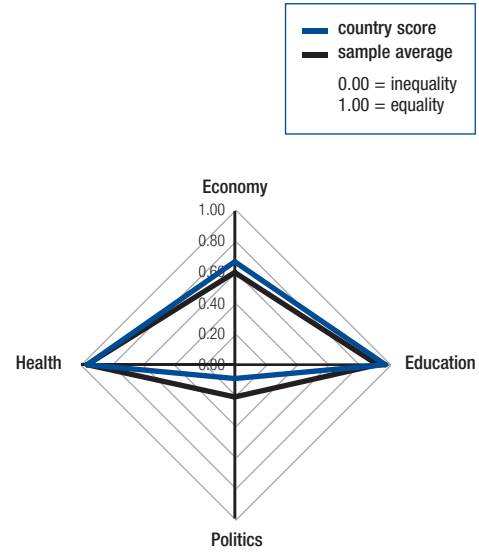
# Georgia

Rank (out of 136 countries) **86** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.675**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	4.49
Population growth (%)	0.74
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.82
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.89
GDP (US\$ billions)	5.99
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	4,826
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	13
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	17
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	51
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	37
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	49
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	35
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	31
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	20
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	41

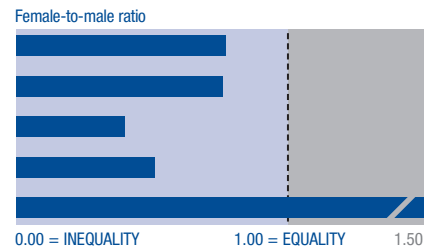


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

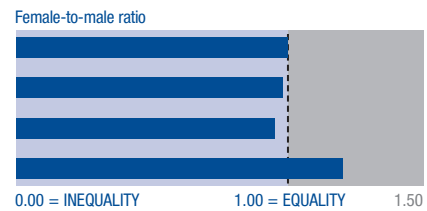
### Economic Participation and Opportunity .....64 0.674 0.601

Labour force participation	73	0.77	0.68	59	77	0.77
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	14	0.76	0.64	—	—	0.76
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	118	0.40	0.53	3,442	8,660	0.40
Legislators, senior officials and managers	41	0.51	0.26	34	66	0.51
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	62	38	1.62



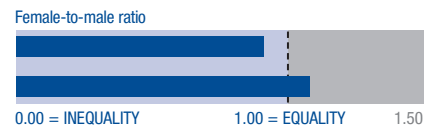
### Educational Attainment .....89 0.979 0.934

Literacy rate	47	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	102	0.98	0.92	93	95	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	94	0.95	0.60	80	84	0.95
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	33	27	1.20



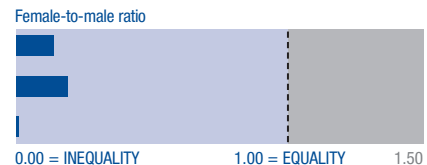
### Health and Survival .....126 0.955 0.957

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	130	0.91	0.92	—	—	0.91
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	67	62	1.08



### Political Empowerment .....97 0.091 0.211

Women in parliament	102	0.14	0.24	12	88	0.14
Women in ministerial positions	63	0.19	0.19	16	84	0.19
Years with female head of state (last 50)	50	0.01	0.20	0	50	0.01

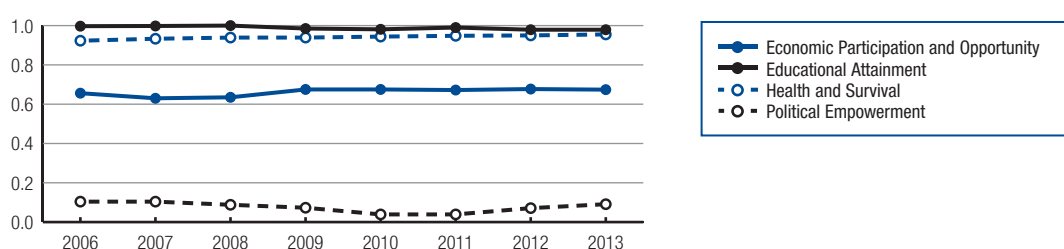


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Georgia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>0.675</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0.674</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>0.979</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>0.955</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>0.091</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	85	0.669	57	0.677	89	0.979	129	0.950	109	0.071
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	86	0.662	54	0.672	67	0.990	128	0.948	120	0.039
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	88	0.660	54	0.675	87	0.981	129	0.944	119	0.039
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	83	0.668	54	0.675	82	0.985	131	0.939	103	0.073
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	82	0.665	69	0.635	1	1.000	127	0.939	92	0.088
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	67	0.666	69	0.630	28	0.998	125	0.933	66	0.104
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	54	0.670	41	0.656	28	0.997	115	0.923	59	0.104

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	86
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	86
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	52
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	—
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	14
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	67 [43–110]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	18
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	41
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	47
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.30

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1918, 1921
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of maternity coverage	—
Length of paternity leave	No paternity leave
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	Public and private daycare with and without allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

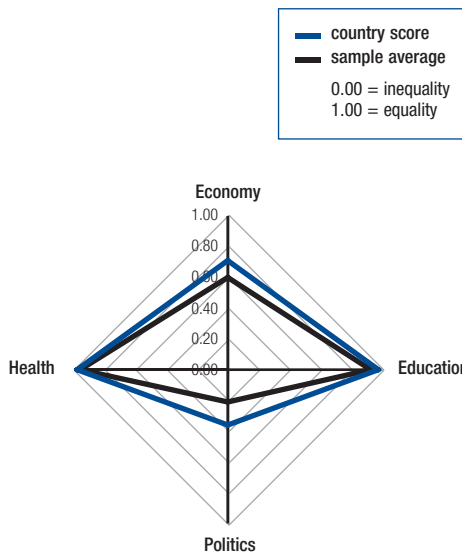
# Germany

Rank (out of 136 countries) **14** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.758**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	81.80
Population growth (%)	0.03
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.41
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96
GDP (US\$ billions)	2,141.76
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	34,573
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	6
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	6
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	38
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	9
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	48
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	99
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	98
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
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

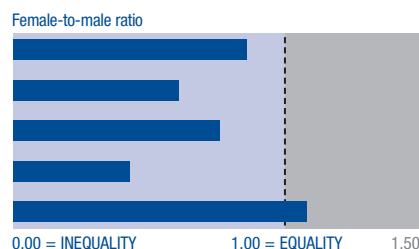


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

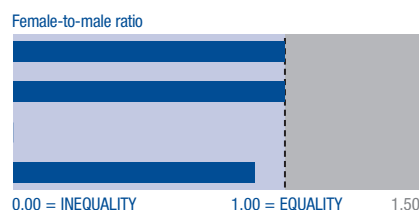
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **46** **0.712** **0.601**

Labour force participation	44	0.86	0.68	71	83	0.86
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	93	0.61	0.64	—	—	0.61
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	20	0.76	0.53	30,378	40,000	0.76
Legislators, senior officials and managers	60	0.43	0.26	30	70	0.43
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	52	48	1.08



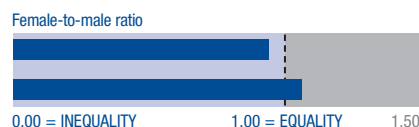
### Educational Attainment **86** **0.982** **0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	57	1.00	0.92	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	100	0.89	0.87	44	50	0.89



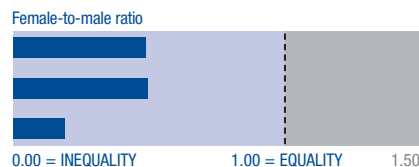
### Health and Survival **49** **0.978** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	93	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	59	1.06	1.04	75	71	1.06



### Political Empowerment **15** **0.361** **0.211**

Women in parliament	24	0.49	0.24	33	67	0.49
Women in ministerial positions	17	0.50	0.19	33	67	0.50
Years with female head of state (last 50)	11	0.19	0.20	8	42	0.19

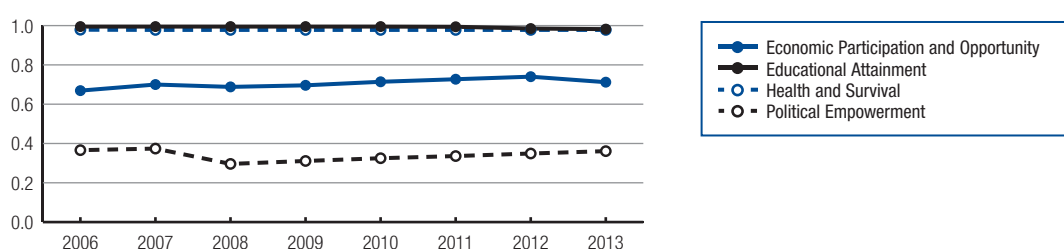


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Germany

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0.758</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0.712</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>0.982</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0.978</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0.361</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	13	0.763	31	0.740	83	0.985	52	0.978	15	0.349
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	11	0.759	32	0.727	50	0.994	49	0.978	15	0.336
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	13	0.753	37	0.714	51	0.995	47	0.978	15	0.325
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	12	0.745	37	0.696	49	0.995	60	0.978	13	0.311
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	11	0.739	45	0.688	49	0.995	57	0.978	16	0.296
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	7	0.762	29	0.700	35	0.995	56	0.978	6	0.374
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	5	0.752	32	0.669	31	0.995	36	0.979	6	0.366

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	86
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	59
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	39
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	—
Female Internet users (%)	81
Male Internet users (%)	87
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	31
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	7 [6–9]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	7
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1918
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Statutory health insurance scheme, employer
Length of paternity leave	Yes
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	67
Daycare options	Public daycare with allowance, private daycare with and without allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



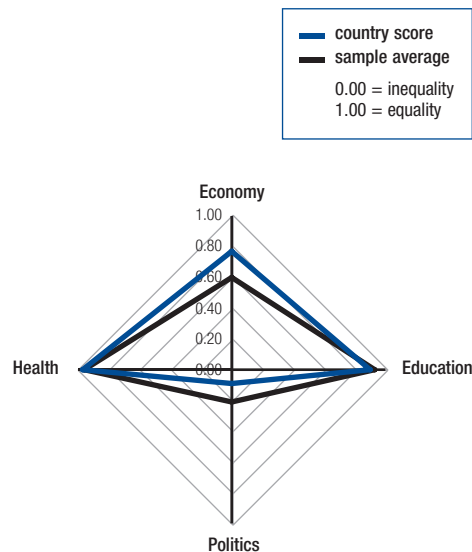
# Ghana

Rank (out of 136 countries) **76** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.681**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

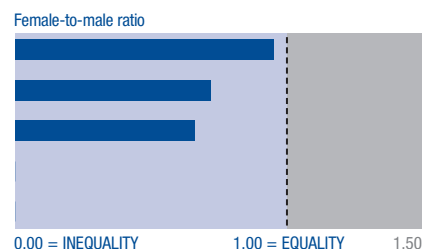
Total population (millions)	24.97
Population growth (%)	2.33
Fertility rate (births per woman)	3.92
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.04
GDP (US\$ billions)	10.05
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	1,652
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	4
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	4
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	32
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	27
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	32
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	44



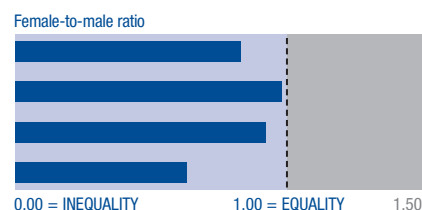
Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

### Gender Gap Subindexes

<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0.766</b>	<b>0.601</b>			
Labour force participation	9	0.95	0.68	68	72	0.95
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	31	0.72	0.64	—	—	0.72
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	42	0.66	0.53	1,637	2,466	0.66
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.26	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—



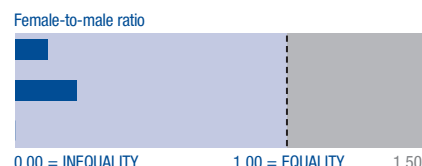
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>0.897</b>	<b>0.934</b>			
Literacy rate	109	0.83	0.87	65	78	0.83
Enrolment in primary education	103	0.98	0.92	81	83	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	99	0.92	0.60	44	48	0.92
Enrolment in tertiary education	114	0.63	0.87	9	15	0.63



<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>0.967</b>	<b>0.957</b>			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	109	1.02	1.04	50	49	1.02



<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>0.094</b>	<b>0.211</b>			
Women in parliament	107	0.12	0.24	11	89	0.12
Women in ministerial positions	51	0.23	0.19	18	82	0.23
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



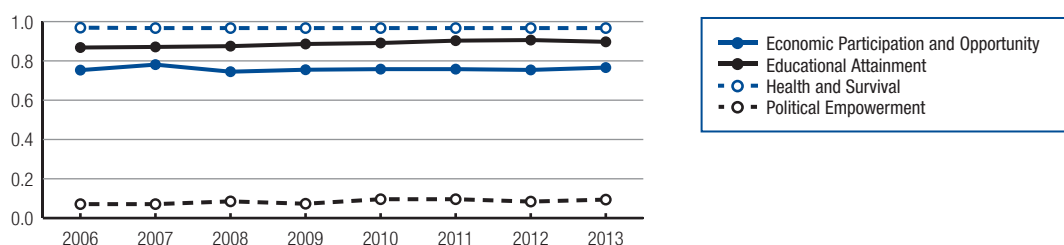
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# Ghana

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>0.681</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0.766</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>0.897</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>0.967</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>0.094</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	71	0.678	26	0.754	113	0.906	105	0.967	100	0.084
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	70	0.681	17	0.758	111	0.903	104	0.967	91	0.096
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	70	0.678	15	0.758	111	0.891	103	0.967	88	0.096
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	80	0.670	13	0.755	112	0.886	111	0.967	101	0.073
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	77	0.668	14	0.745	110	0.875	106	0.967	94	0.085
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	63	0.673	3	0.781	106	0.871	105	0.967	91	0.071
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	58	0.665	5	0.753	94	0.868	89	0.969	80	0.071

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	34
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	22
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	22
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	14
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	350 [210–630]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	52
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	64
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	87
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	55
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	24
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	1.70
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	1.20

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.04
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	No
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1954
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	No paternity leave
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

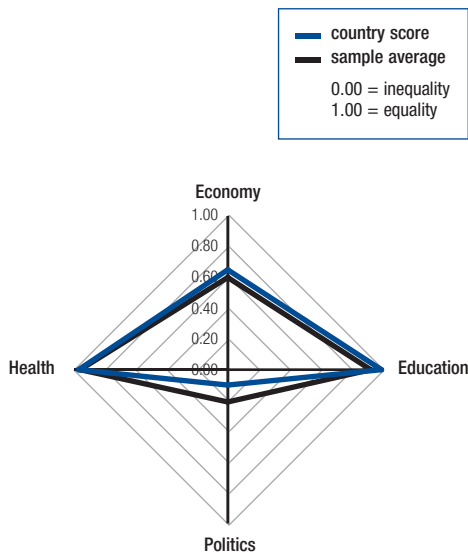
# Greece

Rank (out of 136 countries) **81** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.678**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	11.30
Population growth (%)	-0.13
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.52
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98
GDP (US\$ billions)	141.40
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	22,308
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	21
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	15
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	14
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	6
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	43
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	76
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	80
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
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

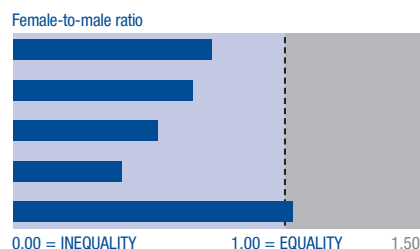


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

### Gender Gap Subindexes

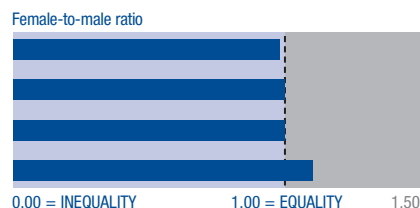
#### Economic Participation and Opportunity **79** **0.647** **0.601**

Labour force participation	81	0.73	0.68	58	79	0.73
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	64	0.66	0.64	—	—	0.66
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	90	0.53	0.53	17,071	32,467	0.53
Legislators, senior officials and managers	66	0.40	0.26	28	72	0.40
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	51	49	1.03



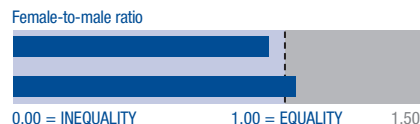
#### Educational Attainment **46** **0.995** **0.934**

Literacy rate	73	0.98	0.87	96	98	0.98
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	78	1.00	0.60	98	98	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	94	85	1.10



#### Health and Survival **65** **0.974** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	93	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	78	1.04	1.04	74	71	1.04



#### Political Empowerment **92** **0.097** **0.211**

Women in parliament	61	0.27	0.24	21	79	0.27
Women in ministerial positions	118	0.06	0.19	6	94	0.06
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

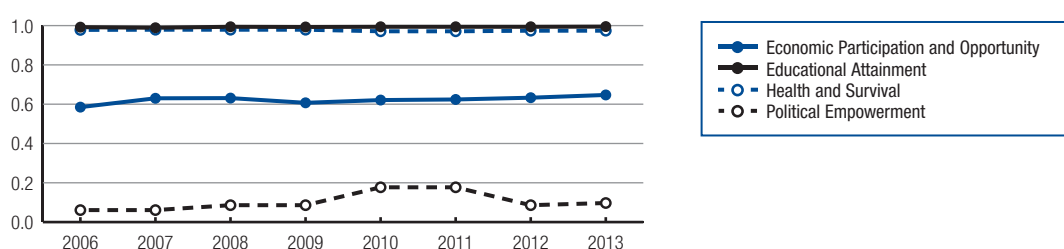


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

## Greece

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>0.678</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0.647</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0.995</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0.974</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>0.097</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	82	0.672	80	0.633	55	0.994	69	0.974	99	0.086
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	56	0.692	78	0.624	53	0.994	86	0.971	42	0.177
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	58	0.691	79	0.621	54	0.994	84	0.971	42	0.177
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	85	0.666	86	0.607	60	0.993	57	0.979	94	0.086
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	75	0.673	72	0.631	55	0.994	54	0.979	93	0.086
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	72	0.665	70	0.630	57	0.989	53	0.979	98	0.061
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	69	0.654	70	0.585	46	0.992	53	0.978	87	0.061

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

## Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	65
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	58
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	35
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	54
Male Internet users (%)	59
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

## Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	27
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	3 [2–5]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	10
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20

## Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1952
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

## Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	17 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	50+; 50% plus a dependent's supplement (10% for each dependent, up to a maximum of 40%); in addition, a birth grant is paid in lump sum
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security/state
Length of paternity leave	2 days
Paternity leave benefits	Depends on the worker's earnings
Daycare options	Public and private daycare with and without allowance, homecare without allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

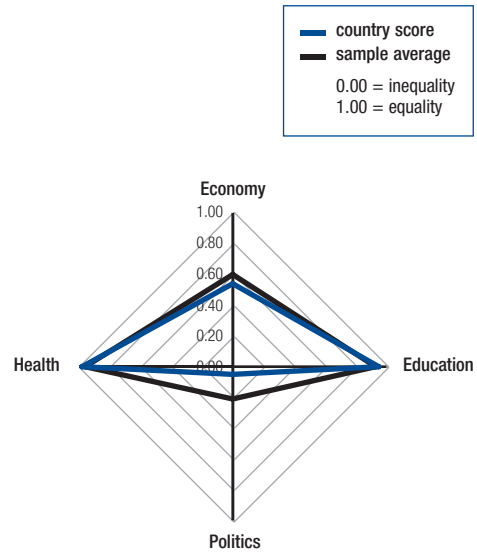
# Guatemala

Rank (out of 136 countries) **114** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.630**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	14.76
Population growth (%)	2.53
Fertility rate (births per woman)	3.84
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.95
GDP (US\$ billions)	27.84
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	4,351
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	7
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	3
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	38
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	10
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	30
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	16
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	30
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	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)	44

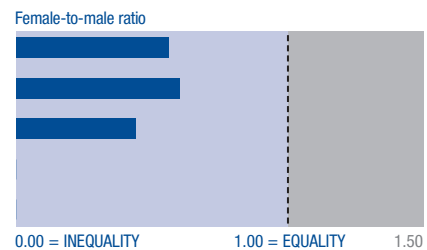


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

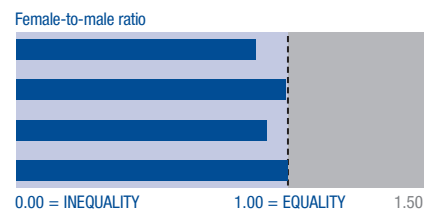
### Economic Participation and Opportunity

Indicator	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Labour force participation	111	0.56	0.68	51	90	0.56
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	95	0.60	0.64	—	—	0.60
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	107	0.44	0.53	3,168	7,131	0.44
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.26	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—



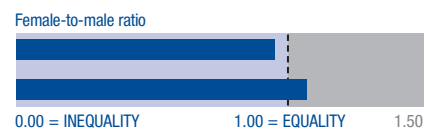
### Educational Attainment

Indicator	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Literacy rate	105	0.88	0.87	71	81	0.88
Enrolment in primary education	91	0.99	0.92	95	96	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	100	0.92	0.60	44	48	0.92
Enrolment in tertiary education	91	1.00	0.87	18	18	1.00



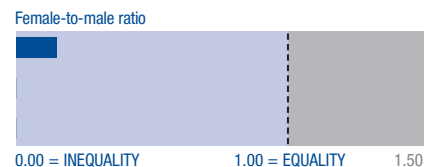
### Health and Survival

Indicator	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	62	58	1.07



### Political Empowerment

Indicator	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Women in parliament	95	0.15	0.24	13	87	0.15
Women in ministerial positions	125	0.00	0.19	0	100	0.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

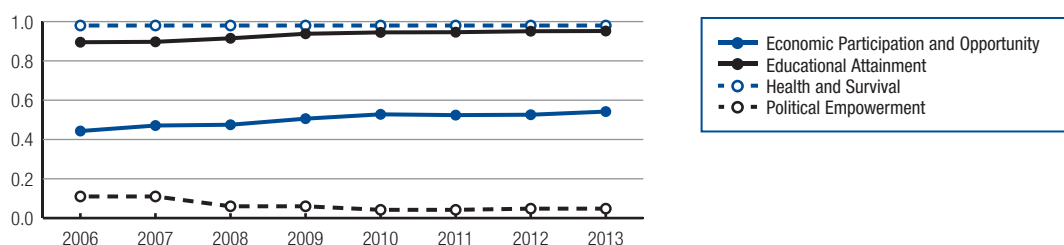


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Guatemala

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>0.630</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>0.542</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0.952</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>0.048</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	116	0.626	114	0.526	102	0.951	1	0.980	121	0.048
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	112	0.623	113	0.524	98	0.946	1	0.980	118	0.042
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	109	0.624	109	0.528	101	0.945	1	0.980	116	0.042
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	111	0.621	115	0.506	101	0.938	1	0.980	118	0.060
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	112	0.607	114	0.475	103	0.915	1	0.980	113	0.060
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	106	0.614	112	0.471	102	0.897	1	0.980	61	0.110
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	95	0.607	104	0.443	91	0.895	1	0.980	54	0.110

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	66
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	45
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	-1
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	20
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	26
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	120 [110–140]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	24
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	103
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	93
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	51
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.60
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.90

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1946
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	84 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100; if the worker is not entitled to social security benefits, the employer shall cover the full cost of benefit
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security (2/3) and employer (1/3)
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

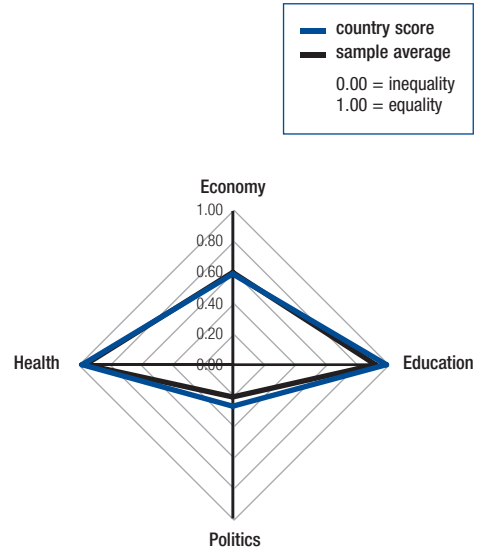
# Guyana

Rank (out of 136 countries) **48** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.709**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.76
Population growth (%)	0.20
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.59
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01
GDP (US\$ billions)	0.91
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	3,104
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	26
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	17
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	22
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	14
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	35
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	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)	58

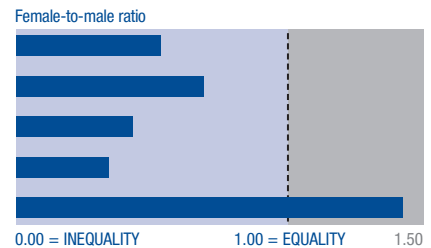


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

### Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation	117	0.53	0.68	44	83	0.53
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	41	0.69	0.64	—	—	0.69
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	109	0.43	0.53	2,047	4,708	0.43
Legislators, senior officials and managers	74	0.34	0.26	25	75	0.34
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	59	41	1.42



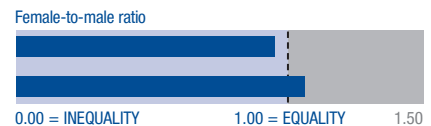
### Educational Attainment

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	87	82	1.06
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	85	81	1.04
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	81	71	1.13
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	17	7	2.39



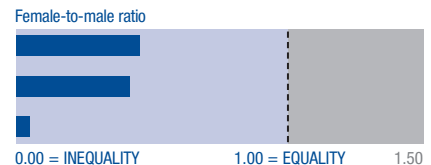
### Health and Survival

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	56	1.06	1.04	55	52	1.06



### Political Empowerment

Women in parliament	29	0.46	0.24	31	69	0.46
Women in ministerial positions	24	0.42	0.19	29	71	0.42
Years with female head of state (last 50)	34	0.05	0.20	2	48	0.05

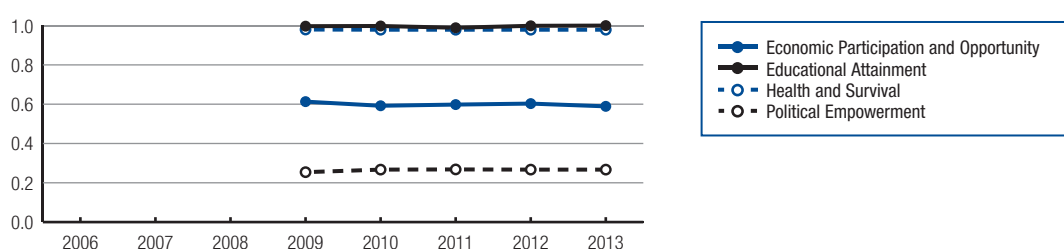


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Guyana

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0.709</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0.589</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0.979</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0.267</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	42	0.712	94	0.603	28	0.999	47	0.979	32	0.267
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	38	0.708	88	0.598	75	0.989	45	0.979	28	0.268
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	38	0.709	93	0.592	33	0.998	43	0.979	27	0.267
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	35	0.711	85	0.613	41	0.997	1	0.980	28	0.254
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	89
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	68
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	55
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	1
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	20
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	280 [180–430]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	29
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	57
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	86
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	43
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	1.00
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	1.20

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1953
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	13 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	70;
in addition, a maternity grant is paid in lump sum	
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



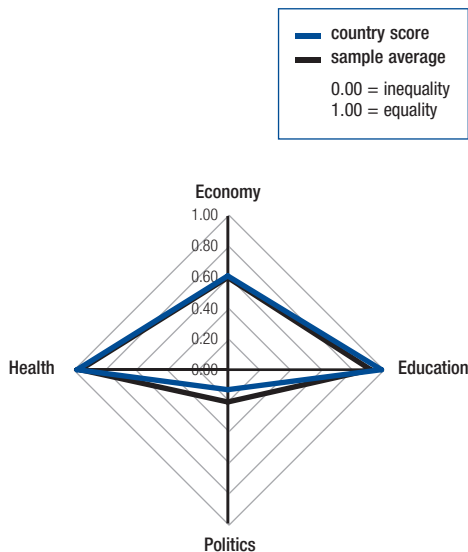
# Honduras

Rank (out of 136 countries) **82** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.677**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	7.75
Population growth (%)	2.01
Fertility rate (births per woman)	3.05
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00
GDP (US\$ billions)	10.97
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	3,574
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	6
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	4
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	35
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	16
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	42
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	75
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	73
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	15
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	26
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	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

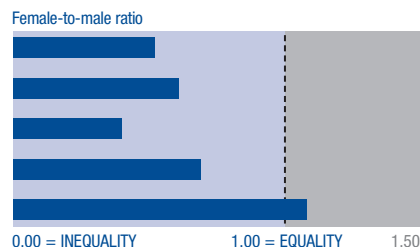


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

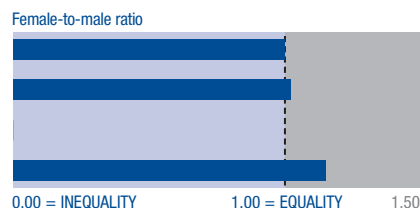
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **94** **0.606** **0.601**

Labour force participation	118	0.52	0.68	44	85	0.52
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	90	0.61	0.64	—	—	0.61
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	116	0.40	0.53	2,395	5,991	0.40
Legislators, senior officials and managers	17	0.69	0.26	41	59	0.69
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	52	48	1.08



### Educational Attainment **35** **0.999** **0.934**

Literacy rate	58	1.00	0.87	85	85	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	98	97	1.02
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	22	19	1.15



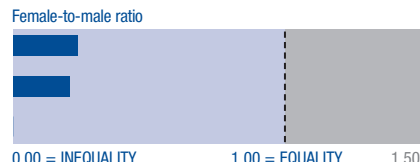
### Health and Survival **52** **0.976** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	64	1.05	1.04	64	61	1.05



### Political Empowerment **78** **0.128** **0.211**

Women in parliament	69	0.24	0.24	20	81	0.24
Women in ministerial positions	57	0.21	0.19	18	82	0.21
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



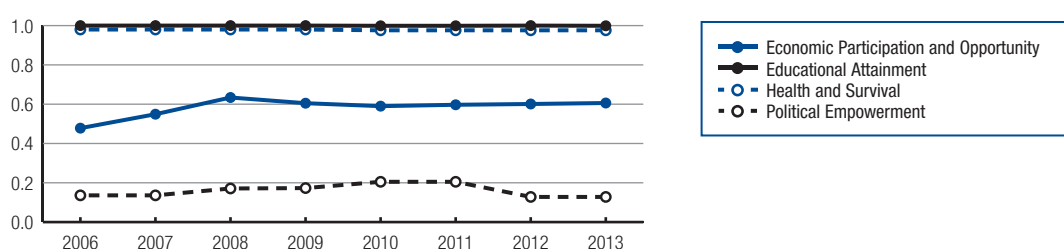
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# Honduras

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>0.677</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0.606</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0.999</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0.976</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>0.128</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	74	0.676	96	0.601	21	1.000	55	0.976	75	0.128
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	54	0.694	91	0.597	29	0.999	53	0.976	37	0.205
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	54	0.693	96	0.590	30	0.999	53	0.976	35	0.205
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	62	0.689	87	0.605	1	1.000	1	0.980	41	0.173
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	47	0.696	70	0.634	1	1.000	1	0.980	41	0.171
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	68	0.666	98	0.549	1	1.000	1	0.980	48	0.136
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	74	0.648	99	0.478	1	1.000	1	0.980	42	0.136

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	73
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	55
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	39
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	1
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	21
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	25
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	100 [64–160]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	18
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	87
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	84
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	66
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	65
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	—
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	—

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.75
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1955
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100; if the worker is not entitled to social security benefits, the employer shall cover the full cost of benefit
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security (2/3), employer (1/3)
Length of paternity leave	No paternity leave
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	Public daycare with allowance, homecare assistance without allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

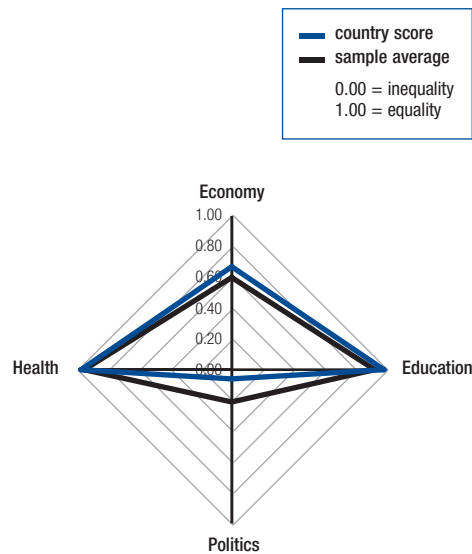
# Hungary

Rank (out of 136 countries) **87** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.674**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	9.97
Population growth (%)	-0.28
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.40
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.90
GDP (US\$ billions)	57.29
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	17,294
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	11
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	11
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	6
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	3
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	49
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	73
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	72
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	14
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	7
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	42

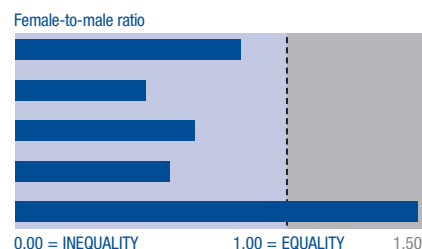


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

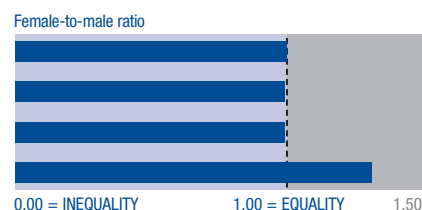
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **68** **0.668** **0.601**

Labour force participation	55	0.83	0.68	57	68	0.83
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	126	0.48	0.64	—	—	0.48
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	41	0.66	0.53	17,391	26,188	0.66
Legislators, senior officials and managers	27	0.57	0.26	36	64	0.57
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	60	40	1.48



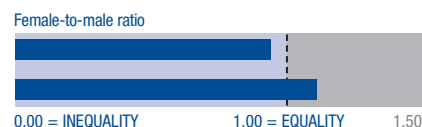
### Educational Attainment **62** **0.993** **0.934**

Literacy rate	54	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	87	0.99	0.92	92	93	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	80	0.99	0.60	92	92	0.99
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	68	52	1.31



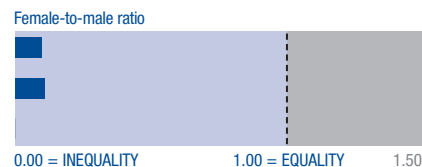
### Health and Survival **34** **0.979** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	93	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	69	62	1.11



### Political Empowerment **120** **0.057** **0.211**

Women in parliament	115	0.10	0.24	9	91	0.10
Women in ministerial positions	97	0.11	0.19	10	90	0.11
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

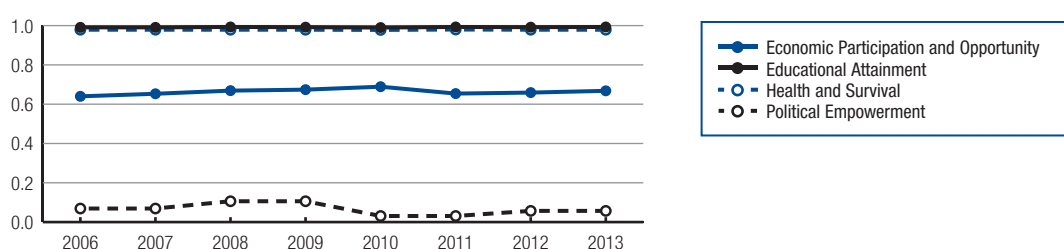


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Hungary

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0.674</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>0.668</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0.993</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.979</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>0.057</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	81	0.672	68	0.659	68	0.992	34	0.979	117	0.057
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	85	0.664	64	0.654	56	0.993	1	0.980	127	0.031
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	79	0.672	48	0.689	64	0.990	49	0.978	126	0.031
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	65	0.688	55	0.674	64	0.992	41	0.979	81	0.106
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	60	0.687	50	0.669	64	0.993	38	0.979	77	0.106
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	61	0.673	56	0.653	50	0.991	37	0.979	93	0.069
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	55	0.670	48	0.640	49	0.991	36	0.979	82	0.069

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	96
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	71
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	38
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	71
Male Internet users (%)	74
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	30
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	21 [15–31]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	14
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	<0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1918, 1945
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	24 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	70
Provider of maternity coverage	Health insurance
Length of paternity leave	5 working days
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	Public and private daycare with allowance, homecare with allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

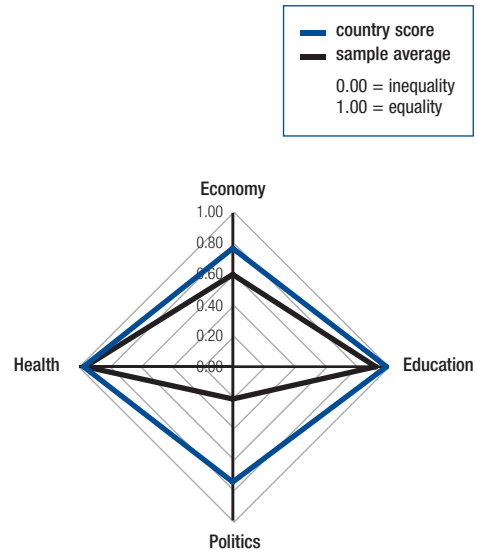
# Iceland

Rank (out of 136 countries) **1** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.873**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.32
Population growth (%)	0.31
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.10
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02
GDP (US\$ billions)	11.07
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	33,514
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	6
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	8
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	24
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	10
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	52
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

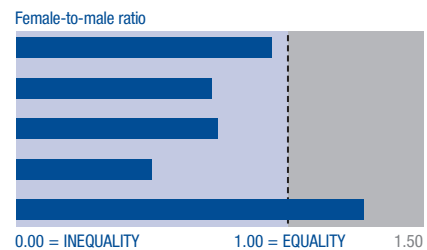


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

### Economic Participation and Opportunity .....22 0.768 0.601

Labour force participation	11	0.94	0.68	81	86	0.94
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	33	0.72	0.64	—	—	0.72
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	21	0.74	0.53	29,535	40,000	0.74
Legislators, senior officials and managers	44	0.50	0.26	33	67	0.50
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	56	44	1.28



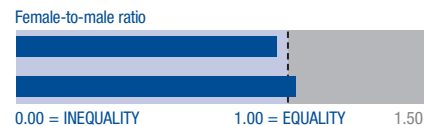
### Educational Attainment .....1 1.000 0.934

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	89	88	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	101	57	1.79



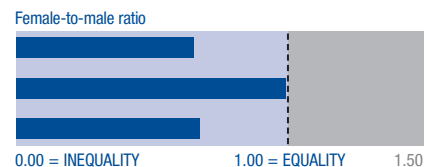
### Health and Survival .....97 0.970 0.957

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy	102	1.03	1.04	75	73	1.03



### Political Empowerment .....1 0.754 0.211

Women in parliament	7	0.66	0.24	40	60	0.66
Women in ministerial positions	1	1.00	0.19	50	50	1.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	3	0.68	0.20	20	30	0.68

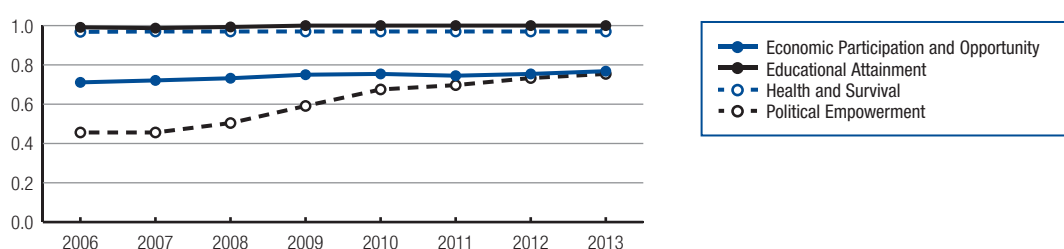


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

## Iceland

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.873</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0.768</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>0.970</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.754</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	1	0.864	27	0.754	1	1.000	98	0.970	1	0.733
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	1	0.853	24	0.745	1	1.000	96	0.970	1	0.697
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	1	0.850	18	0.754	1	1.000	96	0.970	1	0.675
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	1	0.828	16	0.750	1	1.000	101	0.970	1	0.591
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	4	0.800	20	0.732	61	0.993	96	0.970	3	0.504
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	4	0.784	23	0.721	67	0.987	95	0.970	4	0.456
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	4	0.781	17	0.711	50	0.991	92	0.968	4	0.456

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

## Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	—
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	47
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	2
Female Internet users (%)	96
Male Internet users (%)	97
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

## Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	28
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	5 [3–9]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	2
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	12
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.40

## Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1915, 1920
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

## Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	26 weeks plus 16 weeks unpaid maternity leave after confinement
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	80
Provider of maternity coverage	Social Insurance Fund
Length of paternity leave	13 weeks
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	Approximately 80, up to a ceiling
Daycare options	Public and private daycare with allowance, homecare with allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

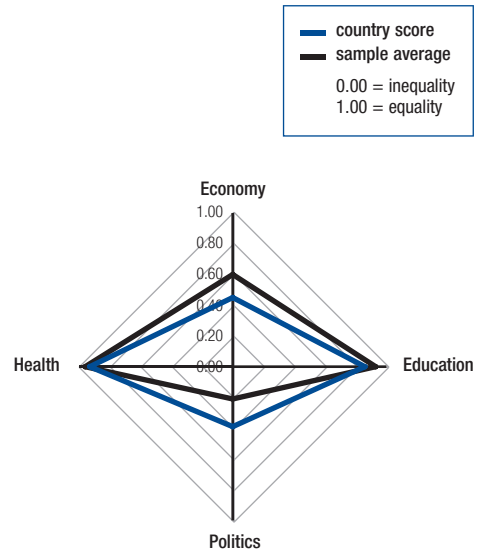
# India

Rank (out of 136 countries) **101** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.655**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	1,241.49
Population growth (%)	1.37
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.51
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.07
GDP (US\$ billions)	1,046.66
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	3,223
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	4
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	3
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	18
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	85
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	83
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	26
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	44
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	7
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	9

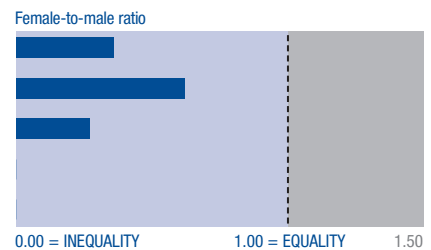


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

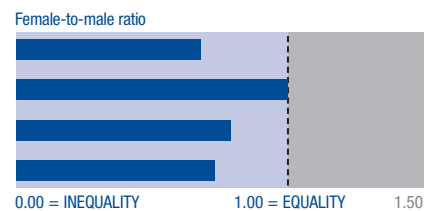
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **124 0.446 0.601**

Labour force participation	124	0.36	0.68	30	83	0.36
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	86	0.62	0.64	—	—	0.62
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	125	0.27	0.53	1,628	5,974	0.27
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.26	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—



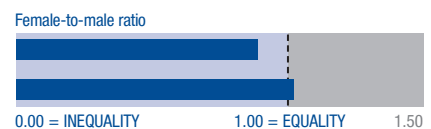
### Educational Attainment **120 0.857 0.934**

Literacy rate	123	0.68	0.87	51	75	0.68
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	93	93	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	111	0.79	0.60	—	—	0.79
Enrolment in tertiary education	107	0.73	0.87	15	21	0.73



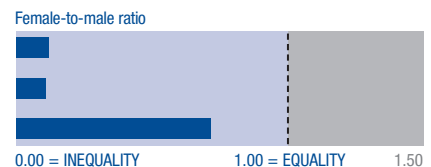
### Health and Survival **135 0.931 0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	133	0.89	0.92	—	—	0.89
Healthy life expectancy	112	1.02	1.04	57	56	1.02



### Political Empowerment **9 0.385 0.211**

Women in parliament	106	0.12	0.24	11	89	0.12
Women in ministerial positions	100	0.11	0.19	10	90	0.11
Years with female head of state (last 50)	1	0.72	0.20	21	29	0.72

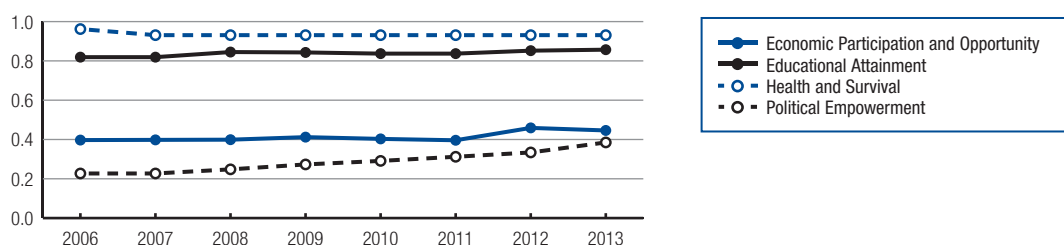


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# India

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>0.655</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>0.446</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>0.857</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>0.931</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.385</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	105	0.644	123	0.459	121	0.852	134	0.931	17	0.334
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	113	0.619	131	0.396	121	0.837	134	0.931	19	0.312
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	112	0.615	128	0.403	120	0.837	132	0.931	23	0.291
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	114	0.615	127	0.412	121	0.843	134	0.931	24	0.273
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	113	0.606	125	0.399	116	0.845	128	0.931	25	0.248
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	114	0.594	122	0.398	116	0.819	126	0.931	21	0.227
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	98	0.601	110	0.397	102	0.819	103	0.962	20	0.227

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	44
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	40
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	40
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	20
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	28
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	200 [140–310]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	47
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	77
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	75
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	58
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	55
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	—
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	—

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1935, 1950
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



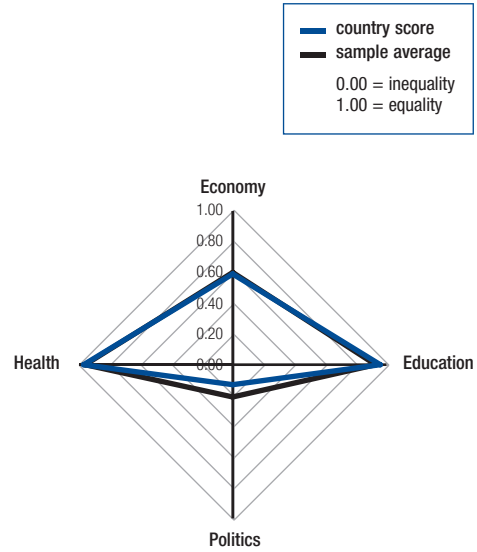
# Indonesia

Rank (out of 136 countries) **95** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.661**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	242.33
Population growth (%)	1.02
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.37
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99
GDP (US\$ billions)	292.48
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	4,094
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	8
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	6
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	31
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	17
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	32
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	73
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	72
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	19
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	20
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
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

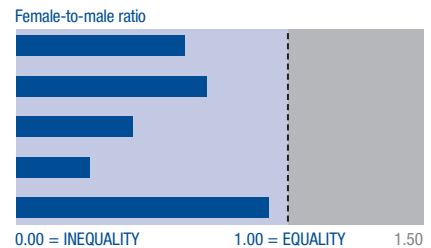


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

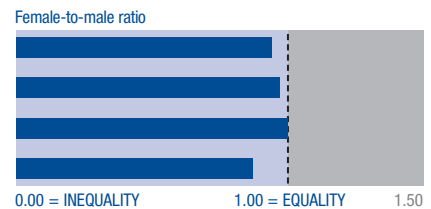
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **103 0.588 0.601**

Labour force participation	103	0.62	0.68	53	86	0.62
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	37	0.70	0.64	—	—	0.70
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	111	0.43	0.53	2,985	6,903	0.43
Legislators, senior officials and managers	87	0.27	0.26	21	79	0.27
Professional and technical workers	68	0.93	0.64	48	52	0.93



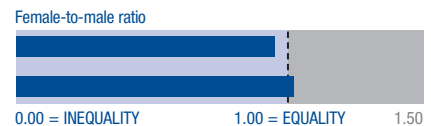
### Educational Attainment **101 0.957 0.934**

Literacy rate	94	0.94	0.87	90	96	0.94
Enrolment in primary education	111	0.97	0.92	91	94	0.97
Enrolment in secondary education	77	1.00	0.60	74	74	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	101	0.87	0.87	23	27	0.87



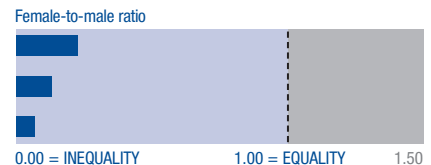
### Health and Survival **107 0.966 0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	114	1.02	1.04	61	60	1.02



### Political Empowerment **75 0.133 0.211**

Women in parliament	74	0.23	0.24	19	81	0.23
Women in ministerial positions	89	0.13	0.19	11	89	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	25	0.07	0.20	3	47	0.07



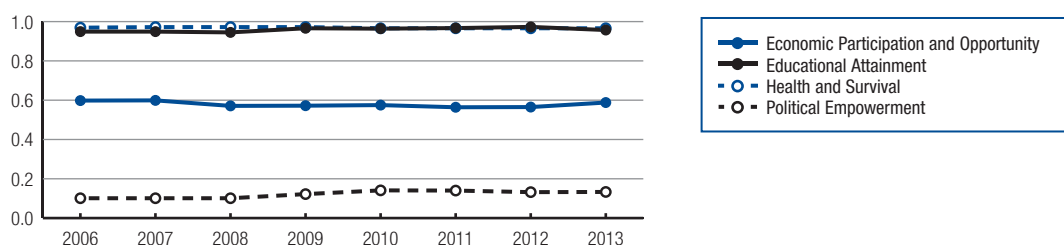
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# Indonesia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>0.661</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>0.588</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>0.957</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>0.966</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0.133</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	97	0.659	104	0.565	92	0.973	107	0.966	73	0.132
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	90	0.659	101	0.564	93	0.967	106	0.966	61	0.140
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	87	0.661	100	0.575	95	0.964	105	0.966	58	0.141
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	92	0.658	100	0.572	95	0.966	87	0.972	70	0.122
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	93	0.647	90	0.571	97	0.945	82	0.972	80	0.101
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	81	0.655	82	0.599	93	0.949	81	0.972	70	0.101
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	68	0.654	67	0.598	81	0.949	88	0.969	63	0.101

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	60
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	48
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	41
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	23
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	9
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	220 [130–350]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	25
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	43
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	93
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	80
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	61
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.40

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1945, 2003
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	3 months
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

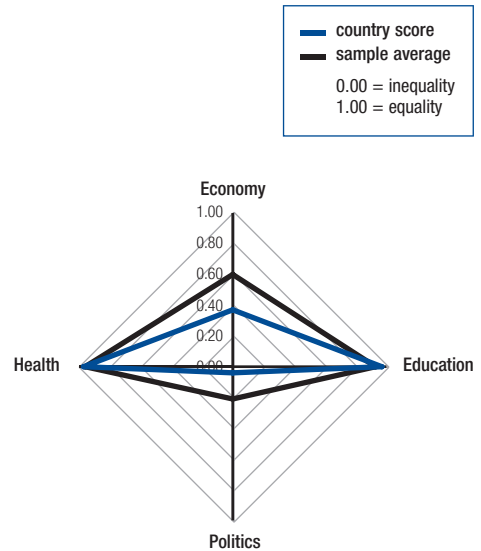
# Iran, Islamic Rep.

Rank (out of 136 countries) **130** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.584**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	74.80
Population growth (%)	1.11
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.92
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.03
GDP (US\$ billions)	158.09
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	10,462
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	17
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	9
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	15
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	62
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	85
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

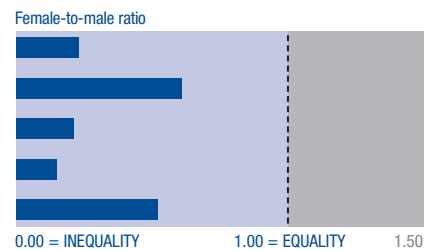


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

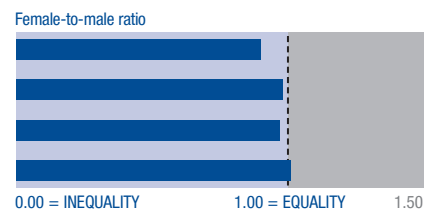
### Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation	134	0.23	0.68	17	75	0.23
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	94	0.61	0.64	—	—	0.61
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	131	0.21	0.53	3,895	18,785	0.21
Legislators, senior officials and managers	98	0.15	0.26	13	87	0.15
Professional and technical workers	97	0.52	0.64	34	66	0.52



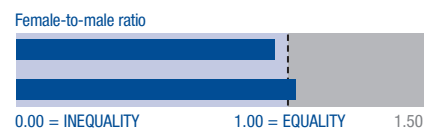
### Educational Attainment

Literacy rate	102	0.90	0.87	81	89	0.90
Enrolment in primary education	101	0.98	0.92	96	98	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	90	0.97	0.60	80	82	0.97
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	49	48	1.01



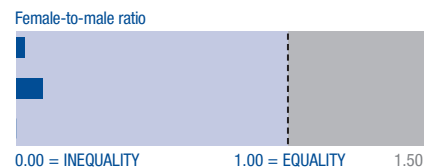
### Health and Survival

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	91	1.03	1.04	62	60	1.03



### Political Empowerment

Women in parliament	126	0.03	0.24	3	97	0.03
Women in ministerial positions	102	0.10	0.19	9	91	0.10
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

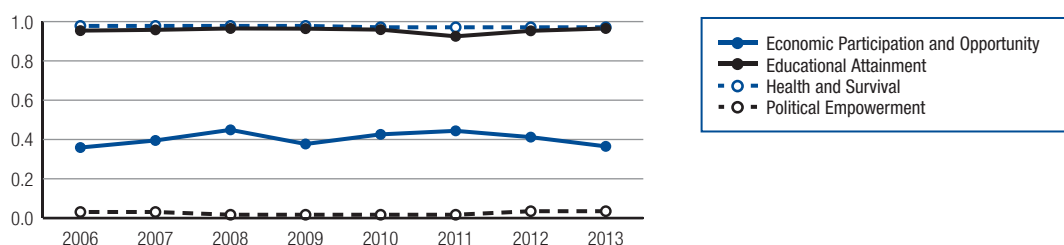


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Iran, Islamic Rep.

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>0.584</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>0.365</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>0.965</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0.971</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>0.035</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	127	0.593	130	0.412	101	0.953	87	0.971	126	0.035
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	125	0.589	125	0.444	105	0.925	85	0.971	130	0.017
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	123	0.593	125	0.426	96	0.959	83	0.971	129	0.017
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	128	0.584	131	0.377	96	0.964	63	0.978	132	0.017
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	116	0.602	118	0.449	92	0.965	60	0.978	128	0.017
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	118	0.590	123	0.395	90	0.958	58	0.978	122	0.031
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	108	0.580	113	0.359	80	0.954	52	0.978	109	0.031

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	57
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	19
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	13
Male Internet users (%)	17
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	36
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	63

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	24
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	17
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	21 [15–30]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	21
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	26
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.30

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1963
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	90 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	67
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

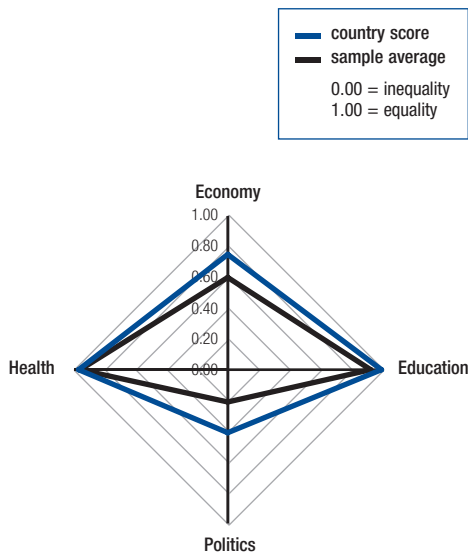
# Ireland

Rank (out of 136 countries) **6** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.782**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	4.58
Population growth (%)	2.25
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.00
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00
GDP (US\$ billions)	124.36
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	35,439
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	11
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	17
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	39
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	13
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	52
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	92
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	96
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
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

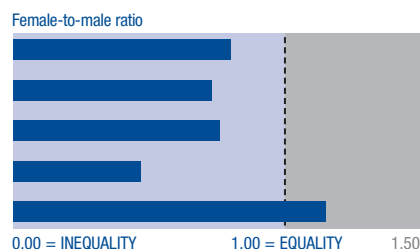


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

### Gender Gap Subindexes

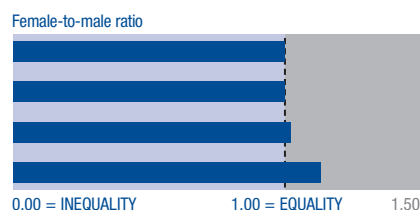
#### Economic Participation and Opportunity .....29 0.745 0.601

Labour force participation	65	0.80	0.68	62	77	0.80
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	29	0.73	0.64	—	—	0.73
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	19	0.76	0.53	30,457	40,000	0.76
Legislators, senior officials and managers	50	0.47	0.26	32	68	0.47
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	53	47	1.15



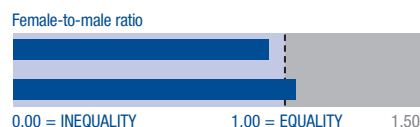
#### Educational Attainment .....34 0.999 0.934

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	66	1.00	0.92	95	95	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	100	98	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	72	64	1.13



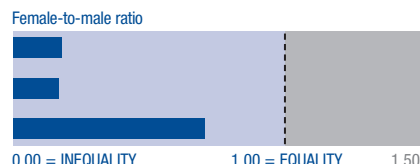
#### Health and Survival .....65 0.974 0.957

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	93	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	78	1.04	1.04	74	71	1.04



#### Political Empowerment .....6 0.412 0.211

Women in parliament	87	0.18	0.24	15	85	0.18
Women in ministerial positions	69	0.17	0.19	14	86	0.17
Years with female head of state (last 50)	2	0.71	0.20	21	29	0.71

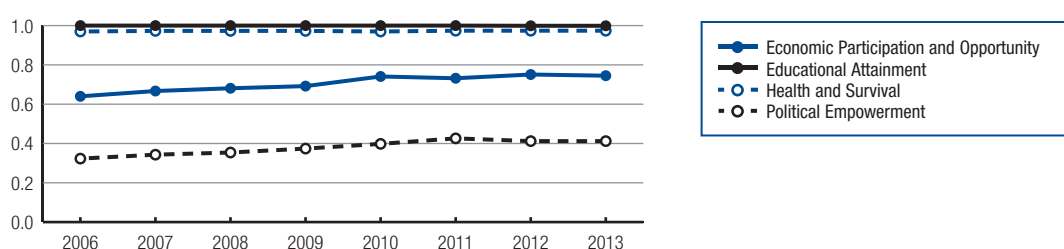


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

## Ireland

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.782</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0.745</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.999</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0.974</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.412</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	5	0.784	29	0.751	30	0.999	69	0.974	6	0.412
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	5	0.783	30	0.732	1	1.000	72	0.974	6	0.426
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	6	0.777	25	0.741	1	1.000	89	0.970	7	0.398
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	8	0.760	43	0.692	1	1.000	86	0.973	8	0.374
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	8	0.752	48	0.681	1	1.000	81	0.973	8	0.354
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	9	0.746	48	0.667	1	1.000	80	0.973	8	0.343
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	10	0.733	47	0.640	1	1.000	81	0.970	9	0.323

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

## Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	85
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	38
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	80
Male Internet users (%)	79
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

## Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	31
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	6 [3–12]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	11
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	65
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.40

## Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1918, 1928
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

## Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	26 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period) subject to a minimum and maximum amount	80
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	Private daycare with allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

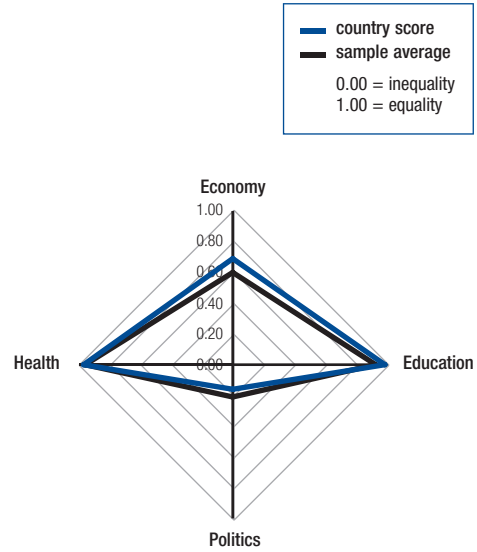
# Israel

Rank (out of 136 countries) **53** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.703**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	7.77
Population growth (%)	1.85
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.91
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98
GDP (US\$ billions)	177.52
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	26,719
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	6
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	6
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	21
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	7
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	50
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	92
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	88
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

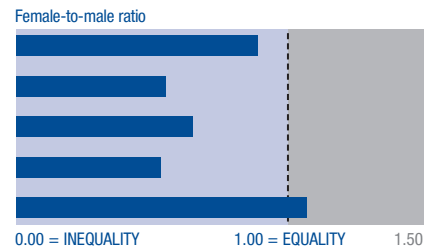


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

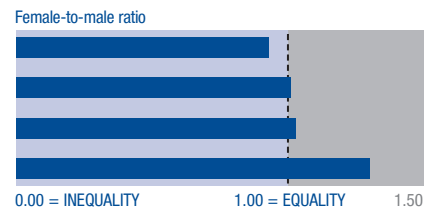
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **56** **0.691** **0.601**

Labour force participation	29	0.89	0.68	61	69	0.89
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	114	0.55	0.64	—	—	0.55
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	45	0.65	0.53	22,776	34,973	0.65
Legislators, senior officials and managers	36	0.53	0.26	35	65	0.53
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	52	48	1.07



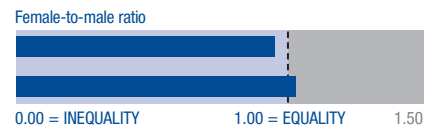
### Educational Attainment **82** **0.987** **0.934**

Literacy rate	95	0.93	0.87	89	95	0.93
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	98	97	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	100	97	1.03
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	71	55	1.30



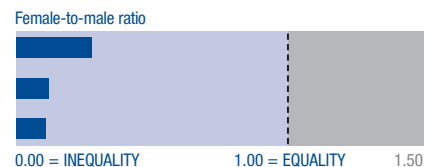
### Health and Survival **93** **0.970** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	98	1.03	1.04	74	72	1.03



### Political Empowerment **57** **0.164** **0.211**

Women in parliament	58	0.28	0.24	22	78	0.28
Women in ministerial positions	95	0.12	0.19	10	90	0.12
Years with female head of state (last 50)	17	0.11	0.20	5	45	0.11

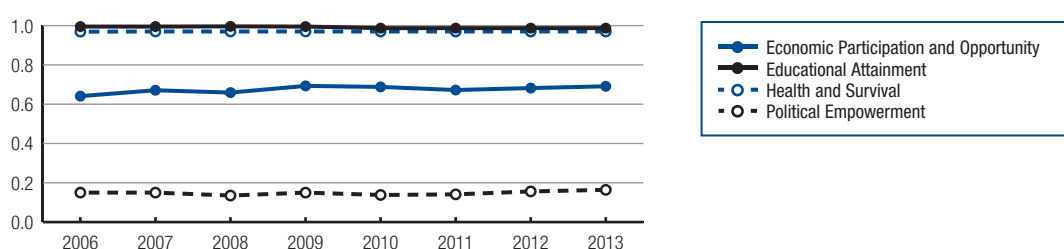


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

## Israel

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0.703</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0.691</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>0.987</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0.970</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0.164</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	56	0.699	53	0.682	80	0.987	94	0.970	54	0.156
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	55	0.693	55	0.672	78	0.987	92	0.970	59	0.141
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	52	0.696	49	0.688	80	0.987	91	0.970	63	0.138
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	45	0.702	41	0.693	50	0.995	98	0.970	53	0.150
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	56	0.690	55	0.659	42	0.996	93	0.970	59	0.135
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	36	0.696	45	0.671	38	0.995	92	0.970	41	0.150
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	35	0.689	46	0.641	36	0.995	83	0.969	36	0.150

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

## Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	85
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	73
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	89
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	94

## Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	26
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	7 [5–10]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	14
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20

## Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1948
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

## Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100, up to ceiling; a female worker who has given birth to three or more children in one birth is entitled to a childbirth allowance in addition to the the maternity allowance from the birth and up to 20 months after this date
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	Father can take part of maternity leave instead of mother, starting from 6 weeks (up to 14 weeks), after birth; if mother splits maternity leave during an extended period of hospitalization, father may take unpaid leave during that time
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



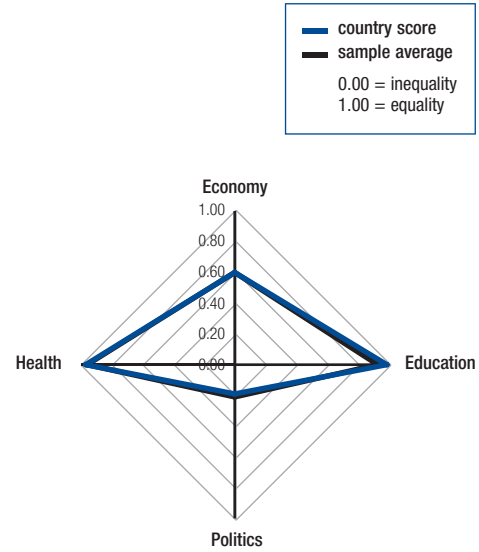
# Italy

Rank (out of 136 countries) **71** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.689**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	60.72
Population growth (%)	0.40
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.47
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96
GDP (US\$ billions)	1,150.82
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	27,093
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	10
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	8
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	31
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	7
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	44
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	64
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	79
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	8
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

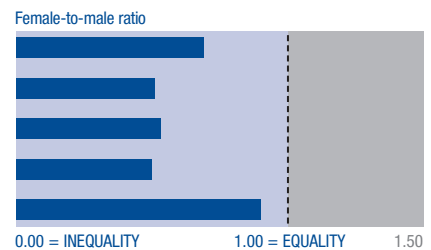


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

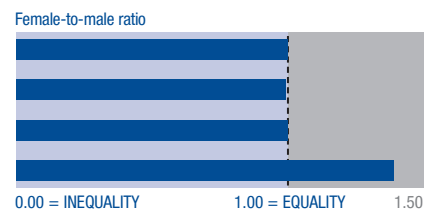
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **97** **0.597** **0.601**

Labour force participation	89	0.69	0.68	51	74	0.69
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	124	0.51	0.64	—	—	0.51
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	89	0.53	0.53	21,264	40,000	0.53
Legislators, senior officials and managers	43	0.50	0.26	33	67	0.50
Professional and technical workers	73	0.90	0.64	47	53	0.90



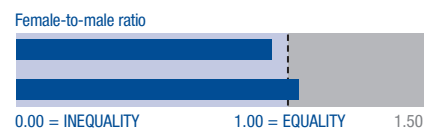
### Educational Attainment **65** **0.992** **0.934**

Literacy rate	59	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	93	0.99	0.92	97	98	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	94	94	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	76	54	1.39



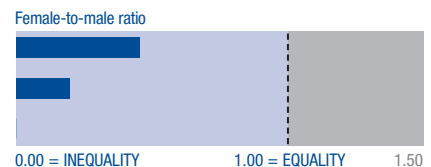
### Health and Survival **72** **0.973** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	93	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	83	1.04	1.04	76	73	1.04



### Political Empowerment **44** **0.191** **0.211**

Women in parliament	28	0.46	0.24	31	69	0.46
Women in ministerial positions	60	0.20	0.19	17	83	0.20
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



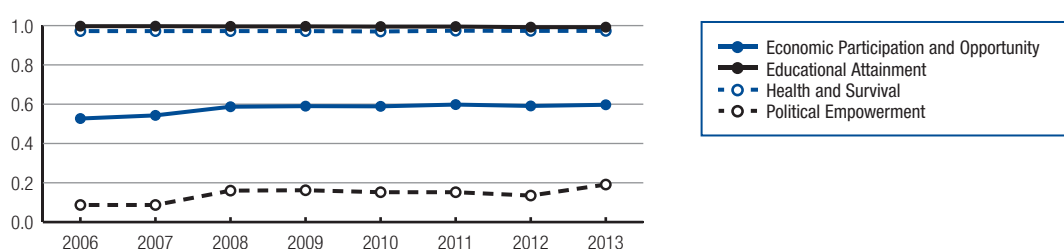
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



## Italy

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0.689</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>0.597</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0.992</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0.973</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0.191</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	80	0.673	101	0.591	65	0.992	76	0.973	71	0.135
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	74	0.680	90	0.598	48	0.995	75	0.974	55	0.152
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	74	0.677	97	0.589	49	0.995	95	0.970	54	0.152
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	72	0.680	95	0.590	46	0.996	88	0.972	45	0.162
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	67	0.679	85	0.587	43	0.996	83	0.972	46	0.160
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	84	0.650	101	0.543	32	0.997	82	0.972	80	0.087
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	77	0.646	87	0.527	27	0.997	77	0.972	72	0.087

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

## Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	95
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	67
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	36
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	53
Male Internet users (%)	63
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

## Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	30
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	4 [3–5]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	5
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.30
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.50

## Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1945
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

## Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	5 months
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	80
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance
Length of paternity leave	3 days
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	Public and private daycare assistance with and without allowance, homecare assistance with and without allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

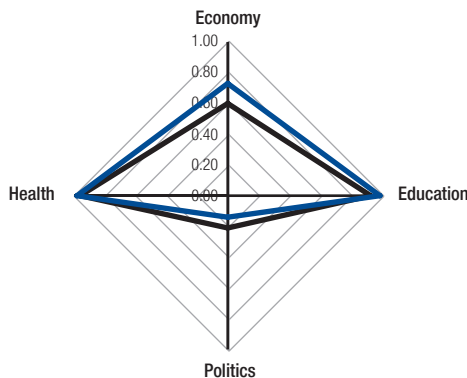
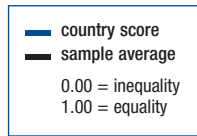
# Jamaica

Rank (out of 136 countries) **47** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.709**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	2.71
Population growth (%)	0.30
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.28
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97
GDP (US\$ billions)	9.13
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	7,083
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	17
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	10
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	13
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	10
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	48
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	67
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	75
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
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

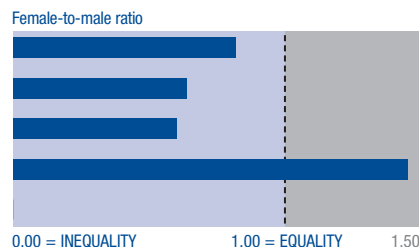


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

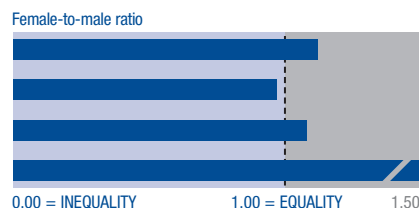
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **36** **0.732** **0.601**

Labour force participation	59	0.82	0.68	61	75	0.82
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	76	0.64	0.64	—	—	0.64
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	67	0.60	0.53	5,338	8,882	0.60
Legislators, senior officials and managers	1	1.00	0.26	59	41	1.45
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—



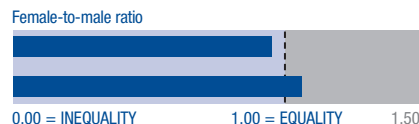
### Educational Attainment **80** **0.988** **0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	92	82	1.12
Enrolment in primary education	106	0.97	0.92	81	83	0.97
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	87	80	1.08
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	35	15	2.29



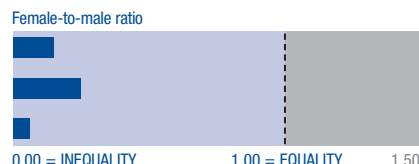
### Health and Survival **1** **0.980** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	66	62	1.06



### Political Empowerment **74** **0.135** **0.211**

Women in parliament	98	0.15	0.24	13	87	0.15
Women in ministerial positions	48	0.25	0.19	20	80	0.25
Years with female head of state (last 50)	29	0.06	0.20	3	47	0.06

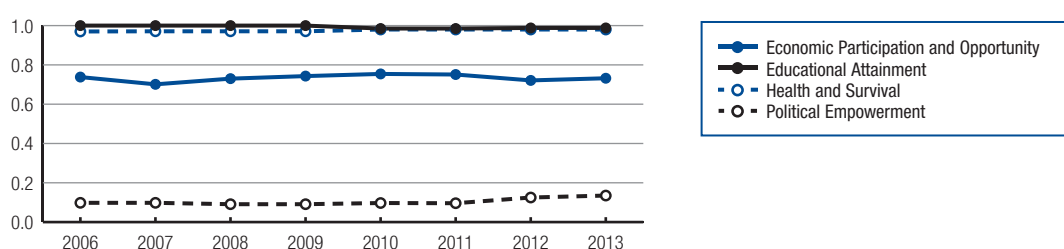


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Jamaica

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0.709</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0.732</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0.988</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0.135</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	51	0.704	38	0.721	79	0.988	1	0.980	77	0.125
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	47	0.703	21	0.751	83	0.985	1	0.980	92	0.096
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	44	0.704	19	0.754	86	0.985	1	0.980	87	0.097
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	48	0.701	21	0.743	1	1.000	96	0.971	93	0.091
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	44	0.698	23	0.730	1	1.000	91	0.971	91	0.091
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	39	0.692	28	0.701	1	1.000	90	0.971	72	0.098
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	25	0.701	7	0.738	1	1.000	82	0.970	65	0.098

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	91
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	73
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	60
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	30
Male Internet users (%)	25
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	88
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	89

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	33
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	1
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	110 [77–170]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	16
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	71
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	1.30
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	2.40

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1944
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	8 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100;
domestic workers are paid the national minimum weekly wage for 8 weeks	
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer or social security for domestic worker
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

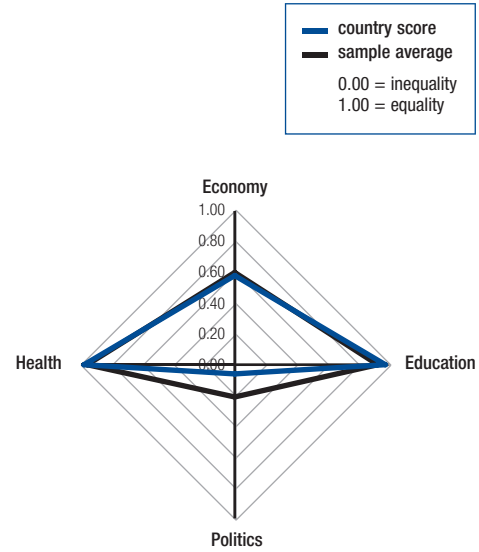
# Japan

Rank (out of 136 countries) **105** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.650**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	127.82
Population growth (%)	0.29
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.41
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.95
GDP (US\$ billions)	5,058.76
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	30,660
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	4
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	5
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	35
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	10
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	43
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	97
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	96
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	4
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

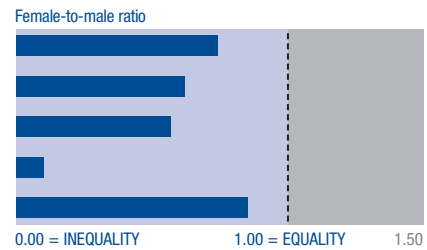


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

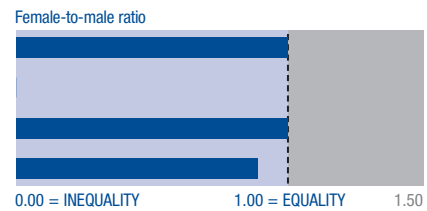
### Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation	79	0.74	0.68	63	85	0.74
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	87	0.62	0.64	—	—	0.62
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	79	0.57	0.53	22,727	40,000	0.57
Legislators, senior officials and managers	106	0.10	0.26	9	91	0.10
Professional and technical workers	79	0.85	0.64	46	54	0.85



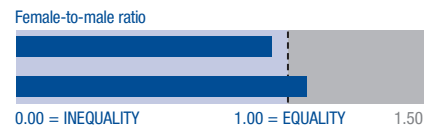
### Educational Attainment

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	—	—	0.92	—	—	—
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	100	99	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	98	0.89	0.87	56	63	0.89



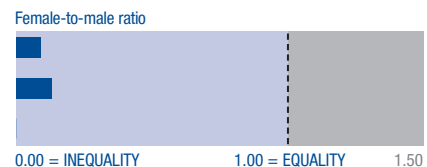
### Health and Survival

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	93	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	78	73	1.07



### Political Empowerment

Women in parliament	120	0.09	0.24	8	92	0.09
Women in ministerial positions	82	0.13	0.19	12	88	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

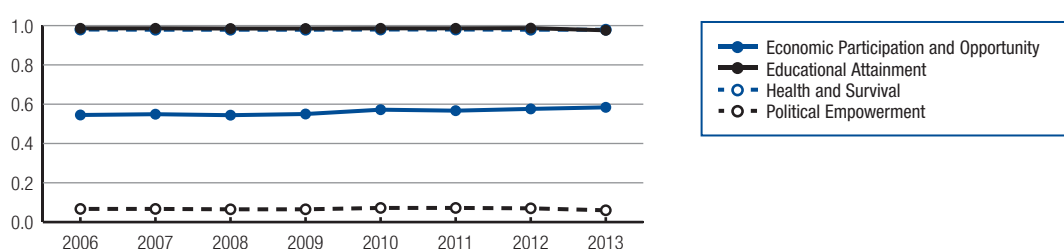


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Japan

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>0.650</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>0.584</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>0.976</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.979</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>0.060</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	101	0.653	102	0.576	81	0.987	34	0.979	110	0.070
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	98	0.651	100	0.567	80	0.986	1	0.980	101	0.072
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	94	0.652	101	0.572	82	0.986	1	0.980	101	0.072
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	101	0.645	108	0.550	84	0.985	41	0.979	110	0.065
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	98	0.643	102	0.544	82	0.985	38	0.979	107	0.065
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	91	0.645	97	0.549	69	0.986	37	0.979	94	0.067
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	80	0.645	83	0.545	60	0.986	1	0.980	83	0.067

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	65
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	18
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	72
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	75

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	29
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	5 [5–6]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	2
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	6
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	54
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	<0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	<0.10

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1945, 1947
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	30;
upon return to work after childcare leave, the mother will receive a further 10% of her pre-leave wage, for the duration of the leave taken, as a re-engagement benefit for workers returning from child care leave	
Provider of maternity coverage	Employment Insurance Fund (7/8) and National Treasury (1/8)
Length of paternity leave	No paternity leave
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	Public and private daycare assistance with and without allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

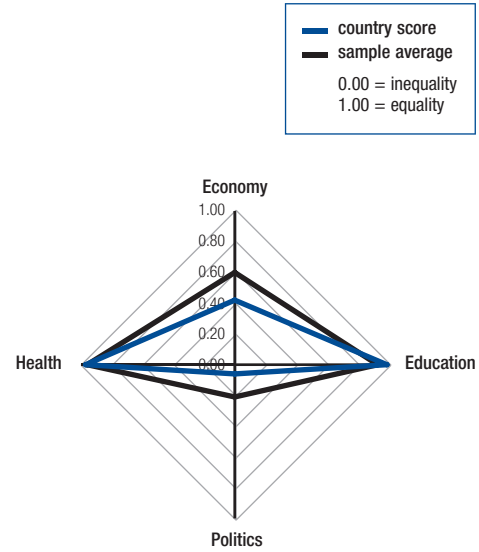
# Jordan

Rank (out of 136 countries) **119** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.609**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	6.18
Population growth (%)	2.19
Fertility rate (births per woman)	3.31
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.06
GDP (US\$ billions)	16.00
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	5,268
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	21
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	11
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	16
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	17
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	34
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	13

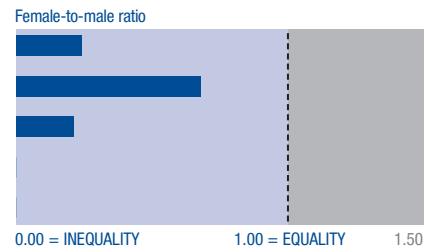


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

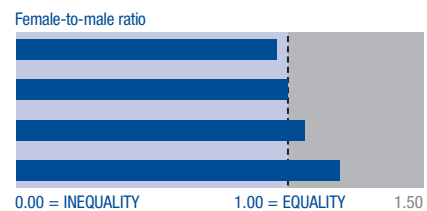
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **128 0.415 0.601**

Labour force participation	133	0.24	0.68	16	69	0.24
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	52	0.68	0.64	—	—	0.68
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	130	0.21	0.53	2,097	10,031	0.21
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.26	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	—	—	—



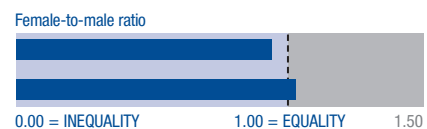
### Educational Attainment **68 0.992 0.934**

Literacy rate	83	0.96	0.87	94	98	0.96
Enrolment in primary education	64	1.00	0.92	91	91	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	88	83	1.06
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	41	35	1.19



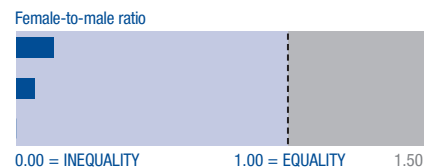
### Health and Survival **90 0.971 0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	93	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	93	1.03	1.04	64	62	1.03



### Political Empowerment **117 0.061 0.211**

Women in parliament	99	0.14	0.24	12	88	0.14
Women in ministerial positions	113	0.07	0.19	7	93	0.07
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

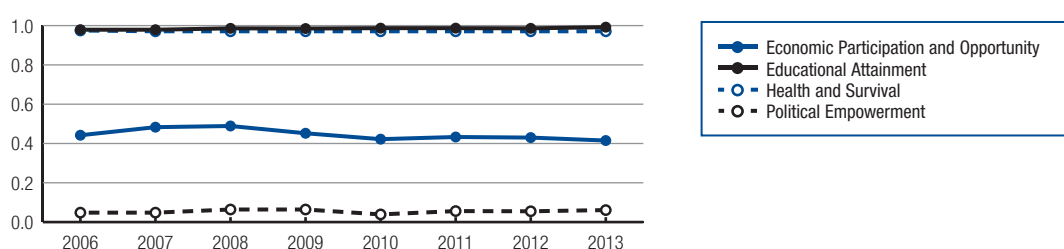


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Jordan

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>0.609</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>0.415</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>0.992</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0.971</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>0.061</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	121	0.610	126	0.430	82	0.986	90	0.971	118	0.055
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	117	0.612	127	0.433	79	0.987	89	0.971	113	0.056
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	120	0.605	126	0.422	81	0.987	87	0.971	117	0.039
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	113	0.618	122	0.452	83	0.985	94	0.971	111	0.064
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	104	0.628	109	0.489	80	0.986	89	0.971	108	0.064
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	104	0.620	110	0.483	79	0.979	88	0.971	112	0.048
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	93	0.611	105	0.442	70	0.979	62	0.975	100	0.048

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	64
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	58
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	25
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	25
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	63 [37–110]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	18
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	24
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	59
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	—
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	—

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1974
Quota type (single/lower house)	Reserved seats

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	10 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social Security
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



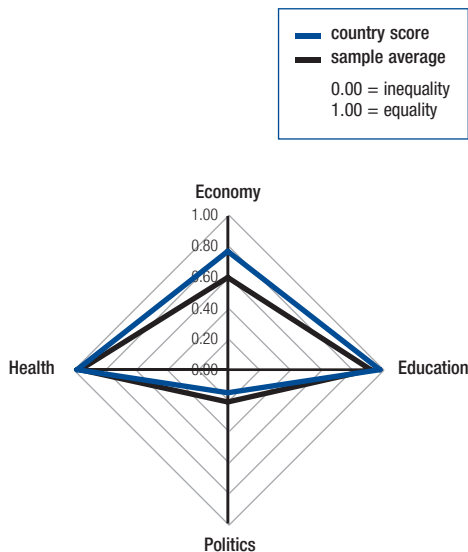
# Kazakhstan

Rank (out of 136 countries) **32** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.722**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	16.56
Population growth (%)	1.43
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.49
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.92
GDP (US\$ billions)	43.55
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	11,568
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	6
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	5
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	50
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	44
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	40
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	25
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	34

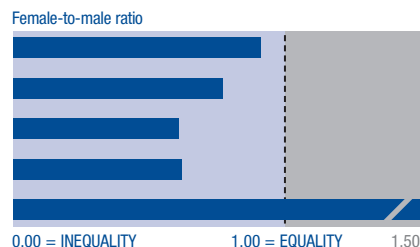


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

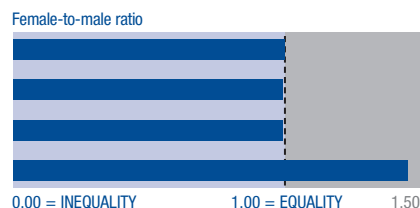
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **20** **0.771** **0.601**

Labour force participation	21	0.91	0.68	74	81	0.91
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	11	0.77	0.64	—	—	0.77
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	62	0.61	0.53	10,653	17,376	0.61
Legislators, senior officials and managers	23	0.62	0.26	38	62	0.62
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	64	36	1.79



### Educational Attainment **69** **0.991** **0.934**

Literacy rate	48	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	92	0.99	0.92	86	87	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	81	0.99	0.60	90	90	0.99
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	51	35	1.45



### 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	60	53	1.13



### Political Empowerment **65** **0.146** **0.211**

Women in parliament	46	0.32	0.24	24	76	0.32
Women in ministerial positions	63	0.19	0.19	16	84	0.19
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



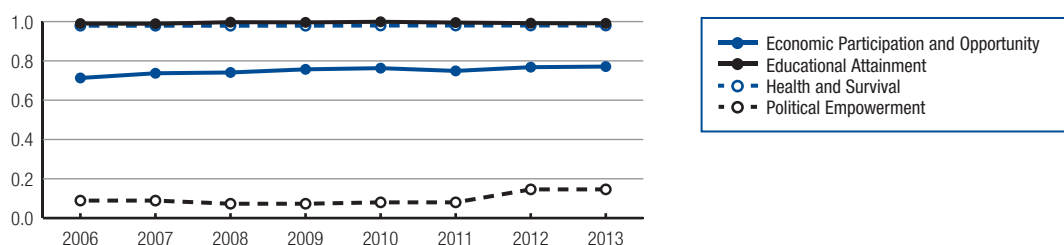
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# Kazakhstan

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0.722</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.771</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0.991</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0.146</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	31	0.721	19	0.768	66	0.992	1	0.980	61	0.146
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	49	0.701	23	0.749	43	0.995	1	0.980	98	0.080
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	41	0.706	12	0.763	25	0.999	1	0.980	96	0.080
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	47	0.701	12	0.757	42	0.996	41	0.979	102	0.073
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	45	0.698	18	0.741	40	0.997	38	0.979	101	0.073
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	32	0.698	15	0.737	65	0.989	37	0.979	77	0.089
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	32	0.693	16	0.713	53	0.990	36	0.979	69	0.089

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	98
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	86
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	63
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	23
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	51 [44–58]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	25
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	26
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	51
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1924, 1993
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	126 calendar days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

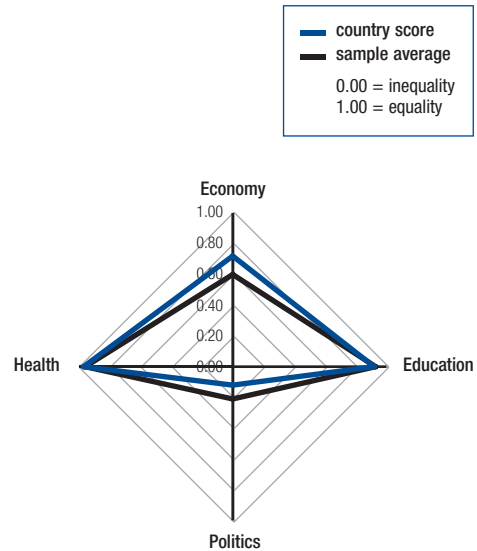
# Kenya

Rank (out of 136 countries) **78** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.680**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	41.61
Population growth (%)	2.67
Fertility rate (births per woman)	4.46
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00
GDP (US\$ billions)	19.90
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	1,510
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	—
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	—
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	32
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	39
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	46
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	37

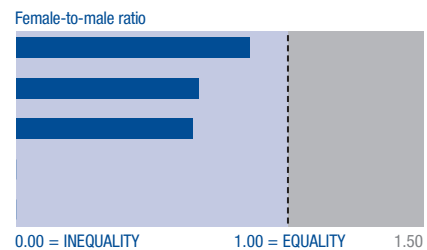


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

### Gender Gap Subindexes

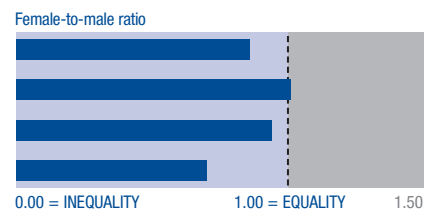
#### Economic Participation and Opportunity **44** **0.715** **0.601**

Labour force participation	42	0.86	0.68	62	72	0.86
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	57	0.67	0.64	—	—	0.67
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	47	0.65	0.53	1,384	2,139	0.65
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.26	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—



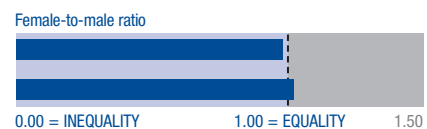
#### Educational Attainment **107** **0.923** **0.934**

Literacy rate	108	0.86	0.87	67	78	0.86
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	83	82	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	97	0.94	0.60	48	52	0.94
Enrolment in tertiary education	110	0.70	0.87	3	5	0.70



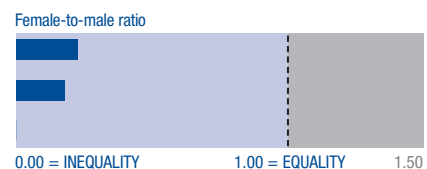
#### Health and Survival **102** **0.968** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.98
Healthy life expectancy	107	1.02	1.04	48	47	1.02



#### Political Empowerment **85** **0.116** **0.211**

Women in parliament	74	0.23	0.24	19	81	0.23
Women in ministerial positions	66	0.18	0.19	15	85	0.18
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

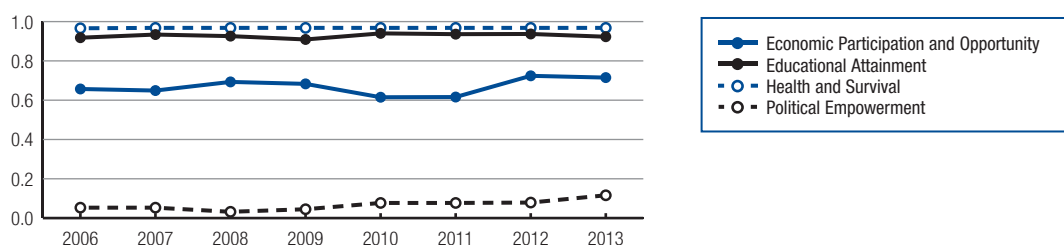


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Kenya

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>0.680</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0.715</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>0.923</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0.968</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0.116</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	72	0.677	35	0.724	106	0.937	103	0.968	103	0.079
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	99	0.649	83	0.616	101	0.936	102	0.968	100	0.077
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	96	0.650	82	0.615	102	0.940	101	0.968	98	0.077
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	97	0.651	50	0.683	106	0.909	110	0.968	122	0.045
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	88	0.655	41	0.693	102	0.926	105	0.968	121	0.032
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	83	0.651	59	0.649	97	0.934	104	0.968	104	0.053
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	73	0.649	40	0.657	88	0.918	96	0.966	93	0.053

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	44
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	41
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	-1
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	21
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	20
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	360 [230–590]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	48
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	99
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	92
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	44
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	46
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	7.30
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	5.00

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.27
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Year women received right to vote	1919, 1963
Quota type (single/lower house)	Reserved seats

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	3 months
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

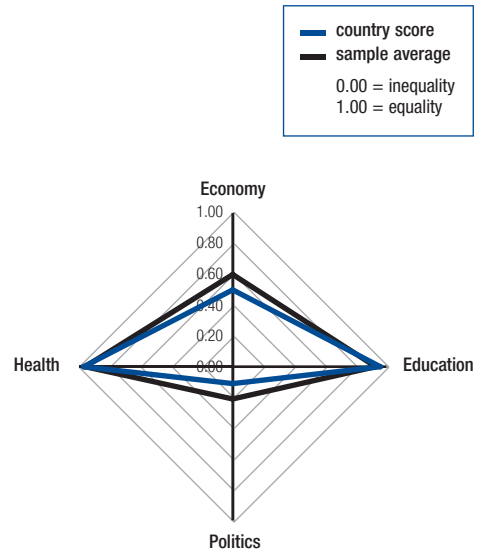
# Korea, Rep.

Rank (out of 136 countries) **111** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.635**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	49.78
Population growth (%)	0.74
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.30
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99
GDP (US\$ billions)	830.52
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	27,541
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	3
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	4
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	19
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	10
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	43
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	93
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	93
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	19

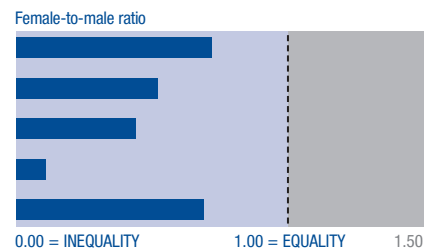


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

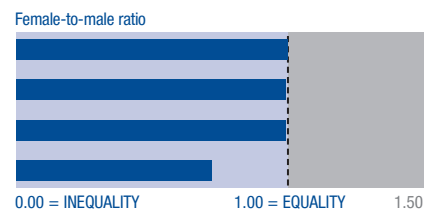
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **118** **0.504** **0.601**

Labour force participation	87	0.72	0.68	54	75	0.72
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	120	0.52	0.64	—	—	0.52
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	108	0.44	0.53	17,672	40,000	0.44
Legislators, senior officials and managers	105	0.11	0.26	10	90	0.11
Professional and technical workers	90	0.69	0.64	41	59	0.69



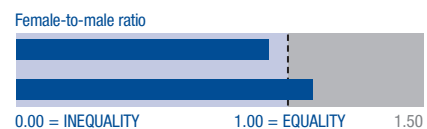
### Educational Attainment **100** **0.959** **0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	86	0.99	0.92	98	99	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	82	0.99	0.60	95	96	0.99
Enrolment in tertiary education	108	0.72	0.87	86	119	0.72



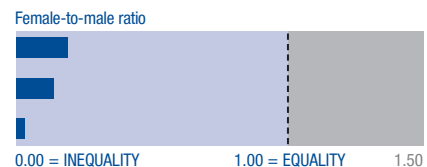
### Health and Survival **75** **0.973** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	119	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	74	68	1.09



### Political Empowerment **86** **0.105** **0.211**

Women in parliament	85	0.19	0.24	16	84	0.19
Women in ministerial positions	79	0.14	0.19	13	88	0.14
Years with female head of state (last 50)	42	0.03	0.20	1	49	0.03

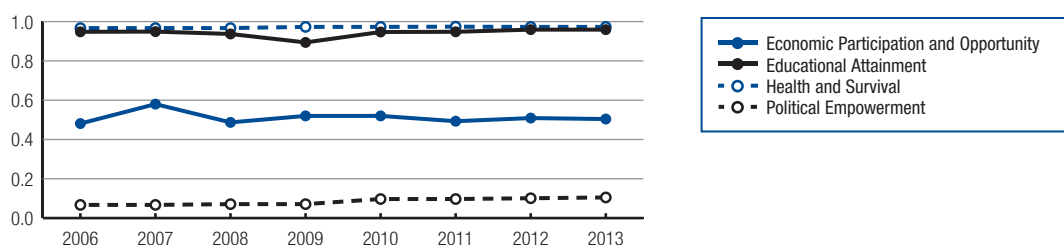


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Korea, Rep.

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>0.635</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>0.504</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.959</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0.973</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>0.105</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	108	0.636	116	0.509	99	0.959	78	0.973	86	0.101
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	107	0.628	117	0.493	97	0.948	78	0.974	90	0.097
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	104	0.634	111	0.520	100	0.947	79	0.973	86	0.097
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	115	0.615	113	0.520	109	0.894	80	0.973	104	0.071
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	108	0.615	110	0.487	99	0.937	107	0.967	102	0.071
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	97	0.641	90	0.580	94	0.949	106	0.967	95	0.067
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	92	0.616	96	0.481	82	0.948	94	0.967	84	0.067

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	78
Female teachers, secondary education (%).....	55
Female teachers, tertiary education (%).....	34
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years).....	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years).....	-2
Female Internet users (%).....	80
Male Internet users (%).....	88
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%).....	85
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%).....	89

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years).....	29
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19).....	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup> .....	16 [13–19]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births).....	4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19).....	5
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%).....	100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%).....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method).....	80
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%).....	<0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%).....	0.10

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination.....	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Year women received right to vote.....	1948
Quota type (single/lower house).....	Yes

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave.....	90 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period).....	100; the employer pays the first 60 days of leave for enterprises which do not meet certain criteria
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Employment Insurance Fund
Length of paternity leave.....	3 days
Paternity leave benefits.....	Unpaid
Daycare options.....	Public and private daycare with allowance, private daycare without allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

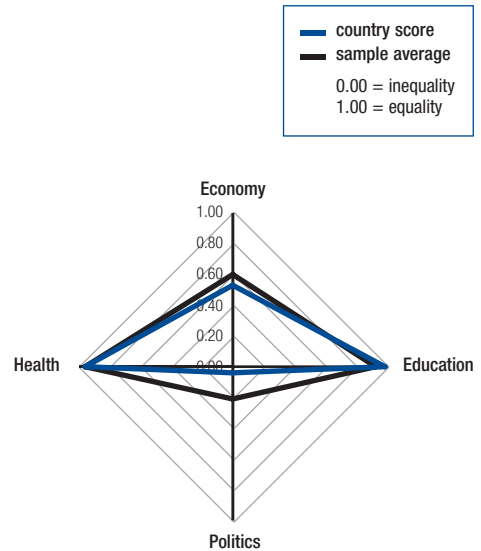
# Kuwait

Rank (out of 136 countries) **116** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.629**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	2.82
Population growth (%)	2.93
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.63
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.48
GDP (US\$ billions)	68.44
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	47,935
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	2
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	2
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	23
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	80
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	93
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

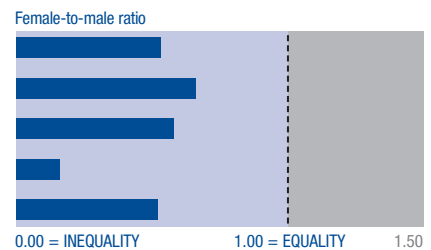


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

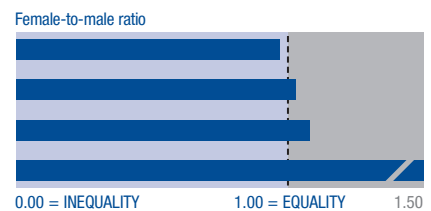
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **115** **0.525** **0.601**

Labour force participation	116	0.53	0.68	45	85	0.53
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	65	0.66	0.64	—	—	0.66
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	71	0.58	0.53	23,385	40,000	0.58
Legislators, senior officials and managers	95	0.16	0.26	14	86	0.16
Professional and technical workers	98	0.52	0.64	34	66	0.52



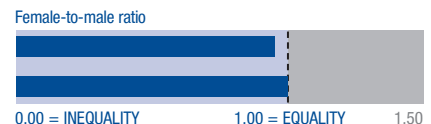
### Educational Attainment **57** **0.994** **0.934**

Literacy rate	82	0.97	0.87	92	95	0.97
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	94	91	1.03
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	93	86	1.08
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	31	14	2.20



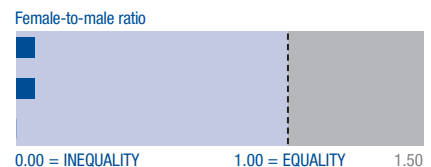
### Health and Survival **112** **0.961** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	119	1.00	1.04	69	69	1.00



### Political Empowerment **126** **0.037** **0.211**

Women in parliament	124	0.07	0.24	6	94	0.07
Women in ministerial positions	116	0.07	0.19	6	94	0.07
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

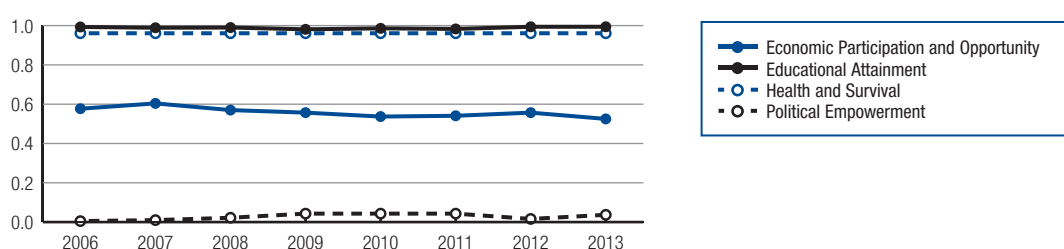


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

## Kuwait

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>0.629</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>0.525</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0.994</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>0.961</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>0.037</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	109	0.632	106	0.557	60	0.994	111	0.961	130	0.016
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	105	0.632	107	0.541	84	0.983	111	0.961	116	0.043
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	105	0.632	107	0.537	83	0.986	110	0.961	114	0.043
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	105	0.636	106	0.557	86	0.981	116	0.961	124	0.043
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	101	0.636	92	0.570	74	0.990	112	0.961	125	0.022
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	96	0.641	80	0.604	63	0.989	110	0.961	126	0.010
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	86	0.634	72	0.577	41	0.993	105	0.961	114	0.005

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

## Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	90
Female teachers, secondary education (%).....	55
Female teachers, tertiary education (%).....	27
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years).....	1
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years).....	1
Female Internet users (%).....	—
Male Internet users (%).....	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%).....	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%).....	—

## Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years).....	27
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19).....	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup> .....	14 [8–23]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births).....	9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19).....	14
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%).....	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%).....	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method).....	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%).....	—
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%).....	—

## Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup> .....	1.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup> .....	0.50
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup> .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup> .....	0.50
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination.....	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup> .....	1.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup> .....	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup> .....	0.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup> .....	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup> .....	0.00
Year women received right to vote.....	2005
Quota type (single/lower house).....	—

## Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave.....	70 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period).....	100
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Employer
Length of paternity leave.....	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period).....	—
Daycare options.....	Private daycare with and without allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



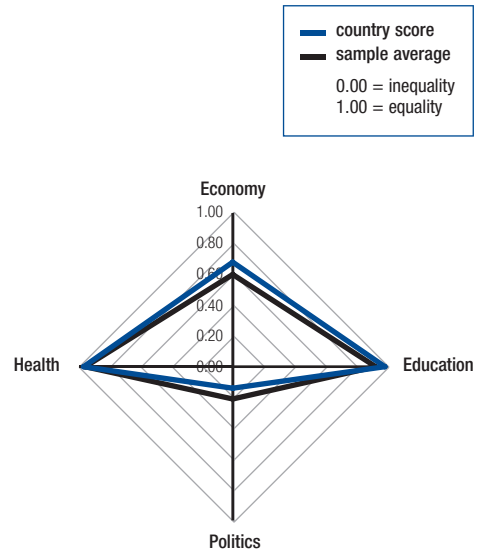
# Kyrgyz Republic

Rank (out of 136 countries) **63** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.695**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	5.51
Population growth (%)	1.22
Fertility rate (births per woman)	3.06
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97
GDP (US\$ billions)	2.17
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	2,121
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	9
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	7
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	51
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	4
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	4
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	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)	60

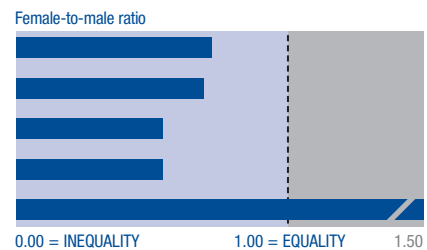


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

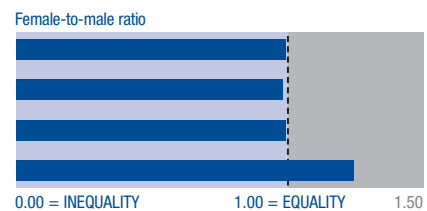
### Economic Participation and Opportunity .....60 0.679 0.601

Labour force participation	86	0.72	0.68	59	81	0.72
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	45	0.69	0.64	—	—	0.69
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	85	0.54	0.53	1,706	3,133	0.54
Legislators, senior officials and managers	34	0.54	0.26	35	65	0.54
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	65	35	1.85



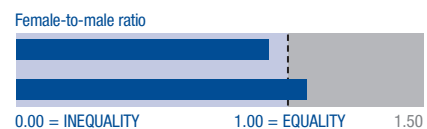
### Educational Attainment .....77 0.989 0.934

Literacy rate	60	0.99	0.87	99	100	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	98	0.98	0.92	88	89	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	83	0.99	0.60	80	81	0.99
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	46	37	1.24



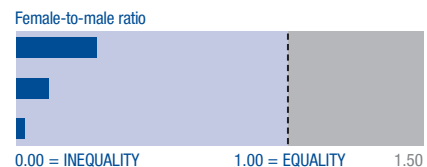
### Health and Survival .....75 0.973 0.957

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	119	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	59	55	1.07



### Political Empowerment .....71 0.138 0.211

Women in parliament	52	0.30	0.24	23	77	0.30
Women in ministerial positions	93	0.12	0.19	11	89	0.12
Years with female head of state (last 50)	39	0.03	0.20	2	48	0.03



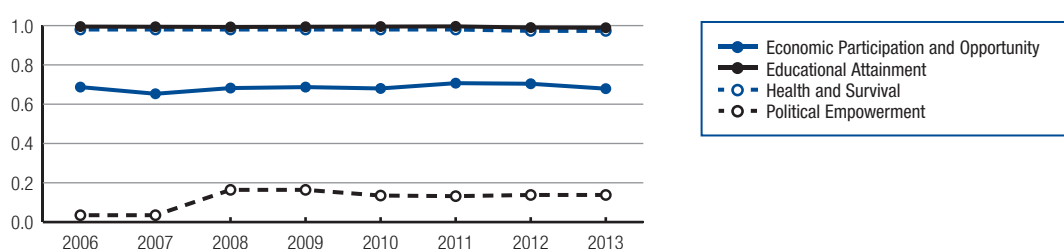
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# Kyrgyz Republic

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>0.695</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0.679</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0.989</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0.973</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0.138</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	54	0.701	46	0.704	74	0.990	78	0.973	68	0.138
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	44	0.704	43	0.707	39	0.996	1	0.980	68	0.132
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	51	0.697	52	0.680	48	0.995	1	0.980	65	0.135
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	41	0.706	46	0.687	59	0.994	1	0.980	43	0.164
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	41	0.705	47	0.682	63	0.993	1	0.980	44	0.164
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	70	0.665	57	0.653	43	0.994	1	0.980	118	0.035
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	52	0.674	26	0.687	33	0.995	1	0.980	107	0.035

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	98
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	83
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	61
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	22
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	71 [44–110]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	27
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	33
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	97
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	48
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.30
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.50

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1918
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	126 calendar days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100; 100% for the first 10 working days covered by employer; for the rest of the maternity leave, 10 times the benchmark amount is paid from social security fund; benefits are adjusted periodically according to changes in the cost of living
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security (employer covers the first 10 working days)
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

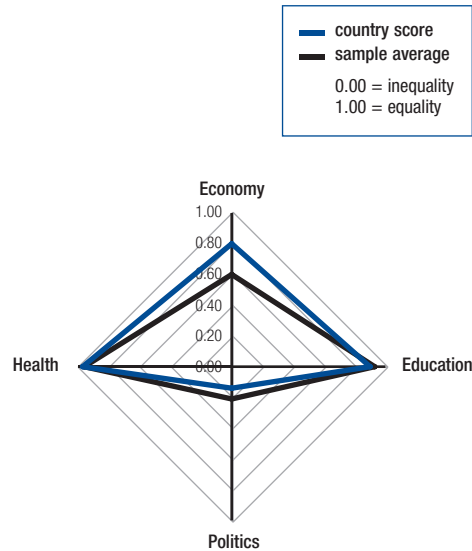
# Lao PDR

Rank (out of 136 countries) **60** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.699**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	6.29
Population growth (%)	1.40
Fertility rate (births per woman)	3.11
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00
GDP (US\$ billions)	3.72
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	2,464
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	1
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	1
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	32
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	26
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	27
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	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)	42

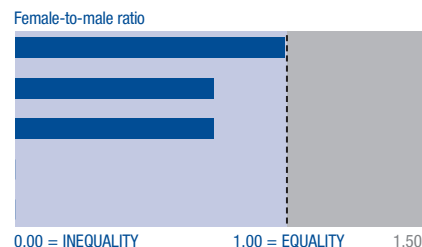


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

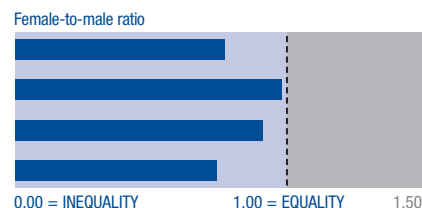
### Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation	5	0.99	0.68	80	82	0.99
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	28	0.73	0.64	—	—	0.73
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	25	0.73	0.53	2,465	3,391	0.73
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.26	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—



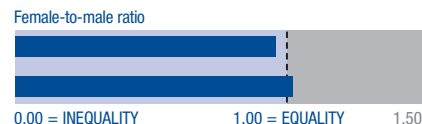
### Educational Attainment

Literacy rate	117	0.77	0.87	63	82	0.77
Enrolment in primary education	100	0.98	0.92	96	98	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	102	0.91	0.60	39	43	0.91
Enrolment in tertiary education	106	0.74	0.87	15	20	0.74



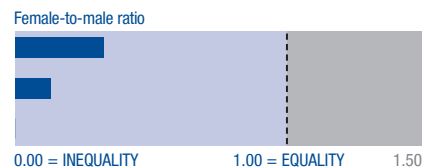
### Health and Survival

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy	111	1.02	1.04	54	53	1.02



### Political Empowerment

Women in parliament	40	0.33	0.24	25	75	0.33
Women in ministerial positions	85	0.13	0.19	12	88	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

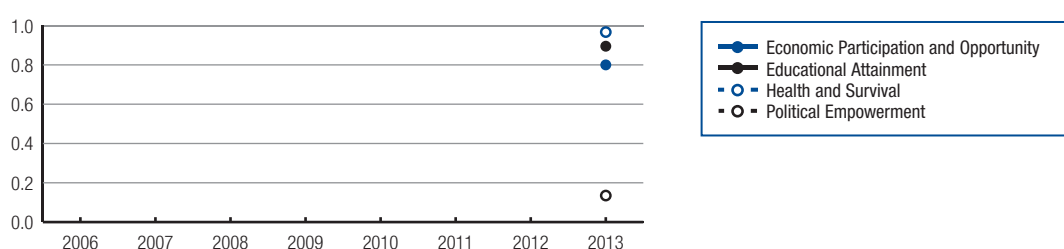


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

## Lao PDR

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0.699</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.800</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>0.895</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>0.967</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0.135</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

## Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	51
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	47
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	32
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	-1
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

## Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	22
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	20
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	470 [260–840]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	34
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	32
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	71
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	37
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	38
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.30
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.30

## Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1958
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

## Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	90 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100; under the Social Security Decree, a woman is entitled to childbirth benefits equal to 70% of the insured earning for a maximum period of 3 months
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security or employer
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

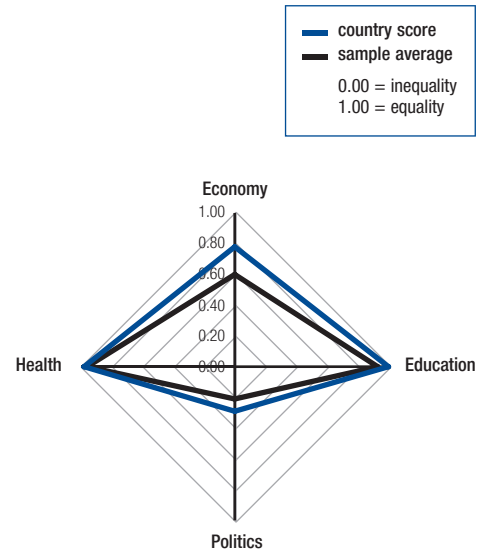
# Latvia

Rank (out of 136 countries) **12** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.761**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	2.06
Population growth (%)	-8.42
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.59
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.85
GDP (US\$ billions)	11.83
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	14,856
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	13
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	18
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	11
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	8
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	54
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	92
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	87
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	31
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	46

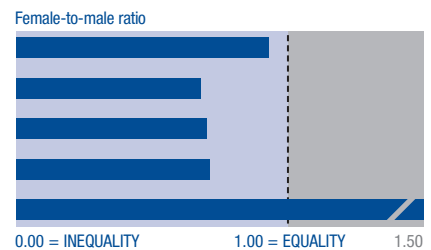


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

### Economic Participation and Opportunity **17** **0.777** **0.601**

Labour force participation	15	0.93	0.68	71	76	0.93
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	51	0.68	0.64	—	—	0.68
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	28	0.70	0.53	17,598	25,054	0.70
Legislators, senior officials and managers	14	0.71	0.26	41	59	0.71
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	65	35	1.89



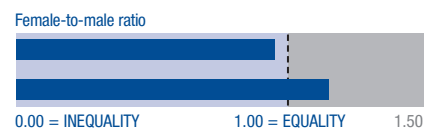
### Educational Attainment **1** **1.000** **0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	96	94	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	83	83	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	71	44	1.62



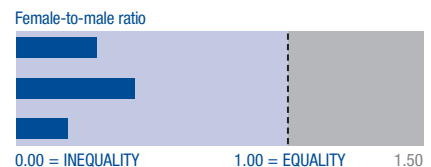
### Health and Survival **1** **0.980** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	68	59	1.15



### Political Empowerment **26** **0.288** **0.211**

Women in parliament	53	0.30	0.24	23	77	0.30
Women in ministerial positions	21	0.44	0.19	31	69	0.44
Years with female head of state (last 50)	12	0.19	0.20	8	42	0.19

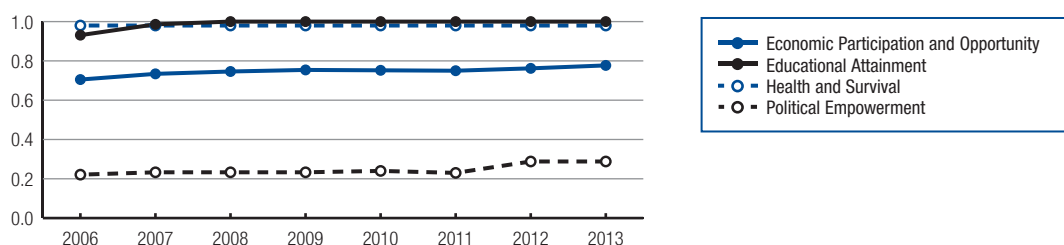


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Latvia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.761</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.777</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0.288</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	15	0.757	20	0.762	1	1.000	1	0.980	26	0.288
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	19	0.740	22	0.750	1	1.000	1	0.980	33	0.230
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	18	0.743	21	0.752	1	1.000	1	0.980	31	0.240
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	14	0.742	14	0.754	1	1.000	1	0.980	31	0.233
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	10	0.740	13	0.746	1	1.000	1	0.980	31	0.233
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	13	0.733	17	0.734	70	0.986	1	0.980	19	0.233
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	19	0.709	20	0.705	85	0.931	1	0.980	21	0.221

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	94
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	83
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	58
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	73
Male Internet users (%)	75
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	29
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	34 [22–55]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	14
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	97
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.50
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	1.00

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1918
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	112 calendar days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	State social insurance
Length of paternity leave	10 calendar days
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	80
Daycare options	Public daycare with allowance, homecare assistance with and without allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

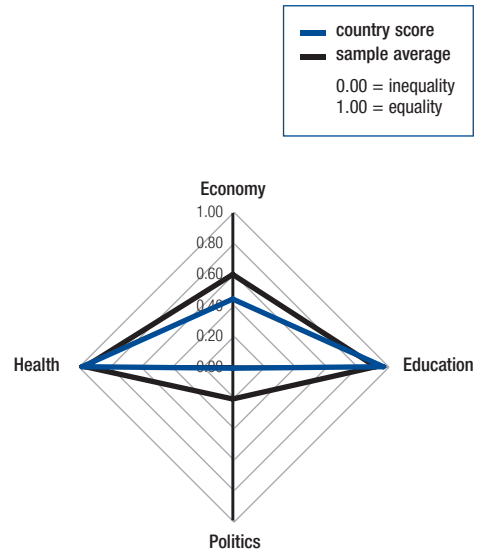
# Lebanon

Rank (out of 136 countries) **123** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.603**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	4.26
Population growth (%)	0.75
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.50
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.95
GDP (US\$ billions)	29.37
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	12,900
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	10
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	9
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	14
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	26
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	49
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	29
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	34

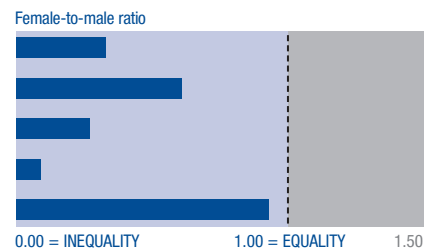


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

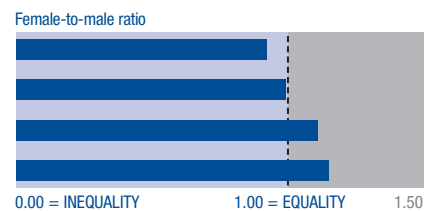
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **126 0.442 0.601**

Labour force participation	129	0.33	0.68	25	75	0.33
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	91	0.61	0.64	—	—	0.61
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	126	0.27	0.53	6,154	22,776	0.27
Legislators, senior officials and managers	108	0.09	0.26	8	92	0.09
Professional and technical workers	67	0.93	0.64	48	52	0.93



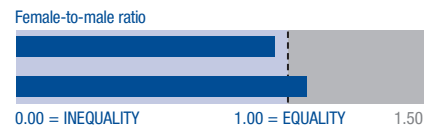
### Educational Attainment **87 0.980 0.934**

Literacy rate	97	0.92	0.87	86	93	0.92
Enrolment in primary education	88	0.99	0.92	94	95	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	80	72	1.11
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	62	54	1.15



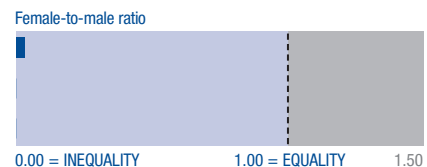
### Health and Survival **1 0.980 0.957**

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 **133 0.010 0.211**

Women in parliament	126	0.03	0.24	3	97	0.03
Women in ministerial positions	125	0.00	0.19	0	100	0.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

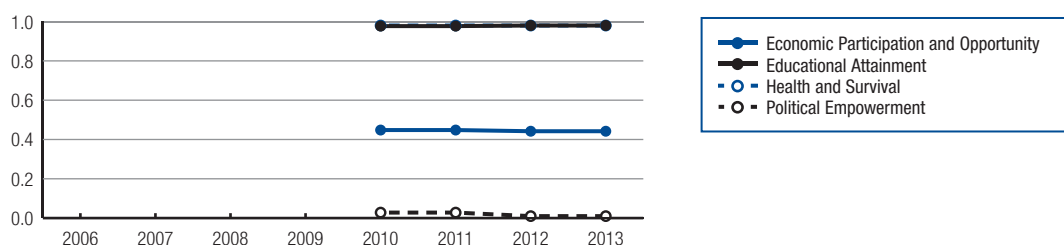


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

## Lebanon

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>0.603</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>0.442</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>0.010</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	122	0.603	125	0.442	86	0.980	1	0.980	131	0.010
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	118	0.608	123	0.448	90	0.977	1	0.980	128	0.028
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	116	0.608	124	0.448	91	0.977	1	0.980	127	0.028
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

## Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	86
Female teachers, secondary education (%).....	57
Female teachers, tertiary education (%).....	41
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years).....	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years).....	0
Female Internet users (%).....	—
Male Internet users (%).....	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%).....	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%).....	—

## Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years).....	27
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19).....	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup> .....	25 [14–45]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births).....	8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19).....	16
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%).....	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%).....	—
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method).....	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%).....	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%).....	0.10

## Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup> .....	0.50
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup> .....	0.50
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup> .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup> .....	0.75
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination.....	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup> .....	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup> .....	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup> .....	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup> .....	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup> .....	0.50
Year women received right to vote.....	1952
Quota type (single/lower house).....	—

## Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave.....	7 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period).....	100
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Employer
Length of paternity leave.....	No paternity leave
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period).....	—
Daycare options.....	Private daycare without allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



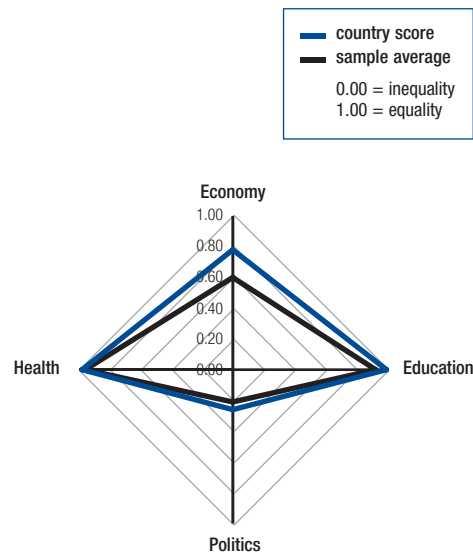
# Lesotho

Rank (out of 136 countries) **16** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.753**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	2.19
Population growth (%)	1.03
Fertility rate (births per woman)	3.09
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97
GDP (US\$ billions)	1.17
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	1,493
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	28
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	23
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	51
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	36
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	34
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	17
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	20
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
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

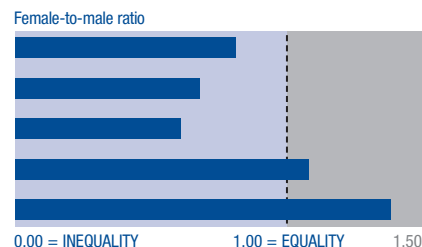


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

### Economic Participation and Opportunity **18** **0.776** **0.601**

Labour force participation	64	0.81	0.68	60	75	0.81
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	50	0.68	0.64	—	—	0.68
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	63	0.61	0.53	1,493	2,447	0.61
Legislators, senior officials and managers	1	1.00	0.26	52	48	1.08
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	58	42	1.38



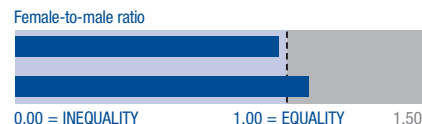
### Educational Attainment **1** **1.000** **0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	85	66	1.30
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	76	73	1.03
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	37	23	1.62
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	4	3	1.25



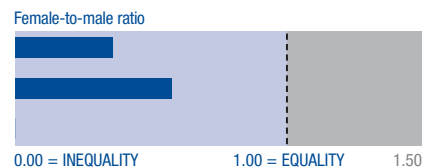
### Health and Survival **1** **0.980** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	41	38	1.08



### Political Empowerment **35** **0.257** **0.211**

Women in parliament	37	0.36	0.24	27	73	0.36
Women in ministerial positions	15	0.58	0.19	37	63	0.58
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



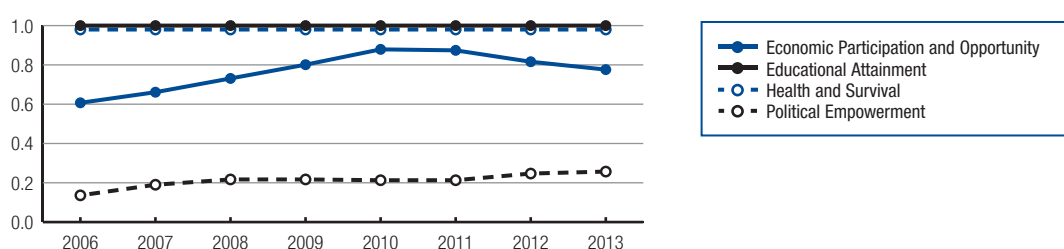
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# Lesotho

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0.753</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.776</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0.257</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	14	0.761	6	0.816	1	1.000	1	0.980	33	0.247
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	9	0.767	2	0.874	1	1.000	1	0.980	35	0.213
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	8	0.768	1	0.879	1	1.000	1	0.980	34	0.213
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	10	0.750	4	0.801	1	1.000	1	0.980	34	0.217
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	16	0.732	21	0.731	1	1.000	1	0.980	33	0.217
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	26	0.708	53	0.661	1	1.000	1	0.980	27	0.190
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	43	0.681	61	0.607	1	1.000	1	0.980	41	0.136

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	77
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	56
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	47
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	1
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	22
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	18
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	620 [370–970]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	63
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	63
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	92
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	62
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	47
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	27.90
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	18.70

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.75
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	No
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1965
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits	No legal obligation for employers to pay wages during maternity leave, although the contract of employment may provide for paid maternity leave
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	Private daycare without allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

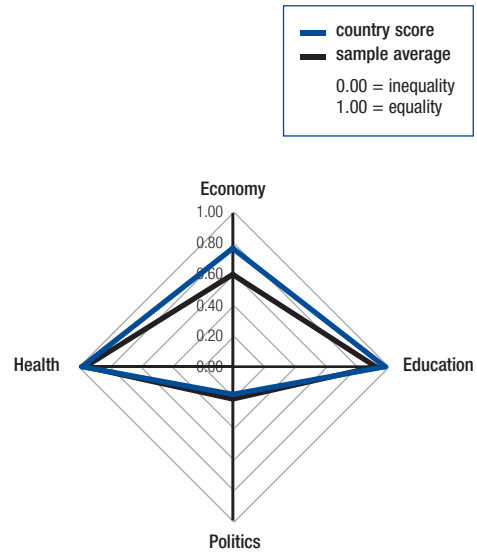
# Lithuania

Rank (out of 136 countries) **28** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.731**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	3.03
Population growth (%)	-8.13
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.50
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.87
GDP (US\$ billions)	18.56
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	17,839
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	13
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	18
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	10
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	7
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	54
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	76
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	71
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	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)	39

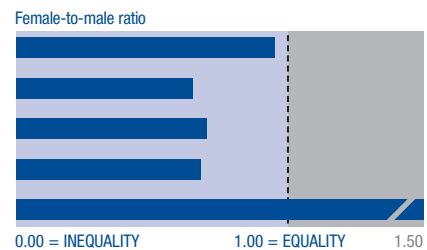


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

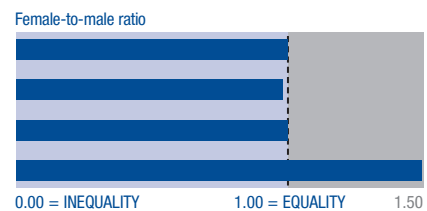
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **21** **0.769** **0.601**

Labour force participation	8	0.95	0.68	69	73	0.95
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	69	0.65	0.64	—	—	0.65
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	31	0.70	0.53	19,602	28,037	0.70
Legislators, senior officials and managers	19	0.68	0.26	41	59	0.68
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	69	31	2.24



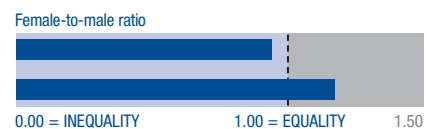
### Educational Attainment **60** **0.993** **0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	96	0.98	0.92	90	92	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	91	91	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	83	56	1.49



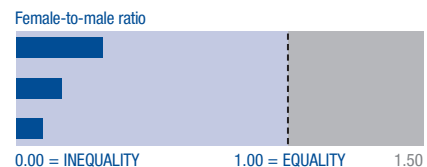
### Health and Survival **34** **0.979** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	93	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	68	58	1.17



### Political Empowerment **47** **0.183** **0.211**

Women in parliament	48	0.32	0.24	24	76	0.32
Women in ministerial positions	69	0.17	0.19	14	86	0.17
Years with female head of state (last 50)	22	0.10	0.20	4	46	0.10

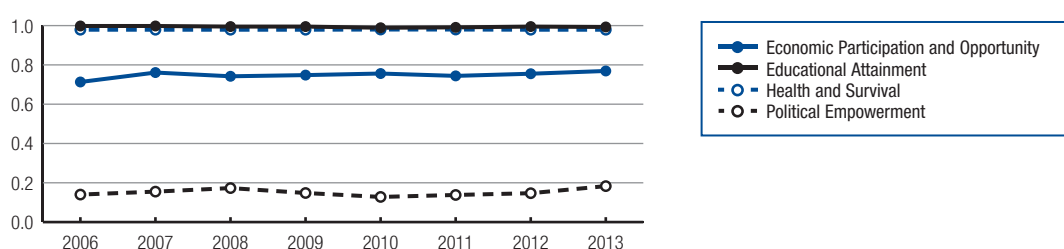


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

## Lithuania

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0.731</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0.769</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0.993</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.979</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0.183</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	34	0.719	25	0.755	45	0.995	34	0.979	60	0.147
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	37	0.713	26	0.744	60	0.991	1	0.980	65	0.138
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	35	0.713	17	0.756	68	0.989	1	0.980	66	0.128
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	30	0.718	18	0.748	54	0.995	41	0.979	54	0.148
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	23	0.722	17	0.742	53	0.995	38	0.979	40	0.173
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	14	0.723	7	0.761	29	0.998	37	0.979	38	0.155
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	21	0.708	15	0.713	24	0.998	36	0.979	39	0.140

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

## Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	97
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	81
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	55
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	68
Male Internet users (%)	69
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	94
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	94

## Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	27
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	8 [5–12]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	17
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	<0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10

## Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1919
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

## Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	126 calendar days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance
Length of paternity leave	4 weeks from birth until child is 1 month old
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	Public daycare with allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

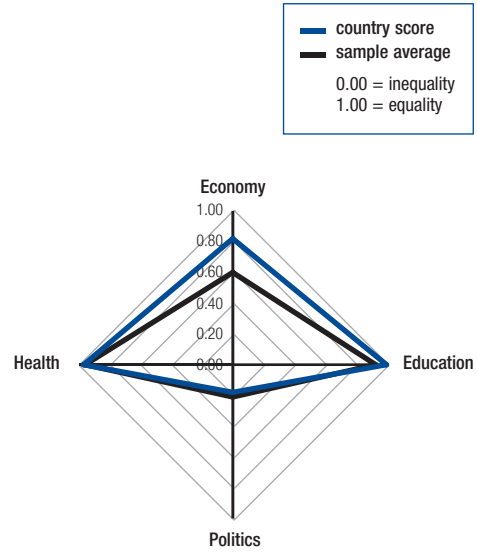
# Luxembourg

Rank (out of 136 countries) **21** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.741**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.52
Population growth (%)	2.20
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.66
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99
GDP (US\$ billions)	26.91
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	68,294
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	6
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	4
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	30
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	5
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	44
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	95
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	94
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	10
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

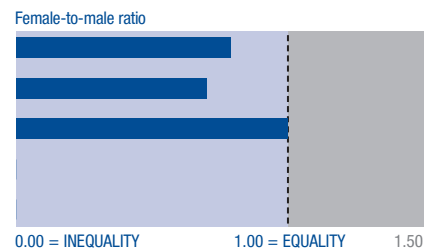


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

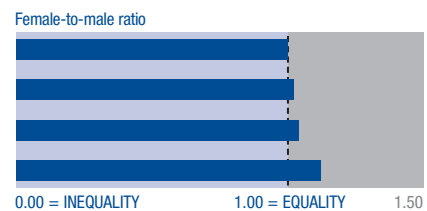
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **7 0.816 0.601**

Labour force participation	67	0.79	0.68	60	76	0.79
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	38	0.70	0.64	—	—	0.70
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	1	1.00	0.53	40,000	40,000	1.00
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.26	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—



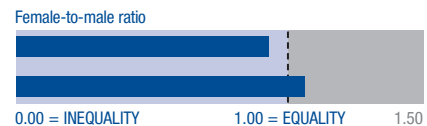
### Educational Attainment **1 1.000 0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	93	91	1.02
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	88	85	1.04
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	19	17	1.12



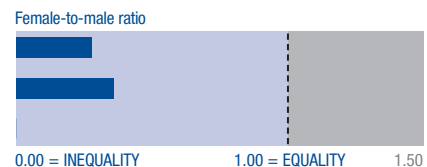
### Health and Survival **85 0.972 0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	119	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy	59	1.06	1.04	75	71	1.06



### Political Empowerment **51 0.176 0.211**

Women in parliament	58	0.28	0.24	22	78	0.28
Women in ministerial positions	36	0.36	0.19	27	73	0.36
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

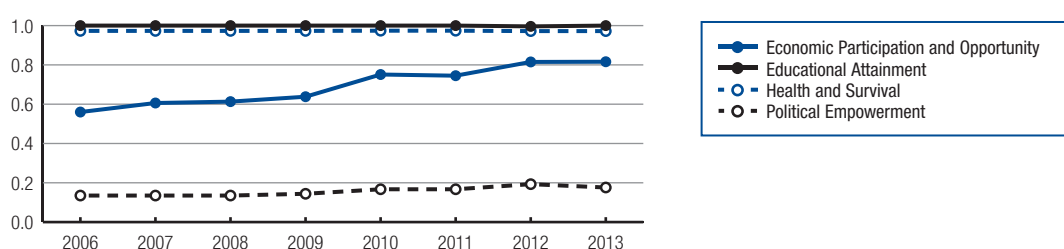


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Luxembourg

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0.741</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.816</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0.972</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0.176</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	17	0.744	7	0.815	43	0.996	85	0.972	39	0.193
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	30	0.722	25	0.745	1	1.000	67	0.974	48	0.167
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	26	0.723	22	0.751	1	1.000	67	0.974	49	0.167
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	63	0.689	73	0.638	1	1.000	80	0.973	57	0.144
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	66	0.680	75	0.613	1	1.000	76	0.973	58	0.135
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	58	0.679	78	0.606	1	1.000	74	0.973	50	0.135
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	56	0.667	76	0.560	1	1.000	71	0.973	44	0.135

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	74
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	52
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	43
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	89
Male Internet users (%)	96
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	28
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	20 [4–93]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	2
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	9
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	—
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.40

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1919
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	16 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	Private sector, 2 days; public sector, 4 days
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	Public and private daycare with allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

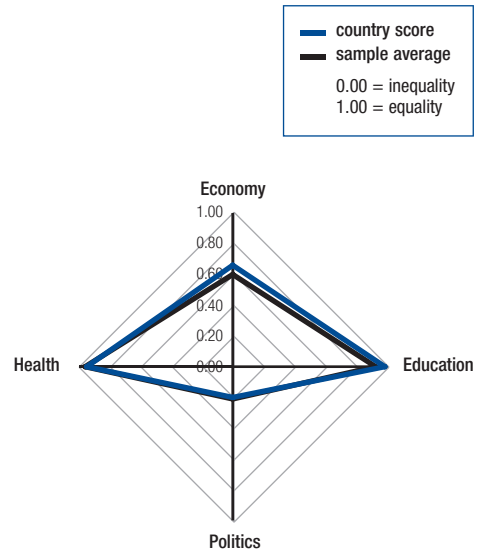
# Macedonia, FYR

Rank (out of 136 countries) **57** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.701**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	2.06
Population growth (%)	0.16
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.44
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00
GDP (US\$ billions)	4.76
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	9,537
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	31
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	32
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	7
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	6
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	42
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	8
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	15
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	72
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	76
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	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)	36

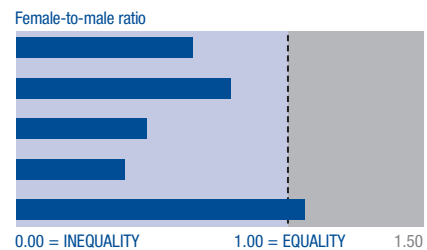


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

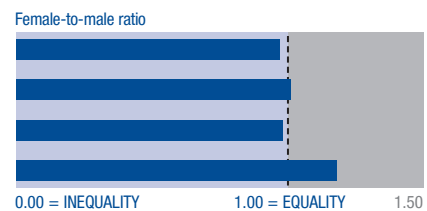
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **71** **0.661** **0.601**

Labour force participation	97	0.65	0.68	51	78	0.65
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	4	0.79	0.64	—	—	0.79
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	100	0.48	0.53	7,558	15,844	0.48
Legislators, senior officials and managers	65	0.40	0.26	29	71	0.40
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	51	49	1.06



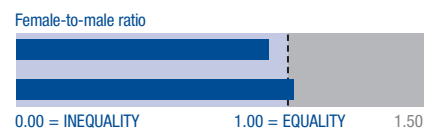
### Educational Attainment **75** **0.990** **0.934**

Literacy rate	77	0.97	0.87	96	99	0.97
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	89	87	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	84	0.98	0.60	81	82	0.98
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	42	36	1.18



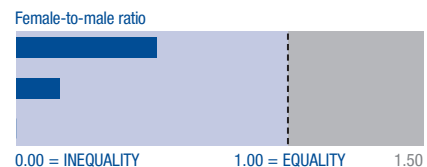
### Health and Survival **128** **0.953** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	129	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy	116	1.02	1.04	66	65	1.02



### Political Empowerment **40** **0.201** **0.211**

Women in parliament	20	0.52	0.24	34	66	0.52
Women in ministerial positions	76	0.16	0.19	14	86	0.16
Years with female head of state (last 50)	56	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

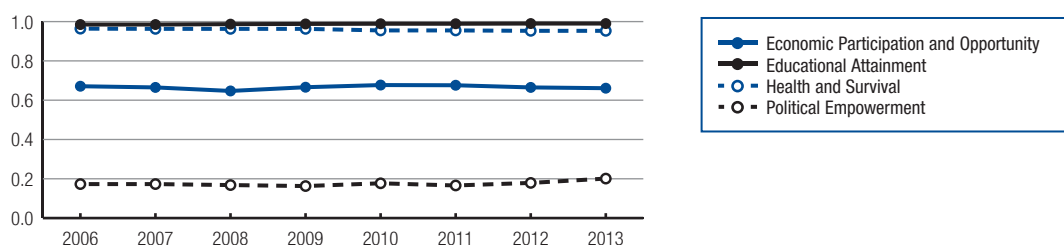


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Macedonia, FYR

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0.701</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0.661</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0.990</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>0.953</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0.201</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	61	0.697	65	0.665	75	0.990	126	0.953	45	0.179
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	53	0.697	53	0.676	71	0.989	125	0.955	49	0.166
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	49	0.700	53	0.677	72	0.989	124	0.955	43	0.177
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	53	0.695	59	0.666	79	0.988	115	0.963	44	0.163
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	53	0.691	63	0.647	79	0.987	111	0.963	42	0.168
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	35	0.697	51	0.665	72	0.985	109	0.963	30	0.173
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	28	0.698	31	0.671	64	0.985	101	0.964	28	0.173

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	79
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	56
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	48
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	51
Male Internet users (%)	56
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	23
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	2
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	10 [3–31]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	19
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	94
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	—
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	—

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1946
Quota type (single/lower house)	No

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	9 months
Maternity leave benefits	Paid amount not specified
Provider of maternity coverage	Health Insurance Fund
Length of paternity leave	No paternity leave
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	Public daycare with and without allowance, private daycare without allowance, homecare without allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



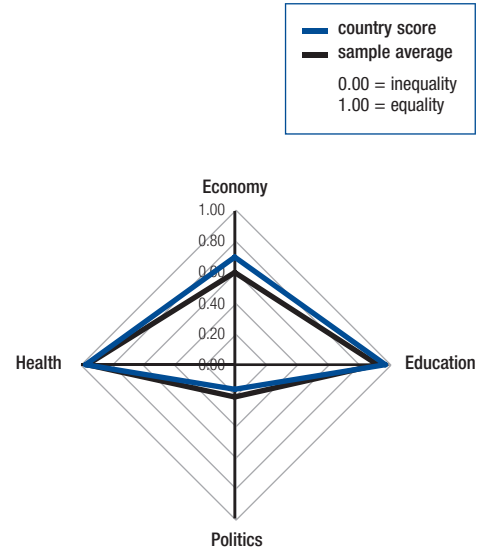
# Madagascar

Rank (out of 136 countries) **56** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.702**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	21.32
Population growth (%)	2.86
Fertility rate (births per woman)	4.53
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99
GDP (US\$ billions)	5.08
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	853
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	4
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	2
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	27
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	18
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	38
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	81
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	67
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	5
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	6
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	50

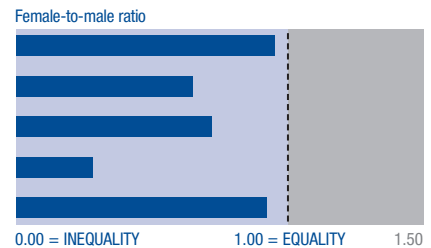


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

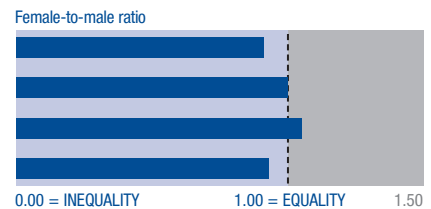
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **51** **0.703** **0.601**

Labour force participation	7	0.95	0.68	85	90	0.95
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	71	0.65	0.64	—	—	0.65
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	26	0.72	0.53	818	1,140	0.72
Legislators, senior officials and managers	86	0.28	0.26	22	78	0.28
Professional and technical workers	71	0.92	0.64	48	52	0.92



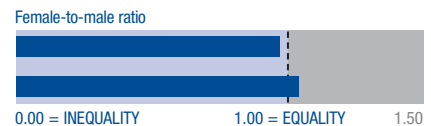
### Educational Attainment **93** **0.975** **0.934**

Literacy rate	98	0.91	0.87	62	67	0.91
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	79	79	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	24	23	1.05
Enrolment in tertiary education	94	0.93	0.87	4	4	0.93



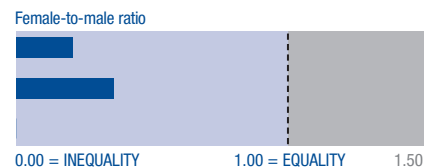
### Health and Survival **74** **0.973** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	87	1.04	1.04	53	51	1.04



### Political Empowerment **61** **0.155** **0.211**

Women in parliament	77	0.21	0.24	18	83	0.21
Women in ministerial positions	37	0.36	0.19	26	74	0.36
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



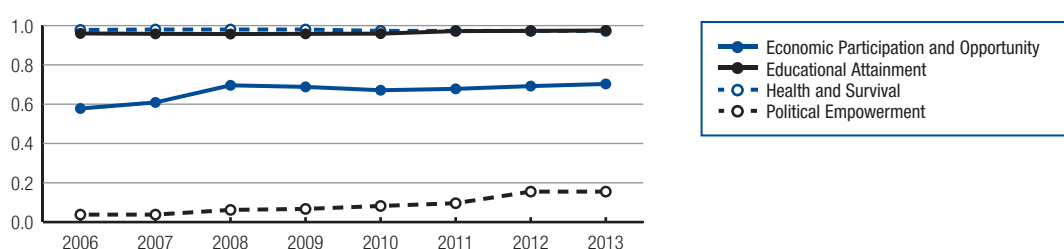
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# Madagascar

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0.702</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0.703</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0.975</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0.973</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0.155</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	58	0.698	51	0.692	93	0.973	77	0.973	56	0.155
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	71	0.680	52	0.678	91	0.972	81	0.973	93	0.096
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	80	0.671	58	0.671	98	0.959	78	0.973	95	0.082
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	77	0.673	45	0.688	98	0.958	1	0.980	108	0.067
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	74	0.674	38	0.696	94	0.957	1	0.980	111	0.062
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	89	0.646	76	0.609	89	0.958	1	0.980	116	0.038
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	84	0.639	71	0.578	76	0.960	49	0.978	104	0.038

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	56
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	45
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	30
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	20
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	33
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	240 [160–400]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	43
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	125
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	86
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	44
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	40
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.40

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1959
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance (50%) and employer (50%)
Length of paternity leave	Private sector, 3 days; public sector, 15 days
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

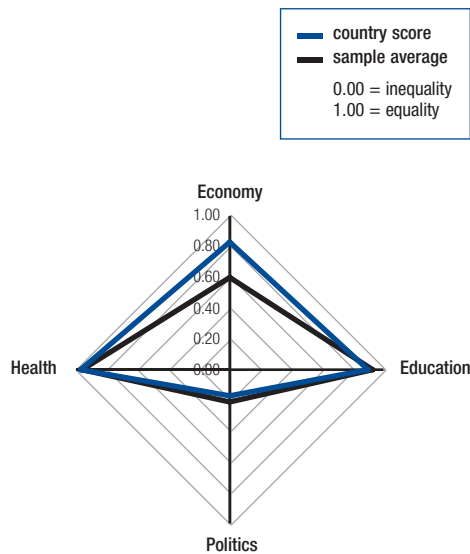
# Malawi

Rank (out of 136 countries) **39** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.714**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	15.38
Population growth (%)	3.17
Fertility rate (births per woman)	5.47
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00
GDP (US\$ billions)	2.81
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	789
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	10
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	5
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	11
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	17
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	16
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
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

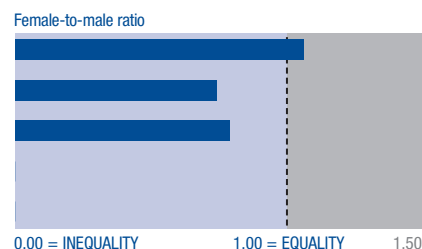


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

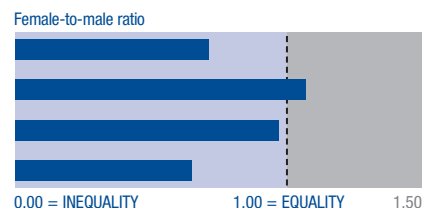
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **4** **0.825** **0.601**

Labour force participation	1	1.00	0.68	85	80	1.06
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	23	0.74	0.64	—	—	0.74
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	17	0.79	0.53	794	1,010	0.79
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.26	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—



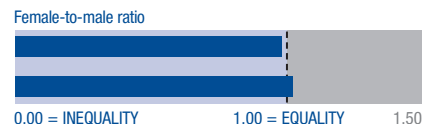
### Educational Attainment **112** **0.896** **0.934**

Literacy rate	121	0.71	0.87	51	72	0.71
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	97	90	1.07
Enrolment in secondary education	89	0.97	0.60	29	30	0.97
Enrolment in tertiary education	113	0.65	0.87	1	1	0.65



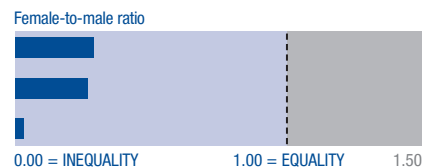
### Health and Survival **101** **0.968** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.98
Healthy life expectancy	106	1.02	1.04	44	43	1.02



### Political Empowerment **56** **0.166** **0.211**

Women in parliament	55	0.29	0.24	22	78	0.29
Women in ministerial positions	44	0.27	0.19	21	79	0.27
Years with female head of state (last 50)	44	0.03	0.20	1	49	0.03

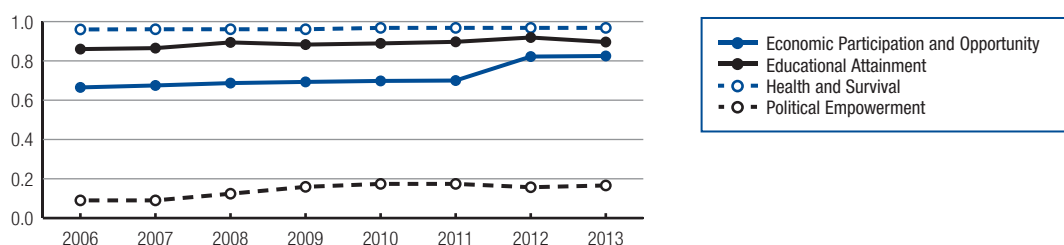


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Malawi

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0.714</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.825</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>0.896</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>0.968</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0.166</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	36	0.717	5	0.822	111	0.919	102	0.968	53	0.157
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	65	0.685	45	0.700	112	0.897	100	0.968	44	0.174
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	68	0.682	44	0.698	112	0.889	99	0.968	45	0.174
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	76	0.674	42	0.693	113	0.883	116	0.961	48	0.159
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	81	0.666	46	0.687	107	0.894	112	0.961	65	0.124
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	87	0.648	43	0.675	108	0.865	110	0.961	76	0.090
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	81	0.644	36	0.665	96	0.860	106	0.960	68	0.090

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	40
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	27
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	30
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	19
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	36
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	460 [290–710]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	53
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	108
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	95
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	71
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	46
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	12.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	8.00

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.05
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1961
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	8 weeks, every three years
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

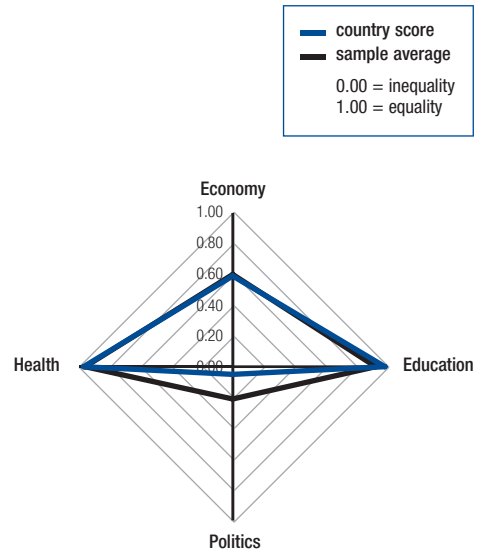
# Malaysia

Rank (out of 136 countries) **102** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.652**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	28.86
Population growth (%)	1.60
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.98
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.03
GDP (US\$ billions)	154.26
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	14,174
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	4
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	3
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	39
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	63
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	69
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	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

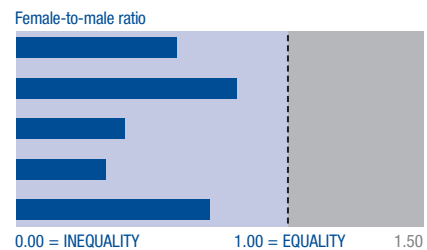


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

### Gender Gap Subindexes

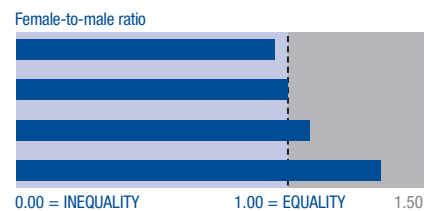
#### Economic Participation and Opportunity .....100 0.590 0.601

Labour force participation	110	0.59	0.68	46	79	0.59
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	1	0.81	0.64	—	—	0.81
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	117	0.40	0.53	9,899	24,832	0.40
Legislators, senior officials and managers	75	0.33	0.26	25	75	0.33
Professional and technical workers	87	0.71	0.64	41	59	0.71



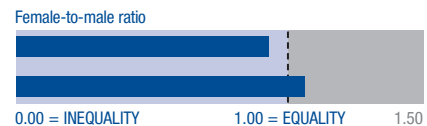
#### Educational Attainment .....73 0.991 0.934

Literacy rate	92	0.95	0.87	91	95	0.95
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	96	96	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	71	66	1.08
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	49	36	1.34



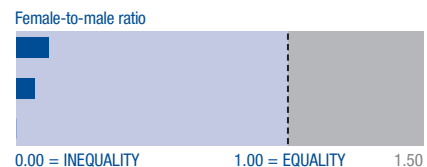
#### Health and Survival .....75 0.973 0.957

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	119	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	66	62	1.06



#### Political Empowerment .....121 0.053 0.211

Women in parliament	110	0.12	0.24	10	90	0.12
Women in ministerial positions	115	0.07	0.19	6	94	0.07
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

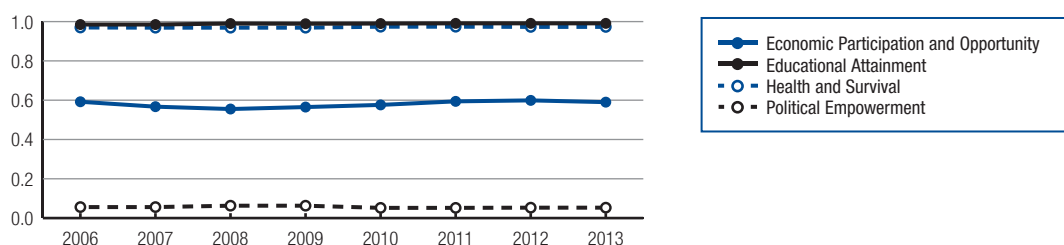


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Malaysia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0.652</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.590</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0.991</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0.973</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>0.053</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	100	0.654	98	0.599	72	0.991	78	0.973	120	0.053
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	97	0.653	95	0.594	65	0.991	78	0.974	115	0.052
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	98	0.648	99	0.576	65	0.990	76	0.974	110	0.052
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	100	0.647	103	0.565	77	0.989	103	0.969	113	0.063
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	96	0.644	100	0.555	75	0.990	98	0.969	109	0.063
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	92	0.644	93	0.567	71	0.985	97	0.969	101	0.056
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	72	0.651	68	0.592	63	0.985	80	0.970	90	0.056

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	69
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	67
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	50
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	25
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	29 [12–64]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	11
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	83
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.70

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1957
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	60 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	Private sector, none; public sector, 1 week
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	Public daycare with allowance, private daycare without allowance, homecare without allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

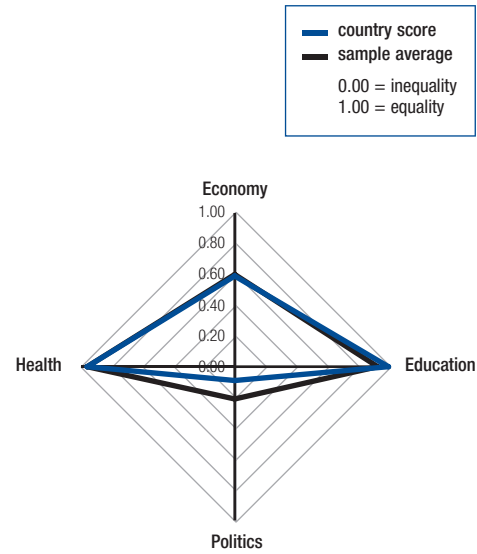
# Maldives

Rank (out of 136 countries) **97** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.660**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.32
Population growth (%)	1.32
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.29
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01
GDP (US\$ billions)	1.29
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	7,834
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	24
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	8
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	30
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	—
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

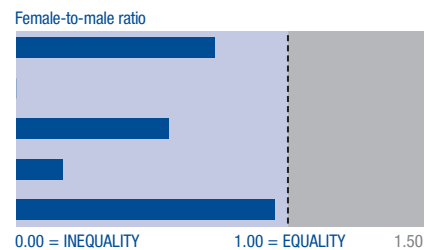


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

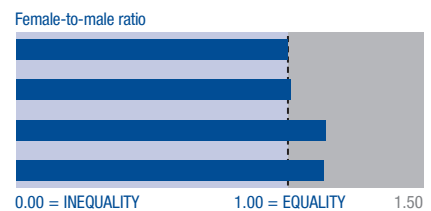
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **99** **0.591** **0.601**

Labour force participation	82	0.73	0.68	57	78	0.73
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	82	0.56	0.53	6,488	11,617	0.56
Legislators, senior officials and managers	94	0.17	0.26	14	86	0.17
Professional and technical workers	66	0.95	0.64	49	51	0.95



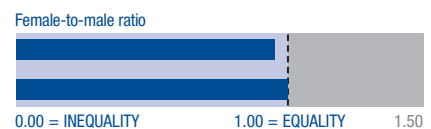
### Educational Attainment **1** **1.000** **0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	98	98	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	95	94	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	52	46	1.14
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	14	12	1.13



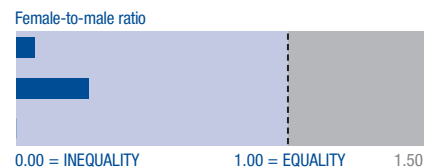
### Health and Survival **112** **0.961** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	119	1.00	1.04	64	64	1.00



### Political Empowerment **101** **0.089** **0.211**

Women in parliament	123	0.07	0.24	7	94	0.07
Women in ministerial positions	43	0.27	0.19	21	79	0.27
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

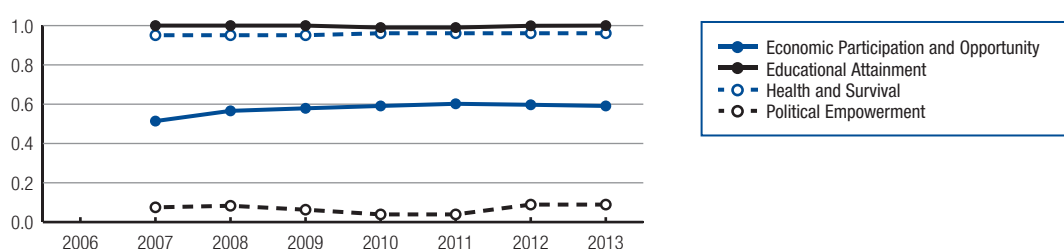


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Maldives

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>0.660</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>0.591</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>0.961</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>0.089</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	95	0.662	100	0.597	26	0.999	111	0.961	96	0.089
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	101	0.648	86	0.602	69	0.990	111	0.961	119	0.039
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	99	0.645	95	0.591	67	0.990	110	0.961	118	0.039
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	99	0.648	97	0.579	1	1.000	126	0.951	112	0.063
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	91	0.650	95	0.566	1	1.000	122	0.951	96	0.083
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	99	0.635	106	0.514	1	1.000	120	0.951	87	0.075
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	73
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	35
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	67
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	23
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	60 [35–99]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	11
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	35
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	<0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	<0.10

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1932
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of maternity coverage	—
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



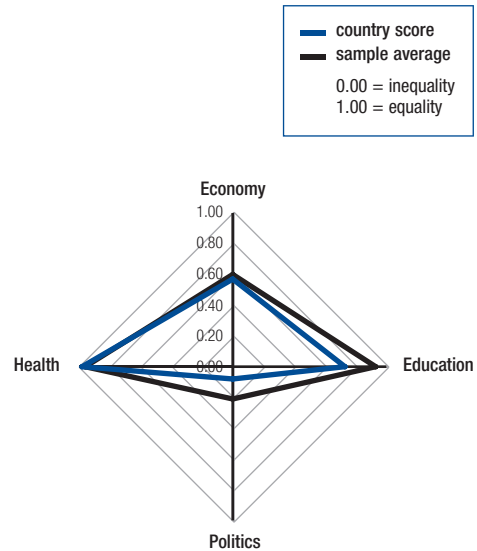
# Mali

Rank (out of 136 countries) **128** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.587**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	15.84
Population growth (%)	3.01
Fertility rate (births per woman)	6.85
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00
GDP (US\$ billions)	4.31
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	964
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	11
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	7
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	35
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	89
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	74
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	7
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	10
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
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

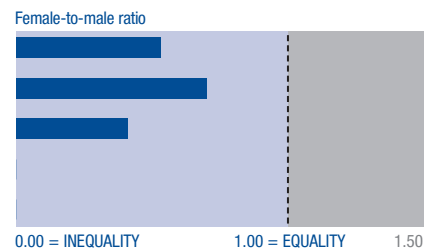


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

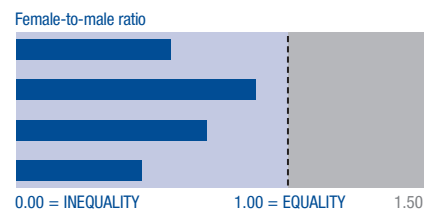
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **107 0.567 0.601**

Labour force participation	115	0.53	0.68	38	71	0.53
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	40	0.70	0.64	—	—	0.70
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	114	0.41	0.53	707	1,714	0.41
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.26	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—



### Educational Attainment **132 0.729 0.934**

Literacy rate	132	0.57	0.87	25	43	0.57
Enrolment in primary education	120	0.88	0.92	59	67	0.88
Enrolment in secondary education	115	0.70	0.60	25	36	0.70
Enrolment in tertiary education	125	0.46	0.87	4	8	0.46



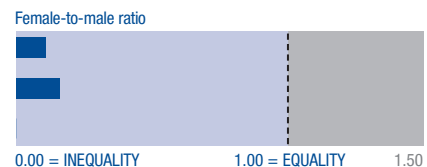
### Health and Survival **54 0.976 0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	66	1.05	1.04	43	41	1.05



### Political Empowerment **106 0.077 0.211**

Women in parliament	112	0.11	0.24	10	90	0.11
Women in ministerial positions	75	0.16	0.19	14	86	0.16
Years with female head of state (last 50)	55	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



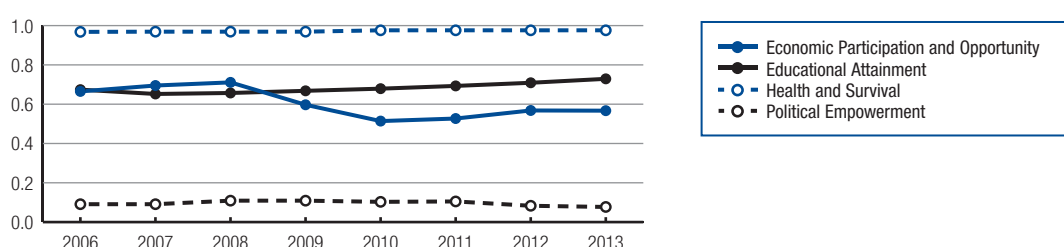
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



## Mali

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>0.587</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>0.567</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>0.729</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0.976</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>0.077</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	128	0.584	103	0.568	132	0.709	57	0.976	101	0.083
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	132	0.575	111	0.527	132	0.693	55	0.976	81	0.105
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	131	0.568	113	0.514	131	0.679	55	0.976	81	0.103
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	127	0.586	92	0.597	131	0.668	104	0.969	78	0.109
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	109	0.612	29	0.711	127	0.657	99	0.969	74	0.109
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	112	0.602	33	0.695	126	0.652	98	0.969	75	0.091
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	99	0.600	35	0.665	111	0.674	91	0.968	67	0.091

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

## Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	28
Female teachers, secondary education (%).....	10
Female teachers, tertiary education (%).....	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years).....	-1
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years).....	0
Female Internet users (%).....	—
Male Internet users (%).....	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%).....	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%).....	—

## Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years).....	18
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19).....	53
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup> .....	540 [350–930]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births).....	98
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19).....	172
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%).....	70
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%).....	49
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method).....	8
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%).....	1.40
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%).....	0.80

## Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup> .....	1.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup> .....	1.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup> .....	0.85
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup> .....	1.00
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination.....	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup> .....	1.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup> .....	1.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup> .....	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup> .....	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup> .....	0.00
Year women received right to vote.....	1956
Quota type (single/lower house).....	No legislated

## Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave.....	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period).....	100
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Social security
Length of paternity leave.....	3 days
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period).....	—
Daycare options.....	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

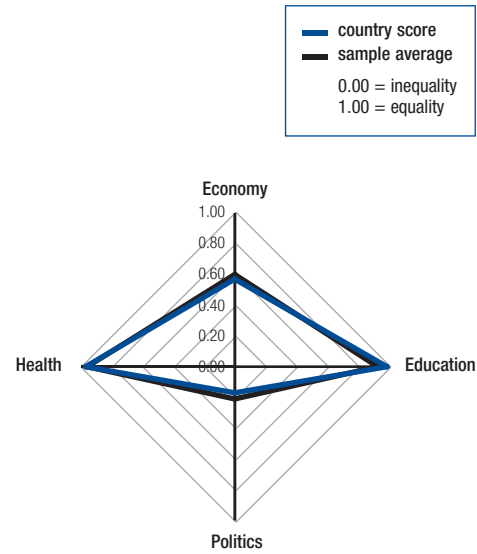
# Malta

Rank (out of 136 countries) **84** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.676**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.42
Population growth (%)	-0.08
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.36
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99
GDP (US\$ billions)	4.70
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	23,192
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	7
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	6
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	26
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	7
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	36
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	94
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	97
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

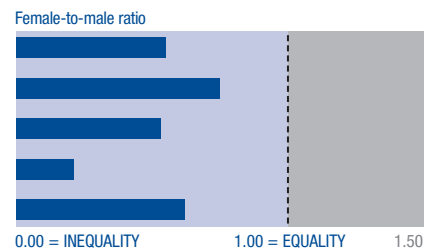


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

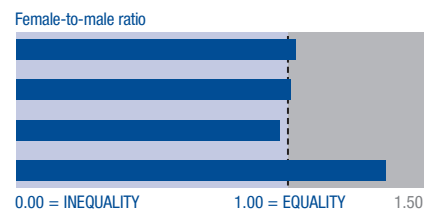
### Economic Participation and Opportunity .....108 0.565 0.601

Labour force participation	114	0.55	0.68	43	78	0.55
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	19	0.75	0.64	—	—	0.75
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	87	0.53	0.53	20,184	37,841	0.53
Legislators, senior officials and managers	89	0.21	0.26	17	83	0.21
Professional and technical workers	91	0.62	0.64	38	62	0.62



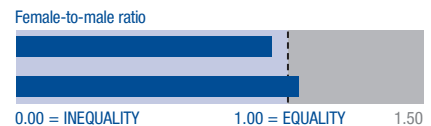
### Educational Attainment .....58 0.994 0.934

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	94	91	1.03
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	94	93	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	88	0.97	0.60	80	82	0.97
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	41	30	1.36



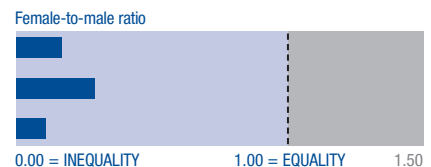
### Health and Survival .....65 0.974 0.957

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	93	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	78	1.04	1.04	74	71	1.04



### Political Empowerment .....53 0.172 0.211

Women in parliament	90	0.17	0.24	14	86	0.17
Women in ministerial positions	41	0.29	0.19	22	78	0.29
Years with female head of state (last 50)	19	0.11	0.20	5	45	0.11

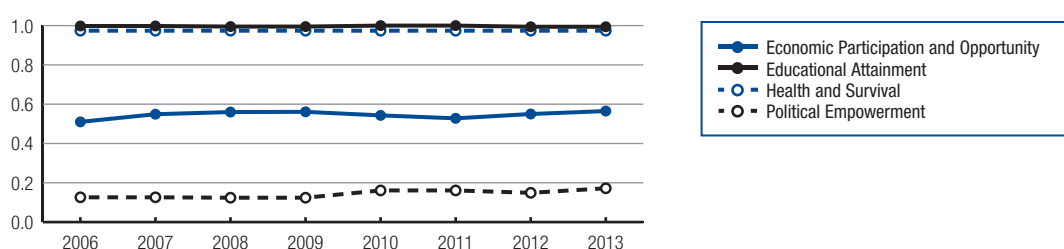


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Malta

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>0.676</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>0.565</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>0.994</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0.974</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0.172</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	88	0.667	109	0.550	59	0.994	69	0.974	59	0.149
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	83	0.666	110	0.528	1	1.000	72	0.974	52	0.161
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	83	0.670	104	0.543	1	1.000	72	0.974	51	0.161
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	88	0.664	105	0.561	47	0.995	77	0.974	69	0.124
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	83	0.663	98	0.560	47	0.995	74	0.974	64	0.124
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	76	0.661	99	0.549	31	0.998	72	0.974	54	0.126
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	71	0.652	91	0.510	26	0.998	65	0.974	48	0.126

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	85
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	60
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	30
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	-1
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	67
Male Internet users (%)	72
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	22
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	8 [5–14]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	13
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1947
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100; an employee on maternity leave is entitled to full wages during the first thirteen weeks of leave, with the fourteenth week unpaid; social security pays maternity benefit at a flat rate for a maximum of 13 weeks for those not covered under the Employment and Industrial Relations Act
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer/social security
Length of paternity leave	1–2 days
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	Private daycare with allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

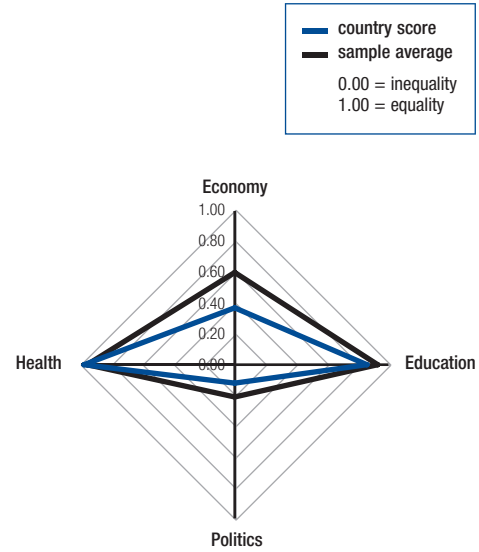
# Mauritania

Rank (out of 136 countries) **132** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.581**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	3.54
Population growth (%)	2.34
Fertility rate (births per woman)	4.73
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01
GDP (US\$ billions)	2.19
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	2,236
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	44
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	24
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	36
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	12
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	23
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	17

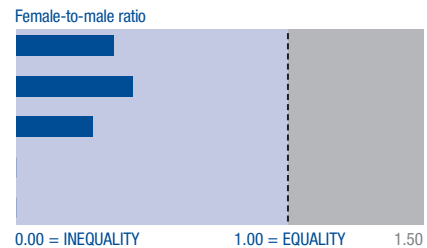


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

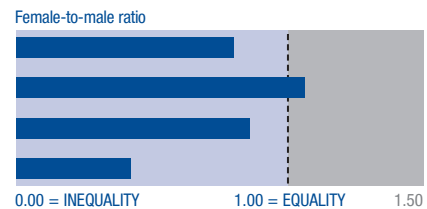
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **131 0.365 0.601**

Labour force participation	125	0.36	0.68	29	80	0.36
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	130	0.43	0.64	—	—	0.43
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	123	0.28	0.53	1,128	4,058	0.28
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.26	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—



### Educational Attainment **119 0.859 0.934**

Literacy rate	114	0.80	0.87	52	65	0.80
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	77	72	1.06
Enrolment in secondary education	106	0.86	0.60	15	17	0.86
Enrolment in tertiary education	127	0.42	0.87	3	7	0.42



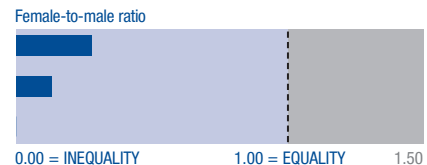
### Health and Survival **1 0.980 0.957**

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 **82 0.120 0.211**

Women in parliament	56	0.28	0.24	22	78	0.28
Women in ministerial positions	85	0.13	0.19	12	88	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

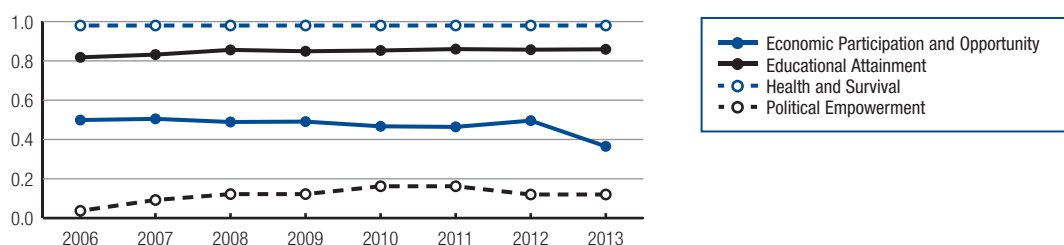


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Mauritania

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>0.581</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>0.365</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>0.859</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>0.120</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	119	0.613	119	0.496	119	0.857	1	0.980	82	0.120
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	114	0.616	120	0.464	117	0.860	1	0.980	51	0.162
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	113	0.615	118	0.467	118	0.853	1	0.980	50	0.162
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	119	0.610	117	0.491	120	0.849	1	0.980	71	0.122
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	110	0.612	108	0.489	113	0.856	1	0.980	66	0.122
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	111	0.602	108	0.505	114	0.832	1	0.980	74	0.092
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	106	0.583	93	0.499	103	0.818	1	0.980	106	0.037

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	36
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	10
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	7
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	22
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	28
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	510 [280–990]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	76
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	73
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	72
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	57
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	9
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	1.40
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.90

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.72
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1961
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social Security Fund
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

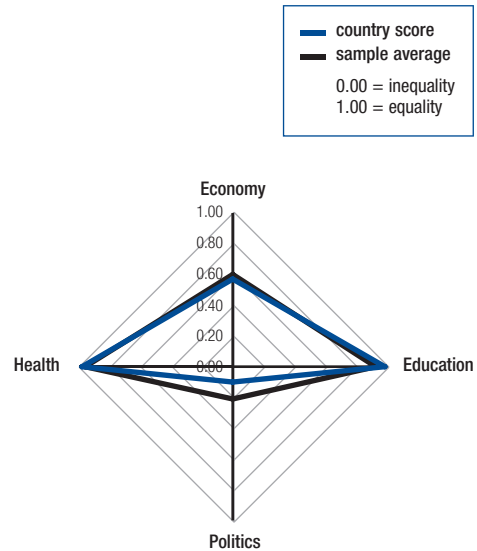
# Mauritius

Rank (out of 136 countries) **98** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.660**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	1.29
Population growth (%)	0.40
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.50
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97
GDP (US\$ billions)	6.91
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	12,733
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	12
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	5
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	39
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	24
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	38
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	75
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	86
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	17

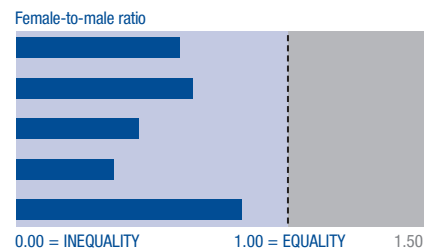


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

### Economic Participation and Opportunity **105 0.574 0.601**

Labour force participation	107	0.60	0.68	48	81	0.60
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	74	0.65	0.64	—	—	0.65
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	106	0.45	0.53	9,812	21,630	0.45
Legislators, senior officials and managers	71	0.36	0.26	27	73	0.36
Professional and technical workers	81	0.83	0.64	45	55	0.83



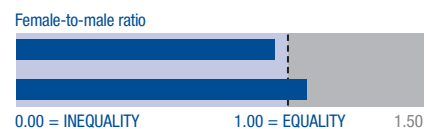
### Educational Attainment **72 0.991 0.934**

Literacy rate	91	0.95	0.87	87	91	0.95
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	91	91	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	74	74	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	37	28	1.31



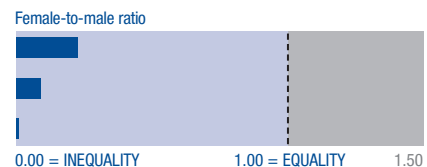
### Health and Survival **1 0.980 0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	65	61	1.07



### Political Empowerment **93 0.096 0.211**

Women in parliament	72	0.23	0.24	19	81	0.23
Women in ministerial positions	107	0.09	0.19	8	92	0.09
Years with female head of state (last 50)	51	0.01	0.20	0	50	0.01

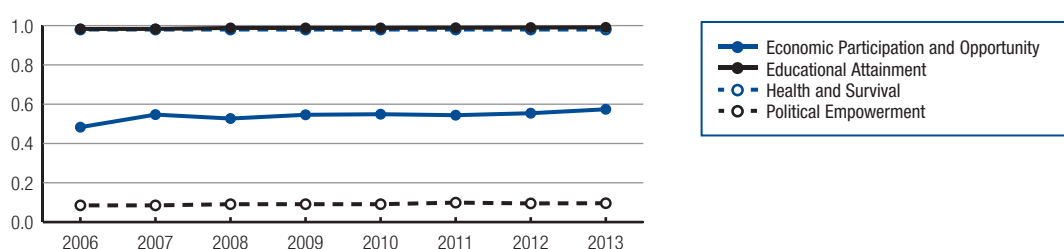


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Mauritius

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>0.660</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>0.574</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0.991</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0.096</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	98	0.655	108	0.554	73	0.990	1	0.980	88	0.095
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	95	0.653	105	0.544	74	0.989	1	0.980	86	0.099
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	95	0.652	103	0.549	76	0.988	1	0.980	91	0.091
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	96	0.651	109	0.546	80	0.988	1	0.980	92	0.091
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	95	0.647	103	0.527	77	0.988	1	0.980	90	0.091
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	85	0.649	100	0.547	75	0.983	1	0.980	82	0.085
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	88	0.633	95	0.483	65	0.983	1	0.980	73	0.085

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	70
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	58
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	26
Male Internet users (%)	31
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	69
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	80

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	23
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	10
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	60 [39–91]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	13
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	33
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.60
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	1.30

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1956
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	5 days
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	Public daycare with allowance, private daycare with and without allowance, homecare without allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



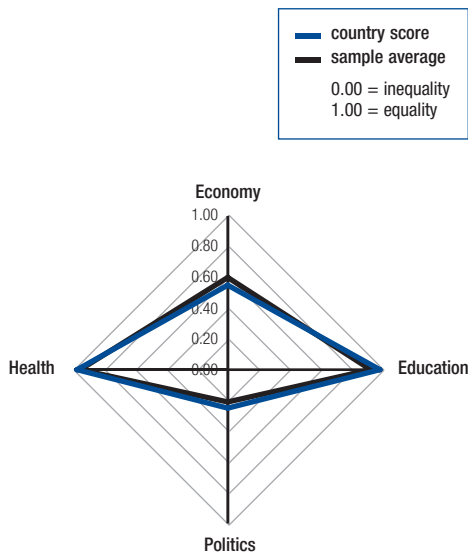
# Mexico

Rank (out of 136 countries) **68** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.692**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	114.79
Population growth (%)	1.20
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.22
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97
GDP (US\$ billions)	721.85
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	12,814
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	5
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	5
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	28
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	13
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	39
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	58
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	51
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	22
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	33
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
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

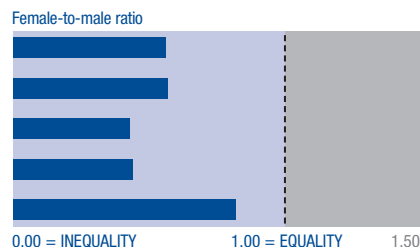


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

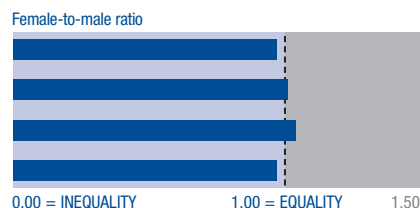
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **111** **0.550** **0.601**

Labour force participation	112	0.56	0.68	47	84	0.56
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	106	0.57	0.64	—	—	0.57
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	110	0.43	0.53	10,218	23,551	0.43
Legislators, senior officials and managers	55	0.44	0.26	31	69	0.44
Professional and technical workers	83	0.82	0.64	45	55	0.82



### Educational Attainment **70** **0.991** **0.934**

Literacy rate	76	0.97	0.87	92	95	0.97
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	98	98	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	74	71	1.04
Enrolment in tertiary education	93	0.97	0.87	28	29	0.97



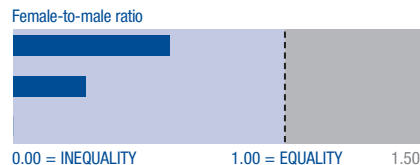
### Health and Survival **1** **0.980** **0.957**

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 **36** **0.246** **0.211**

Women in parliament	16	0.58	0.24	37	63	0.58
Women in ministerial positions	44	0.27	0.19	21	79	0.27
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



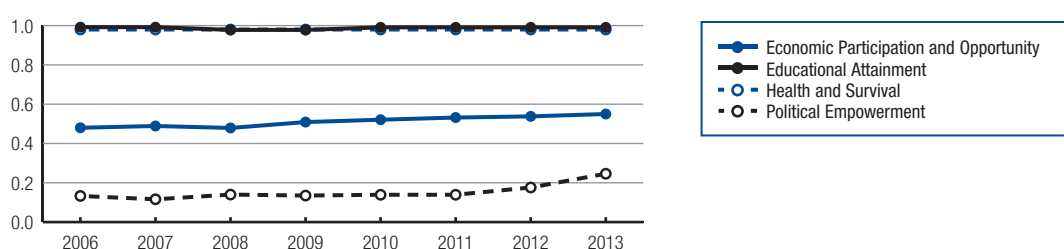
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# Mexico

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>0.692</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>0.550</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0.991</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0.246</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	84	0.671	113	0.538	69	0.991	1	0.980	48	0.176
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	89	0.660	109	0.532	61	0.991	1	0.980	63	0.139
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	91	0.658	110	0.521	61	0.991	1	0.980	61	0.139
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	98	0.650	114	0.509	90	0.978	1	0.980	65	0.135
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	97	0.644	112	0.479	86	0.978	1	0.980	55	0.140
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	93	0.644	109	0.489	49	0.992	1	0.980	57	0.116
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	75	0.646	98	0.480	45	0.992	1	0.980	45	0.133

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	67
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	49
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	36
Male Internet users (%)	39
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	54
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	56

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	23
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	50 [44–56]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	13
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	67
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	71
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	—
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.40

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1947
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	Federal law does not provide paternity leave though some federal institutions have related provisions
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period) (where paternity leave is available)	100
Daycare options	Public daycare with allowance, private daycare with and without allowance, homecare without allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

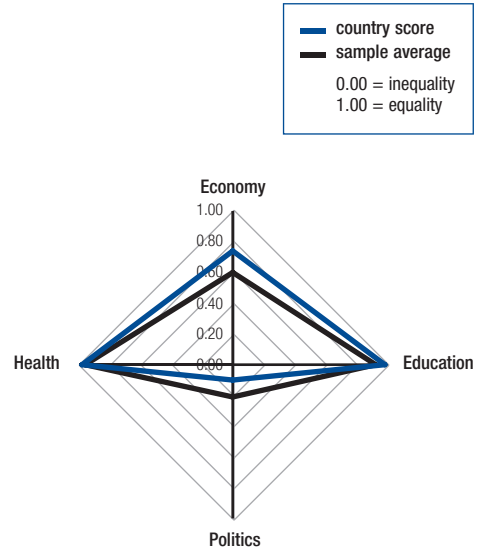
# Moldova

Rank (out of 136 countries) **52** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.704**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	3.56
Population growth (%)	-0.09
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.46
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.90
GDP (US\$ billions)	2.26
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	2,975
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	6
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	8
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	32
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	22
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	55
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	11
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	21
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	17
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	19
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	21
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	53

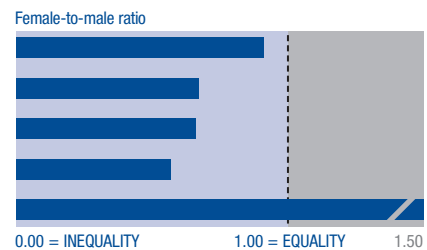


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

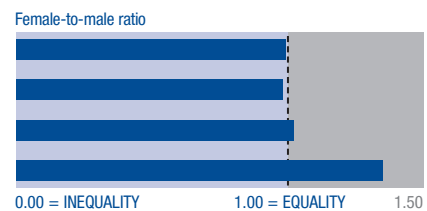
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **32** **0.741** **0.601**

Labour force participation	23	0.91	0.68	44	49	0.91
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	58	0.67	0.64	—	—	0.67
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	43	0.66	0.53	2,748	4,174	0.66
Legislators, senior officials and managers	26	0.57	0.26	36	64	0.57
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	68	32	2.16



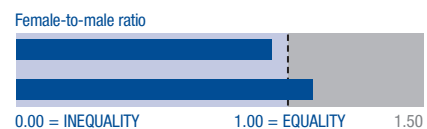
### Educational Attainment **74** **0.991** **0.934**

Literacy rate	63	0.99	0.87	98	100	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	97	0.98	0.92	87	88	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	78	77	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	45	34	1.35



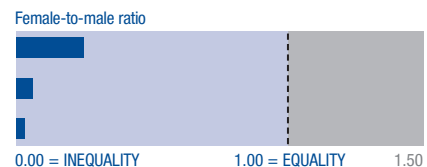
### Health and Survival **34** **0.979** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	93	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	63	58	1.09



### Political Empowerment **87** **0.104** **0.211**

Women in parliament	67	0.25	0.24	20	80	0.25
Women in ministerial positions	118	0.06	0.19	6	94	0.06
Years with female head of state (last 50)	40	0.03	0.20	1	49	0.03

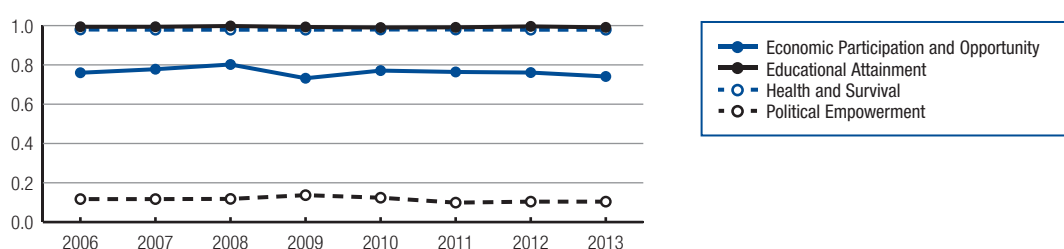


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Moldova

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0.704</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0.741</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0.991</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.979</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0.104</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	45	0.710	21	0.761	42	0.996	34	0.979	85	0.104
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	39	0.708	14	0.764	64	0.991	1	0.980	88	0.099
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	34	0.716	10	0.771	66	0.990	1	0.980	69	0.124
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	36	0.710	26	0.732	63	0.993	41	0.979	64	0.137
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	20	0.724	2	0.802	35	0.998	38	0.979	68	0.118
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	21	0.717	5	0.778	41	0.994	37	0.979	56	0.117
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	17	0.713	2	0.760	37	0.994	1	0.980	50	0.117

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	97
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	77
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	57
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	22
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	41 [32–55]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	14
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	30
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	68
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.40
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.60

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1924, 1993
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	126 calendar days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	No paternity leave
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	Public daycare with allowance, private daycare without allowance, homecare assistance with allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

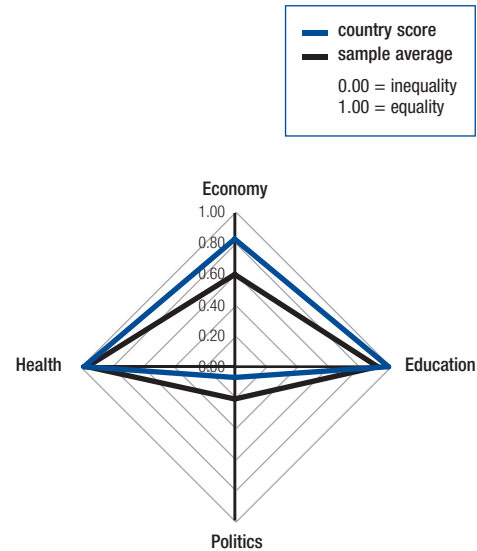
# Mongolia

Rank (out of 136 countries) **33** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.720**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	2.80
Population growth (%)	1.59
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.45
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97
GDP (US\$ billions)	2.50
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	4,187
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	4
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	3
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	53
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	82
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	73
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	36
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	52

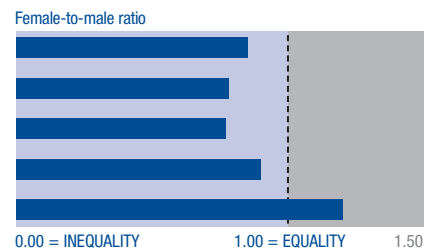


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

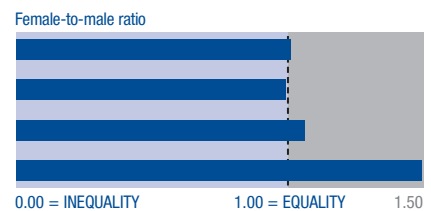
### Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation	50	0.85	0.68	57	67	0.85
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	6	0.78	0.64	—	—	0.78
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	18	0.77	0.53	4,753	6,184	0.77
Legislators, senior officials and managers	8	0.90	0.26	47	53	0.90
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	55	45	1.20



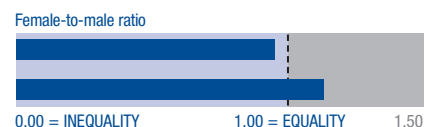
### Educational Attainment

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	98	97	1.01
Enrolment in primary education	89	0.99	0.92	98	99	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	79	74	1.06
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	69	46	1.49



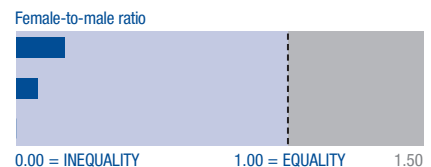
### Health and Survival

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	62	55	1.13



### Political Empowerment

Women in parliament	88	0.18	0.24	15	85	0.18
Women in ministerial positions	109	0.08	0.19	7	93	0.08
Years with female head of state (last 50)	57	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

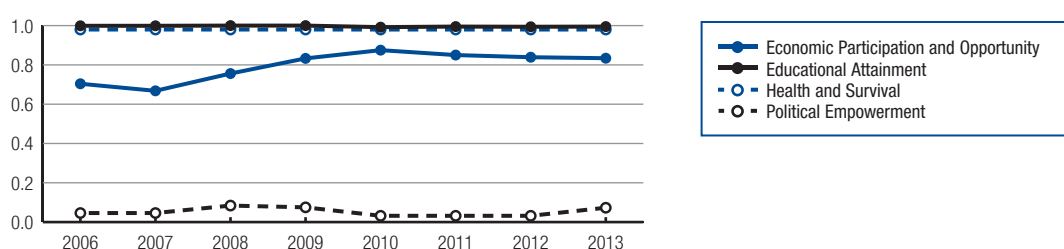


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Mongolia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0.720</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.834</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0.995</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>0.073</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	44	0.711	1	0.839	50	0.994	1	0.980	127	0.032
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	36	0.714	3	0.850	47	0.995	1	0.980	125	0.032
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	27	0.719	2	0.875	59	0.992	1	0.980	124	0.032
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	22	0.722	1	0.833	1	1.000	1	0.980	100	0.075
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	40	0.705	10	0.756	1	1.000	1	0.980	95	0.084
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	62	0.673	47	0.668	23	0.999	1	0.980	113	0.046
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	42	0.682	21	0.704	20	0.999	1	0.980	101	0.046

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	96
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	73
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	57
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	24
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	63 [27–140]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	26
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	19
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	55
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	<0.10

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1924
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	120 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	70
Provider of maternity coverage	Social Insurance Fund
Length of paternity leave	No paternity leave
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	Public daycare with allowance, private daycare with and without allowance, homecare without allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

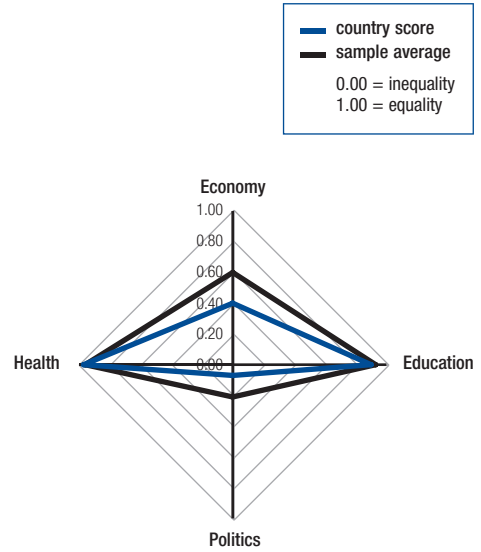
# Morocco

Rank (out of 136 countries) **129** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.585**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	32.27
Population growth (%)	1.00
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.71
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96
GDP (US\$ billions)	62.63
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	4,373
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	10
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	8
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	21
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	27
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	52
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	13

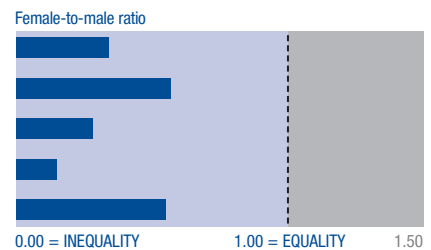


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

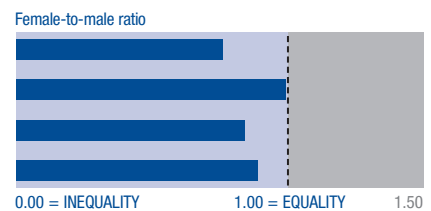
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **129 0.395 0.601**

Labour force participation	128	0.34	0.68	26	78	0.34
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	108	0.57	0.64	—	—	0.57
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	122	0.28	0.53	2,296	8,175	0.28
Legislators, senior officials and managers	99	0.15	0.26	13	87	0.15
Professional and technical workers	94	0.55	0.64	36	64	0.55



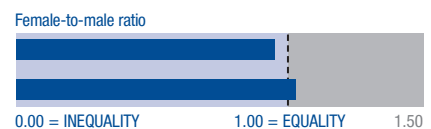
### Educational Attainment **109 0.900 0.934**

Literacy rate	118	0.76	0.87	58	76	0.76
Enrolment in primary education	85	0.99	0.92	95	96	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	107	0.84	0.60	32	38	0.84
Enrolment in tertiary education	99	0.89	0.87	13	15	0.89



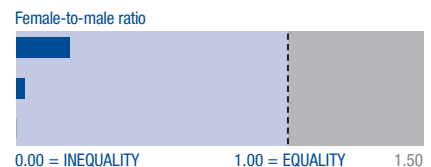
### Health and Survival **88 0.971 0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	92	1.03	1.04	63	61	1.03



### Political Empowerment **111 0.072 0.211**

Women in parliament	80	0.20	0.24	17	83	0.20
Women in ministerial positions	122	0.03	0.19	3	97	0.03
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

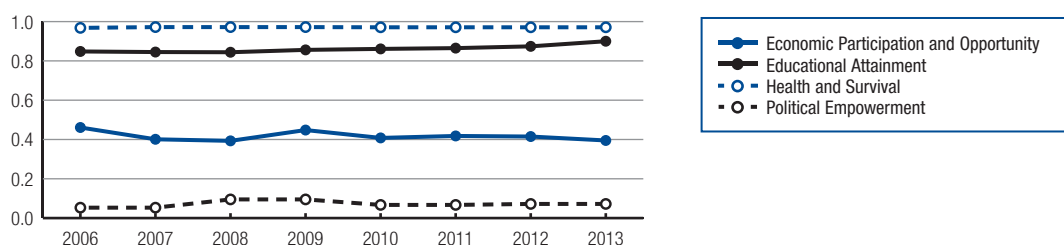


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Morocco

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>0.585</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>0.395</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0.900</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0.971</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>0.072</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	129	0.583	128	0.415	115	0.874	88	0.971	108	0.072
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	129	0.580	128	0.418	115	0.865	87	0.971	102	0.067
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	127	0.577	127	0.408	116	0.861	85	0.971	103	0.067
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	124	0.593	125	0.448	118	0.856	90	0.972	90	0.095
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	125	0.576	127	0.393	117	0.844	85	0.972	86	0.095
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	122	0.568	121	0.401	113	0.845	84	0.972	103	0.053
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	107	0.583	102	0.461	99	0.848	90	0.968	92	0.053

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	50
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	33
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	17
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	-1
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	40
Male Internet users (%)	53
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	88
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	92

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	26
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	100 [62–170]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	28
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	12
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	77
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	74
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.75
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	n/a
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1959
Quota type (single/lower house)	Reserved seats

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	3 days after child's birth
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	Public daycare with allowance, private daycare with allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



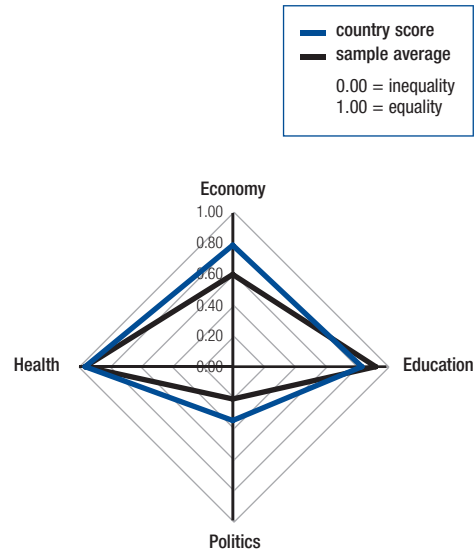
# Mozambique

Rank (out of 136 countries) **26** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.735**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	23.93
Population growth (%)	2.28
Fertility rate (births per woman)	5.26
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.95
GDP (US\$ billions)	9.75
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	861
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	1
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	3
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	11
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	35
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	45
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	24

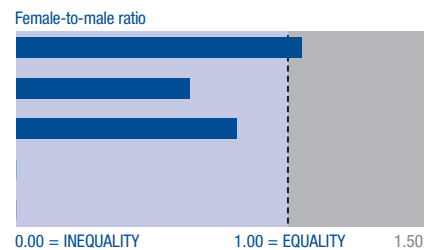


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

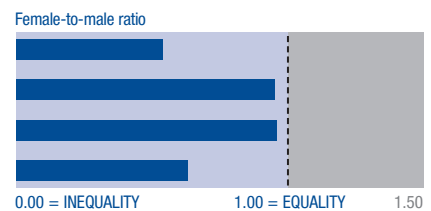
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **11** **0.790** **0.601**

Labour force participation	1	1.00	0.68	87	83	1.05
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	77	0.64	0.64	—	—	0.64
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	14	0.81	0.53	918	1,135	0.81
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.26	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—



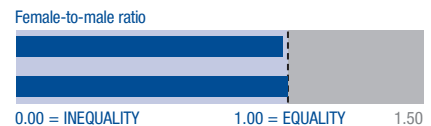
### Educational Attainment **124** **0.836** **0.934**

Literacy rate	134	0.54	0.87	36	67	0.54
Enrolment in primary education	114	0.95	0.92	88	93	0.95
Enrolment in secondary education	93	0.96	0.60	17	18	0.96
Enrolment in tertiary education	115	0.63	0.87	4	6	0.63



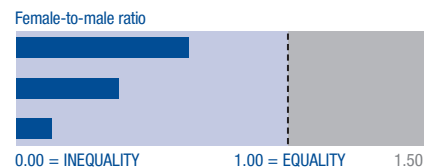
### Health and Survival **112** **0.961** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.98
Healthy life expectancy	119	1.00	1.04	42	42	1.00



### Political Empowerment **18** **0.353** **0.211**

Women in parliament	9	0.64	0.24	39	61	0.64
Women in ministerial positions	30	0.38	0.19	28	72	0.38
Years with female head of state (last 50)	15	0.13	0.20	6	44	0.13



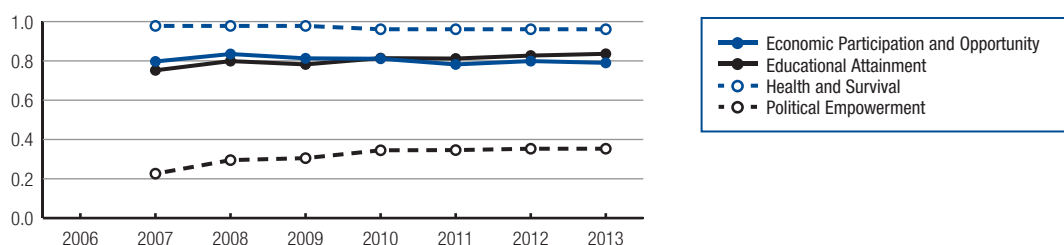
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# Mozambique

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0.735</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.790</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>0.836</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>0.961</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.353</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	23	0.735	9	0.799	123	0.827	111	0.961	12	0.353
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	26	0.725	9	0.782	124	0.812	111	0.961	12	0.346
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	22	0.733	5	0.811	123	0.814	110	0.961	11	0.345
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	26	0.720	3	0.813	126	0.782	62	0.978	15	0.305
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	18	0.727	1	0.835	121	0.799	59	0.978	17	0.295
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	43	0.688	1	0.797	120	0.752	57	0.978	22	0.226
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	39
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	18
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	21
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	-1
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	19
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	43
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	490 [300–850]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	72
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	129
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	91
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	54
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	12
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	13.30
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	9.00

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1975
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	60 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	Private sector, 1 day; public sector, 2 days
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	Public daycare without allowance, private daycare without allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

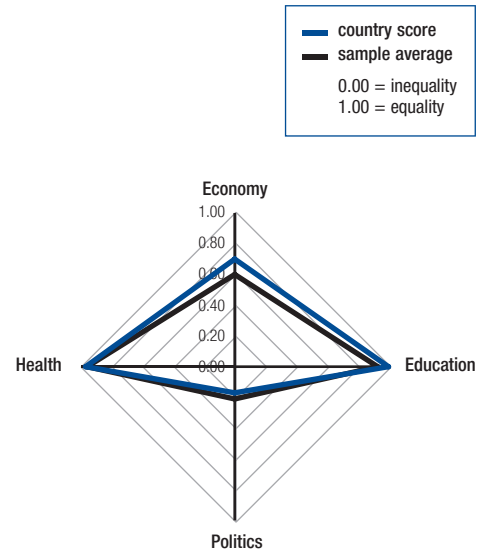
# Namibia

Rank (out of 136 countries) **44** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.709**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	2.32
Population growth (%)	1.77
Fertility rate (births per woman)	3.11
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99
GDP (US\$ billions)	6.41
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	6,005
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	43
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	33
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	27
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	8
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	41
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	47
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	41
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	33

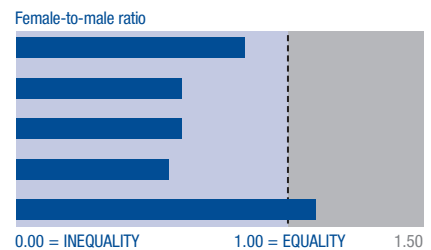


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

### Economic Participation and Opportunity **53** **0.698** **0.601**

Labour force participation	51	0.84	0.68	61	72	0.84
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	89	0.61	0.64	—	—	0.61
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	64	0.61	0.53	5,712	9,371	0.61
Legislators, senior officials and managers	31	0.56	0.26	36	64	0.56
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	52	48	1.10



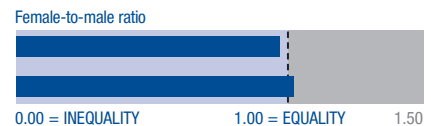
### Educational Attainment **1** **1.000** **0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	78	74	1.05
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	87	83	1.05
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	57	44	1.30
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	10	8	1.32



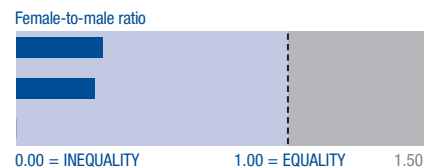
### Health and Survival **105** **0.967** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	110	1.02	1.04	53	52	1.02



### Political Empowerment **52** **0.173** **0.211**

Women in parliament	44	0.32	0.24	24	76	0.32
Women in ministerial positions	39	0.29	0.19	23	77	0.29
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

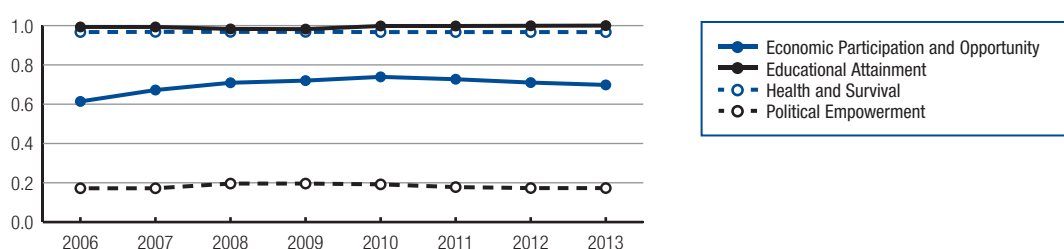


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Namibia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0.709</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0.698</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>0.967</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0.173</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	41	0.712	43	0.710	31	0.999	106	0.967	49	0.173
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	32	0.718	31	0.727	34	0.998	105	0.967	41	0.178
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	25	0.724	27	0.739	34	0.998	104	0.967	38	0.192
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	32	0.717	32	0.720	85	0.982	108	0.968	38	0.196
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	30	0.714	30	0.709	83	0.983	104	0.968	36	0.196
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	29	0.701	44	0.672	46	0.993	103	0.968	31	0.172
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	38	0.686	57	0.614	43	0.993	93	0.967	29	0.172

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	68
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	50
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	41
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	28
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	200 [100–320]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	30
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	58
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	95
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	81
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	55
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	16.20
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	10.70

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1989
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas at the sub-national level

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer and social security
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

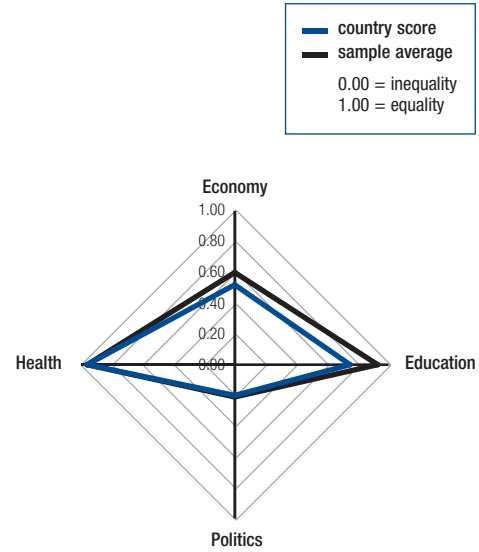
# Nepal

Rank (out of 136 countries) **121** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.605**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	30.49
Population growth (%)	1.74
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.39
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98
GDP (US\$ billions)	8.38
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	1,106
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	2
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	3
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	14
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	21
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	30
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	13
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	27

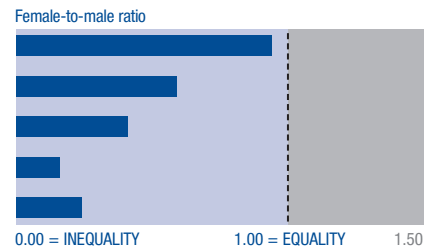


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

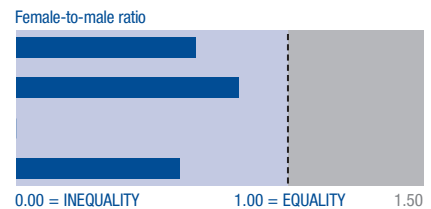
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **116 0.515 0.601**

Labour force participation	12	0.94	0.68	83	89	0.94
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	97	0.59	0.64	—	—	0.59
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	115	0.41	0.53	876	2,130	0.41
Legislators, senior officials and managers	96	0.16	0.26	14	86	0.16
Professional and technical workers	110	0.24	0.64	20	80	0.24



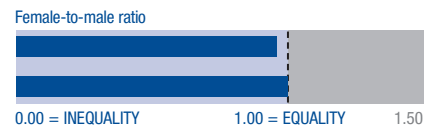
### Educational Attainment **130 0.746 0.934**

Literacy rate	125	0.66	0.87	47	71	0.66
Enrolment in primary education	126	0.82	0.92	64	78	0.82
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	117	0.60	0.87	5	9	0.60



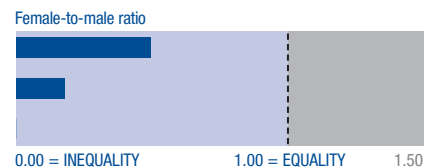
### Health and Survival **112 0.961 0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy	119	1.00	1.04	55	55	1.00



### Political Empowerment **41 0.199 0.211**

Women in parliament	22	0.50	0.24	33	67	0.50
Women in ministerial positions	66	0.18	0.19	15	85	0.18
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

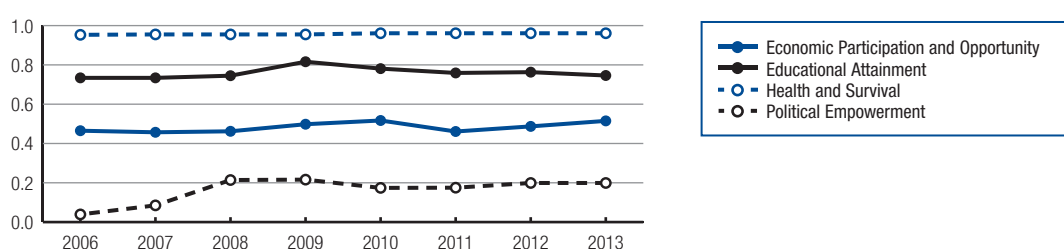


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Nepal

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>0.605</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>0.515</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>0.746</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>0.961</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.199</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	123	0.603	120	0.487	128	0.763	111	0.961	37	0.199
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	126	0.589	121	0.461	128	0.759	111	0.961	43	0.175
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	115	0.608	112	0.517	126	0.781	110	0.961	44	0.174
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	110	0.621	116	0.498	125	0.816	123	0.955	35	0.216
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	120	0.594	116	0.462	124	0.745	119	0.955	34	0.214
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	125	0.558	114	0.457	122	0.734	117	0.955	83	0.085
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	111	0.548	100	0.465	109	0.734	111	0.953	102	0.039

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	40
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	18
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	-2
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	19
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	32
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	170 [100–290]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	39
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	90
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	58
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	36
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	50
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.50

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1951
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	52 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

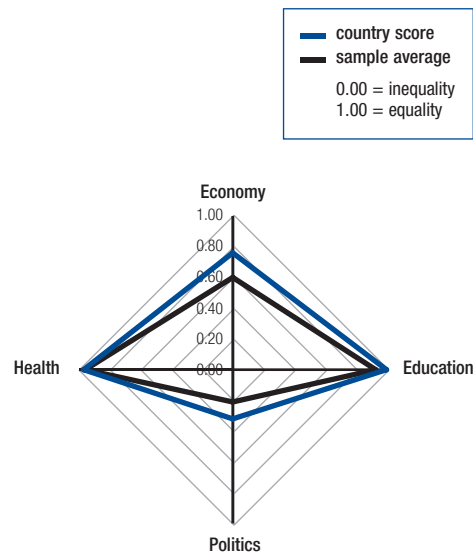
# Netherlands

Rank (out of 136 countries) **13** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.761**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	16.69
Population growth (%)	0.47
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.77
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99
GDP (US\$ billions)	444.70
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	37,118
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	4
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	5
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	61
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	17
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	48
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	98
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	99
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	5
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

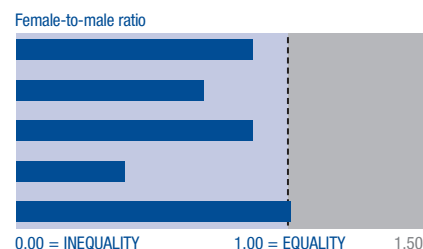


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

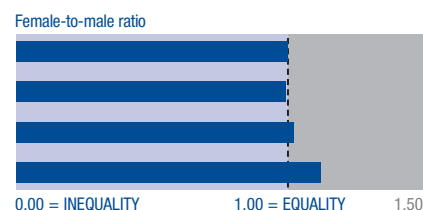
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **26** **0.759** **0.601**

Labour force participation	38	0.87	0.68	73	84	0.87
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	44	0.69	0.64	—	—	0.69
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	10	0.87	0.53	34,878	40,000	0.87
Legislators, senior officials and managers	64	0.40	0.26	29	71	0.40
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	50	50	1.01



### Educational Attainment **44** **0.995** **0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	83	0.99	0.92	99	100	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	88	87	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	69	62	1.12



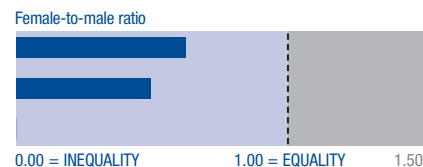
### Health and Survival **93** **0.970** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	98	1.03	1.04	74	72	1.03



### Political Empowerment **22** **0.319** **0.211**

Women in parliament	11	0.63	0.24	39	61	0.63
Women in ministerial positions	17	0.50	0.19	33	67	0.50
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

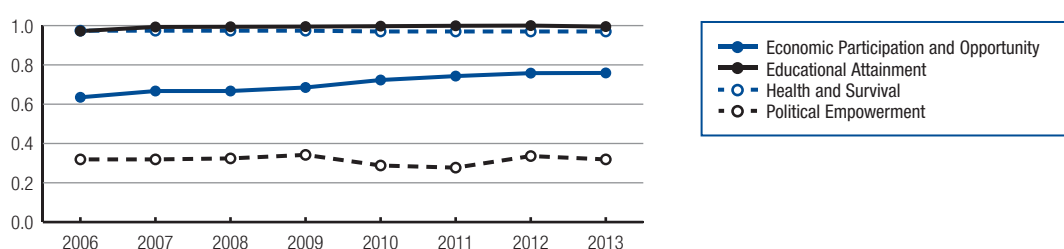


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Netherlands

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.761</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0.759</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0.995</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0.970</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0.319</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	11	0.766	24	0.758	1	1.000	94	0.970	16	0.336
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	15	0.747	27	0.743	32	0.999	92	0.970	26	0.277
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	17	0.744	31	0.723	39	0.997	91	0.970	25	0.288
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	11	0.749	49	0.685	51	0.995	75	0.974	10	0.342
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	9	0.740	51	0.667	59	0.994	72	0.974	12	0.324
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	12	0.738	49	0.667	44	0.993	70	0.974	11	0.319
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	12	0.725	51	0.635	73	0.972	67	0.974	10	0.319

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	—
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	49
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	40
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	92
Male Internet users (%)	95
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	31
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	6 [4–7]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	4
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	69
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.30

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1919
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	16 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period) up to ceiling	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	2 days, within 4 weeks after birth
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period) no ceiling	100
Daycare options	Private daycare with and without allowance, homecare without allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



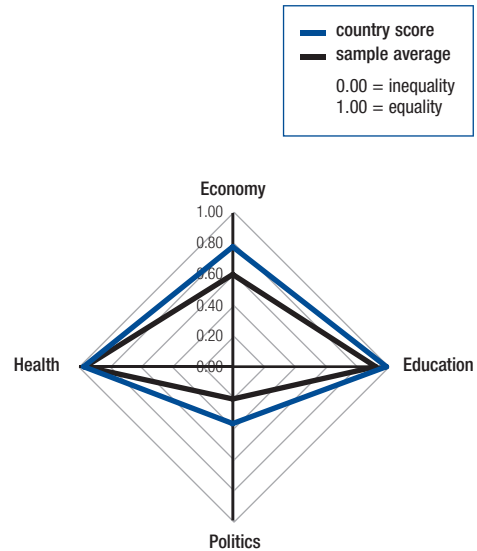
# New Zealand

Rank (out of 136 countries) **7** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.780**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	4.41
Population growth (%)	0.85
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.07
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97
GDP (US\$ billions)	64.52
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	24,429
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	7
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	6
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	34
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	11
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	51
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	99
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	99
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	7
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

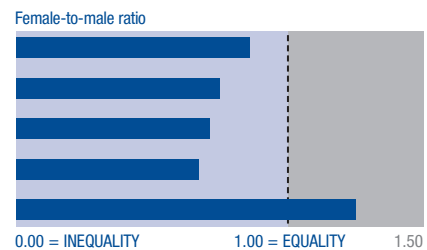


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

### Economic Participation and Opportunity **15** **0.780** **0.601**

Labour force participation	41	0.86	0.68	72	84	0.86
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	20	0.75	0.64	—	—	0.75
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	27	0.71	0.53	26,182	37,008	0.71
Legislators, senior officials and managers	20	0.67	0.26	40	60	0.67
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	55	45	1.25



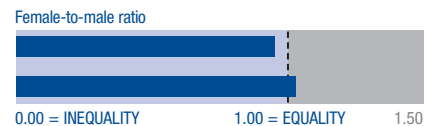
### Educational Attainment **1** **1.000** **0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	95	94	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	99	67	1.46



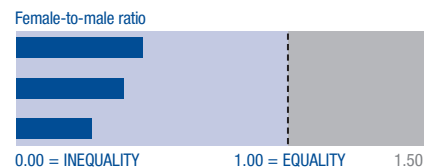
### Health and Survival **93** **0.970** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	98	1.03	1.04	74	72	1.03



### Political Empowerment **12** **0.370** **0.211**

Women in parliament	25	0.47	0.24	32	68	0.47
Women in ministerial positions	28	0.40	0.19	29	71	0.40
Years with female head of state (last 50)	9	0.28	0.20	11	39	0.28



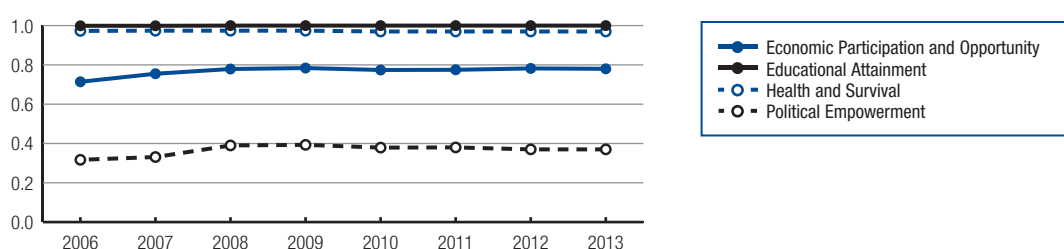
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# New Zealand

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.780</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0.780</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0.970</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.370</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	6	0.781	15	0.782	1	1.000	94	0.970	9	0.370
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	6	0.781	11	0.775	1	1.000	92	0.970	8	0.380
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	5	0.781	9	0.774	1	1.000	91	0.970	8	0.379
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	5	0.788	7	0.784	1	1.000	72	0.974	7	0.393
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	5	0.786	7	0.779	1	1.000	69	0.974	6	0.390
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	5	0.765	8	0.755	19	0.999	67	0.974	9	0.331
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	7	0.751	14	0.714	17	0.999	69	0.973	11	0.317

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	84
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	62
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	51
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	80
Male Internet users (%)	80
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	26
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	15 [9–26]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	21
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1893
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100, up to ceiling
Provider of maternity coverage	State funds (universal and social assistance system)
Length of paternity leave	2 weeks
Paternity leave benefits	Paid
Daycare options	Private daycare with allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

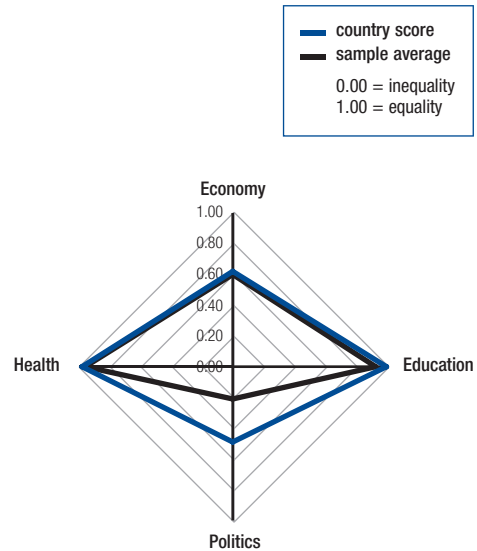
# Nicaragua

Rank (out of 136 countries) **10** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.771**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	5.87
Population growth (%)	1.40
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.54
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98
GDP (US\$ billions)	7.17
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	3,366
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	9
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	7
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	43
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	21
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	38
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	67
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	65
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	13
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	16
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
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

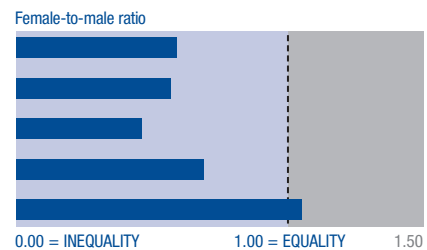


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

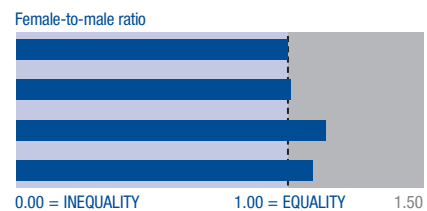
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **91** **0.622** **0.601**

Labour force participation	109	0.59	0.68	49	82	0.59
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	105	0.57	0.64	—	—	0.57
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	103	0.46	0.53	2,578	5,598	0.46
Legislators, senior officials and managers	18	0.69	0.26	41	59	0.69
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	51	49	1.05



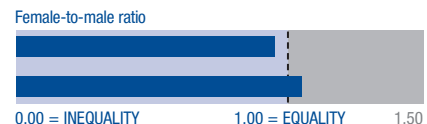
### Educational Attainment **28** **1.000** **0.934**

Literacy rate	53	1.00	0.87	78	78	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	93	92	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	49	43	1.14
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	19	17	1.09



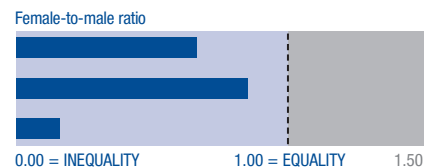
### Health and Survival **55** **0.976** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	68	1.05	1.04	66	63	1.05



### Political Empowerment **5** **0.489** **0.211**

Women in parliament	6	0.67	0.24	40	60	0.67
Women in ministerial positions	6	0.86	0.19	46	54	0.86
Years with female head of state (last 50)	14	0.16	0.20	7	43	0.16

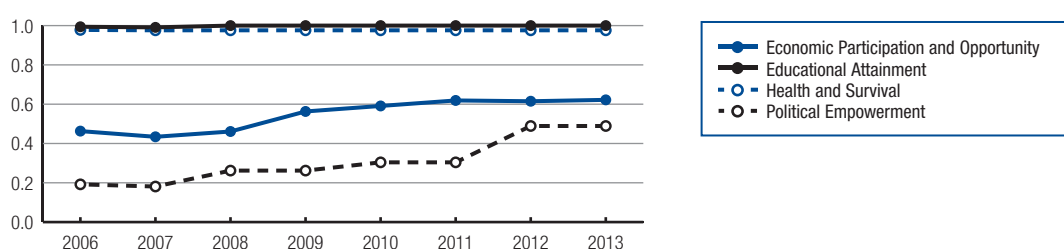


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Nicaragua

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.771</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>0.622</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0.976</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.489</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	9	0.770	88	0.615	23	1.000	58	0.976	5	0.489
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	27	0.725	79	0.619	25	1.000	58	0.976	21	0.304
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	30	0.718	94	0.591	24	1.000	57	0.976	19	0.304
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	49	0.700	104	0.563	1	1.000	65	0.976	25	0.262
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	71	0.675	117	0.461	1	1.000	62	0.976	23	0.262
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	90	0.646	117	0.434	51	0.991	60	0.976	28	0.181
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	62	0.657	101	0.463	40	0.994	50	0.978	25	0.192

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	77
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	55
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	46
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	21
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	28
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	95 [54–170]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	22
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	106
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	90
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	74
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	72
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	No
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.30

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1950
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100; if the worker is not entitled to social security benefits, the employer shall cover the full cost of benefit
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security (60%) and employer (40%)
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

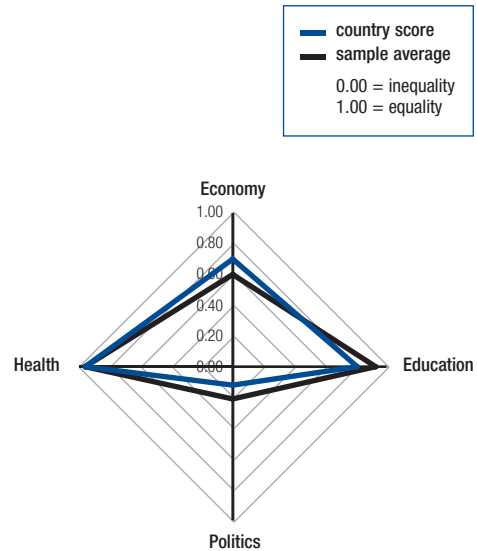
# Nigeria

Rank (out of 136 countries) **106** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.647**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	162.47
Population growth (%)	2.52
Fertility rate (births per woman)	6.00
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.03
GDP (US\$ billions)	91.96
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	2,237
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	4
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	4
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	21
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	26
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	33
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	20

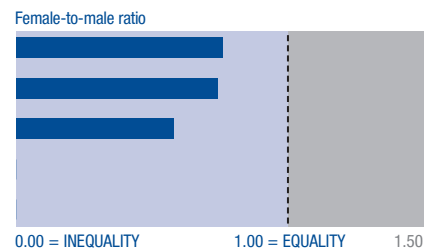


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

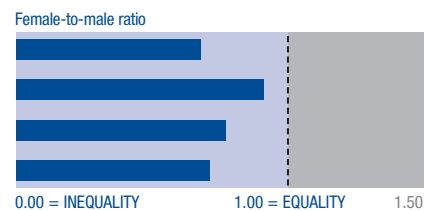
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **54** **0.696** **0.601**

Labour force participation	74	0.76	0.68	48	63	0.76
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	24	0.74	0.64	—	—	0.74
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	74	0.58	0.53	1,940	3,357	0.58
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.26	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—



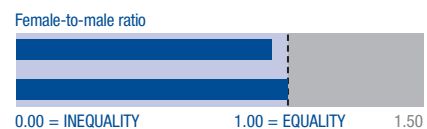
### Educational Attainment **126** **0.811** **0.934**

Literacy rate	124	0.68	0.87	41	61	0.68
Enrolment in primary education	118	0.91	0.92	55	60	0.91
Enrolment in secondary education	112	0.77	0.60	22	29	0.77
Enrolment in tertiary education	109	0.71	0.87	9	12	0.71



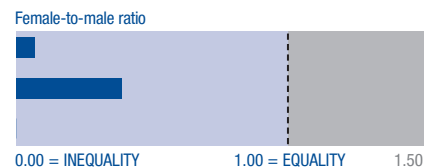
### Health and Survival **122** **0.961** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	93	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	119	1.00	1.04	42	42	1.00



### Political Empowerment **83** **0.119** **0.211**

Women in parliament	122	0.07	0.24	7	93	0.07
Women in ministerial positions	29	0.39	0.19	28	72	0.39
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

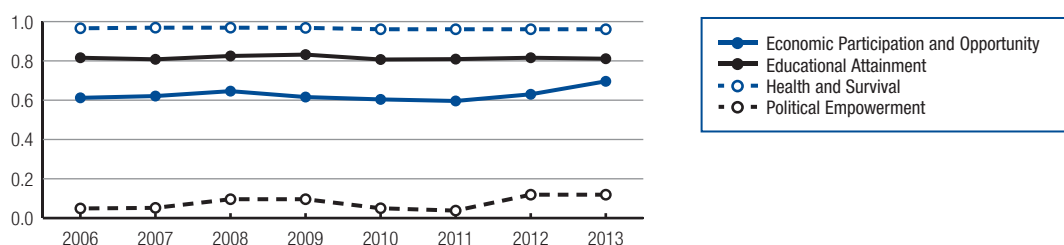


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Nigeria

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>0.647</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0.696</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>0.811</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>0.961</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>0.119</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	110	0.631	81	0.630	124	0.816	121	0.961	83	0.119
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	120	0.601	93	0.596	125	0.809	121	0.961	121	0.038
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	118	0.606	86	0.604	124	0.807	120	0.961	111	0.050
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	108	0.628	83	0.616	123	0.832	109	0.968	89	0.096
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	102	0.634	64	0.646	120	0.825	101	0.969	84	0.096
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	107	0.612	72	0.621	118	0.808	100	0.969	106	0.052
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	94	0.610	59	0.612	104	0.816	99	0.966	99	0.049

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	48
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	46
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	17
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	-1
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	21
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	33
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	630 [370–1200]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	78
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	113
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	53
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	34
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	14
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	4.40
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	3.00

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.30
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1958
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	50
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	No paternity leave
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	Public daycare without allowance, private daycare without allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

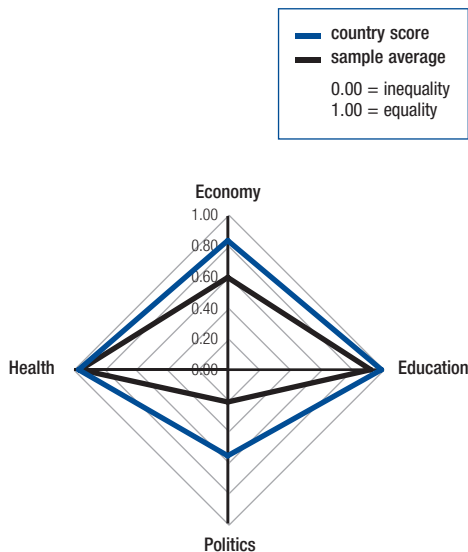
# Norway

Rank (out of 136 countries) **3** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.842**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	4.95
Population growth (%)	1.30
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.93
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00
GDP (US\$ billions)	198.25
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	46,971
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	3
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	3
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	30
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	11
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	49
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	37
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

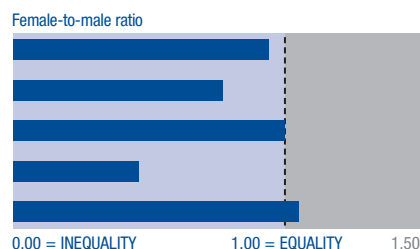


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

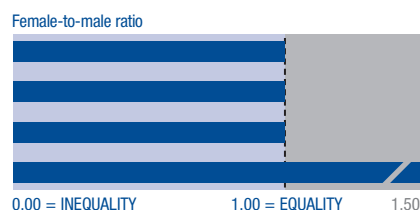
### Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation	13	0.94	0.68	75	81	0.94
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	9	0.77	0.64	—	—	0.77
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	1	1.00	0.53	40,000	40,000	1.00
Legislators, senior officials and managers	53	0.46	0.26	31	69	0.46
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	51	49	1.05



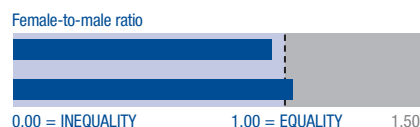
### Educational Attainment

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	94	94	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	93	57	1.63



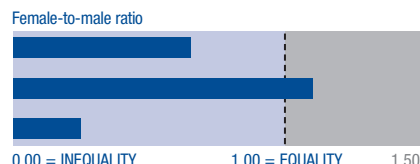
### Health and Survival

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	98	1.03	1.04	74	72	1.03



### Political Empowerment

Women in parliament	8	0.66	0.24	40	60	0.66
Women in ministerial positions	1	1.00	0.19	53	47	1.11
Years with female head of state (last 50)	10	0.25	0.20	10	40	0.25

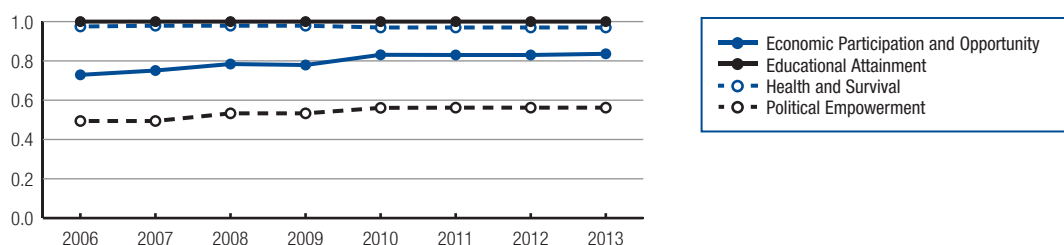


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Norway

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.842</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.836</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0.970</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.562</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	3	0.840	4	0.830	1	1.000	94	0.970	3	0.562
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	2	0.840	5	0.830	1	1.000	92	0.970	3	0.562
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	2	0.840	3	0.831	1	1.000	91	0.970	3	0.561
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	3	0.823	8	0.779	26	1.000	56	0.979	3	0.533
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	1	0.824	6	0.784	1	1.000	53	0.979	2	0.533
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	2	0.806	10	0.751	17	1.000	51	0.979	3	0.494
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	2	0.799	11	0.729	15	1.000	61	0.975	2	0.494

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	—
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	36
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	2
Female Internet users (%)	94
Male Internet users (%)	96
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	32
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	7 [4–12]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	8
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	88
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1913
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	52 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	80, 100; the beneficiary may decide whether to receive 100 percent of benefits for a shorter period or 80 percent of benefits for a longer period
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance
Length of paternity leave	12 weeks
after birth for babies born after 1 July 2011 (father's quota)	
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	Public daycare with allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



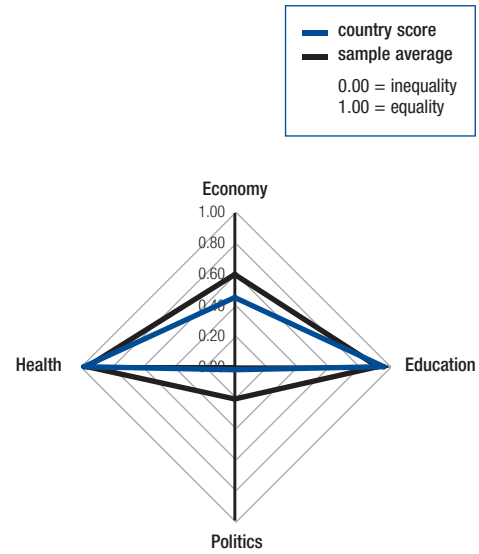
# Oman

Rank (out of 136 countries) **122** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.605**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	2.85
Population growth (%)	2.26
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.88
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.44
GDP (US\$ billions)	33.30
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	25,330
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	—
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	—
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	22
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	64
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	84
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

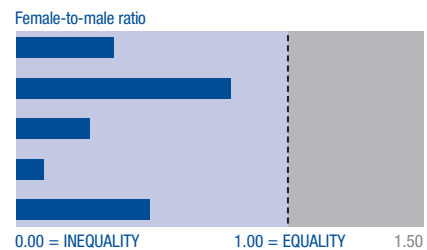


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

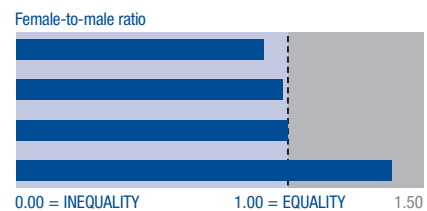
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **123 0.449 0.601**

Labour force participation	126	0.36	0.68	29	82	0.36
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	5	0.79	0.64	—	—	0.79
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	127	0.27	0.53	10,090	37,362	0.27
Legislators, senior officials and managers	106	0.10	0.26	9	91	0.10
Professional and technical workers	101	0.49	0.64	33	67	0.49



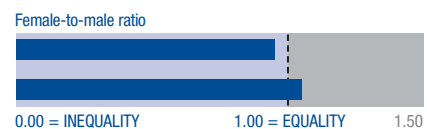
### Educational Attainment **94 0.974 0.934**

Literacy rate	99	0.91	0.87	82	90	0.91
Enrolment in primary education	95	0.98	0.92	96	97	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	79	1.00	0.60	94	94	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	34	25	1.38



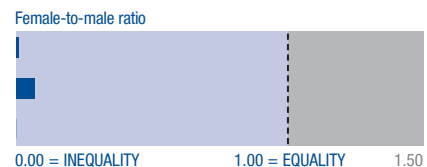
### Health and Survival **59 0.976 0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	71	1.05	1.04	67	64	1.05



### Political Empowerment **132 0.022 0.211**

Women in parliament	130	0.01	0.24	1	99	0.01
Women in ministerial positions	112	0.07	0.19	7	93	0.07
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



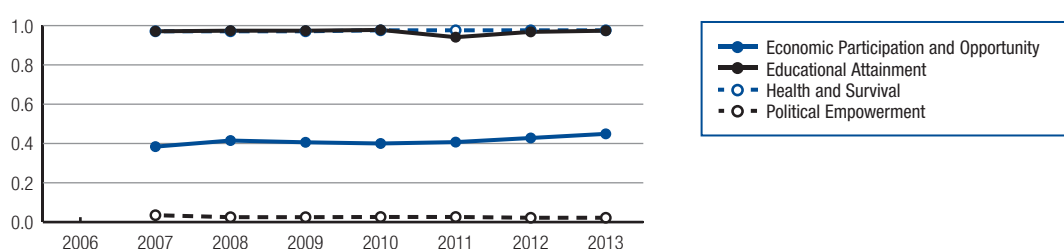
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



## Oman

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>0.605</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>0.449</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0.974</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0.976</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>0.022</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	125	0.599	127	0.428	96	0.968	62	0.976	129	0.022
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	127	0.587	130	0.407	99	0.941	62	0.976	129	0.026
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	122	0.595	129	0.400	90	0.978	61	0.976	128	0.026
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	123	0.594	128	0.406	93	0.974	95	0.971	128	0.025
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	118	0.596	122	0.415	89	0.974	90	0.971	123	0.025
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	119	0.590	125	0.384	83	0.971	89	0.971	119	0.035
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

## Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	62
Female teachers, secondary education (%).....	52
Female teachers, tertiary education (%).....	37
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years).....	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years) .....	1
Female Internet users (%).....	—
Male Internet users (%) .....	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%) .....	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%) .....	—

## Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years).....	25
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19).....	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup> .....	32 [19–51]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births) .....	7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19) .....	9
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%) .....	99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) .....	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% , any method).....	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health .....	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%) .....	—
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%) .....	—

## Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup> .....	1.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup> .....	1.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup> .....	1.00
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination .....	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup> .....	1.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup> .....	1.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup> .....	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup> .....	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup> .....	0.50
Year women received right to vote.....	1994, 2003
Quota type (single/lower house).....	—

## Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave .....	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period) .....	—
Provider of maternity coverage .....	—
Length of paternity leave .....	No paternity leave
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period) .....	—
Daycare options.....	Private daycare without allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

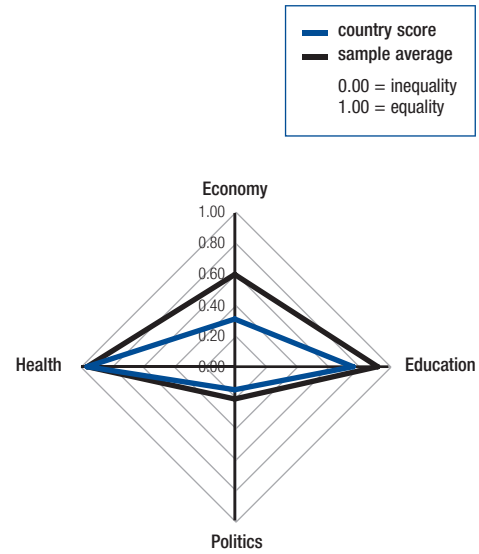
# Pakistan

Rank (out of 136 countries) **135** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.546**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	176.75
Population growth (%)	1.80
Fertility rate (births per woman)	3.26
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.03
GDP (US\$ billions)	118.80
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	2,424
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	9
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	4
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	45
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	9
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	13
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	76
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	79
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	3
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	17
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	7

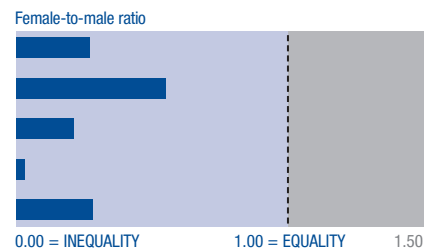


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

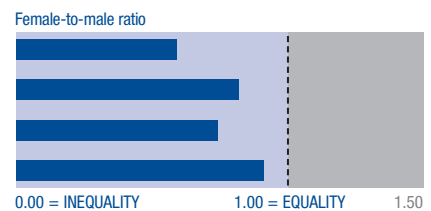
### Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation	131	0.27	0.68	23	86	0.27
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	113	0.55	0.64	—	—	0.55
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	129	0.21	0.53	1,005	4,676	0.21
Legislators, senior officials and managers	113	0.03	0.26	3	97	0.03
Professional and technical workers	108	0.28	0.64	22	78	0.28



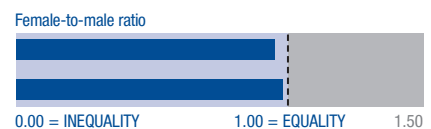
### Educational Attainment

Literacy rate	131	0.59	0.87	40	69	0.59
Enrolment in primary education	125	0.82	0.92	65	79	0.82
Enrolment in secondary education	114	0.74	0.60	29	40	0.74
Enrolment in tertiary education	95	0.91	0.87	8	9	0.91



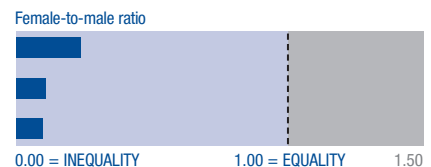
### Health and Survival

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	132	0.98	1.04	55	56	0.98



### Political Empowerment

Women in parliament	69	0.24	0.24	20	81	0.24
Women in ministerial positions	97	0.11	0.19	10	90	0.11
Years with female head of state (last 50)	21	0.10	0.20	5	45	0.10

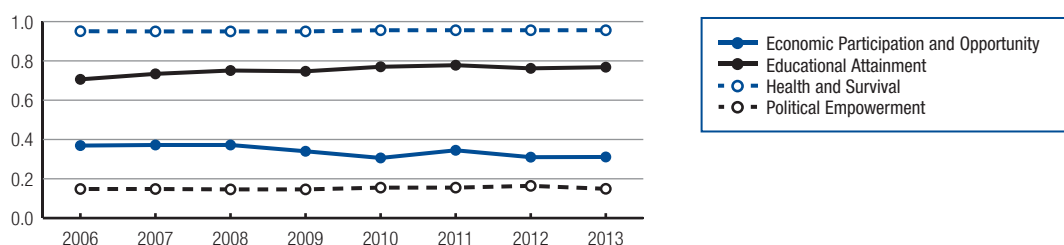


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Pakistan

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>0.546</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>0.311</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>0.768</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>0.956</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0.149</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	134	0.548	134	0.310	129	0.762	123	0.956	52	0.164
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	133	0.558	134	0.345	127	0.778	123	0.956	54	0.155
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	132	0.546	133	0.306	127	0.770	122	0.956	52	0.155
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	132	0.546	132	0.340	128	0.747	128	0.950	55	0.146
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	127	0.555	128	0.372	123	0.751	123	0.950	50	0.146
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	126	0.551	126	0.372	123	0.734	121	0.950	43	0.148
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	112	0.543	112	0.369	110	0.706	112	0.951	37	0.148

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	48
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	51
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	37
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	-2
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	23
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	16
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	260 [150–500]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	59
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	29
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	64
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	45
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	27
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.75
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1956
Quota type (single/lower house)	Reserved seats

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

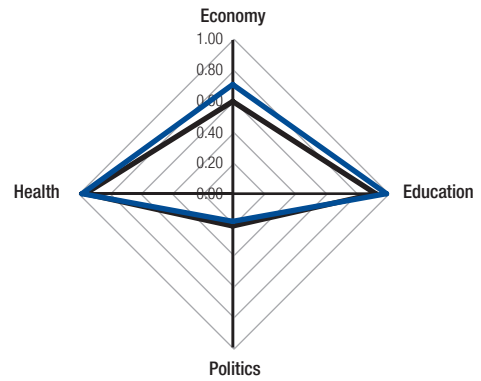
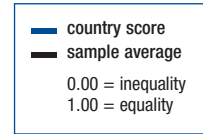
# Panama

Rank (out of 136 countries) **37** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.716**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	3.57
Population growth (%)	1.53
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.49
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01
GDP (US\$ billions)	23.76
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	13,766
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	5
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	4
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	24
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	16
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	43
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	47
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	42
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	23
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	27
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
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

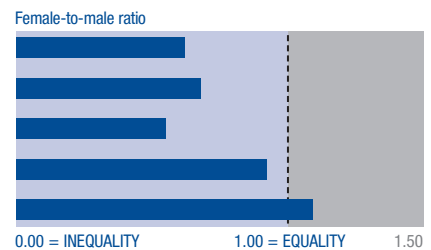


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

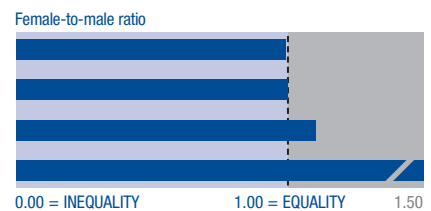
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **45** **0.714** **0.601**

Labour force participation	104	0.62	0.68	53	87	0.62
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	47	0.68	0.64	—	—	0.68
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	84	0.55	0.53	11,746	21,387	0.55
Legislators, senior officials and managers	7	0.92	0.26	48	52	0.92
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	52	48	1.09



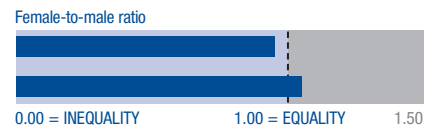
### Educational Attainment **43** **0.996** **0.934**

Literacy rate	68	0.99	0.87	93	95	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	71	1.00	0.92	97	97	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	71	65	1.10
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	56	36	1.54



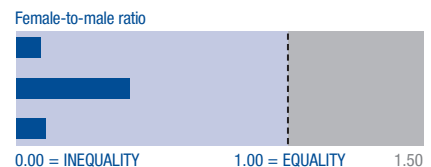
### Health and Survival **61** **0.975** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	73	1.05	1.04	68	65	1.05



### Political Empowerment **48** **0.181** **0.211**

Women in parliament	117	0.09	0.24	9	92	0.09
Women in ministerial positions	24	0.42	0.19	29	71	0.42
Years with female head of state (last 50)	18	0.11	0.20	5	45	0.11

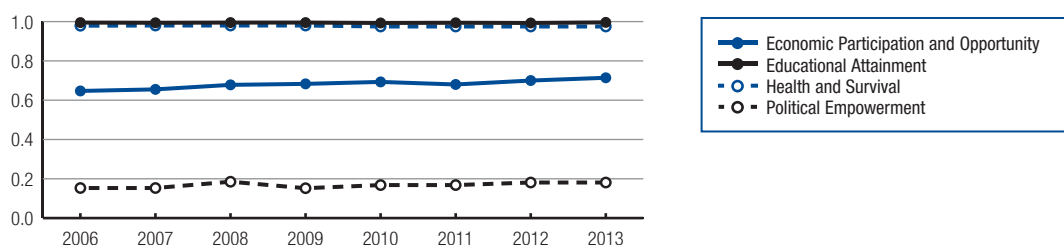


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Panama

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0.716</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0.714</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0.996</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0.975</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0.181</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	40	0.712	48	0.700	62	0.993	64	0.975	44	0.181
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	40	0.704	51	0.680	54	0.994	65	0.975	47	0.168
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	39	0.707	47	0.693	55	0.993	65	0.975	48	0.168
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	43	0.702	51	0.683	52	0.995	1	0.980	52	0.152
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	34	0.710	49	0.678	54	0.995	1	0.980	38	0.185
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	38	0.695	54	0.655	40	0.994	1	0.980	40	0.153
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	31	0.693	44	0.647	35	0.995	47	0.979	35	0.153

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	76
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	59
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	46
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	22
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	22
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	92 [75–110]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	17
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	77
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	52
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.40
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	1.10

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1941, 1946
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100; if the worker is not entitled to social security benefits, the employer shall cover the full cost of benefit
Provider of maternity coverage	Social Security Fund
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

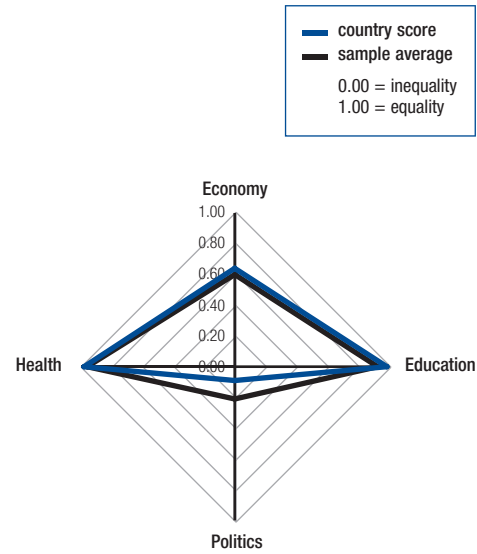
# Paraguay

Rank (out of 136 countries) **89** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.672**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	6.57
Population growth (%)	1.75
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.90
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02
GDP (US\$ billions)	10.89
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	4,858
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	7
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	4
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	31
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	14
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	40
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	74
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	68
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	23
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	21
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
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

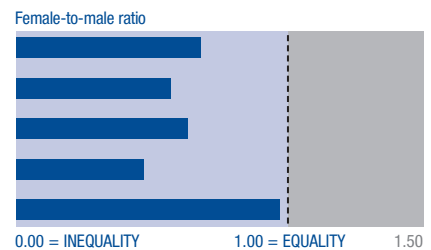


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

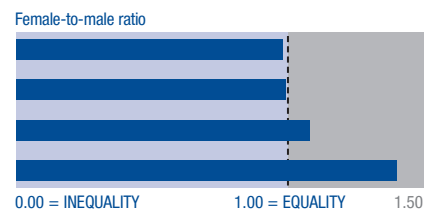
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **83 0.636 0.601**

Labour force participation	91	0.68	0.68	60	89	0.68
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	110	0.57	0.64	—	—	0.57
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	54	0.63	0.53	4,725	7,526	0.63
Legislators, senior officials and managers	49	0.47	0.26	32	68	0.47
Professional and technical workers	65	0.97	0.64	49	51	0.97



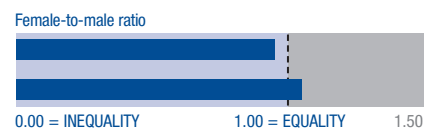
### Educational Attainment **61 0.993 0.934**

Literacy rate	72	0.98	0.87	93	95	0.98
Enrolment in primary education	79	0.99	0.92	83	84	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	63	59	1.08
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	40	29	1.40



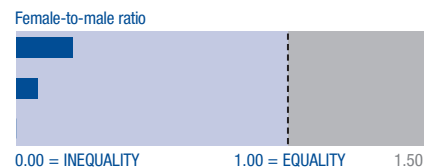
### Health and Survival **55 0.976 0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	68	1.05	1.04	66	63	1.05



### Political Empowerment **104 0.085 0.211**

Women in parliament	77	0.21	0.24	18	83	0.21
Women in ministerial positions	109	0.08	0.19	7	93	0.08
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

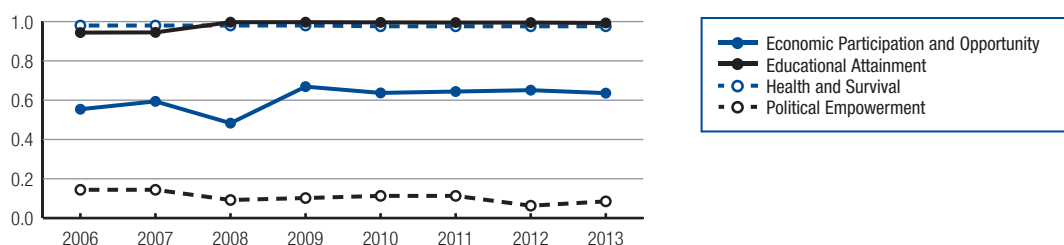


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Paraguay

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>0.672</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>0.636</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0.993</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0.976</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>0.085</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	83	0.671	71	0.651	44	0.995	58	0.976	115	0.063
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	67	0.682	69	0.644	46	0.995	58	0.976	73	0.113
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	69	0.680	71	0.637	45	0.996	57	0.976	75	0.113
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	66	0.687	58	0.669	40	0.997	1	0.980	85	0.102
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	100	0.638	111	0.483	38	0.997	1	0.980	89	0.092
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	69	0.666	83	0.594	95	0.945	1	0.980	45	0.144
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	64	0.656	80	0.554	83	0.944	1	0.980	38	0.144

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	72
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	62
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	19
Male Internet users (%)	20
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	23
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	12
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	99 [60–160]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	19
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	68
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	85
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	79
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.40

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1961
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	50; 9 weeks coverage
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	3 days
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	Public daycare with allowance, private daycare with and without allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



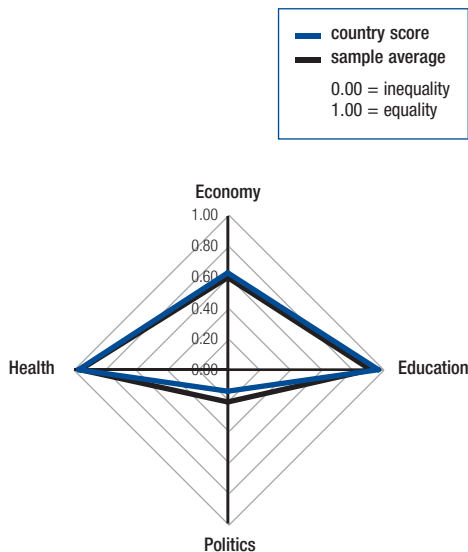
# Peru

Rank (out of 136 countries) **80** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.679**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	29.40
Population growth (%)	1.11
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.45
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00
GDP (US\$ billions)	98.77
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	9,037
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	10
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	6
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	27
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	13
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	38
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	76
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	65
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	18
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	23
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
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

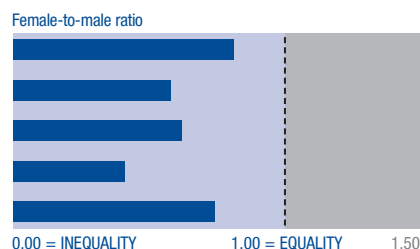


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

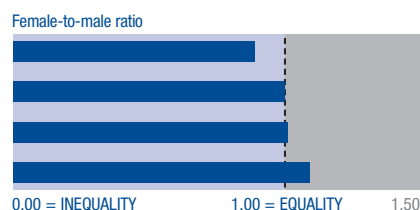
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **88 0.628 0.601**

Labour force participation	62	0.81	0.68	70	87	0.81
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	101	0.58	0.64	—	—	0.58
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	60	0.62	0.53	8,337	13,532	0.62
Legislators, senior officials and managers	62	0.41	0.26	29	71	0.41
Professional and technical workers	86	0.74	0.64	43	57	0.74



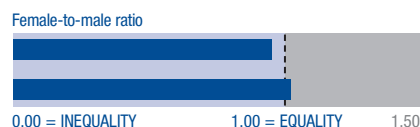
### Educational Attainment **88 0.980 0.934**

Literacy rate	104	0.89	0.87	85	95	0.89
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	95	95	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	78	77	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	45	41	1.09



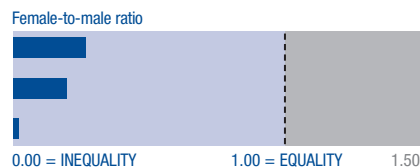
### Health and Survival **109 0.966 0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	117	1.02	1.04	67	66	1.02



### Political Empowerment **69 0.142 0.211**

Women in parliament	60	0.27	0.24	22	79	0.27
Women in ministerial positions	60	0.20	0.19	17	83	0.20
Years with female head of state (last 50)	46	0.02	0.20	1	49	0.02



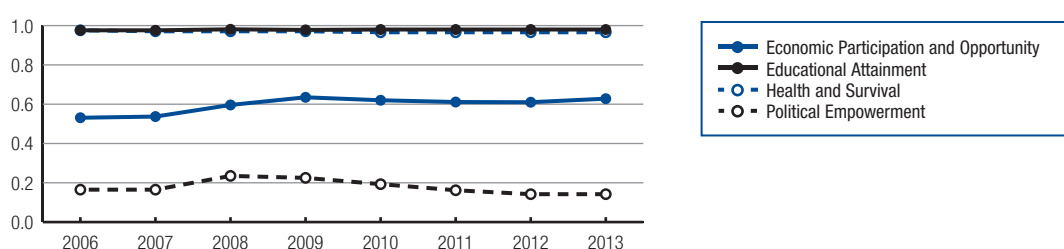
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



## Peru

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0.679</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0.628</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0.966</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0.142</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	78	0.674	91	0.610	88	0.980	109	0.966	65	0.142
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	73	0.680	85	0.611	88	0.980	108	0.966	50	0.162
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	60	0.690	81	0.620	89	0.980	107	0.966	37	0.193
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	44	0.702	76	0.635	89	0.978	91	0.971	33	0.225
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	48	0.696	83	0.596	84	0.981	86	0.971	29	0.235
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	75	0.662	103	0.537	80	0.976	85	0.971	34	0.165
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	60	0.662	86	0.531	71	0.976	58	0.976	31	0.165

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

## Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	66
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	44
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	31
Male Internet users (%)	39
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

## Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	25
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	12
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	67 [42–110]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	14
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	50
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	95
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	85
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	74
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.60

## Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1955
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

## Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	90 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security system
Length of paternity leave	4 consecutive working days between childbirth and date when mother/newborn are discharged from medical center
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	Public daycare with allowance, private daycare with and without allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

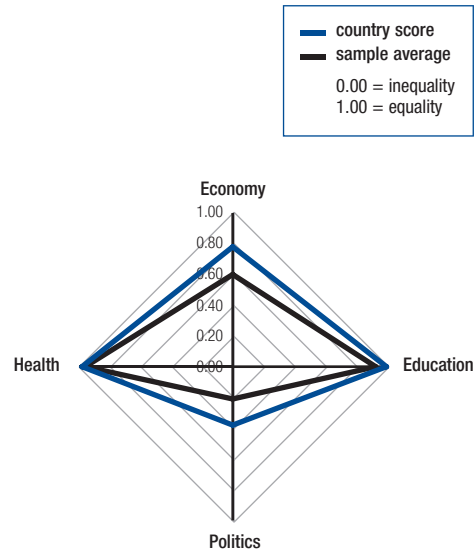
# Philippines

Rank (out of 136 countries) **5** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.783**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	94.85
Population growth (%)	1.69
Fertility rate (births per woman)	3.08
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01
GDP (US\$ billions)	134.06
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	3,638
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	7
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	7
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	42
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	70
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	70
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	34
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	19
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	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

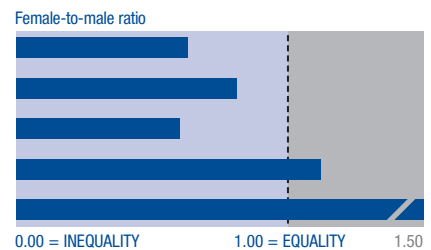


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

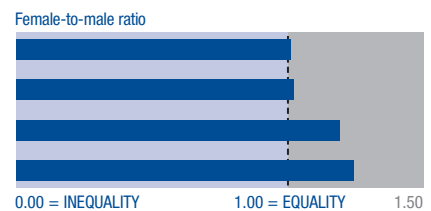
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **16** **0.777** **0.601**

Labour force participation	101	0.63	0.68	51	81	0.63
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	2	0.81	0.64	—	—	0.81
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	68	0.60	0.53	3,301	5,520	0.60
Legislators, senior officials and managers	1	1.00	0.26	53	47	1.12
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	63	37	1.67



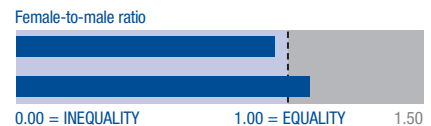
### Educational Attainment **1** **1.000** **0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	96	95	1.01
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	89	88	1.02
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	67	56	1.19
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	31	25	1.24



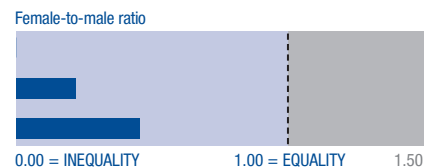
### Health and Survival **1** **0.980** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	64	59	1.08



### Political Empowerment **10** **0.376** **0.211**

Women in parliament	—	—	0.24	—	—	—
Women in ministerial positions	53	0.22	0.19	18	82	0.22
Years with female head of state (last 50)	5	0.46	0.20	16	34	0.46

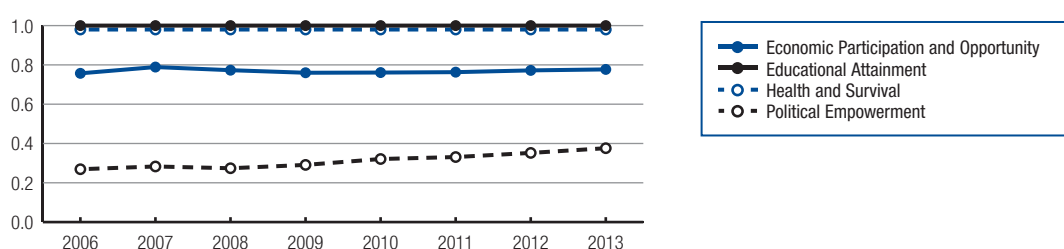


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Philippines

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.783</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0.777</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.376</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	8	0.776	17	0.772	1	1.000	1	0.980	14	0.352
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	8	0.769	15	0.763	1	1.000	1	0.980	16	0.331
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	9	0.765	13	0.761	1	1.000	1	0.980	17	0.321
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	9	0.758	11	0.760	1	1.000	1	0.980	19	0.291
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	6	0.757	8	0.773	1	1.000	1	0.980	22	0.274
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	6	0.763	2	0.789	1	1.000	1	0.980	14	0.283
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	6	0.752	4	0.757	1	1.000	1	0.980	16	0.269

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	90
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	76
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	56
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	23
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	9
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	99 [66–140]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	20
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	48
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	91
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	62
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	49
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	<0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1937
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	6 weeks; 60 days for government employees
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security or employer
Length of paternity leave	1 week after legitimate wife's childbirth
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	Public daycare without allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

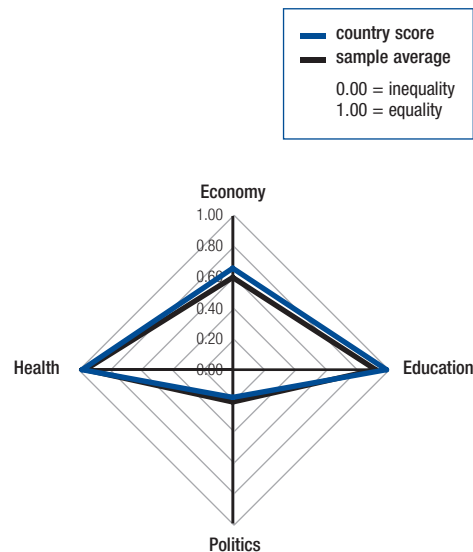
# Poland

Rank (out of 136 countries) **54** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.703**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	38.53
Population growth (%)	0.91
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.40
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.93
GDP (US\$ billions)	261.95
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	17,938
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	10
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	9
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	12
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	5
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	48
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	68
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	72
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	31
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	7
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	48

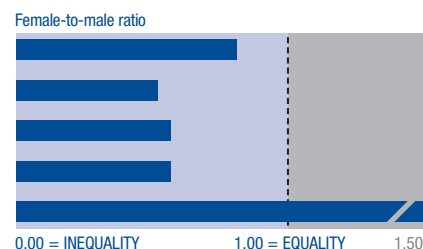


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

### Economic Participation and Opportunity **73** **0.656** **0.601**

Labour force participation	60	0.81	0.68	59	72	0.81
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	122	0.52	0.64	—	—	0.52
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	76	0.57	0.53	16,134	28,083	0.57
Legislators, senior officials and managers	30	0.57	0.26	36	64	0.57
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	60	40	1.51



### Educational Attainment **37** **0.998** **0.934**

Literacy rate	56	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	67	1.00	0.92	97	97	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	92	90	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	87	58	1.50



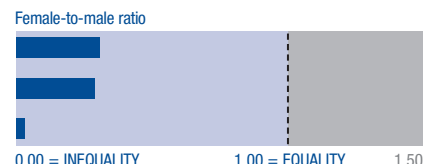
### Health and Survival **34** **0.979** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	93	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	70	64	1.09



### Political Empowerment **49** **0.179** **0.211**

Women in parliament	50	0.31	0.24	24	76	0.31
Women in ministerial positions	41	0.29	0.19	22	78	0.29
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.03	0.20	1	49	0.03

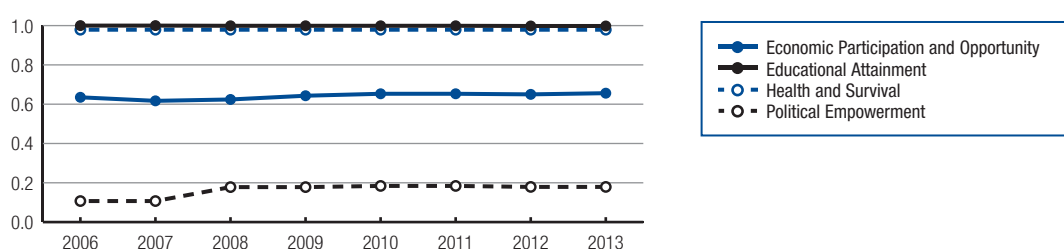


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Poland

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0.703</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0.656</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0.998</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.979</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0.179</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	53	0.702	72	0.650	34	0.998	34	0.979	46	0.179
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	42	0.704	65	0.653	28	0.999	48	0.979	40	0.184
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	43	0.704	63	0.653	29	0.999	46	0.979	41	0.184
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	50	0.700	71	0.643	33	0.999	41	0.979	40	0.178
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	49	0.695	73	0.624	30	0.999	38	0.979	39	0.178
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	60	0.676	74	0.617	1	1.000	37	0.979	63	0.107
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	44	0.680	50	0.635	13	1.000	36	0.979	58	0.107

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	84
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	70
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	43
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	64
Male Internet users (%)	66
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	25
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	5 [4–6]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	13
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1918
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	16 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social Insurance Fund
Length of paternity leave	2 weeks
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	Public daycare with allowance, private daycare with and without allowance, homecare with and without allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

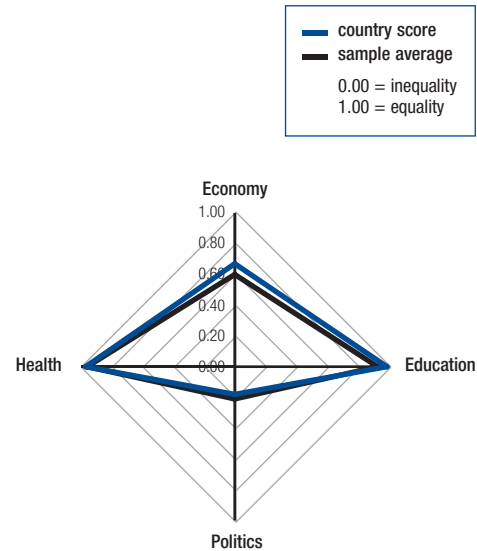
# Portugal

Rank (out of 136 countries) **51** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.706**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	10.56
Population growth (%)	-0.76
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.32
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.94
GDP (US\$ billions)	122.88
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	21,466
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	13
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	12
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	14
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	9
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	49
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	78
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	85
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
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

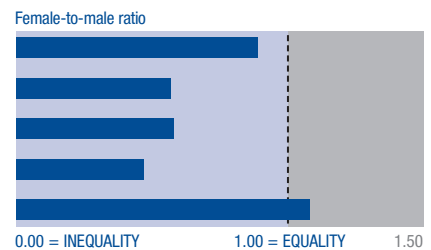


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

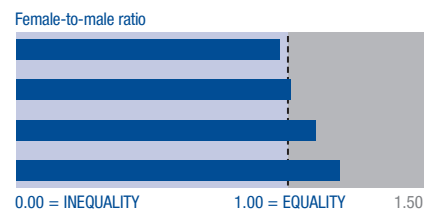
### Economic Participation and Opportunity .....66 0.673 0.601

Labour force participation	28	0.89	0.68	70	78	0.89
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	109	0.57	0.64	—	—	0.57
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	73	0.58	0.53	18,711	32,327	0.58
Legislators, senior officials and managers	51	0.47	0.26	32	68	0.47
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	52	48	1.08



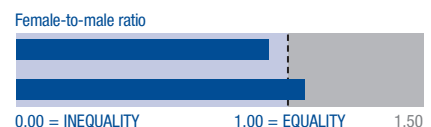
### Educational Attainment .....56 0.994 0.934

Literacy rate	81	0.97	0.87	94	97	0.97
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	99	99	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	86	78	1.10
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	71	60	1.19



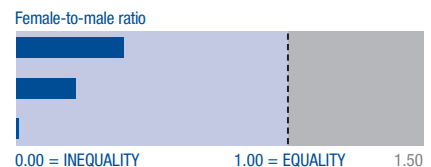
### Health and Survival .....83 0.972 0.957

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	119	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy	55	1.06	1.04	73	69	1.06



### Political Empowerment .....46 0.183 0.211

Women in parliament	32	0.40	0.24	29	71	0.40
Women in ministerial positions	53	0.22	0.19	18	82	0.22
Years with female head of state (last 50)	48	0.01	0.20	0	50	0.01

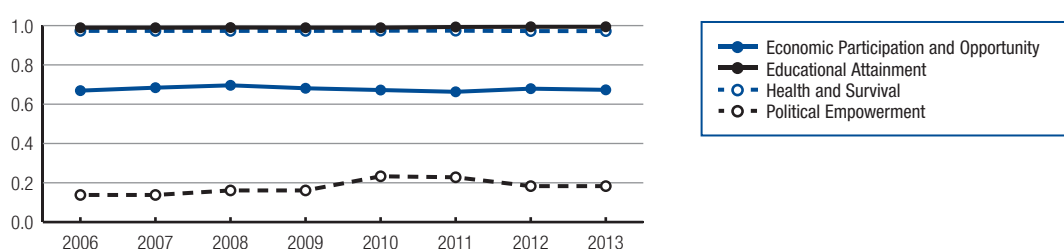


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Portugal

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0.706</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>0.673</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0.994</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>0.972</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0.183</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	47	0.707	55	0.679	57	0.994	83	0.972	43	0.183
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	35	0.714	59	0.663	55	0.993	71	0.974	34	0.228
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	32	0.717	56	0.672	69	0.989	71	0.974	32	0.233
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	46	0.701	53	0.681	76	0.989	80	0.973	47	0.161
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	39	0.705	39	0.696	71	0.990	76	0.973	45	0.161
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	37	0.696	38	0.684	58	0.989	74	0.973	47	0.138
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	33	0.692	33	0.669	57	0.989	71	0.973	40	0.138

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	80
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	69
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	44
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	60
Male Internet users (%)	68
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	26
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	8 [5–11]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	13
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	87
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.50
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	1.00

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1931, 1976
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	120–150 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period) of the average daily wages (if the parents opted for a leave of 120 days) or 80% (if the parents opted for a 150-day leave period)	100%
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance
Length of paternity leave	Compulsory period of 10 working days after birth; 5 consecutive days must be taken immediately after birth and 5 days within 30 days of birth; 10 additional working days may be added
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	Public daycare with allowance, private daycare, with and without allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



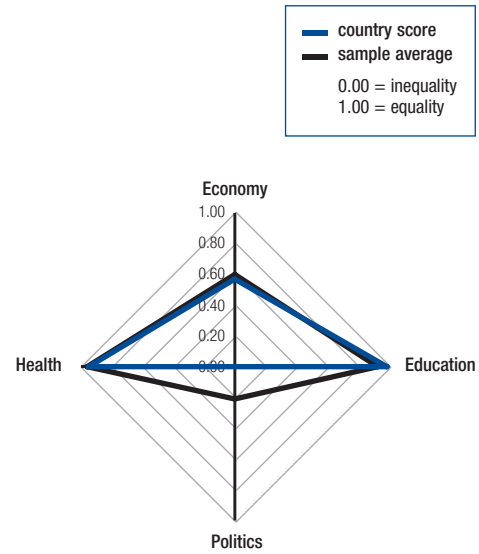
# Qatar

Rank (out of 136 countries) **115** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.630**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	1.87
Population growth (%)	6.13
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.04
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	3.14
GDP (US\$ billions)	67.61
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	77,987
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	3
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	0
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	12
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	62
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	69
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

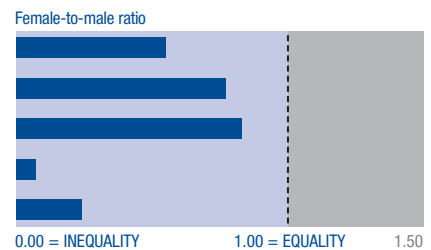


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

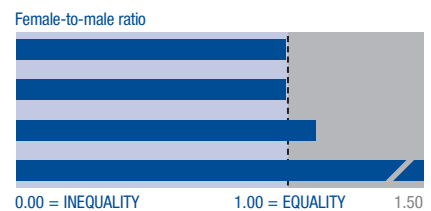
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **106** **0.573** **0.601**

Labour force participation	113	0.55	0.68	53	96	0.55
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	10	0.77	0.64	—	—	0.77
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	12	0.83	0.53	33,234	40,000	0.83
Legislators, senior officials and managers	111	0.07	0.26	7	93	0.07
Professional and technical workers	111	0.24	0.64	20	80	0.24



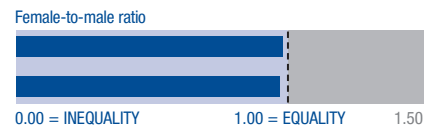
### Educational Attainment **53** **0.994** **0.934**

Literacy rate	64	0.99	0.87	95	97	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	80	0.99	0.92	94	94	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	96	87	1.10
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	31	5	5.60



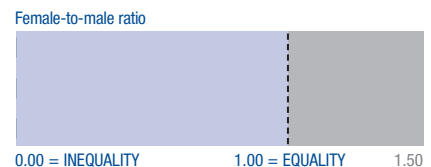
### Health and Survival **129** **0.952** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.98
Healthy life expectancy	135	0.97	1.04	66	68	0.97



### Political Empowerment **135** **0.000** **0.211**

Women in parliament	132	0.00	0.24	0	100	0.00
Women in ministerial positions	125	0.00	0.19	0	100	0.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



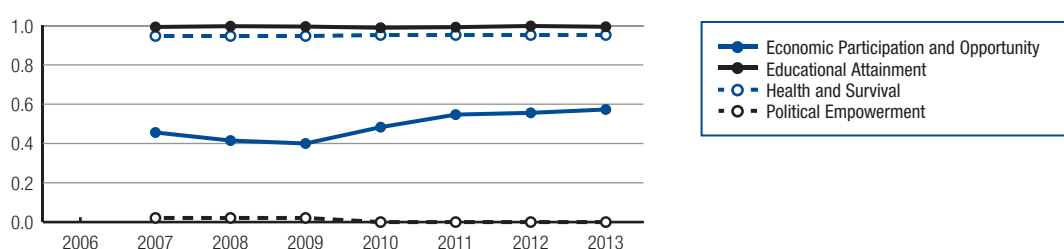
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# Qatar

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>0.630</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>0.573</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0.994</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>0.952</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>0.000</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	115	0.626	107	0.556	36	0.998	127	0.952	133	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	111	0.623	104	0.547	57	0.992	127	0.952	132	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	117	0.606	116	0.483	74	0.989	126	0.952	131	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	125	0.591	129	0.400	53	0.995	129	0.947	130	0.021
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	119	0.595	123	0.415	41	0.997	125	0.947	126	0.021
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	109	0.604	115	0.456	45	0.993	123	0.947	124	0.021
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	89
Female teachers, secondary education (%).....	55
Female teachers, tertiary education (%).....	38
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years).....	1
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years).....	1
Female Internet users (%).....	82
Male Internet users (%).....	88
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%).....	99
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%).....	100

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years).....	26
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19).....	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup> .....	7 [3–16]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births).....	6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19).....	16
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%).....	91
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%).....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method).....	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%).....	—
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%).....	—

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination.....	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Year women received right to vote.....	2003
Quota type (single/lower house).....	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave.....	50 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period).....	100
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Employer
Length of paternity leave.....	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period).....	—
Daycare options.....	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

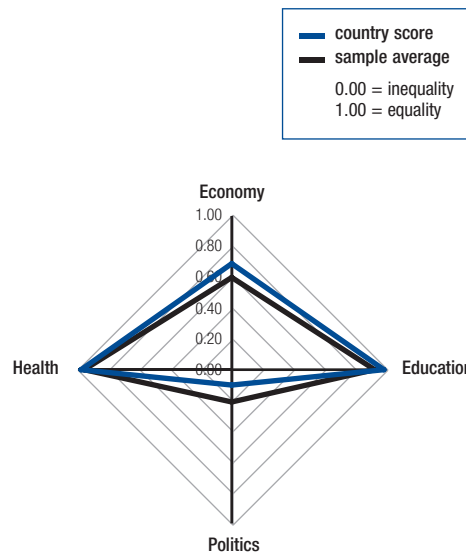
# Romania

Rank (out of 136 countries) **70** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.691**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	21.38
Population growth (%)	-0.25
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.40
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.94
GDP (US\$ billions)	56.82
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	11,005
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	7
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	8
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	12
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	10
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	46
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	41
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	49
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	25
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	14
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	48

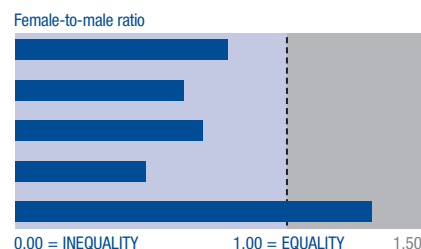


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

### Economic Participation and Opportunity **55** **0.693** **0.601**

Labour force participation	68	0.78	0.68	56	72	0.78
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	88	0.62	0.64	—	—	0.62
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	33	0.69	0.53	13,565	19,625	0.69
Legislators, senior officials and managers	46	0.48	0.26	32	68	0.48
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	57	43	1.31



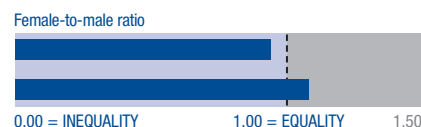
### Educational Attainment **50** **0.994** **0.934**

Literacy rate	66	0.99	0.87	97	98	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	78	0.99	0.92	87	88	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	83	82	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	68	50	1.35



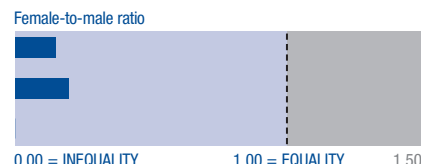
### Health and Survival **34** **0.979** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	93	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	68	63	1.08



### Political Empowerment **91** **0.097** **0.211**

Women in parliament	95	0.15	0.24	13	87	0.15
Women in ministerial positions	60	0.20	0.19	17	83	0.20
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

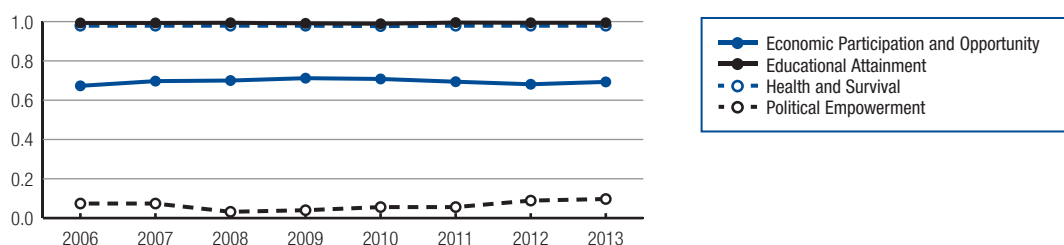


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Romania

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0.691</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0.693</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0.994</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.979</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>0.097</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	67	0.686	54	0.681	52	0.994	34	0.979	97	0.089
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	68	0.681	46	0.694	45	0.995	41	0.979	112	0.056
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	67	0.683	41	0.708	73	0.989	50	0.977	109	0.056
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	70	0.681	34	0.712	70	0.991	41	0.979	126	0.040
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	70	0.676	34	0.700	60	0.994	38	0.979	120	0.032
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	47	0.686	31	0.697	47	0.993	37	0.979	89	0.074
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	46	0.680	30	0.673	44	0.993	36	0.979	79	0.074

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	86
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	68
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	46
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	48
Male Internet users (%)	52
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	26
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	27 [23–32]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	11
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	29
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1929, 1946
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	126 calendar days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	85
Provider of maternity coverage	State Health Insurance Fund
Length of paternity leave	5 working days; up to 15 working days in special cases
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

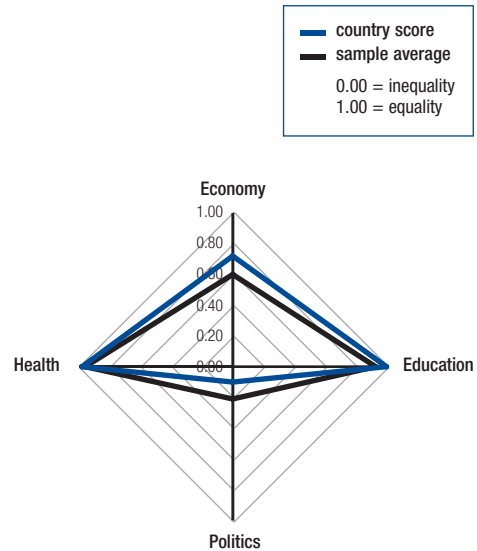
# Russian Federation

Rank (out of 136 countries) **61** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.698**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	142.96
Population growth (%)	0.40
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.52
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.86
GDP (US\$ billions)	433.56
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	14,714
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	6
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	7
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	5
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	3
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	51
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	48
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	49
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
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

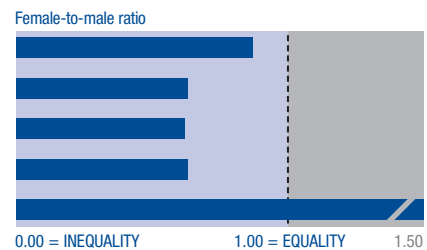


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

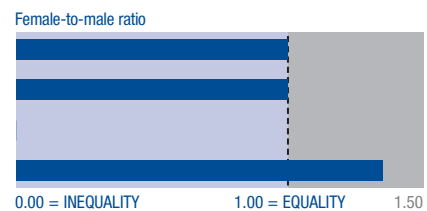
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **42** **0.720** **0.601**

Labour force participation	36	0.87	0.68	68	78	0.87
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	83	0.63	0.64	—	—	0.63
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	59	0.62	0.53	18,297	29,676	0.62
Legislators, senior officials and managers	21	0.63	0.26	39	61	0.63
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	64	36	1.81



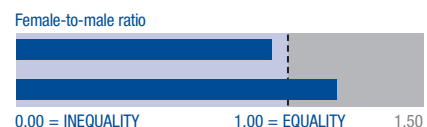
### Educational Attainment **36** **0.998** **0.934**

Literacy rate	46	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	65	1.00	0.92	93	93	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	87	65	1.35



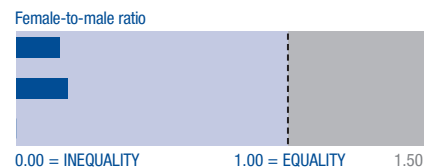
### Health and Survival **34** **0.979** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	93	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	65	55	1.18



### Political Empowerment **94** **0.095** **0.211**

Women in parliament	94	0.16	0.24	14	86	0.16
Women in ministerial positions	63	0.19	0.19	16	84	0.19
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

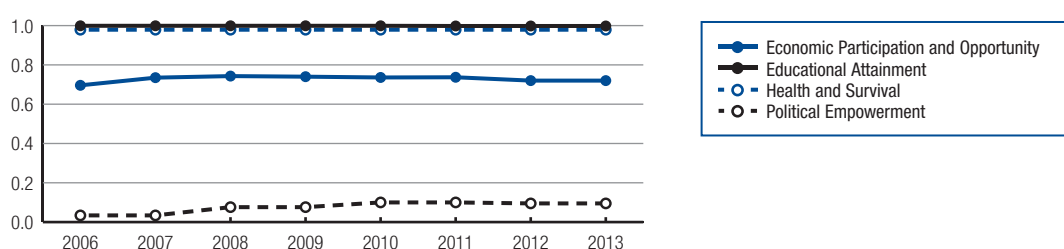


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Russian Federation

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0.698</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0.720</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0.998</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.979</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0.095</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	59	0.698	39	0.720	35	0.998	34	0.979	90	0.095
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	43	0.704	29	0.737	33	0.998	41	0.979	84	0.100
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	45	0.704	28	0.736	26	0.999	40	0.979	85	0.100
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	51	0.699	24	0.740	29	0.999	41	0.979	99	0.076
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	42	0.699	16	0.743	28	0.999	38	0.979	100	0.076
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	45	0.687	16	0.735	22	0.999	37	0.979	120	0.034
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	49	0.677	22	0.696	19	0.999	36	0.979	108	0.034

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	98
Female teachers, secondary education (%).....	81
Female teachers, tertiary education (%).....	56
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years).....	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years).....	1
Female Internet users (%).....	39
Male Internet users (%).....	48
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%).....	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%).....	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years).....	24
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19).....	8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup> .....	34 [26–42]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births).....	10
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19).....	25
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%).....	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%).....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method).....	80
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%).....	—
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%).....	—

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup> .....	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup> .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup> .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup> .....	0.75
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination.....	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup> .....	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup> .....	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup> .....	0.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup> .....	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup> .....	0.00
Year women received right to vote.....	1918
Quota type (single/lower house).....	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave.....	140 calendar days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period).....	100, up to ceiling; in addition, a birth grant is paid in lump sum
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Social Insurance Fund
Length of paternity leave.....	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period).....	—
Daycare options.....	Public daycare with and without allowance, homecare with allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

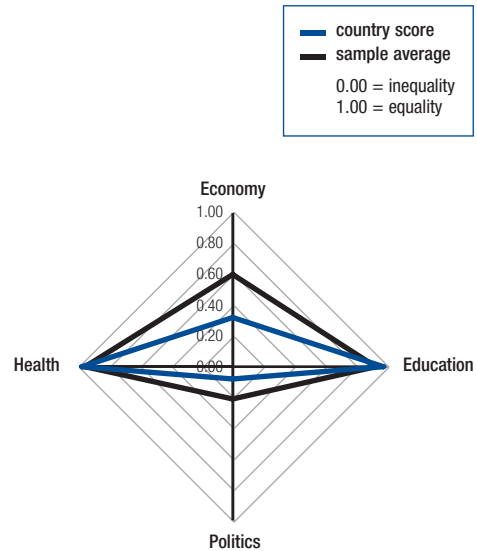
# Saudi Arabia

Rank (out of 136 countries) **127** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.588**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	28.08
Population growth (%)	2.29
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.70
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.23
GDP (US\$ billions)	278.40
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	21,430
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	16
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	4
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	16
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	15
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	73
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	3
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

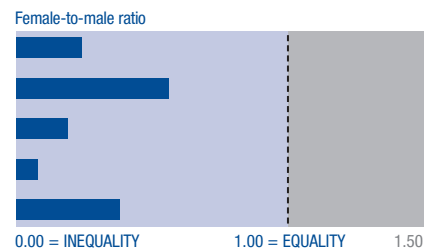


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

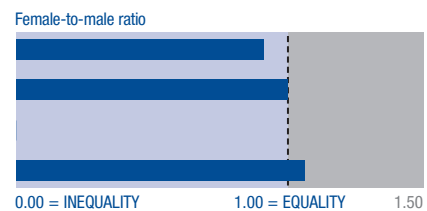
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **134 0.322 0.601**

Labour force participation	132	0.24	0.68	18	76	0.24
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	111	0.56	0.64	—	—	0.56
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	132	0.19	0.53	7,156	37,661	0.19
Legislators, senior officials and managers	110	0.08	0.26	7	93	0.08
Professional and technical workers	105	0.38	0.64	28	72	0.38



### Educational Attainment **90 0.976 0.934**

Literacy rate	101	0.91	0.87	82	91	0.91
Enrolment in primary education	59	1.00	0.92	97	97	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	42	40	1.06



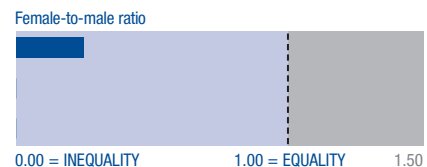
### Health and Survival **52 0.976 0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	64	1.05	1.04	64	61	1.05



### Political Empowerment **105 0.077 0.211**

Women in parliament	66	0.25	0.24	20	80	0.25
Women in ministerial positions	125	0.00	0.19	0	100	0.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

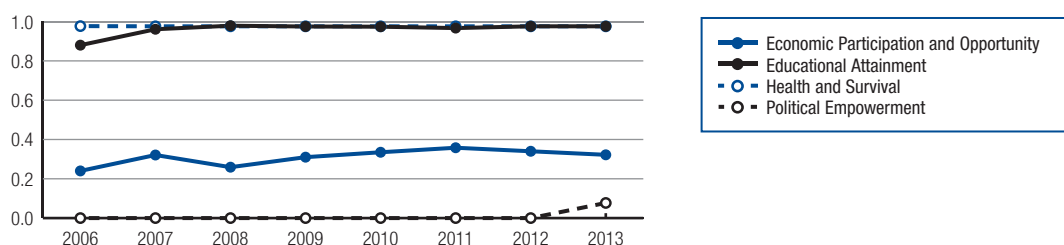


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Saudi Arabia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>0.588</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>0.322</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0.976</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0.976</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>0.077</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	131	0.573	133	0.340	91	0.976	55	0.976	133	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	131	0.575	133	0.358	92	0.967	53	0.976	132	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	129	0.571	132	0.335	92	0.974	53	0.976	131	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	130	0.565	133	0.310	92	0.975	65	0.976	134	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	128	0.554	129	0.259	85	0.979	62	0.976	130	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	124	0.565	127	0.321	87	0.961	60	0.976	128	0.000
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	114	0.524	115	0.240	93	0.880	54	0.977	115	0.000

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	50
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	52
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	37
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	-1
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	25
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	24 [13–45]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	20
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	98
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	24
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	—
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	—

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.75
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	—
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	10 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period) if working for one to three years or 100% if working for three or more years	50%
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



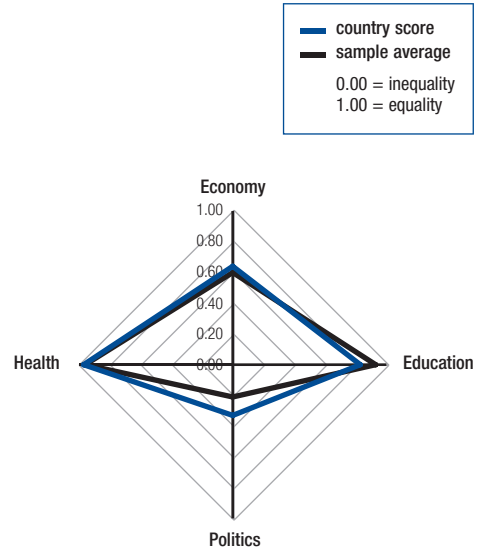
# Senegal

Rank (out of 136 countries) **67** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.692**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	12.77
Population growth (%)	2.65
Fertility rate (births per woman)	4.98
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98
GDP (US\$ billions)	7.15
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	1,737
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	14
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	8
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	11
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	5
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	6
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	26

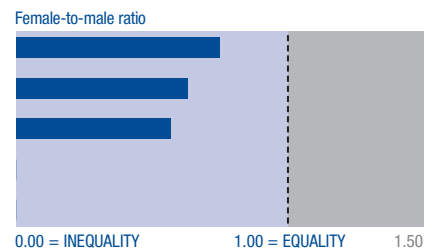


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

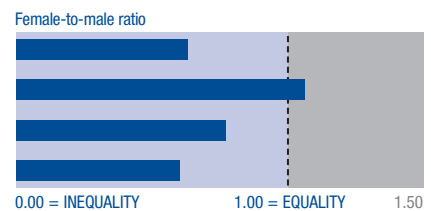
### Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation	78	0.75	0.68	67	90	0.75
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	85	0.63	0.64	—	—	0.63
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	80	0.57	0.53	1,413	2,497	0.57
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.26	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—



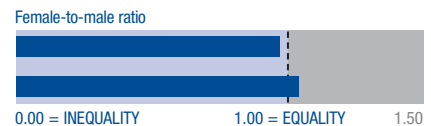
### Educational Attainment

Literacy rate	126	0.63	0.87	39	62	0.63
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	78	73	1.06
Enrolment in secondary education	113	0.77	0.60	19	24	0.77
Enrolment in tertiary education	118	0.60	0.87	6	10	0.60



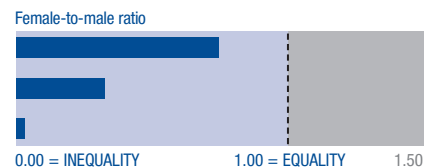
### Health and Survival

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	86	1.04	1.04	52	50	1.04



### Political Empowerment

Women in parliament	3	0.75	0.24	43	57	0.75
Women in ministerial positions	38	0.33	0.19	25	75	0.33
Years with female head of state (last 50)	38	0.03	0.20	2	48	0.03



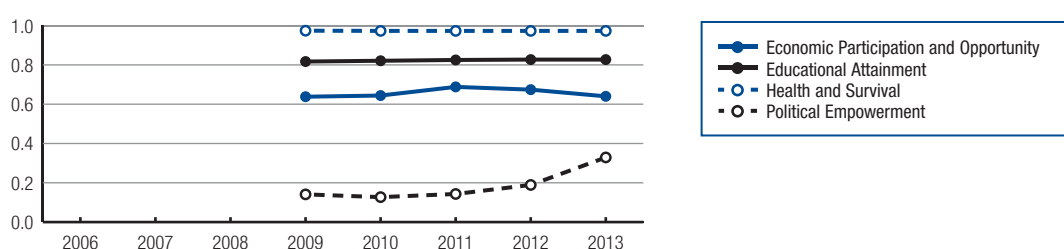
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# Senegal

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0.692</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>0.640</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>0.827</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0.973</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.329</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	90	0.666	59	0.674	122	0.827	75	0.973	41	0.189
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	92	0.657	47	0.688	123	0.825	80	0.973	58	0.143
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	101	0.641	65	0.644	122	0.821	77	0.973	68	0.127
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	102	0.643	74	0.638	124	0.817	76	0.974	59	0.141
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	31
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	14
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	6
Male Internet users (%)	11
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	21
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	30
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	370 [230–640]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	47
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	93
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	93
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	65
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	13
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.80
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.60

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.28
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1945
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	No paternity leave
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	Public daycare with allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

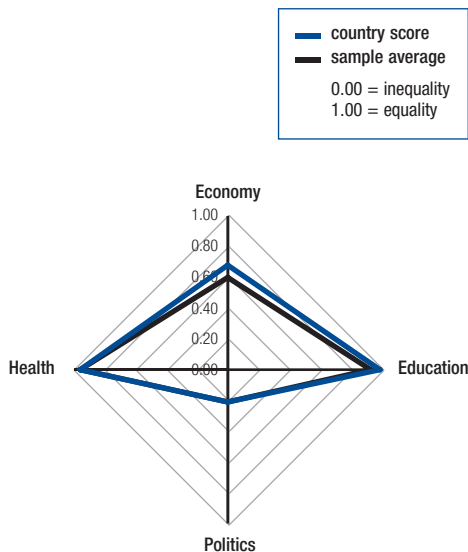
# Serbia

Rank (out of 136 countries) **42** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.712**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	7.26
Population growth (%)	-0.45
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.37
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98
GDP (US\$ billions)	8.88
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	9,833
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	20
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	18
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	44
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	4
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	8
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	62
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	62
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	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)	29

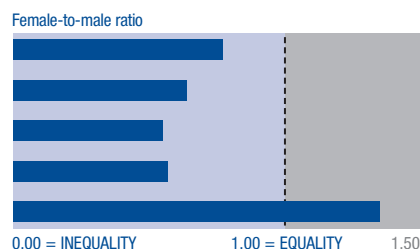


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

### Gender Gap Subindexes

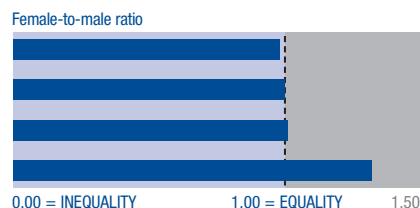
#### Economic Participation and Opportunity **59** **0.679** **0.601**

Labour force participation	72	0.77	0.68	55	72	0.77
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	78	0.64	0.64	—	—	0.64
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	83	0.55	0.53	8,247	14,993	0.55
Legislators, senior officials and managers	29	0.57	0.26	36	64	0.57
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	57	43	1.35



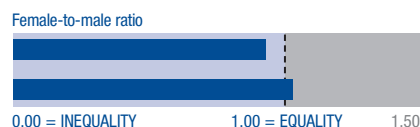
#### Educational Attainment **55** **0.994** **0.934**

Literacy rate	74	0.98	0.87	97	99	0.98
Enrolment in primary education	69	1.00	0.92	93	93	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	91	90	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	57	44	1.32



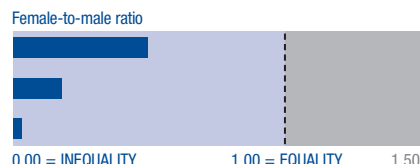
#### Health and Survival **111** **0.964** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	119	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy	95	1.03	1.04	66	64	1.03



#### Political Empowerment **39** **0.209** **0.211**

Women in parliament	22	0.50	0.24	33	67	0.50
Women in ministerial positions	68	0.18	0.19	15	85	0.18
Years with female head of state (last 50)	43	0.03	0.20	1	49	0.03

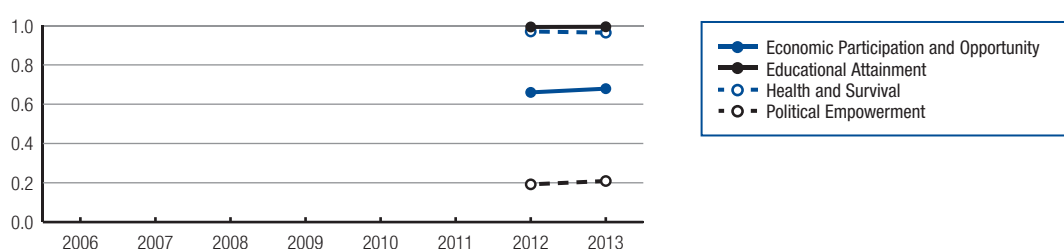


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Serbia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0.712</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0.679</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0.994</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>0.964</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0.209</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	50	0.704	67	0.660	61	0.993	91	0.970	40	0.192
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	90
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	64
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	46
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	36
Male Internet users (%)	47
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	26
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	12 [9–17]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	20
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	61
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	<0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	n/a
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1946
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	365 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period) of earnings are paid for 6 months	100%
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	One of the parents can take a total of 365 days leave after the birth of a child
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period) based on last three months average pay at work	65%
Daycare options	Public daycare with and without assistance, private daycare without allowance, homecare without allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

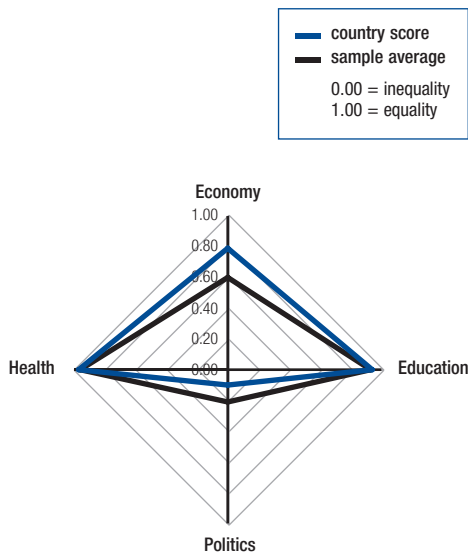
# Singapore

Rank (out of 136 countries) **58** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.700**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	5.18
Population growth (%)	2.09
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.28
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02
GDP (US\$ billions)	173.81
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	53,591
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	3
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	3
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	45
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	98
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	98
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

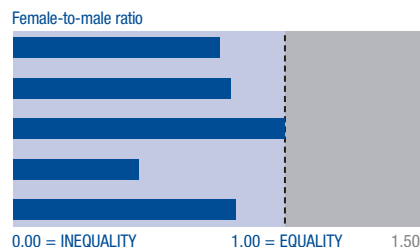


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

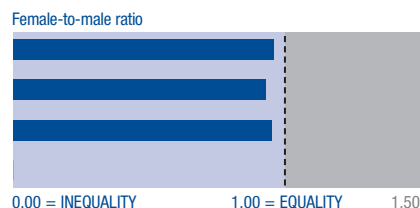
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **12** **0.788** **0.601**

Labour force participation	75	0.76	0.68	63	83	0.76
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	3	0.80	0.64	—	—	0.80
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	1	1.00	0.53	40,000	40,000	1.00
Legislators, senior officials and managers	52	0.46	0.26	31	69	0.46
Professional and technical workers	82	0.82	0.64	45	55	0.82



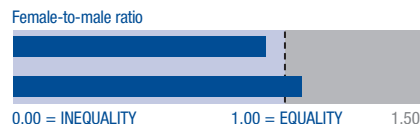
### Educational Attainment **105** **0.941** **0.934**

Literacy rate	87	0.96	0.87	94	98	0.96
Enrolment in primary education	117	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Enrolment in secondary education	95	0.95	0.60	—	—	0.95
Enrolment in tertiary education	—	—	0.87	—	—	—



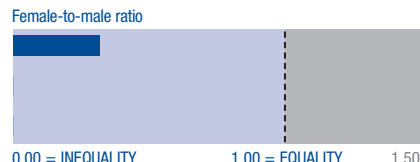
### Health and Survival **85** **0.972** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	119	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy	59	1.06	1.04	75	71	1.06



### Political Empowerment **90** **0.099** **0.211**

Women in parliament	47	0.32	0.24	24	76	0.32
Women in ministerial positions	125	0.00	0.19	0	100	0.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

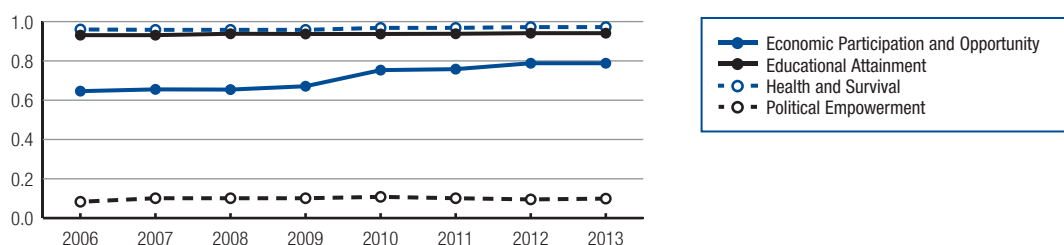


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Singapore

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>0.700</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.788</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>0.941</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0.972</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0.099</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	55	0.699	13	0.788	104	0.941	85	0.972	89	0.095
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	57	0.691	16	0.758	100	0.938	101	0.968	83	0.101
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	56	0.691	20	0.753	103	0.937	100	0.968	79	0.108
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	84	0.666	57	0.671	102	0.937	121	0.958	86	0.101
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	84	0.663	58	0.654	98	0.938	117	0.958	81	0.101
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	77	0.661	55	0.655	98	0.931	115	0.958	71	0.101
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	65	0.655	45	0.646	86	0.931	107	0.960	75	0.083

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	81
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	66
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	35
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	—
Female Internet users (%)	65
Male Internet users (%)	73
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	27
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	1
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	3 [2–7]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	2
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	6
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	No
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1947
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	16 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100; the first 8 weeks paid by employer, the second 8 weeks funded by the government, up to a ceiling; for the third and subsequent births, the full 16 weeks will be funded by the government, up to a ceiling
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer and government
Length of paternity leave	1 week
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	Private daycare with and without allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

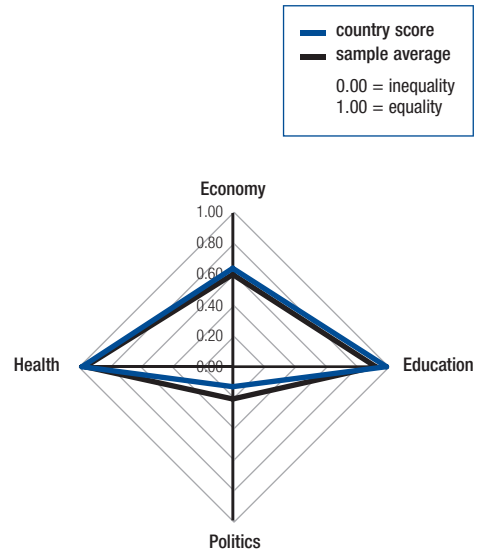
# Slovak Republic

Rank (out of 136 countries) **74** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.686**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	5.40
Population growth (%)	-0.59
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.38
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.95
GDP (US\$ billions)	47.29
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	20,917
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	14
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	14
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	6
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	3
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	49
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	79
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	80
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	20
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	18
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	30

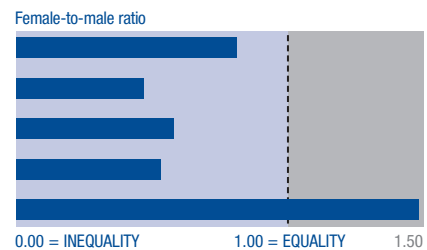


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

### Gender Gap Subindexes

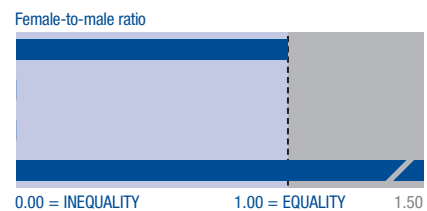
#### Economic Participation and Opportunity **86** **0.635** **0.601**

Labour force participation	63	0.81	0.68	61	76	0.81
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	128	0.47	0.64	—	—	0.47
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	75	0.58	0.53	18,370	31,789	0.58
Legislators, senior officials and managers	38	0.53	0.26	35	65	0.53
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	60	40	1.48



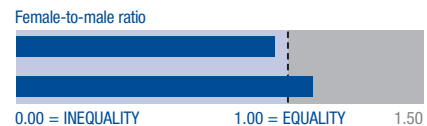
#### Educational Attainment **1** **1.000** **0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	—	—	0.92	—	—	—
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	66	43	1.54



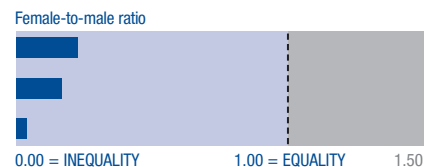
#### Health and Survival **1** **0.980** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	70	64	1.09



#### Political Empowerment **77** **0.128** **0.211**

Women in parliament	73	0.23	0.24	19	81	0.23
Women in ministerial positions	69	0.17	0.19	14	86	0.17
Years with female head of state (last 50)	36	0.04	0.20	2	48	0.04

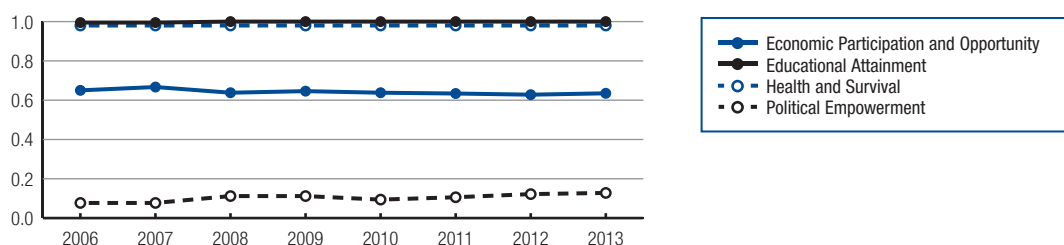


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Slovak Republic

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0.686</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>0.635</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0.128</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	70	0.682	82	0.628	1	1.000	1	0.980	80	0.122
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	72	0.680	73	0.634	1	1.000	1	0.980	79	0.106
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	71	0.678	70	0.638	1	1.000	1	0.980	89	0.094
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	68	0.685	68	0.646	1	1.000	1	0.980	75	0.112
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	64	0.682	66	0.638	1	1.000	1	0.980	71	0.112
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	54	0.680	50	0.667	37	0.995	1	0.980	86	0.077
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	50	0.676	43	0.650	34	0.995	1	0.980	77	0.077

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	89
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	75
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	44
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	77
Male Internet users (%)	82
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	28
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	6 [4–10]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	17
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	<0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	<0.10

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1920
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	28 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	55
Provider of maternity coverage	Social Insurance (part of sickness insurance)
Length of paternity leave	No paternity leave
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	Public and private daycare with and without allowance, homecare with and without allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



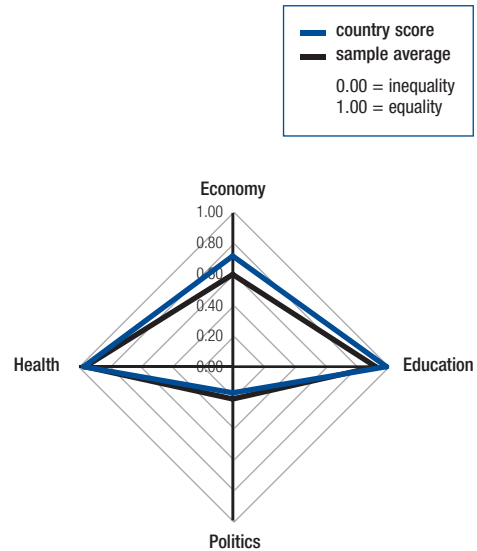
# Slovenia

Rank (out of 136 countries) **38** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.716**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	2.05
Population growth (%)	0.21
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.50
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96
GDP (US\$ billions)	26.04
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	24,957
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	8
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	8
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	11
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	7
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	48
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	98
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	96
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	16
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	42

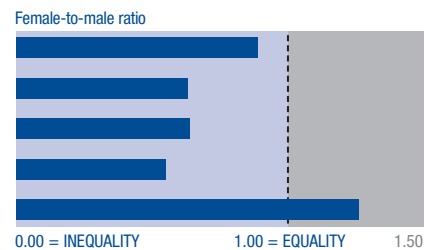


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

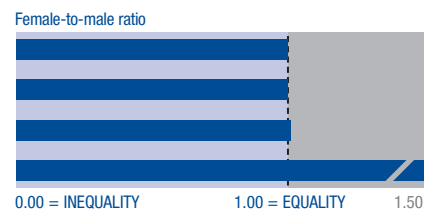
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **43** **0.719** **0.601**

Labour force participation	27	0.89	0.68	67	75	0.89
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	80	0.63	0.64	—	—	0.63
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	49	0.64	0.53	20,931	32,742	0.64
Legislators, senior officials and managers	33	0.55	0.26	35	65	0.55
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	56	44	1.26



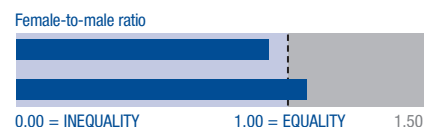
### Educational Attainment **26** **1.000** **0.934**

Literacy rate	45	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	98	98	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	93	92	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	107	66	1.62



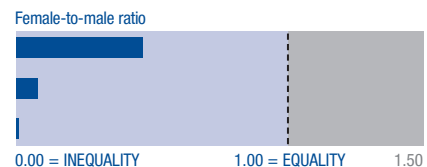
### Health and Survival **75** **0.973** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	119	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	74	69	1.07



### Political Empowerment **54** **0.170** **0.211**

Women in parliament	25	0.47	0.24	32	68	0.47
Women in ministerial positions	108	0.08	0.19	8	92	0.08
Years with female head of state (last 50)	52	0.01	0.20	0	50	0.01



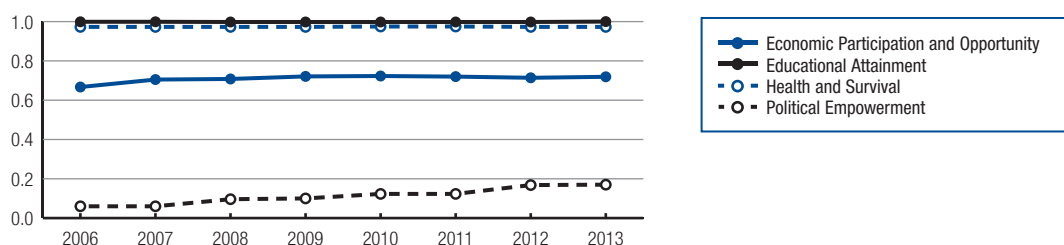
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



## Slovenia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0.716</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0.719</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0.973</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0.170</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	38	0.713	41	0.714	33	0.998	78	0.973	50	0.168
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	41	0.704	34	0.720	36	0.998	64	0.975	71	0.123
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	42	0.705	32	0.723	36	0.998	63	0.975	70	0.123
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	52	0.698	31	0.721	36	0.998	80	0.973	87	0.100
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	51	0.694	31	0.708	36	0.998	76	0.973	85	0.096
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	49	0.684	27	0.705	18	0.999	74	0.973	99	0.060
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	51	0.675	34	0.667	22	0.999	71	0.973	88	0.060

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

## Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	98
Female teachers, secondary education (%).....	72
Female teachers, tertiary education (%).....	38
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years).....	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years).....	2
Female Internet users (%).....	67
Male Internet users (%).....	72
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%).....	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%).....	—

## Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years).....	31
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19).....	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup> .....	12 [5–30]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births).....	2
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19).....	5
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%).....	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%).....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method).....	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%).....	<0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%).....	0.10

## Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination.....	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Year women received right to vote.....	1946
Quota type (single/lower house).....	Legislated candidate quotas

## Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave.....	105 calendar days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period).....	100
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Social security
Length of paternity leave.....	90 days: 15 days paid, 75 days unpaid
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period).....	100 with a minimum value and a ceiling
Daycare options.....	Public daycare with allowance, private daycare with and without allowance, homecare without allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

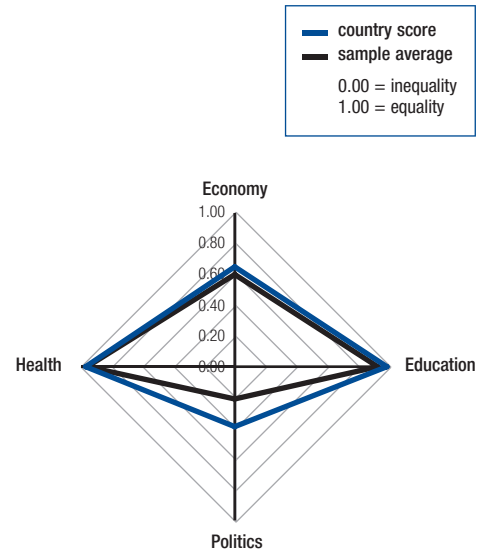
# South Africa

Rank (out of 136 countries) **17** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.751**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	50.59
Population growth (%)	1.18
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.41
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98
GDP (US\$ billions)	193.50
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	9,678
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	28
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	22
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	11
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	5
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	45
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	37
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	30
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	51
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	56
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
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

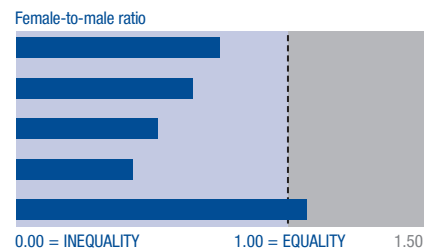


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

### Gender Gap Subindexes

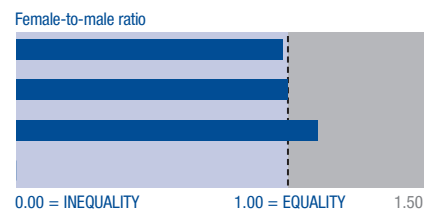
#### Economic Participation and Opportunity **78** **0.651** **0.601**

Labour force participation	77	0.75	0.68	47	63	0.75
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	72	0.65	0.64	—	—	0.65
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	91	0.52	0.53	7,950	15,145	0.52
Legislators, senior officials and managers	59	0.43	0.26	30	70	0.43
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	52	48	1.07



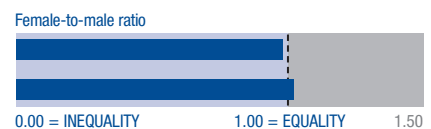
#### Educational Attainment **54** **0.994** **0.934**

Literacy rate	71	0.98	0.87	92	94	0.98
Enrolment in primary education	72	1.00	0.92	85	85	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	65	59	1.11
Enrolment in tertiary education	—	—	0.87	—	—	—



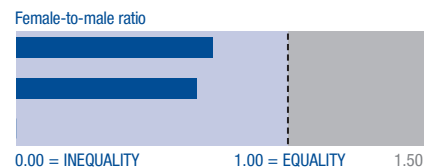
#### Health and Survival **102** **0.968** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.98
Healthy life expectancy	107	1.02	1.04	48	47	1.02



#### Political Empowerment **8** **0.392** **0.211**

Women in parliament	5	0.73	0.24	42	58	0.73
Women in ministerial positions	11	0.67	0.19	40	60	0.67
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

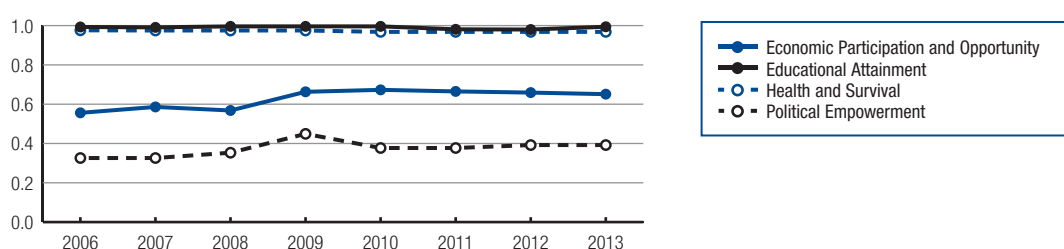


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# South Africa

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.751</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>0.651</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0.994</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0.968</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.392</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	16	0.750	69	0.659	87	0.980	103	0.968	7	0.392
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	14	0.748	58	0.665	86	0.981	102	0.968	9	0.377
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	12	0.753	55	0.673	43	0.996	101	0.968	9	0.377
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	6	0.771	60	0.663	43	0.996	70	0.975	5	0.449
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	22	0.723	93	0.568	45	0.996	67	0.975	9	0.353
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	20	0.719	85	0.586	52	0.991	65	0.975	10	0.326
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	18	0.713	79	0.556	42	0.993	59	0.976	8	0.326

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	77
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	55
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	—
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	28
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	300 [150–500]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	35
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	52
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	20.20
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	14.50

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1930, 1994
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	4 months
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period) up to 60 depending on level of income	—
Provider of maternity coverage	Unemployment Insurance Fund
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

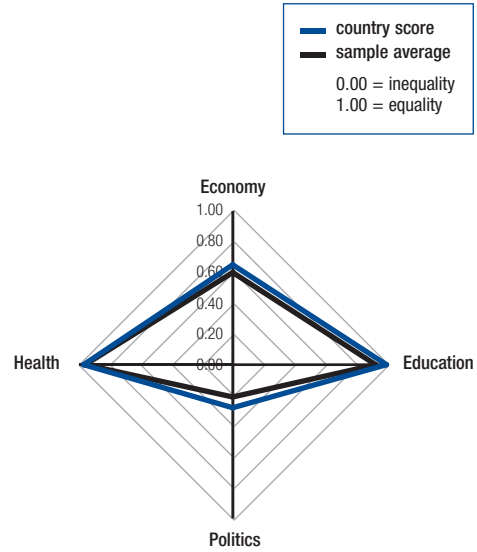
# Spain

Rank (out of 136 countries) **30** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.727**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	46.17
Population growth (%)	0.22
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.49
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98
GDP (US\$ billions)	713.33
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	26,952
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	22
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	21
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	22
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	6
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	47
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	92
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	95
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	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)	34

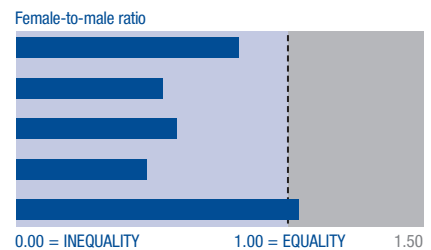


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

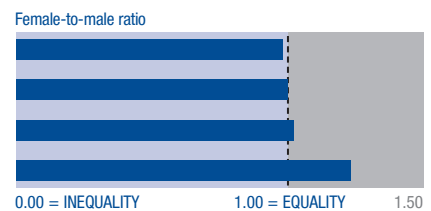
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **76** **0.652** **0.601**

Labour force participation	58	0.82	0.68	66	81	0.82
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	116	0.54	0.64	—	—	0.54
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	69	0.59	0.53	23,720	40,000	0.59
Legislators, senior officials and managers	47	0.48	0.26	32	68	0.48
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	51	49	1.04



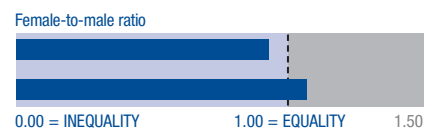
### Educational Attainment **40** **0.997** **0.934**

Literacy rate	70	0.98	0.87	97	99	0.98
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	96	94	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	91	74	1.23



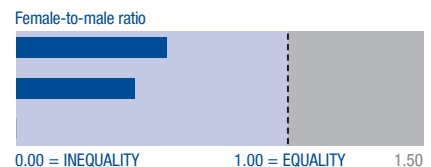
### Health and Survival **75** **0.973** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	119	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	76	71	1.07



### Political Empowerment **27** **0.284** **0.211**

Women in parliament	17	0.56	0.24	36	64	0.56
Women in ministerial positions	21	0.44	0.19	31	69	0.44
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

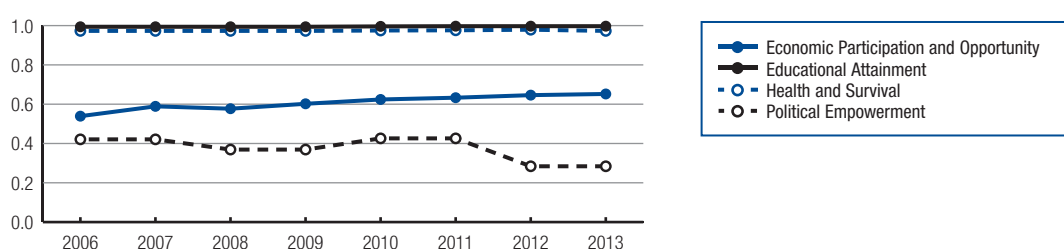


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Spain

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0.727</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>0.652</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0.997</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0.973</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0.284</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	26	0.727	75	0.646	38	0.997	34	0.979	27	0.284
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	12	0.758	74	0.633	37	0.997	56	0.976	5	0.426
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	11	0.755	78	0.624	40	0.996	63	0.975	5	0.426
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	17	0.734	90	0.602	56	0.994	80	0.973	9	0.369
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	17	0.728	89	0.577	58	0.994	76	0.973	7	0.369
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	10	0.744	84	0.589	39	0.994	74	0.973	5	0.421
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	11	0.732	85	0.539	38	0.994	71	0.973	5	0.421

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	75
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	55
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	39
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	70
Male Internet users (%)	74
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	29
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	6 [4–7]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	11
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	66
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.60

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1931
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	16 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	2 weeks
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	Public and private daycare, with and without allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

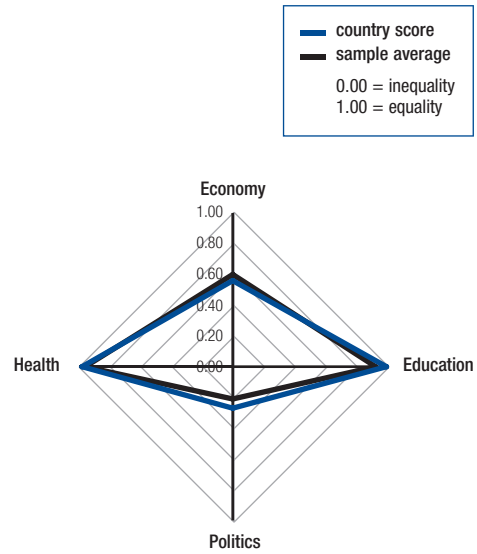
# Sri Lanka

Rank (out of 136 countries) **55** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.702**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	20.87
Population growth (%)	1.04
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.35
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97
GDP (US\$ billions)	29.26
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	4,929
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	8
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	4
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	31
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	56
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	65
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	67
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	70
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
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

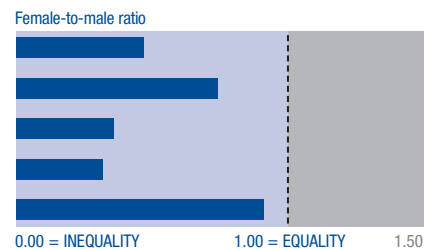


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

### Economic Participation and Opportunity **109** **0.559** **0.601**

Labour force participation	121	0.47	0.68	38	81	0.47
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	25	0.74	0.64	—	—	0.74
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	120	0.36	0.53	3,349	9,273	0.36
Legislators, senior officials and managers	77	0.32	0.26	24	76	0.32
Professional and technical workers	72	0.91	0.64	48	52	0.91



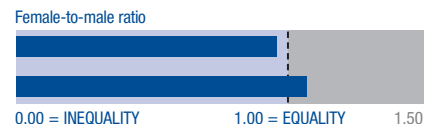
### Educational Attainment **48** **0.995** **0.934**

Literacy rate	78	0.97	0.87	90	93	0.97
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	93	93	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	91	86	1.06
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	19	10	1.83



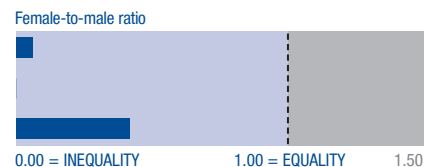
### Health and Survival **1** **0.980** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	65	61	1.07



### Political Empowerment **30** **0.274** **0.211**

Women in parliament	125	0.06	0.24	6	94	0.06
Women in ministerial positions	—	—	0.19	—	—	—
Years with female head of state (last 50)	6	0.42	0.20	15	35	0.42

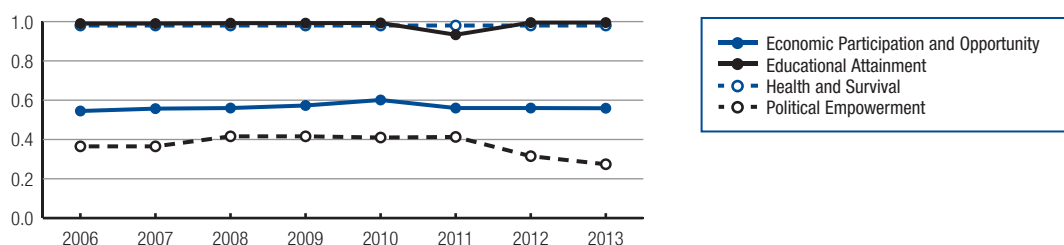


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Sri Lanka

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0.702</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0.559</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0.995</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0.274</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	39	0.712	105	0.560	48	0.995	1	0.980	22	0.315
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	31	0.721	102	0.560	103	0.933	1	0.980	7	0.413
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	16	0.746	89	0.601	57	0.993	1	0.980	6	0.410
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	16	0.740	99	0.573	68	0.992	1	0.980	6	0.416
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	12	0.737	99	0.560	65	0.992	1	0.980	5	0.416
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	15	0.723	94	0.557	56	0.990	1	0.980	7	0.365
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	13	0.720	84	0.545	52	0.990	1	0.980	7	0.365

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	85
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	42
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	24
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	35 [25–49]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	11
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	22
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	68
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	<0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	<0.10

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1931
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	86%
of wages for workers paid at a time-rate or piece-rate; employees covered by the Shop and Offices Employees Act receive 100% of the remuneration	
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



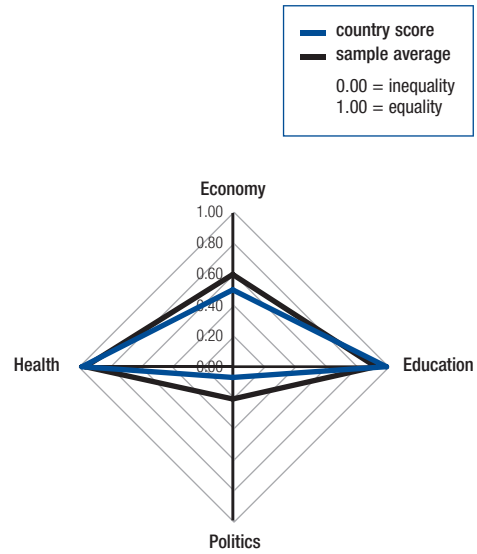
# Suriname

Rank (out of 136 countries) **110** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.637**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.53
Population growth (%)	0.91
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.29
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00
GDP (US\$ billions)	1.50
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	7,378
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	14
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	7
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	32
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	12
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	36
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
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

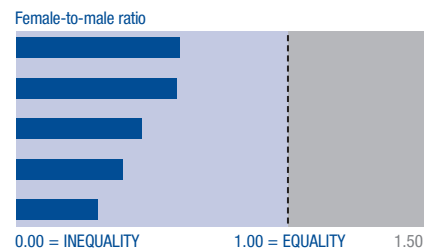


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

### Economic Participation and Opportunity **119 0.499 0.601**

Labour force participation	105	0.60	0.68	44	73	0.60
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	98	0.59	0.64	—	—	0.59
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	105	0.46	0.53	5,540	12,159	0.46
Legislators, senior officials and managers	67	0.39	0.26	28	72	0.39
Professional and technical workers	106	0.30	0.64	23	77	0.30



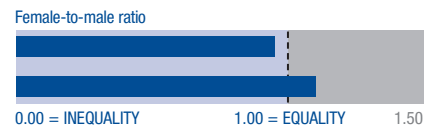
### Educational Attainment **39 0.997 0.934**

Literacy rate	69	0.99	0.87	94	95	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	93	92	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	63	52	1.22
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	15	9	1.72



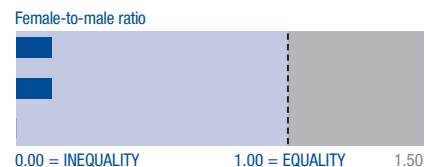
### Health and Survival **1 0.980 0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	64	58	1.10



### Political Empowerment **110 0.072 0.211**

Women in parliament	104	0.13	0.24	12	88	0.13
Women in ministerial positions	90	0.13	0.19	11	89	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



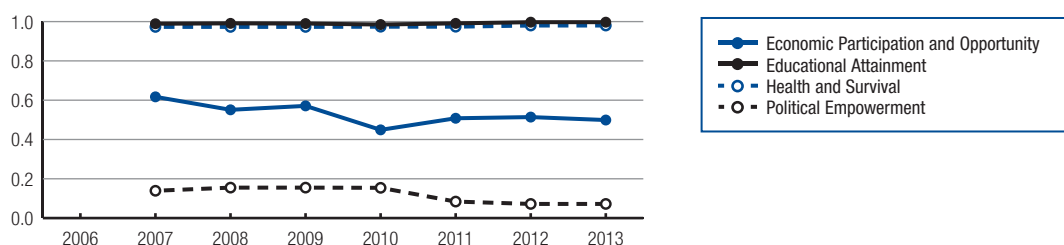
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# Suriname

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>0.637</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>0.499</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0.997</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>0.072</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	106	0.641	115	0.514	37	0.997	1	0.980	107	0.072
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	104	0.640	114	0.508	62	0.991	70	0.974	95	0.084
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	102	0.641	123	0.449	85	0.985	70	0.974	53	0.154
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	78	0.673	101	0.571	74	0.990	80	0.973	51	0.155
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	79	0.667	101	0.551	70	0.991	76	0.973	49	0.155
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	56	0.679	73	0.617	64	0.989	74	0.973	46	0.139
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	93
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	69
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	48
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	1
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	19
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	130 [89–190]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	26
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	36
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	89
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	46
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	1.00
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.90

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1948
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Provider of maternity coverage	—
Length of paternity leave	Private sector, 2 or 3 days including birth registration; public sector, 3 days
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	Public sector, 100
Daycare options	Public daycare with and without assistance, private daycare with allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

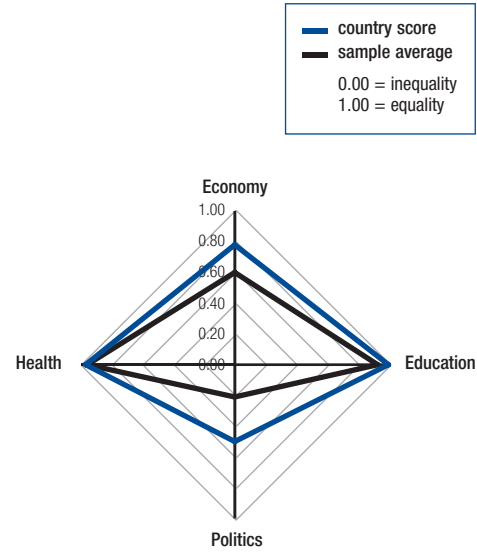
# Sweden

Rank (out of 136 countries) **4** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.813**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	9.45
Population growth (%)	0.76
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.93
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99
GDP (US\$ billions)	317.91
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	35,184
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	8
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	8
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	18
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	10
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	50
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	99
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	99
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	17
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

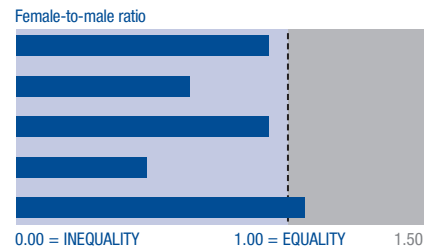


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

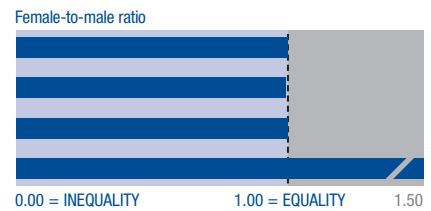
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **14** **0.783** **0.601**

Labour force participation	16	0.93	0.68	77	82	0.93
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	75	0.64	0.64	—	—	0.64
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	7	0.93	0.53	37,197	40,000	0.93
Legislators, senior officials and managers	48	0.48	0.26	32	68	0.48
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	51	49	1.06



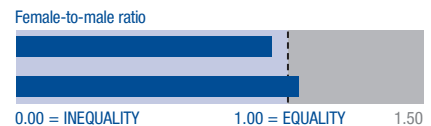
### Educational Attainment **38** **0.998** **0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	73	0.99	0.92	99	100	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	93	93	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	89	58	1.52



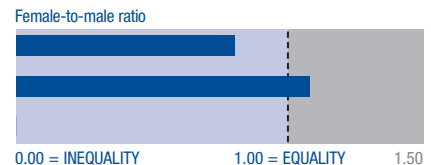
### Health and Survival **69** **0.974** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	93	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	81	1.04	1.04	75	72	1.04



### Political Empowerment **4** **0.498** **0.211**

Women in parliament	2	0.81	0.24	45	55	0.81
Women in ministerial positions	1	1.00	0.19	52	48	1.09
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

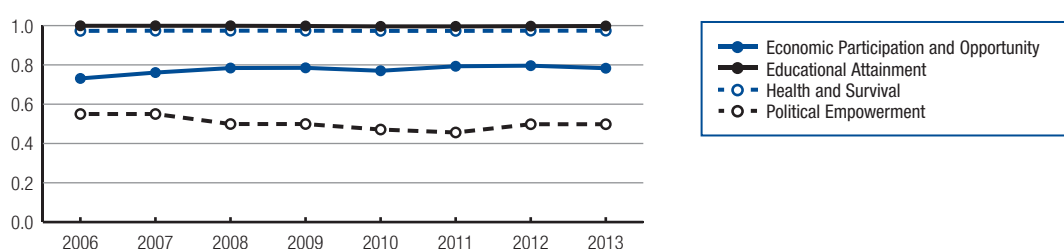


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Sweden

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.813</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0.783</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0.998</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0.974</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.498</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	4	0.816	10	0.796	39	0.997	73	0.974	4	0.498
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	4	0.804	7	0.793	41	0.996	82	0.973	4	0.456
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	4	0.802	11	0.770	41	0.996	80	0.973	4	0.471
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	4	0.814	6	0.785	39	0.998	79	0.974	4	0.499
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	3	0.814	5	0.784	33	0.999	75	0.974	4	0.499
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	1	0.821	6	0.761	27	0.999	73	0.974	1	0.550
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	1	0.813	9	0.731	23	0.999	70	0.973	1	0.550

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	81
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	59
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	43
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	2
Female Internet users (%)	92
Male Internet users (%)	95
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	32
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	4 [2–7]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	2
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	6
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1919, 1921
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	480 days
shared between both parents; 60 of these days are reserved for each parent while the rest are freely transferable between both parents	
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	80, up to ceiling
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance
Length of paternity leave	Parental leave
is for a period of 480 days per child; it can be divided between the parents as they wish, with the exception of 60 days, which constitute mum's and dad's day	
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	80
Daycare options	Public daycare with allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

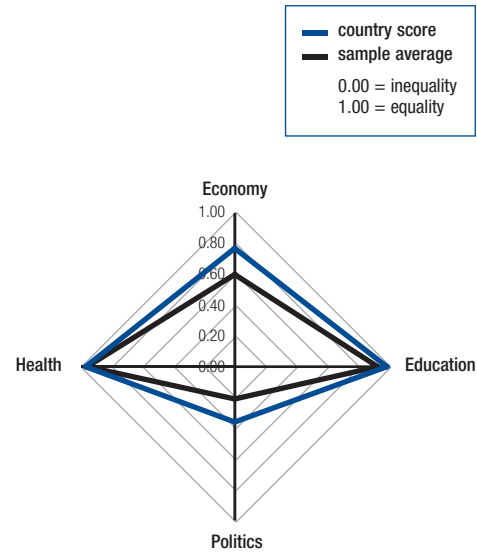
# Switzerland

Rank (out of 136 countries) **9** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.774**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	7.91
Population growth (%)	1.11
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.52
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97
GDP (US\$ billions)	309.72
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	39,385
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	5
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	4
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	46
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	9
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	47
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	—
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	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)	—

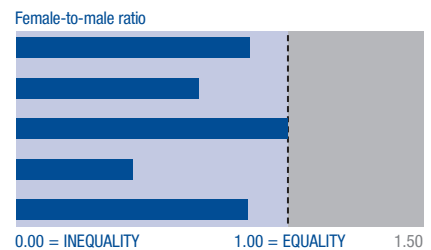


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

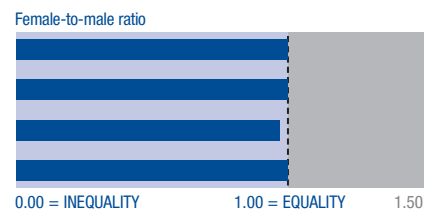
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **23** **0.768** **0.601**

Labour force participation	39	0.86	0.68	76	88	0.86
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	56	0.67	0.64	—	—	0.67
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	1	1.00	0.53	40,000	40,000	1.00
Legislators, senior officials and managers	58	0.43	0.26	30	70	0.43
Professional and technical workers	78	0.85	0.64	46	54	0.85



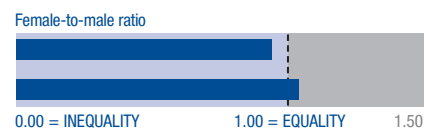
### Educational Attainment **66** **0.992** **0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	70	1.00	0.92	94	94	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	87	0.97	0.60	81	83	0.97
Enrolment in tertiary education	92	1.00	0.87	57	57	1.00



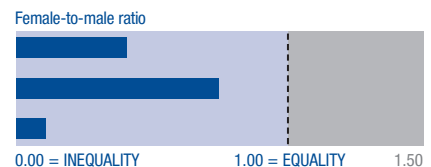
### Health and Survival **72** **0.973** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	93	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	83	1.04	1.04	76	73	1.04



### Political Empowerment **16** **0.361** **0.211**

Women in parliament	31	0.41	0.24	29	71	0.41
Women in ministerial positions	9	0.75	0.19	43	57	0.75
Years with female head of state (last 50)	20	0.11	0.20	5	45	0.11

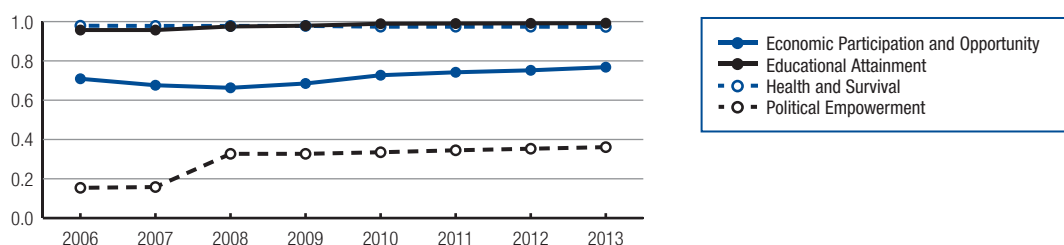


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Switzerland

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.774</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0.768</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>0.992</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0.973</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0.361</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	10	0.767	28	0.752	71	0.991	68	0.974	13	0.353
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	10	0.763	28	0.742	68	0.990	75	0.974	13	0.345
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	10	0.756	30	0.727	71	0.989	74	0.974	13	0.335
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	13	0.743	48	0.685	88	0.979	59	0.978	12	0.327
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	14	0.736	54	0.663	88	0.975	56	0.978	11	0.327
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	40	0.692	42	0.676	92	0.957	55	0.978	37	0.158
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	26	0.700	18	0.709	79	0.957	35	0.979	34	0.154

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	—
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	36
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	79
Male Internet users (%)	89
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	29
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	8 [4–15]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	4
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.30
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.50

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1971
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period) up to ceiling	80
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance
Length of paternity leave	No paternity leave
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	Public and private daycare assistance with and without allowance, homecare assistance with and without allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

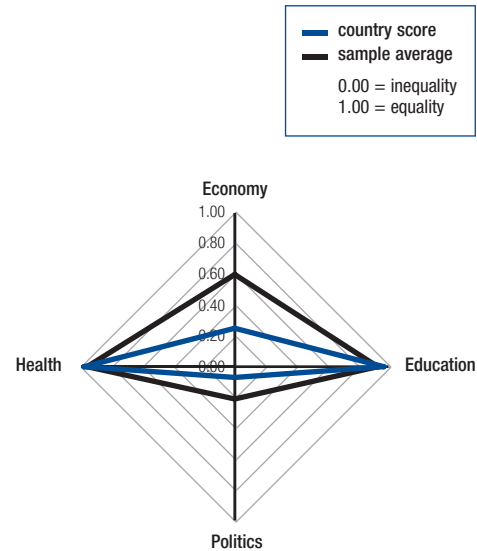
# Syria

Rank (out of 136 countries) **133** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.566**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	20.82
Population growth (%)	1.81
Fertility rate (births per woman)	3.00
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02
GDP (US\$ billions)	31.20
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	4,741
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	23
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	6
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	13
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	7
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	15
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	20
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	27
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	—
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

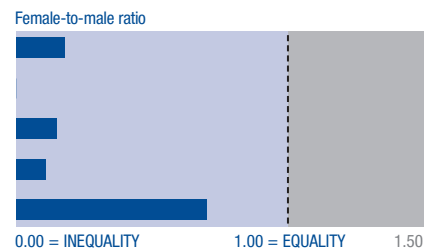


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

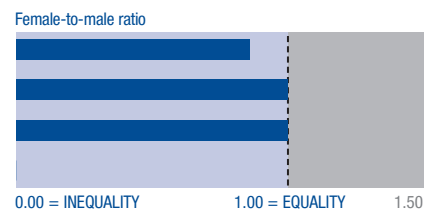
### Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation	136	0.18	0.68	14	75	0.18
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	134	0.15	0.53	1,437	9,285	0.15
Legislators, senior officials and managers	102	0.11	0.26	10	90	0.11
Professional and technical workers	88	0.70	0.64	41	59	0.70



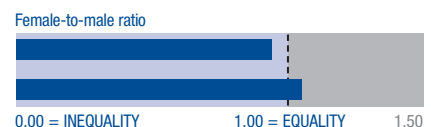
### Educational Attainment

Literacy rate	107	0.86	0.87	78	90	0.86
Enrolment in primary education	68	1.00	0.92	93	94	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	76	1.00	0.60	68	68	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	—	—	0.87	—	—	—



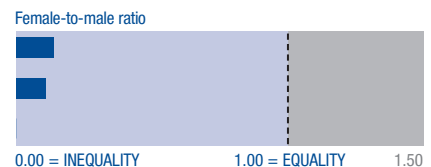
### Health and Survival

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	93	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	67	1.05	1.04	65	62	1.05



### Political Empowerment

Women in parliament	102	0.14	0.24	12	88	0.14
Women in ministerial positions	97	0.11	0.19	10	90	0.11
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

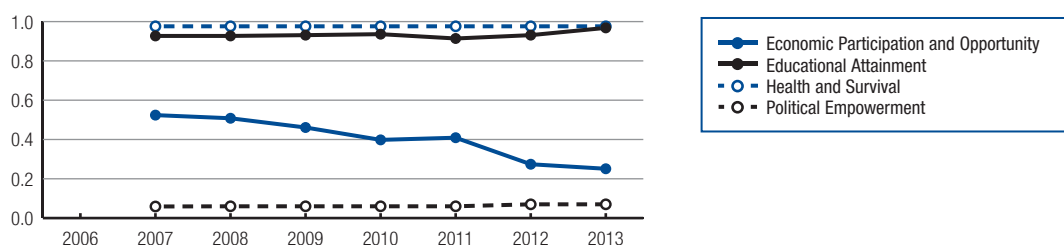


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Syria

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>0.566</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>0.251</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>0.968</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>0.976</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>0.070</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	132	0.563	135	0.274	107	0.931	61	0.976	111	0.070
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	124	0.590	129	0.409	109	0.914	61	0.976	110	0.060
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	124	0.593	130	0.398	104	0.936	60	0.976	107	0.060
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	121	0.607	120	0.461	104	0.931	68	0.976	116	0.060
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	107	0.618	107	0.508	101	0.927	65	0.976	112	0.060
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	103	0.622	104	0.524	99	0.927	63	0.976	100	0.059
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	69
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	51
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	—
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	25
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	70 [41–110]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	13
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	38
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	88
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	58
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	—
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	—

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1949, 1953
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	120 days for the first childbirth, 90 days for the second childbirth and 75 days for the third childbirth
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



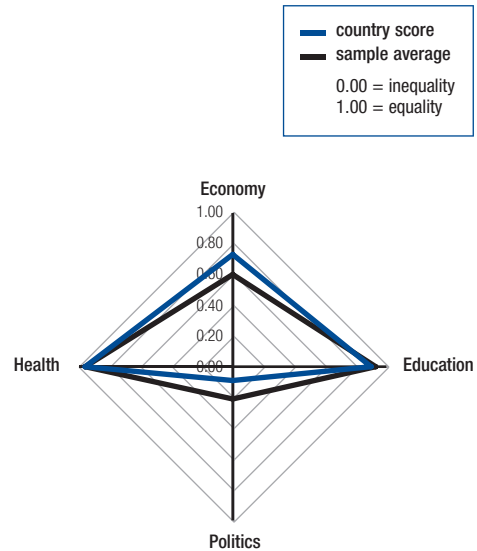
# Tajikistan

Rank (out of 136 countries) **90** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.668**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	6.98
Population growth (%)	1.42
Fertility rate (births per woman)	3.82
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96
GDP (US\$ billions)	2.06
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	2,052
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	—
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	—
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	37
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	2
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	3
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	—
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	12
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	34

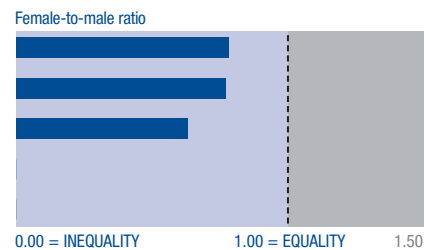


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

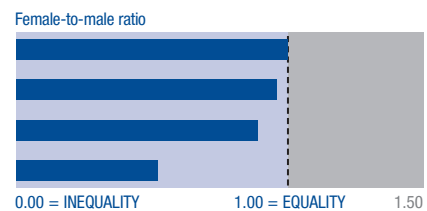
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **38** **0.728** **0.601**

Labour force participation	71	0.78	0.68	60	78	0.78
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	12	0.77	0.64	—	—	0.77
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	56	0.63	0.53	1,729	2,759	0.63
Legislators, senior officials and managers	—	—	0.26	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—



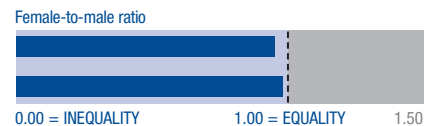
### Educational Attainment **110** **0.899** **0.934**

Literacy rate	52	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	113	0.96	0.92	95	99	0.96
Enrolment in secondary education	103	0.89	0.60	81	91	0.89
Enrolment in tertiary education	122	0.52	0.87	16	31	0.52



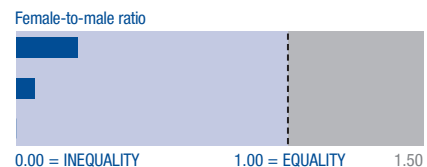
### Health and Survival **123** **0.956** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	131	0.98	1.04	57	58	0.98



### Political Empowerment **100** **0.089** **0.211**

Women in parliament	71	0.23	0.24	19	81	0.23
Women in ministerial positions	116	0.07	0.19	6	94	0.07
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



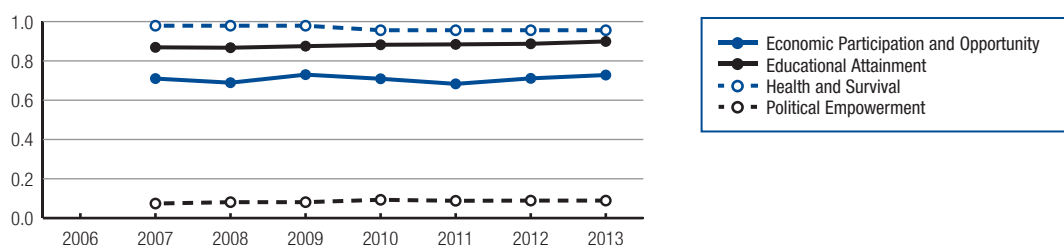
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# Tajikistan

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0.668</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0.728</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>0.899</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>0.956</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.089</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	96	0.661	42	0.711	114	0.887	122	0.956	95	0.089
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	96	0.653	49	0.683	113	0.884	122	0.956	94	0.088
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	89	0.660	40	0.709	113	0.882	121	0.956	90	0.093
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	86	0.666	27	0.730	114	0.875	58	0.979	96	0.081
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	89	0.654	44	0.689	112	0.867	55	0.979	98	0.081
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	79	0.658	25	0.710	107	0.869	54	0.979	90	0.074
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	64
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	59
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	34
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	-1
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	-1
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	21
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	14
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	65 [29–150]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	53
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	26
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	89
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	37
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.30

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.75
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1924
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	140 calendar days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

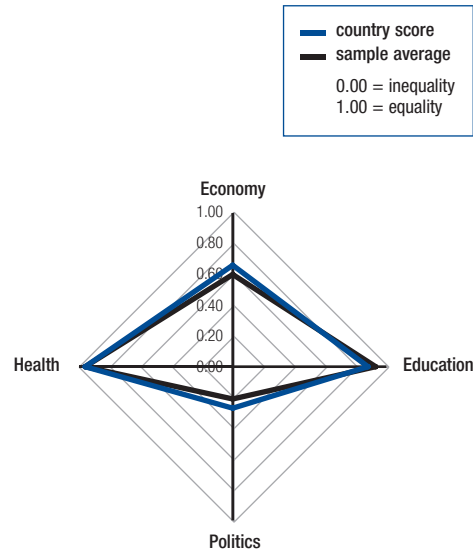
# Tanzania

Rank (out of 136 countries) **66** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.693**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	46.22
Population growth (%)	3.03
Fertility rate (births per woman)	5.29
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00
GDP (US\$ billions)	21.25
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	1,336
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	6
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	3
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	16
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	12
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	31
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	83
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	71
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	14
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	21
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	31

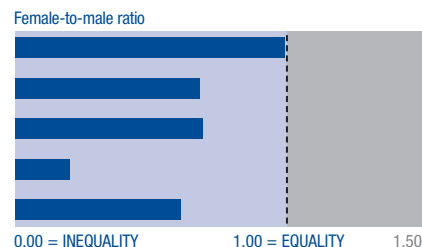


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

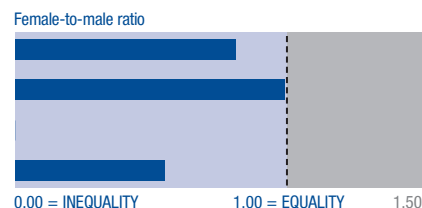
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **70** **0.664** **0.601**

Labour force participation	4	0.99	0.68	90	91	0.99
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	48	0.68	0.64	—	—	0.68
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	36	0.69	0.53	1,302	1,899	0.69
Legislators, senior officials and managers	91	0.20	0.26	16	84	0.20
Professional and technical workers	92	0.61	0.64	38	62	0.61



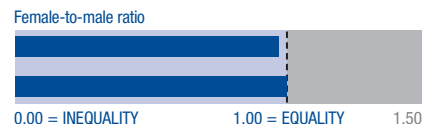
### Educational Attainment **118** **0.878** **0.934**

Literacy rate	112	0.81	0.87	61	75	0.81
Enrolment in primary education	74	0.99	0.92	98	98	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	119	0.55	0.87	3	5	0.55



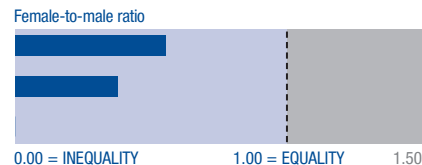
### Health and Survival **112** **0.961** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	119	1.00	1.04	45	45	1.00



### Political Empowerment **32** **0.268** **0.211**

Women in parliament	17	0.56	0.24	36	64	0.56
Women in ministerial positions	30	0.38	0.19	28	72	0.38
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

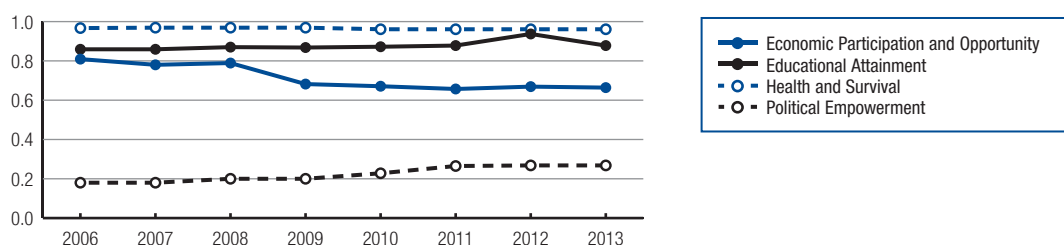


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Tanzania

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>0.693</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0.664</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>0.878</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>0.961</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0.268</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	46	0.709	60	0.669	105	0.937	111	0.961	31	0.268
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	59	0.690	63	0.657	114	0.878	111	0.961	30	0.265
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	66	0.683	57	0.671	114	0.872	110	0.961	33	0.228
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	73	0.680	52	0.682	115	0.868	105	0.969	37	0.200
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	38	0.707	3	0.789	111	0.870	100	0.969	35	0.200
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	34	0.697	4	0.780	109	0.859	99	0.969	29	0.180
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	24	0.704	1	0.809	97	0.859	95	0.967	26	0.180

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	50
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	24
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	20
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	28
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	460 [190–740]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	45
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	129
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	88
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	49
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	34
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	6.80
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	4.80

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.15
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1959
Quota type (single/lower house)	No

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Thailand

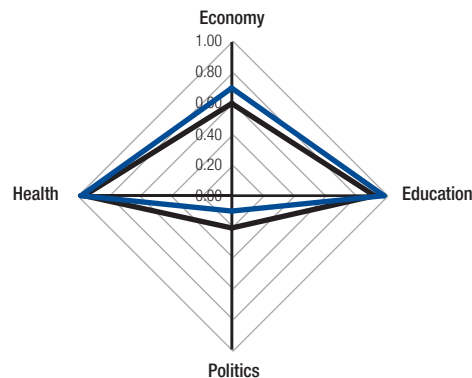
Rank (out of 136 countries) **65** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.693**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	69.52
Population growth (%)	0.57
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.41
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97
GDP (US\$ billions)	187.64
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	7,635
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	1
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	1
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	8
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	7
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	46
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	44
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	41
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	73
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	73
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

— country score  
— sample average  
0.00 = inequality  
1.00 = equality

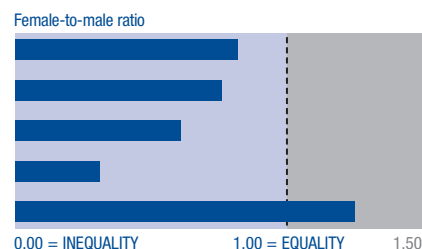


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

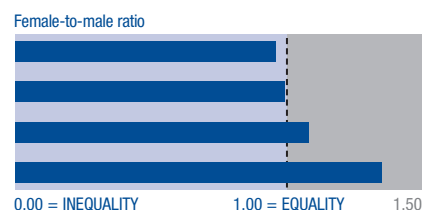
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **50** **0.703** **0.601**

Labour force participation	56	0.82	0.68	70	85	0.82
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	13	0.76	0.64	—	—	0.76
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	61	0.61	0.53	7,506	12,219	0.61
Legislators, senior officials and managers	81	0.31	0.26	24	76	0.31
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	56	44	1.25



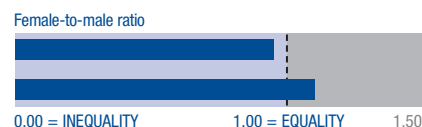
### Educational Attainment **78** **0.989** **0.934**

Literacy rate	86	0.96	0.87	92	96	0.96
Enrolment in primary education	76	0.99	0.92	89	90	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	74	69	1.08
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	53	40	1.35



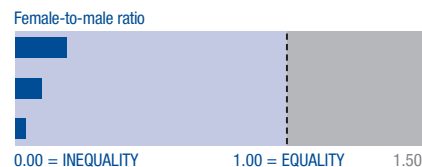
### Health and Survival **1** **0.980** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	65	59	1.10



### Political Empowerment **89** **0.099** **0.211**

Women in parliament	84	0.19	0.24	16	84	0.19
Women in ministerial positions	104	0.10	0.19	9	91	0.10
Years with female head of state (last 50)	35	0.04	0.20	2	48	0.04

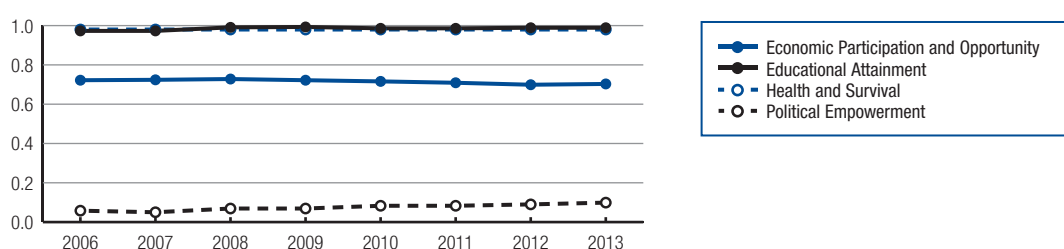


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Thailand

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0.693</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0.703</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>0.989</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>0.099</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	65	0.689	49	0.699	78	0.989	1	0.980	93	0.090
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	60	0.689	41	0.709	82	0.986	1	0.980	97	0.083
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	57	0.691	36	0.716	84	0.986	1	0.980	94	0.083
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	59	0.691	30	0.722	62	0.993	1	0.980	105	0.069
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	52	0.692	25	0.728	69	0.991	1	0.980	104	0.069
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	52	0.682	21	0.724	81	0.973	1	0.980	110	0.050
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	40	0.683	13	0.722	72	0.973	1	0.980	89	0.058

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	60
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	55
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	68
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	24
Male Internet users (%)	23
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	66
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	67

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	24
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	48 [33–70]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	11
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	38
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	80
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	1.00
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	1.40

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1932
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	90 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100; under the Labor Protection Act, an employer is required to pay an employee for up to 45 days of maternity leave
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer and social insurance system
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

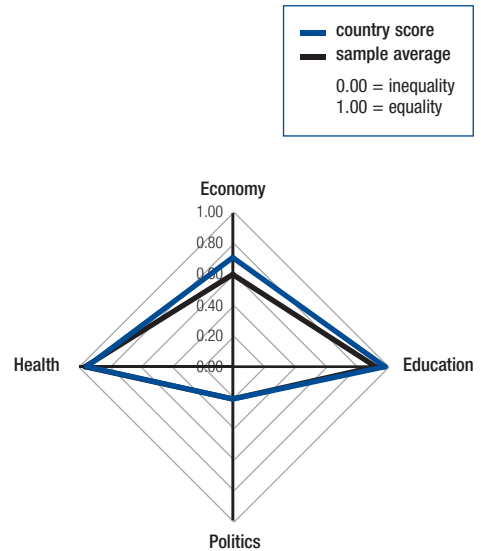
# Trinidad and Tobago

Rank (out of 136 countries) **36** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.717**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	1.35
Population growth (%)	0.36
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.80
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.94
GDP (US\$ billions)	13.53
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	22,142
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	6
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	4
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	10
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	7
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	44
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	70
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	82
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
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

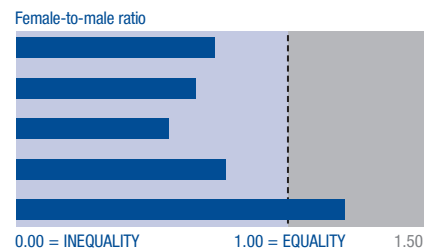


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

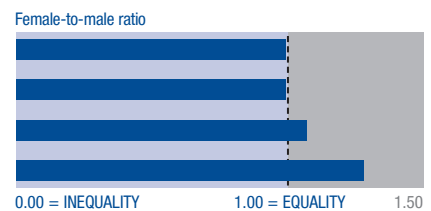
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **47** **0.711** **0.601**

Labour force participation	84	0.73	0.68	60	83	0.73
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	62	0.66	0.64	—	—	0.66
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	81	0.56	0.53	19,286	34,168	0.56
Legislators, senior officials and managers	11	0.77	0.26	43	57	0.77
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	55	45	1.21



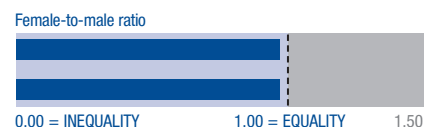
### Educational Attainment **51** **0.994** **0.934**

Literacy rate	61	0.99	0.87	98	99	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	82	0.99	0.92	94	94	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	70	65	1.07
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	13	10	1.28



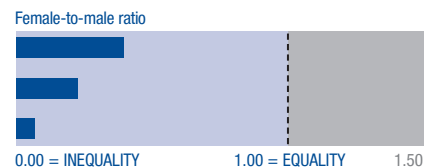
### Health and Survival **130** **0.952** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	136	0.97	1.04	62	64	0.97



### Political Empowerment **38** **0.209** **0.211**

Women in parliament	33	0.40	0.24	29	71	0.40
Women in ministerial positions	51	0.23	0.19	18	82	0.23
Years with female head of state (last 50)	27	0.07	0.20	3	47	0.07

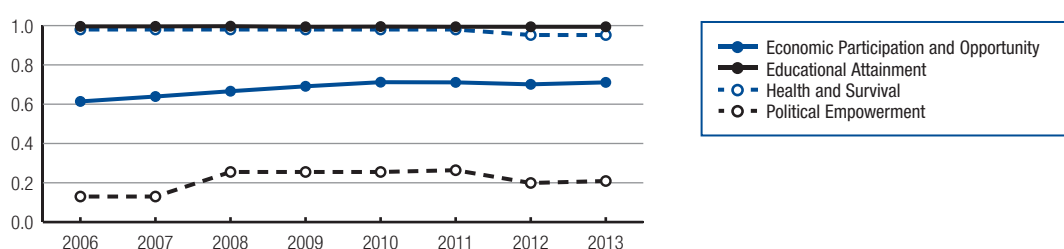


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Trinidad and Tobago

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0.717</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0.711</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0.994</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>0.952</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0.209</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	43	0.712	47	0.701	53	0.994	128	0.952	36	0.199
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	21	0.737	39	0.711	49	0.994	1	0.980	31	0.264
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	21	0.735	38	0.712	50	0.995	1	0.980	30	0.255
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	19	0.730	44	0.691	58	0.994	1	0.980	27	0.255
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	19	0.724	52	0.666	39	0.997	1	0.980	24	0.255
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	46	0.686	64	0.639	34	0.996	1	0.980	52	0.130
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	45	0.680	56	0.614	30	0.996	1	0.980	46	0.130

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	79
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	63
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	33
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	27
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	46 [26–84]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	25
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	32
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	95
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	43
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	1.60
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	1.40

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1946
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	13 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	The Maternity Protection Act entitles an employee to 100% pay for 1 month and 50% for 2 months by employer; social insurance system pays a sum depending on earnings; when the sum of the amount paid under the Maternity Protection Act and social insurance is less than full pay, the employer shall pay the difference to the employee
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer and National Insurance Board
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



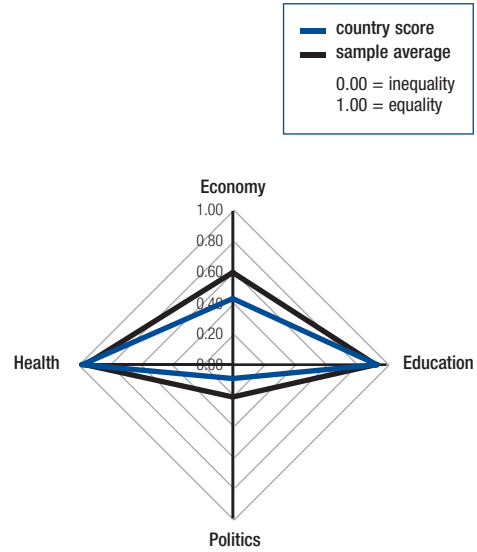
# Turkey

Rank (out of 136 countries) **120** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.608**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	73.64
Population growth (%)	1.21
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.06
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99
GDP (US\$ billions)	422.80
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	13,468
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	11
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	9
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	24
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	7
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	23
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	33
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	30
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	33
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	82
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	12
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	8
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	41

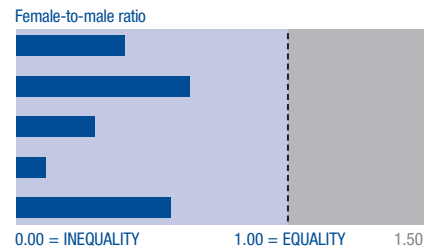


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

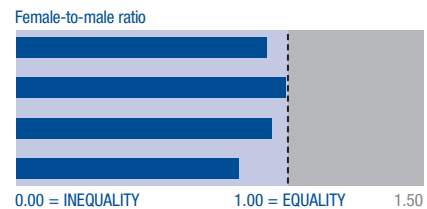
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **127 0.427 0.601**

Labour force participation	123	0.40	0.68	30	76	0.40
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	79	0.64	0.64	—	—	0.64
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	121	0.29	0.53	8,053	27,597	0.29
Legislators, senior officials and managers	104	0.11	0.26	10	90	0.11
Professional and technical workers	93	0.57	0.64	36	64	0.57



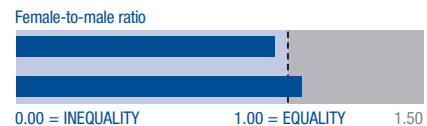
### Educational Attainment **104 0.943 0.934**

Literacy rate	96	0.92	0.87	90	98	0.92
Enrolment in primary education	90	0.99	0.92	98	100	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	98	0.94	0.60	76	81	0.94
Enrolment in tertiary education	103	0.82	0.87	50	61	0.82



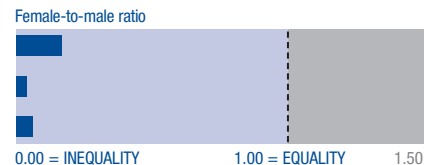
### Health and Survival **59 0.976 0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	71	1.05	1.04	67	64	1.05



### Political Empowerment **103 0.087 0.211**

Women in parliament	91	0.17	0.24	14	86	0.17
Women in ministerial positions	121	0.04	0.19	4	96	0.04
Years with female head of state (last 50)	31	0.06	0.20	3	47	0.06



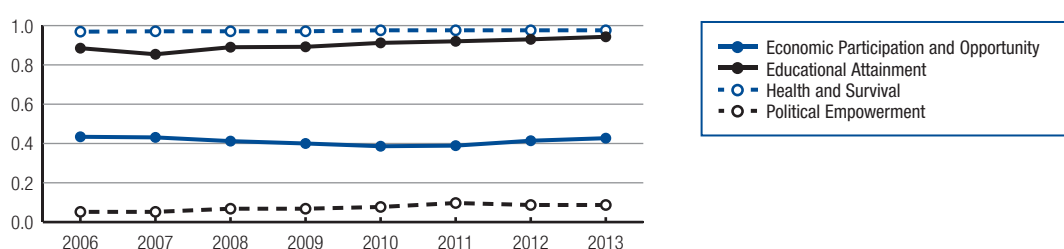
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# Turkey

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>0.608</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>0.427</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>0.943</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0.976</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>0.087</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	124	0.601	129	0.414	108	0.930	62	0.976	98	0.087
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	122	0.595	132	0.389	106	0.920	62	0.976	89	0.097
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	126	0.588	131	0.386	109	0.912	61	0.976	99	0.077
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	129	0.583	130	0.400	110	0.892	93	0.971	107	0.068
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	123	0.585	124	0.412	108	0.890	88	0.971	106	0.068
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	121	0.577	118	0.431	110	0.854	87	0.971	108	0.052
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	105	0.585	106	0.434	92	0.885	85	0.969	96	0.052

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	—
Female teachers, secondary education (%).....	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%).....	41
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years).....	-1
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years).....	-1
Female Internet users (%).....	34
Male Internet users (%).....	53
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%).....	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%).....	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years).....	23
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19).....	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup> .....	20 [13–32]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births).....	12
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19).....	32
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%).....	92
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%).....	91
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method).....	73
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health.....	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%).....	<0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%).....	<0.10

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination.....	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup> .....	—
Year women received right to vote.....	1930
Quota type (single/lower house).....	No legislated

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave.....	16 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period).....	67
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Social security
Length of paternity leave.....	Public sector only, 10 days
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period).....	100
Daycare options.....	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

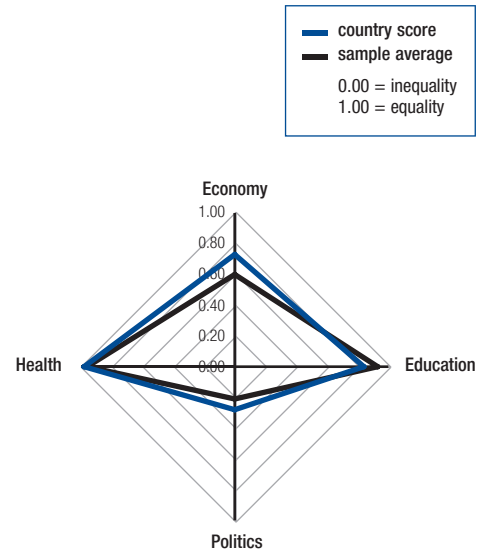
# Uganda

Rank (out of 136 countries) **46** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.709**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	34.51
Population growth (%)	3.19
Fertility rate (births per woman)	5.96
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00
GDP (US\$ billions)	13.55
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	1,188
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	5
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	3
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	39
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	72
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	68
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	15
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	26
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	6
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	35

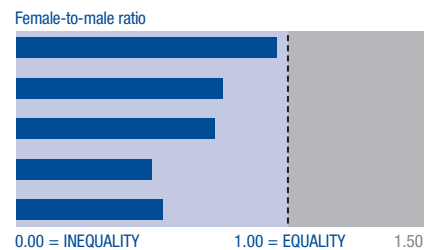


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

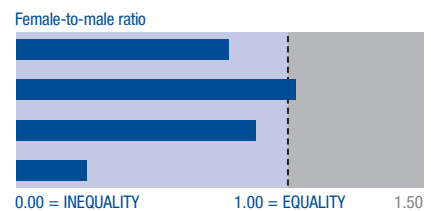
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **37** **0.729** **0.601**

Labour force participation	6	0.96	0.68	77	80	0.96
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	15	0.76	0.64	—	—	0.76
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	24	0.73	0.53	1,139	1,563	0.73
Legislators, senior officials and managers	42	0.50	0.26	33	67	0.50
Professional and technical workers	96	0.54	0.64	35	65	0.54



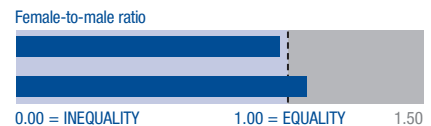
### Educational Attainment **123** **0.843** **0.934**

Literacy rate	116	0.78	0.87	65	83	0.78
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	95	92	1.03
Enrolment in secondary education	104	0.88	0.60	15	17	0.88
Enrolment in tertiary education	130	0.26	0.87	4	15	0.26



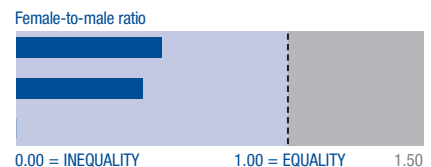
### Health and Survival **1** **0.980** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	44	41	1.07



### Political Empowerment **28** **0.284** **0.211**

Women in parliament	19	0.54	0.24	35	65	0.54
Women in ministerial positions	20	0.47	0.19	32	68	0.47
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

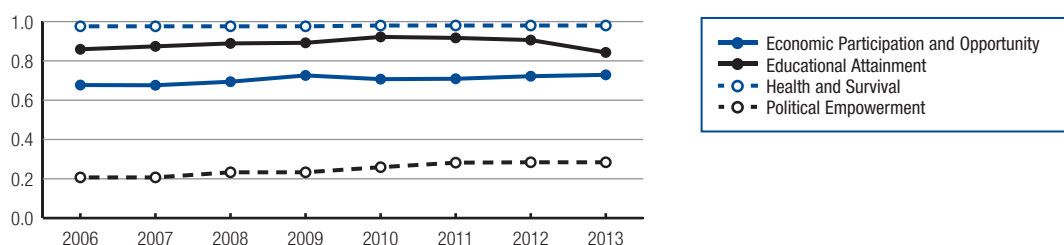


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Uganda

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0.709</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0.729</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>0.843</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0.284</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	28	0.723	37	0.722	112	0.906	1	0.980	28	0.284
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	29	0.722	42	0.709	107	0.917	1	0.980	25	0.282
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	33	0.717	42	0.707	107	0.922	1	0.980	29	0.259
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	40	0.707	28	0.726	111	0.892	69	0.976	30	0.233
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	43	0.698	40	0.694	109	0.889	66	0.976	30	0.233
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	50	0.683	41	0.676	104	0.874	64	0.976	24	0.207
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	47	0.680	28	0.677	98	0.859	60	0.976	22	0.207

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	41
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	25
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	20
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	-1
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	20
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	22
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	310 [200–500]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	58
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	131
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	95
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	58
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	30
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	8.40
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	5.90

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.01
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	No
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Year women received right to vote	1962
Quota type (single/lower house)	Reserved seats

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	60 working days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	4 days
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

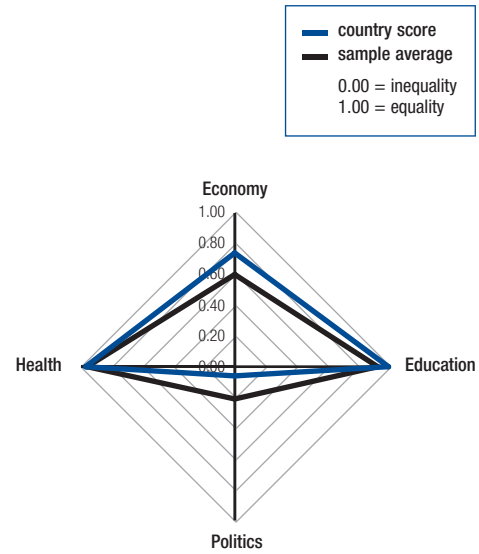
# Ukraine

Rank (out of 136 countries) **64** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.694**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	45.71
Population growth (%)	-0.36
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.46
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.85
GDP (US\$ billions)	50.03
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	6,365
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	7
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	9
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	55
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	39
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	44
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	28
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	47

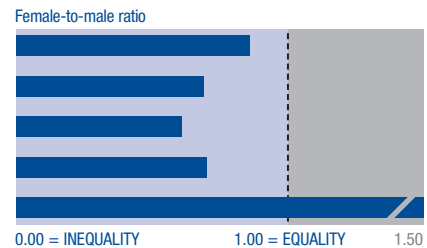


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

### Economic Participation and Opportunity **30** **0.743** **0.601**

Labour force participation	45	0.86	0.68	62	73	0.86
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	46	0.69	0.64	—	—	0.69
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	66	0.61	0.53	5,720	9,405	0.61
Legislators, senior officials and managers	16	0.70	0.26	41	59	0.70
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	64	36	1.77



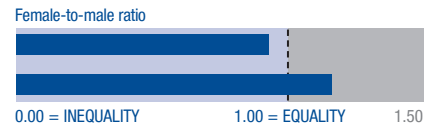
### Educational Attainment **27** **1.000** **0.934**

Literacy rate	50	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	92	91	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	85	85	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	88	75	1.18



### Health and Survival **75** **0.973** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	119	0.93	0.92	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	64	55	1.16



### Political Empowerment **119** **0.059** **0.211**

Women in parliament	114	0.10	0.24	9	91	0.10
Women in ministerial positions	125	0.00	0.19	0	100	0.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	30	0.06	0.20	3	47	0.06

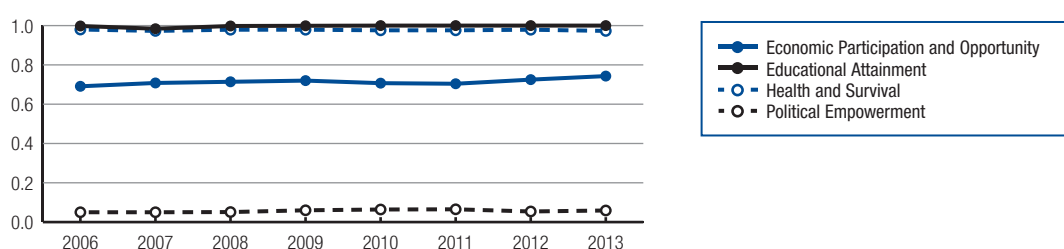


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

## Ukraine

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0.694</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0.743</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0.973</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>0.059</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	64	0.689	34	0.725	22	1.000	34	0.979	119	0.054
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	64	0.686	44	0.704	24	1.000	56	0.976	106	0.065
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	63	0.687	43	0.707	23	1.000	56	0.976	105	0.064
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	61	0.690	33	0.720	31	0.999	41	0.979	117	0.060
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	62	0.686	27	0.714	34	0.998	38	0.979	117	0.051
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	57	0.679	26	0.708	73	0.984	74	0.973	109	0.050
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	48	0.680	24	0.691	25	0.998	1	0.980	97	0.050

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

## Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	99
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	76
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

## Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	23
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	32 [24–43]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	27
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	99
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	67
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.70
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.90

## Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1919
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

## Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	126 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

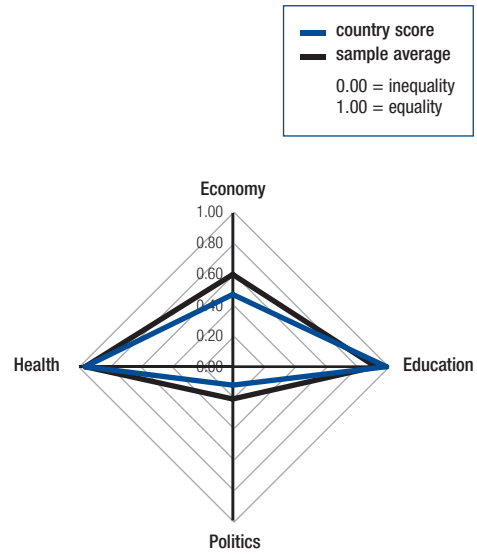
# United Arab Emirates

Rank (out of 136 countries) **109** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.637**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	7.89
Population growth (%)	4.93
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.82
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	2.26
GDP (US\$ billions)	166.17
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	42,293
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	12
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	2
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	20
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	47
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	69
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

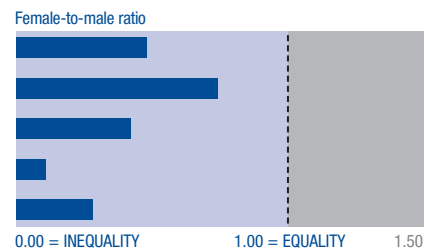


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

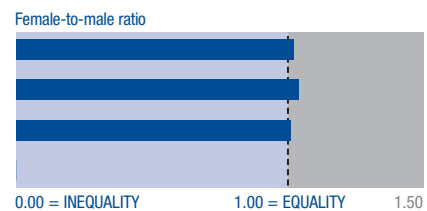
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **122 0.467 0.601**

Labour force participation	120	0.48	0.68	44	92	0.48
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	22	0.74	0.64	—	—	0.74
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	113	0.42	0.53	16,637	40,000	0.42
Legislators, senior officials and managers	103	0.11	0.26	10	90	0.11
Professional and technical workers	109	0.28	0.64	22	78	0.28



### Educational Attainment **1 1.000 0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	91	89	1.02
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	90	87	1.04
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	82	80	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	—	—	0.87	—	—	—



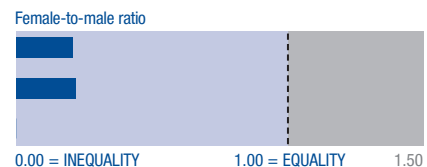
### Health and Survival **112 0.961 0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	119	1.00	1.04	68	68	1.00



### Political Empowerment **81 0.121 0.211**

Women in parliament	77	0.21	0.24	18	83	0.21
Women in ministerial positions	53	0.22	0.19	18	82	0.22
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

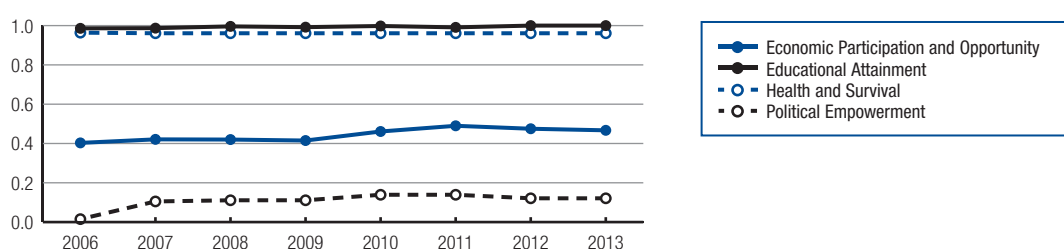


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# United Arab Emirates

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0.637</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>0.467</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>0.961</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>0.121</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	107	0.639	122	0.475	1	1.000	111	0.961	81	0.121
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	103	0.645	119	0.490	59	0.991	111	0.961	62	0.139
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	103	0.640	120	0.461	37	0.998	110	0.961	60	0.139
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	112	0.620	126	0.415	67	0.992	116	0.961	76	0.111
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	105	0.622	121	0.420	46	0.996	112	0.961	72	0.111
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	105	0.618	119	0.421	68	0.987	110	0.961	65	0.105
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	101	0.592	109	0.403	61	0.986	100	0.964	112	0.015

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	86
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	58
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	31
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	—
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	24
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	12 [5–27]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	24
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	100
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	—
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	—

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Year women received right to vote	2006
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	45 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period) after one continuous year of employment, 50% for employment less than one year	100%
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	Public sector only, 3 consecutive working days after birth
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	Public daycare without allowance, private daycare without allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



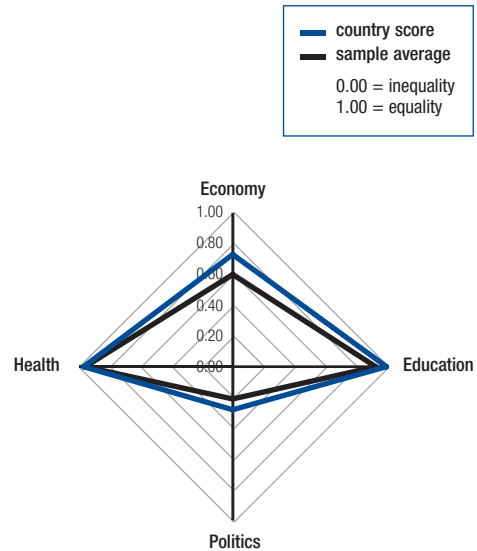
# United Kingdom

Rank (out of 136 countries) **18** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.744**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	62.74
Population growth (%)	0.77
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.90
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97
GDP (US\$ billions)	1,771.01
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	32,809
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	7
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	8
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	39
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	12
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	47
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	98
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	97
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	7
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

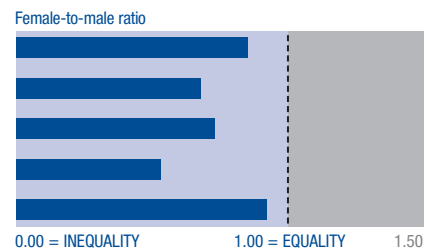


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

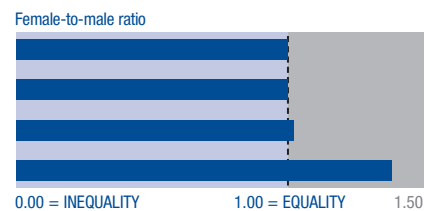
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **35** **0.732** **0.601**

Labour force participation	47	0.85	0.68	69	81	0.85
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	49	0.68	0.64	—	—	0.68
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	23	0.73	0.53	29,193	40,000	0.73
Legislators, senior officials and managers	37	0.53	0.26	35	65	0.53
Professional and technical workers	70	0.92	0.64	48	52	0.92



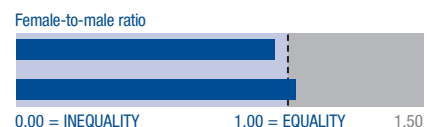
### Educational Attainment **31** **0.999** **0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	62	1.00	0.92	99	100	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	100	97	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	70	50	1.38



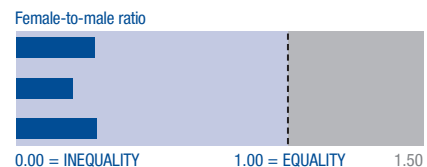
### Health and Survival **92** **0.970** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	97	1.03	1.04	73	71	1.03



### Political Empowerment **29** **0.275** **0.211**

Women in parliament	54	0.29	0.24	23	78	0.29
Women in ministerial positions	59	0.21	0.19	17	83	0.21
Years with female head of state (last 50)	8	0.30	0.20	12	38	0.30



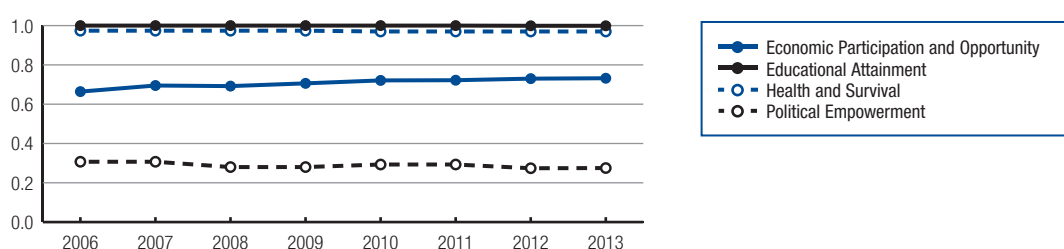
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# United Kingdom

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.744</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0.732</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0.999</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>0.970</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0.275</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	18	0.743	33	0.730	27	0.999	93	0.970	29	0.274
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	16	0.746	33	0.722	1	1.000	91	0.970	23	0.293
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	15	0.746	34	0.721	1	1.000	90	0.970	22	0.293
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	15	0.740	35	0.706	1	1.000	72	0.974	22	0.280
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	13	0.737	42	0.692	1	1.000	69	0.974	21	0.280
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	11	0.744	32	0.695	1	1.000	67	0.974	12	0.307
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	9	0.736	37	0.664	1	1.000	63	0.974	12	0.307

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	87
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	62
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	43
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	1
Female Internet users (%)	88
Male Internet users (%)	89
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	26
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	12 [10–14]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	30
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	84
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.30

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1918, 1928
Quota type (single/lower house)	No legislated

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	52 weeks consisting of 26 weeks of ordinary maternity leave and 26 weeks of additional maternity leave
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	90 for the first 6 weeks and a flat rate for the remaining weeks (statutory maternity leave is paid for a continuous period of up to 39 weeks)
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer (92% refunded by public funds)
Length of paternity leave	2 weeks within the first 8 weeks after birth; up to 26 weeks of additional paternity leave if mother returns to work before the end of her leave period
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	90 capped at a flat rate for 2 weeks
Daycare options	Public and private daycare without allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

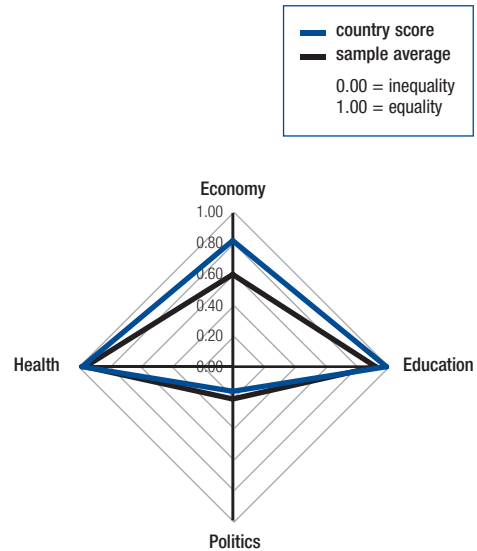
# United States

Rank (out of 136 countries) **23** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.739**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	311.59
Population growth (%)	0.72
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.99
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98
GDP (US\$ billions)	11,744.22
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	42,486
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	9
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	9
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	48
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	84
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	92
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	10
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	—

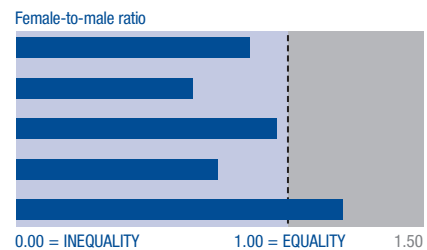


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

### Economic Participation and Opportunity **6** **0.818** **0.601**

Labour force participation	40	0.86	0.68	67	78	0.86
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	67	0.65	0.64	—	—	0.65
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	5	0.96	0.53	38,388	40,000	0.96
Legislators, senior officials and managers	13	0.74	0.26	43	57	0.74
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	55	45	1.20



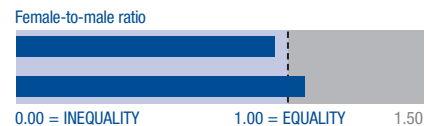
### Educational Attainment **1** **1.000** **0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	95	94	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	90	89	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	111	79	1.41



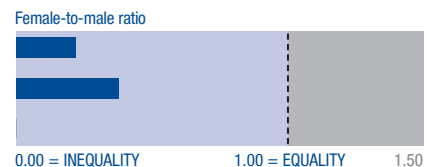
### Health and Survival **33** **0.979** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	53	1.06	1.04	72	68	1.06



### Political Empowerment **60** **0.159** **0.211**

Women in parliament	76	0.22	0.24	18	82	0.22
Women in ministerial positions	32	0.38	0.19	27	73	0.38
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

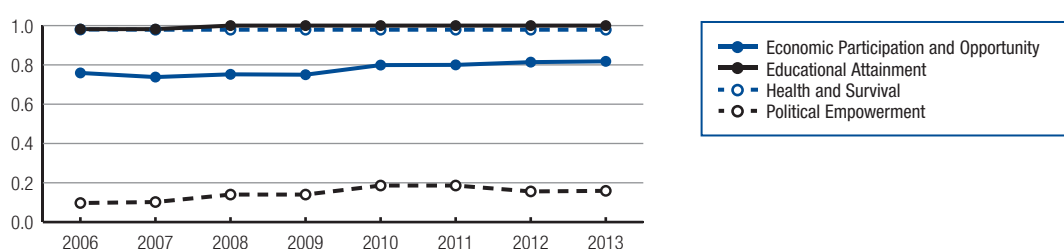


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# United States

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0.739</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.818</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0.979</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0.159</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	22	0.737	8	0.814	1	1.000	33	0.979	55	0.156
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	17	0.741	6	0.800	1	1.000	39	0.979	39	0.186
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	19	0.741	6	0.799	1	1.000	38	0.979	40	0.186
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	31	0.717	17	0.750	1	1.000	40	0.979	61	0.140
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	27	0.718	12	0.752	1	1.000	37	0.979	56	0.140
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	31	0.700	14	0.738	76	0.982	36	0.979	69	0.102
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	23	0.704	3	0.759	66	0.982	1	0.980	66	0.097

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	87
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	61
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	47
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	2
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	26
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	—
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	.21 [18–23]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	30
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	79
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.40
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.90

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	—
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	—
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	—
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	—
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	—
Year women received right to vote	1920, 1965
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits	No national program; cash benefits may be provided at the state level
Provider of maternity coverage	—
Length of paternity leave	No federal nor state laws directing or mandating paternity leave
Paternity leave benefits	No national program; any wages disbursed to a parent on such leave would be set by the father's individual employer or a state having a paid leave law
Daycare options	Public and private daycare with and without allowance, homecare with and without allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

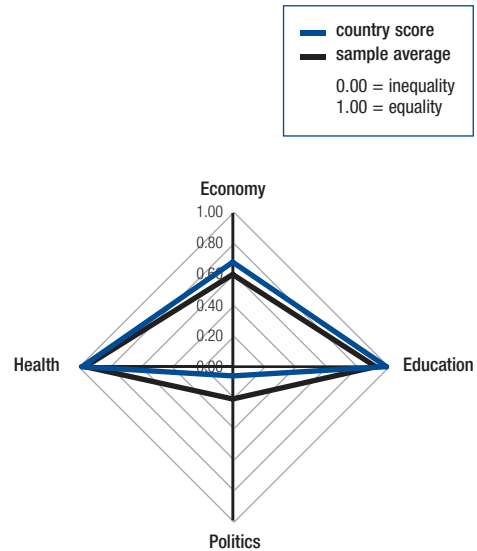
# Uruguay

Rank (out of 136 countries) **77** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.680**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	3.37
Population growth (%)	0.36
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.06
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.93
GDP (US\$ billions)	32.27
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	13,315
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	8
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	5
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	28
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	13
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	46
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	40
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	39
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	24
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	23
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
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

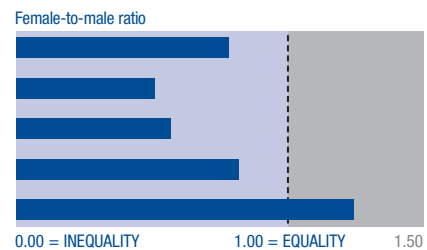


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

### Gender Gap Subindexes

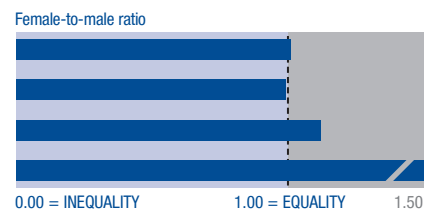
#### Economic Participation and Opportunity **58** **0.683** **0.601**

Labour force participation	69	0.78	0.68	67	85	0.78
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	123	0.51	0.64	—	—	0.51
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	78	0.57	0.53	11,734	20,644	0.57
Legislators, senior officials and managers	9	0.82	0.26	45	55	0.82
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	55	45	1.24



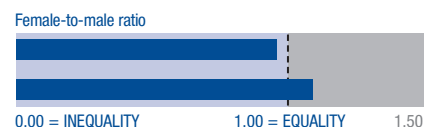
#### Educational Attainment **41** **0.997** **0.934**

Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	98	98	1.01
Enrolment in primary education	77	0.99	0.92	99	99	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	76	68	1.12
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	80	47	1.73



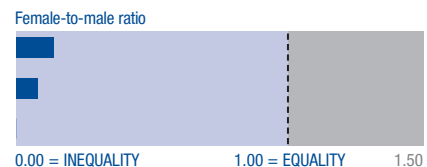
#### Health and Survival **1** **0.980** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	70	64	1.09



#### Political Empowerment **116** **0.062** **0.211**

Women in parliament	100	0.14	0.24	12	88	0.14
Women in ministerial positions	109	0.08	0.19	7	93	0.08
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

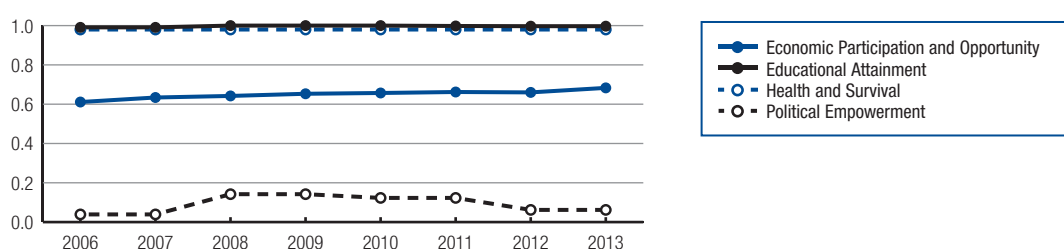


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Uruguay

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0.680</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>0.683</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.997</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>0.062</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	76	0.675	66	0.660	40	0.997	1	0.980	116	0.062
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	58	0.691	60	0.662	35	0.998	1	0.980	70	0.123
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	59	0.690	62	0.657	1	1.000	1	0.980	71	0.123
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	57	0.694	62	0.653	1	1.000	1	0.980	58	0.142
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	54	0.691	65	0.642	27	1.000	1	0.980	53	0.142
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	78	0.661	66	0.634	53	0.991	1	0.980	115	0.039
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	66	0.655	60	0.611	47	0.991	1	0.980	103	0.039

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	92
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	72
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	50
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	2
Female Internet users (%)	54
Male Internet users (%)	55
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	23
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	13
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	29 [21–39]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	59
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	96
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.40
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.80

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1932
Quota type (single/lower house)	Legislated candidate quotas

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100 for private sector employees; special system for civil servants
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security system
Length of paternity leave	Private sector, 3 days; public sector, 10 days
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	Public and private daycare with and without allowance, homecare without allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

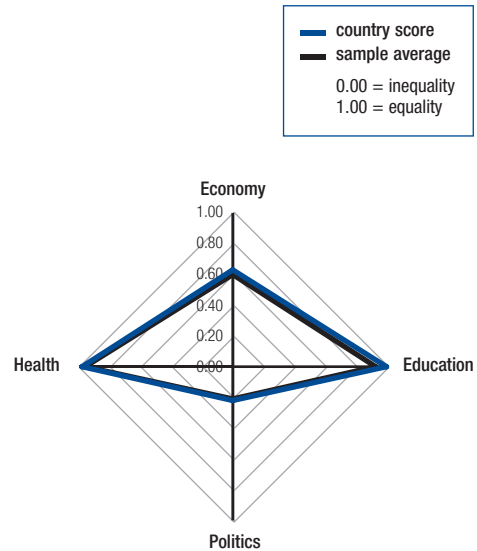
# Venezuela

Rank (out of 136 countries) **50** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.706**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	29.28
Population growth (%)	1.53
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.42
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01
GDP (US\$ billions)	166.06
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	11,258
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	9
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	8
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	16
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	7
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	42
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	47
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	48
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	36
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	53
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
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

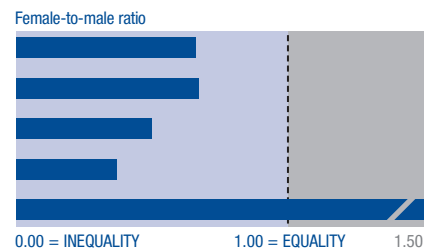


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

### Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation	96	0.66	0.68	55	83	0.66
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	59	0.67	0.64	—	—	0.67
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	95	0.50	0.53	9,025	17,896	0.50
Legislators, senior officials and managers	70	0.37	0.26	27	73	0.37
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	61	39	1.56



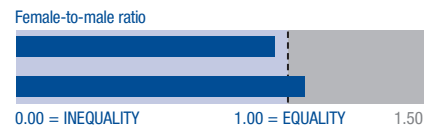
### Educational Attainment

Literacy rate	57	1.00	0.87	95	96	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	56	1.00	0.92	93	93	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.60	77	69	1.11
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	99	58	1.69



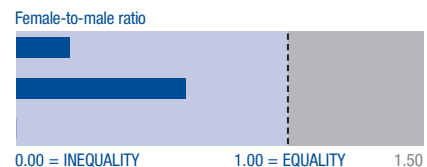
### Health and Survival

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

Women in parliament	80	0.20	0.24	17	83	0.20
Women in ministerial positions	14	0.63	0.19	39	61	0.63
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

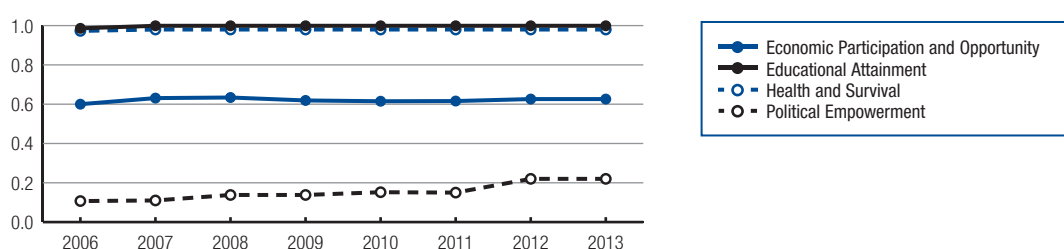


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Venezuela

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0.706</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>0.626</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0.999</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0.220</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	48	0.706	83	0.626	29	0.999	1	0.980	35	0.220
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	63	0.686	82	0.616	30	0.999	1	0.980	56	0.150
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	64	0.686	83	0.615	31	0.999	1	0.980	55	0.152
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	69	0.684	80	0.619	34	0.999	1	0.980	63	0.138
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	59	0.688	71	0.634	31	0.999	1	0.980	57	0.138
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	55	0.680	68	0.631	25	0.999	1	0.980	62	0.110
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	57	0.666	66	0.600	62	0.986	71	0.973	57	0.107

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	—
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	34
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	0
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	2
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	23
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	17
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	92 [78–110]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	13
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	88
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	—
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	—
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.30
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.80

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1946
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	18 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



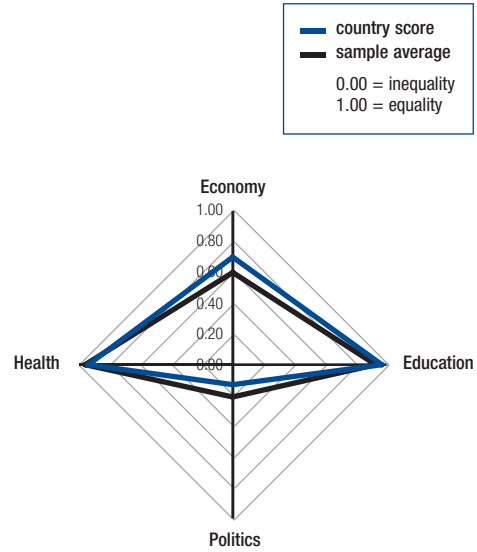
# Vietnam

Rank (out of 136 countries) **73** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.686**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	87.84
Population growth (%)	1.04
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.77
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98
GDP (US\$ billions)	66.53
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	3,013
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	2
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	2
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	40
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	67
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	69
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	19
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	24
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	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)	59

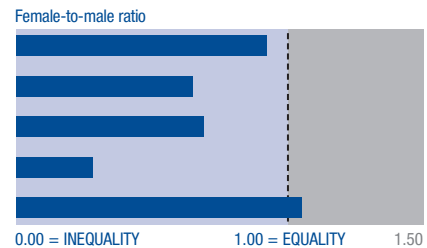


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

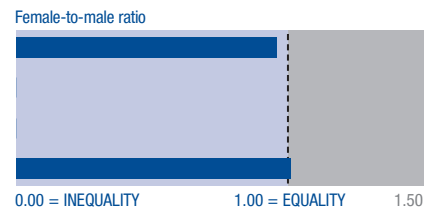
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **52** **0.702** **0.601**

Labour force participation	17	0.92	0.68	78	85	0.92
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	68	0.65	0.64	—	—	0.65
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	34	0.69	0.53	2,968	4,318	0.69
Legislators, senior officials and managers	85	0.28	0.26	22	78	0.28
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	51	49	1.05



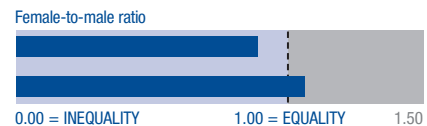
### Educational Attainment **95** **0.974** **0.934**

Literacy rate	85	0.96	0.87	91	95	0.96
Enrolment in primary education	—	—	0.92	—	—	—
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	25	24	1.01



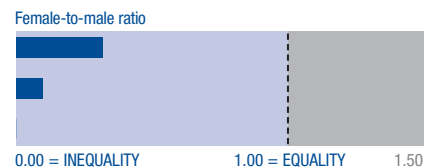
### Health and Survival **132** **0.944** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	133	0.89	0.92	—	—	0.89
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	66	62	1.06



### Political Empowerment **80** **0.125** **0.211**

Women in parliament	44	0.32	0.24	24	76	0.32
Women in ministerial positions	102	0.10	0.19	9	91	0.10
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00



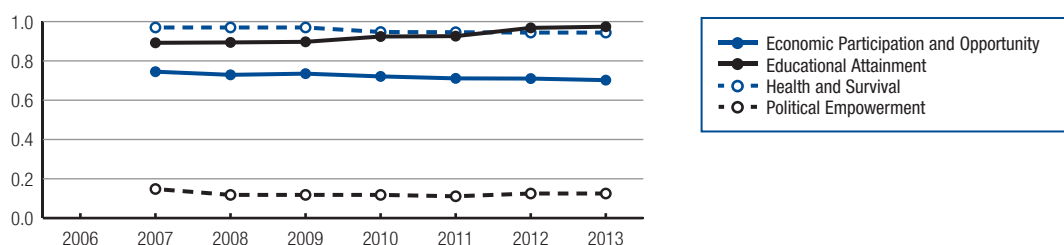
<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)



# Vietnam

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0.686</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0.702</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>0.974</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>0.944</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0.125</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	66	0.687	44	0.710	95	0.968	130	0.944	78	0.125
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	79	0.673	40	0.711	104	0.926	130	0.946	76	0.111
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	72	0.678	33	0.721	106	0.924	127	0.947	72	0.118
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	71	0.680	25	0.735	108	0.897	97	0.970	72	0.118
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	68	0.678	24	0.729	106	0.894	92	0.970	67	0.118
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	42	0.689	11	0.745	103	0.892	91	0.970	42	0.148
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	78
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	47
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	23
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	59 [27–130]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	17
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	24
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	94
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	92
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	78
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.70

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.25
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	—
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Year women received right to vote	1946
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	Varies from 4 to 6 months, depending on the nature and conditions of the employee's work
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance fund
Length of paternity leave	No paternity leave
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	Public daycare with allowance, private daycare with and without allowance, homecare without allowance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

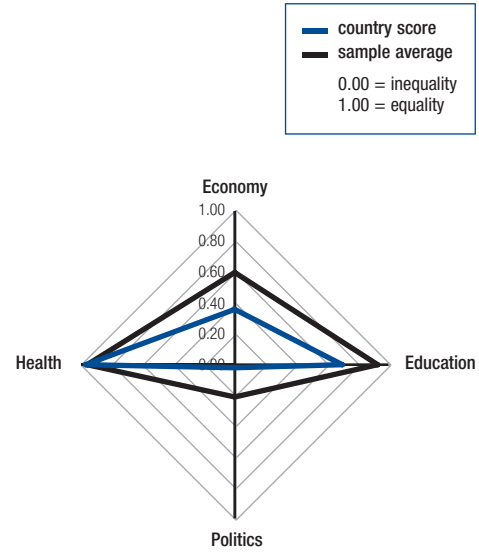
# Yemen

Rank (out of 136 countries) **136** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.513**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	24.80
Population growth (%)	3.06
Fertility rate (births per woman)	4.21
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01
GDP (US\$ billions)	13.10
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	2,060
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	41
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	12
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	6
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	—
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	1
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	6
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	4
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	0
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	6

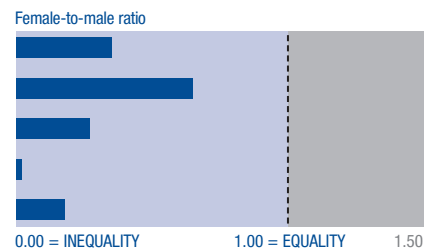


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

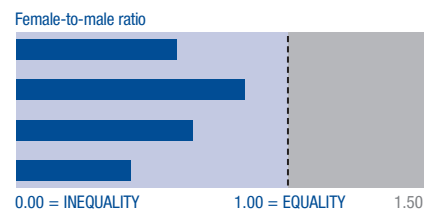
### Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation	127	0.35	0.68	26	74	0.35
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	66	0.65	0.64	—	—	0.65
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	124	0.27	0.53	1,064	3,890	0.27
Legislators, senior officials and managers	114	0.02	0.26	2	98	0.02
Professional and technical workers	112	0.18	0.64	15	85	0.18



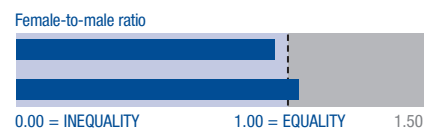
### Educational Attainment

Literacy rate	128	0.59	0.87	49	82	0.59
Enrolment in primary education	122	0.84	0.92	69	82	0.84
Enrolment in secondary education	117	0.65	0.60	31	48	0.65
Enrolment in tertiary education	128	0.42	0.87	6	14	0.42



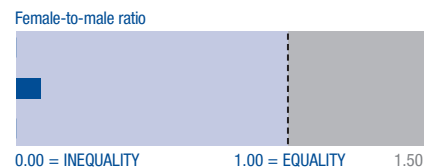
### Health and Survival

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	88	1.04	1.04	55	53	1.04



### Political Empowerment

Women in parliament	131	0.00	0.24	0	100	0.00
Women in ministerial positions	106	0.09	0.19	8	92	0.09
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

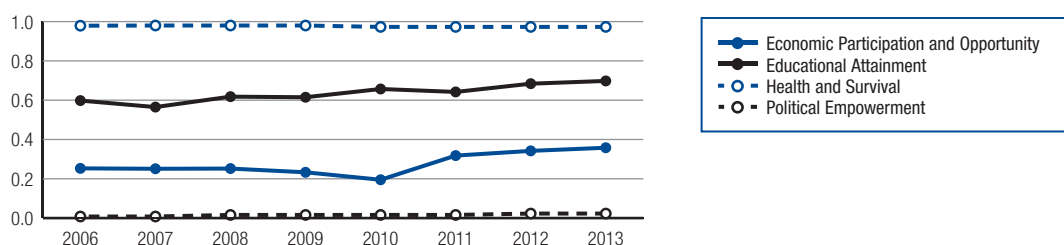


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Yemen

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>0.513</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>0.358</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>0.698</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>0.973</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>0.023</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	135	0.505	132	0.342	133	0.684	82	0.973	128	0.023
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	135	0.487	135	0.318	134	0.642	83	0.973	131	0.016
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	134	0.460	134	0.195	132	0.657	81	0.973	130	0.016
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	134	0.461	134	0.233	133	0.615	1	0.980	133	0.016
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	130	0.466	130	0.252	129	0.618	1	0.980	129	0.016
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	128	0.451	128	0.251	127	0.565	1	0.980	127	0.008
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	115	0.459	114	0.253	114	0.598	48	0.979	113	0.008

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	25
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	21
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	17
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	-2
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	22
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	17
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	200 [110–370]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	57
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	69
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	47
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	36
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	28
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.10
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	0.20

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.38
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	—
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1967, 1970
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	60 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	—
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	—
Daycare options	—

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

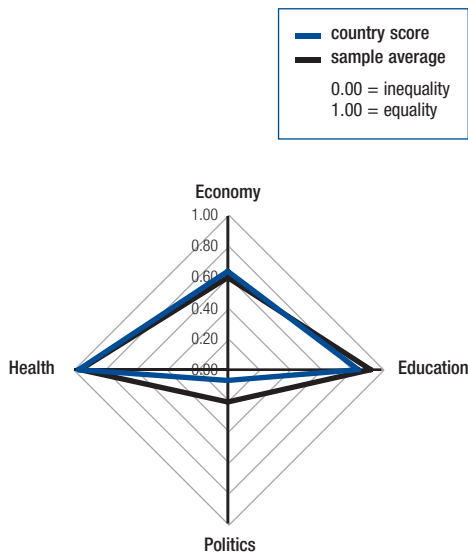
# Zambia

Rank (out of 136 countries) **113** Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) **0.631**

## Gender Gap Index 2013

### Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

Total population (millions)	13.47
Population growth (%)	4.16
Fertility rate (births per woman)	5.73
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01
GDP (US\$ billions)	5.98
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant 2005, international \$)	1,431
Female adult unemployment rate (% of female labour force)	11
Male adult unemployment rate (% of male labour force)	14
Female part-time employment (% of total female employment)	—
Male part-time employment (% of total male employment)	—
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	22
Female workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	80
Male workers in informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment)	63
Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	23
Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (%)	19
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership <sup>1</sup>	5
Firms with female top managers (% of firms)	—
Share of women on boards of listed companies (%)	—
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	37

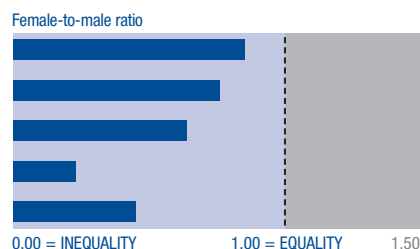


Rank Score Sample average Female Male Female-to-male ratio

## Gender Gap Subindexes

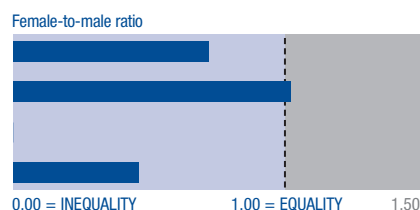
### Economic Participation and Opportunity **84** **0.635** **0.601**

Labour force participation	46	0.85	0.68	74	86	0.85
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	16	0.76	0.64	—	—	0.76
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	51	0.64	0.53	1,332	2,094	0.64
Legislators, senior officials and managers	88	0.23	0.26	19	81	0.23
Professional and technical workers	104	0.45	0.64	31	69	0.45



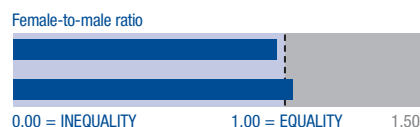
### Educational Attainment **121** **0.847** **0.934**

Literacy rate	120	0.72	0.87	52	72	0.72
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.92	96	94	1.02
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	124	0.46	0.87	2	3	0.46



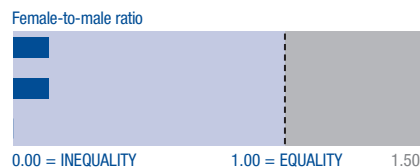
### Health and Survival **98** **0.969** **0.957**

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	103	1.03	1.04	40	39	1.03



### Political Empowerment **109** **0.073** **0.211**

Women in parliament	105	0.13	0.24	12	89	0.13
Women in ministerial positions	82	0.13	0.19	12	88	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	60	0.00	0.20	0	50	0.00

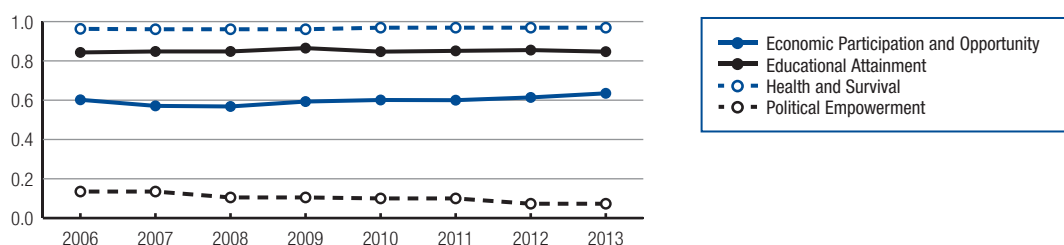


<sup>1</sup> Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

# Zambia

	OVERALL		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
<b>Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>0.631</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>0.635</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>0.847</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>0.969</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0.073</b>
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	114	0.628	89	0.614	120	0.855	99	0.969	106	0.073
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	106	0.630	87	0.600	120	0.851	97	0.969	84	0.100
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	106	0.629	88	0.601	119	0.847	97	0.969	84	0.100
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	107	0.631	93	0.593	116	0.865	116	0.961	82	0.105
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	106	0.620	94	0.568	115	0.848	112	0.961	78	0.105
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	101	0.629	92	0.571	111	0.848	110	0.961	49	0.135
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	85	0.636	64	0.602	100	0.843	102	0.963	43	0.135

## Evolution 2006–2013



## Additional Data

### Education and Technology

Female teachers, primary education (%)	51
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, primary to secondary (years)	—
Difference between female and male school life expectancy, tertiary (years)	0
Female Internet users (%)	—
Male Internet users (%)	—
Women who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—
Men who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (%)	—

### Marriage and Childbearing

Singulate mean age at marriage for women (years)	21
Early marriage (% women, aged 15–19)	27
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	440 [220–790]
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1,000 live births)	53
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	140
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	94
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	47
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (% any method)	41
Existence of legislation permitting abortion to preserve a woman's physical health	Yes
Female HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	15.00
Male HIV prevalence, aged 15–49 (%)	10.10

### Social Institutions and Rights

Parental authority in marriage <sup>3</sup>	1.00
Parental authority after divorce <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Female genital mutilation <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women in case of domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	0.75
Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	Yes
Inheritance rights of daughters <sup>3</sup>	0.00
Inheritance rights of widows <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to land ownership <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to credit <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Women's access to property other than land <sup>3</sup>	0.50
Year women received right to vote	1962
Quota type (single/lower house)	—

### Childcare Ecosystem

Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Length of paternity leave	Public sector only, 5 days
Paternity leave benefits (% of wages paid in covered period)	100
Daycare options	Private daycare without allowance, homecare without allowance, informal family assistance

<sup>2</sup> Bracketed numbers show the range between the uncertainties, estimated to contain the true maternal mortality ratio with a 95% probability

<sup>3</sup> Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



# Contributors

## LEAD AUTHORS

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**Ricardo Hausmann** is Director of the Center for International Development (CID) and Professor of the Practice of Economic Development at Harvard University and is one of the foremost thinkers on how regions and countries can accelerate growth. 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 80 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 at the Haas School of Business, at the University of California, Berkeley. She served as Dean of London Business School from 2002–2006, and as Dean of the Berkeley Haas School of Business from 1998–2001. Tyson is a member of the U.S. Department of State Foreign Affairs Policy Board. From 2011–2013, Tyson served as a member of President Barack Obama's Council of Jobs and Competitiveness and from 2009–2011, she was member of the President's Economic Recovery Advisory Board. She served in the Clinton Administration and was the Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers (1993–1995) and the President's National Economic Adviser (1995–1996). Tyson is currently a Senior Advisor at the McKinsey Global Institute, 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., Newman's Own, Generation Investment Management, H&Q Asia Pacific, and Tykoon. She is the chair of the Board of Trustees for the Blum Center for Developing Economies, Jacobs Foundation, and the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. She is an Advisor to the Alliance for Competitive Taxation and Samsung SDS. She is a Special Advisor at the Berkeley Research Group and is a Commissioner at the Committee for Responsible Federal Budget. Tyson is also a member of the Committee on Capital Markets Regulation and the Henry Jackson Initiative Task Force for Inclusive Capitalism. She serves on the National Academies' Board on Science, Technology and Economic Policy and is a member of its Innovation Policy Forum. Tyson is also a member of Nicolas Berggruen's Think Long Committee for California and 21st Century Council. She is the co-chair of the World Economic Forum Global Agenda Council on Women's Empowerment. She serves on the Boards of Directors of Morgan Stanley, AT&T, CBRE Group Inc., and Silver Spring Networks. 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 contributes to the *New York Times* Economix blog, *Project Syndicate* and the *Financial Times* A-list.

**Saadia Zahidi** is a Senior Director at the World Economic Forum. Under her leadership, the Women Leaders and Gender Parity Programme aims to benchmark global gender gaps, create awareness of the economic incentives for gender parity and work closely with private and public sector leaders—women and men—to address gender gaps. Zahidi is co-author and founder of the *Global Gender Gap Report* series, co-author of the *Corporate Gender Gap Report* and responsible for the Forum's initial study in this field, *Women's Empowerment: Measuring the Global Gender Gap*, in 2005. Zahidi frequently serves as an expert and spokesperson in the media and at international conferences on issues of gender parity. She also serves as an advisor on gender gap issues for several organizations in the private, public and non-profit sector, including as a member of the Scientific Advisory Council of the Gender Equality Project, the *Wall Street Journal* Women in the Economy Taskforce and the Women in Parliaments Forum, among other initiatives. Zahidi is also Head of the Human Capital Project at the World Economic Forum and founded and co-authored the *Human Capital Report*, a first-of-its-kind tool to assess the health, education, workforce and employment of nations. She is also Head of Constituents at the World Economic Forum, responsible for the engagement of labour leaders, religious leaders, NGOs and other civil society actors. She has previously been an Economist with the Forum's Global Competitiveness Programme. Her research interests include issues of gender, education, skills, employment and human capital. Zahidi holds a cum laude B.A. degree in Economics from Smith College, Massachusetts, USA, an M.Phil degree in International Economics from the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, Switzerland and a Mid-Career Master's in Public Administration at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government.

## PROJECT TEAM

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**Amey Soo** is Senior Associate for the Women Leaders and Gender Parity Programme at the World Economic Forum. She was previously in the Risk Response Network that produces the Global Risks report and was responsible for the management of the Global Risks Perception Survey. Her responsibilities also encompassed the production and co-authoring of the annual Global Risks report. She previously worked at the Australian Department of Defence. She holds two degrees from the University of Sydney: one in Aeronautical Engineering and the second in Asian Studies. Her interests include education, health, economics/finance and global risk management.



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The Coca-Cola Company (NYSE: KO) is the world's largest beverage company, refreshing consumers with nearly 500 sparkling and still brands. Along with Coca-Cola, recognized as the world's most valuable brand, the Company's portfolio includes 12 other billion dollar brands, including Diet Coke, Fanta, Sprite, Coca-Cola Zero, vitaminwater, Powerade, Minute Maid, Simply and Georgia Coffee. Globally, the Company is the number one provider of sparkling beverages, juices and juice drinks and ready-to-drink teas and coffees. Through the world's largest beverage distribution system, consumers in more than 200 countries enjoy the Company's beverages at a rate of nearly 1.6 billion servings a day. With an enduring commitment to building sustainable communities, the Company is focused on initiatives that protect the environment, conserve resources and enhance the economic development of the communities where it operates.

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Ernst & Young EY is a global leader in assurance, tax, transaction and advisory services. The insights and quality services it delivers help build trust and confidence in the capital markets and in economies the world over. EY develops outstanding leaders who team to deliver on its promises to all of its stakeholders. EY plays a critical role in building a better working world for its people, its clients and its communities.

[www.ey.com](http://www.ey.com)

HEIDRICK & STRUGGLES

Leadership advisory firm Heidrick & Struggles provides senior-level executive search and leadership consulting services, including succession planning, executive assessment, talent retention management, executive development, transition consulting for newly appointed executives, and M&A human capital integration consulting. For almost 60 years the firm has focused on quality service, building strong leadership teams through relationships with clients and individuals worldwide. Today, Heidrick & Struggles' leadership experts operate from principal business centres globally.

[www.heidrick.com](http://www.heidrick.com)



Jones Lang LaSalle (NYSE: JLL) is a global financial and professional services firm specializing in real estate and investment management. With 2011 revenues of more than US\$ 3.6 billion and operations in 1,000 locations in 70 countries, the firm offers integrated services to clients seeking increased value by owning, occupying or investing in real estate. In 2011, the firm provided property and facility management services for a portfolio of approximately 2.1 billion square feet and completed US\$ 60 billion in sales, acquisitions and finance transactions. LaSalle Investment Management, its investment management business, has US\$ 47.7 billion of assets under management.

[www.joneslanglasalle.com](http://www.joneslanglasalle.com)



ManpowerGroup™ is the world leader in innovative workforce solutions that ensure the talent sustainability of the world's workforce for the good of companies, communities, countries and individuals. Specializing in solutions that help organizations achieve business agility and workforce flexibility, ManpowerGroup leverages 65 years of expertise to create work models, design people practices and access the talent its clients need. From staffing, recruitment, workforce consulting, outsourcing and career management to assessment, training and development, ManpowerGroup delivers the talent to drive workforce innovation and productivity. Every day, ManpowerGroup connects more than 630,000 people to work and builds their experience and employability through its relationships with 400,000 clients across 80 countries and territories. ManpowerGroup's suite of solutions is offered through ManpowerGroup™ Solutions, Manpower®, Experis™ and Right Management®. ManpowerGroup was named one of the World's Most Ethical Companies for the third consecutive year in 2013, confirming its position as the most trusted brand in the industry.

[www.manpowergroup.com](http://www.manpowergroup.com)

## McKinsey&Company

McKinsey & Company is a management consulting firm that helps leading corporations and organizations make distinctive, lasting and substantial improvements in their performance. Over the past eight decades, the firm's primary objective has remained constant: to serve as an organization's most trusted external adviser on critical issues facing senior management. With consultants deployed from over 100 offices in more than 60 countries, McKinsey advises companies on strategic, operational, organizational and technological issues. The firm has extensive experience in all major industry sectors and primary functional areas as well as in-depth expertise in high-priority areas for today's business leaders.

[www.mckinsey.com](http://www.mckinsey.com)



NYSE Euronext (NYSE) is a leading global operator of financial markets and provider of innovative trading technologies. The company's exchanges in Europe and the United States trade equities, futures, options, and fixed-income and exchange-traded products. With more than 8,000 listed issues (excluding European Structured Products), NYSE Euronext's equities markets—the New York Stock Exchange, NYSE Euronext, NYSE Amex, NYSE Alternext and NYSE Arca—represent nearly 40% of the world's equities trading, the most liquidity of any global exchange group. NYSE Euronext also operates NYSE Liffe, the leading European derivatives business and the world's second-largest derivatives business by value of trading. The company offers comprehensive commercial technology, connectivity and market data products and services through NYSE Technologies. NYSE Euronext is in the S&P 500 index and is the only exchange operator in the Fortune 500.

[www.nyx.com](http://www.nyx.com)



The Olayan Group is a private, multinational enterprise comprising more than 50 companies and affiliated businesses. It was founded in 1947 by Suliman S. Olayan, a self-made Saudi entrepreneur who rose to international prominence as a business leader, investor and philanthropist. Today, in its 66th year, the Group continues to build its reputation upon the bedrock values of its founder: dedication, integrity, teamwork and continual improvement. This applies across the board to the Group's activities as both a global investor and a diversified commercial and industrial enterprise in Saudi Arabia and the wider Middle East. The Group frequently partners with leading multinational or regional companies, and it represents top international brands. The Group has principal offices in Riyadh, Athens, Vienna, London and New York.

[www.olayangroup.com](http://www.olayangroup.com)

## OmnicomGroup Inc.

Omnicom is a strategic holding company headquartered in New York. It manages a portfolio of global market leaders in the disciplines of advertising, marketing services, specialty communications, interactive/digital media and media buying services. Omnicom Group companies cover more than 30 marketing communications disciplines across more than 200 strategic brand platforms, comprising three global advertising agency networks, leading national advertising agencies, a global network of more than 175 marketing services companies and a media group that includes two of the world's premier providers of media planning and buying services.

Omnicom's commitment to excellence, quality and client satisfaction is a primary reason why its record of new business wins and longevity of major client relationships are the best in the business. Its agency brands are consistently acknowledged as having the best creative talent in the world in all disciplines. A leader in digital media, Omnicom Group has been ranked number one in digital share of revenue among all holding companies.

[www.omnicomgroup.com](http://www.omnicomgroup.com)



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Created in 1999, the Renault-Nissan Alliance is a car group responsible for one in 10 cars globally, with 2012 revenues of US\$ 170 billion. The Alliance employs nearly 350,000 people in almost 200 countries worldwide. Renault and Nissan are run as separate companies but united through cross-shareholding, a shared focus on results-driven synergies, cross-cultural management and respect for individual brand and corporate identities. The Alliance has a flexible business platform and has expanded to include collaborations with Germany's Daimler, China's Dong Feng and Russia's AvtoVAZ, among others. Renault and Nissan are the only automakers mass-producing and selling zero-emission vehicles, including the Nissan LEAF and Renault Kangoo ZE van, which are 100% electric and can be fully recharged with purely renewable energy. The Alliance is helping to build a zero-emission infrastructure around the world and has agreements with over 100 cities, states and countries that are working to establish the infrastructure and market conditions that will help make electric vehicles affordable and convenient.

[www.alliance-renault-nissan.com](http://www.alliance-renault-nissan.com)

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Takeda Pharmaceutical is a global pharmaceutical company with a presence in more than 70 regions and territories around the world, committed to striving for patients' better health worldwide. The company has a dynamic 231-year history and is currently the top pharmaceutical company in Japan and Asia, as well as one of the top 20 pharmaceutical firms globally. Takeda pursues its mission through intensive innovation in R&D and in-licensing opportunities in four strategic areas: metabolic and CV, oncology, CNS diseases, and immunology and inflammation. In pursuit of its vision of sustainable growth and greater contribution to all stakeholders, Takeda is passionate in its commitment to its three strategic pillars—Innovation, Culture and Growth—in order to adapt to the world's rapidly changing landscape. With the addition of Nycomed to the Takeda family in 2011, the company is dedicated to increasingly providing leading medicines to ever more patients around the world.

[www.takeda.com](http://www.takeda.com)



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